THE SENATE AT WORK

BEVERAL BILLS PASSED AND MANY OTHERS INDUCED.

A New Dispensary Bill Introduced by Ser

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 5.—The Senate met Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. The usual routine business at the opeaing was disposed of and the third reading bills on the calendar were reached when it was discovered that one of the assistant clerks was absent with the key to the desk in which were locked all the papers of the sen-ate, including the bills. Under these

dictions there was nothing to do but to adjourn. This the senate did until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

When the senate met Wednesday morning the question of the introduction of bills was reopened by Senator Moses offering a resolution to extend the time to the 13th inst. His resolution passed without comment, but soon thereafter Mr. Henderson moved a reconsideration, saying that it was time for this body to be looking toward an adjournment. Bills if necessary could be introduced through

Mr. Moses explained that he ssw n necessity or reason for shutting out the introduction of bills from the floor when they could be gotten before the senate through the committees. It was as well to let the author father the bill as a committe. And further, this talk of adjourning by the middle of February was out of the question. If every bill was in, declared Senate. Moses, an adjournment could not be resched by that time. He then point reached by that time. He then point reached by that time. He then point red out that the supply bill and the appropriation bill had not been touched in the house and predicted that the work of the body would not be finished before the 1st of March.

Mr. Henderson said that an exam ple should be set in this matter. It should be shown that the senate was up with its work and was waiting on the house. His motion to reconsider then prevailed by a vote of 23 to 8. Saturday, the sixth inst., was then tixed as the last day for the introduc-

when Mr. Suddath's bill to repeal the act against nepotism in the ap-pointment of clerks and inferior offi cers by the heads of departments came up for a second reading, Mr. Archer moved that the unfavorable report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Suddath gave as his reasons for introducing the bill that under the present law he thought unnecessary hardships were imposed upon the heads of departments. These men were elected to offices of trust and they wanted clerks of whose honesty there was no doubt and in whom re liance could be placed. If relatives of the officers were capable of filling these positions, then he could see no objection to having hom appointed.

The unfavorable report was adopted by a yote of 28 to 8 and the bill killed.

A house bill to require county officers to keep an itemized account of and to require them to make an annual report of the same to the county supervisor and further to keep an open record of such account subject to inspection by citizens of said county was reached in due time among the second

reading bills.

Mr Mower moved the enacting words be stricken out. Mr. Dean said there was a demand from the people for such a measure. They wanted to know what their county officers were getting and in the case of those who received fees this

Mr. Mower explained that he made his motion to strike out the enacting words because the salaries of the officers were fixed by law, as were the fees. In the case of officers with fixed salaries every one knew what those salaries were. In the case of the officers who got fees, such fees were fixed by law and the presumption was that they were fixed upon the value of the ser

vices rendered.

Mr. Moses failed to see the necessity of changing the present system which had given satisfaction for the last

Messrs. Buist, Archer and Gaines spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Mayfield against it.

Maylield against it.

Mr. Dean moved to table the motion to strike out the enacting words. His motion prevailed by a vote of 27 to 6.

A message from the governor was received which recommended that the claims of T. J. Mackey be considered favorably. This was referred to the indiciony committee. iudiciary committee.

The Senate after passing several bills of no general interest to a third reading, adjourned over to Thursday. In the Senate on Thursday a number of new bills were presented, the majority being similar to the House bills. Those of general interest are noted below. The special order after the reading of new bills was the creation of Dorchester County. There were both a majority and minority report. Both were laid over.

Mr. Mower then called up his magistrates' bill, in order to have incorporated the majority and majority and majority are majority.

rated the various amendments, and he gave notice of calling it up for final disposition today. There was some sharp discussion on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill with amendments was ordered printed Economy was urged, but the Senate thought best to print it and refused to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Archer introduced a joint reso lution to have a committee of both Houses appointed to see if the provis ions of the Act regulating the public printing had been carried out. It was taken up by the house, and Mr. Archer explained that the provisions limited the amount of matter in State officers' reports. As an instance of ir relevant and extravagant matter, he referred to the report of the Superintendent of Education, which, he said, gave free advertising to a lot of private schools. The resolution was

The House bill, to require clerks, sheriffs, &c., to keep an itemized statement of their income from fees, was amended so as to except Barn well, Berkeley, Sumter, Lexington and Newberry, and was passed to a third reading.

The following bills passed: To change the time for the appointment of school trustees in the several Counties of the State. To amend Section 2 of an Act enti-

of all prisoners before and after con-viction when in the custody of the Supervisors and Sheriffs of this State." approved the 9th day of March, A. D.

A bill to require certain officers to keep an itemized account of their in-come by virtue of their office, and to require them to make an annual report of the same to the County Super-

A joint resolution to authorize and itentiary to furnish to the trustees of Winthrop Normal and Industrial Col-

lege fifteen convicts.

Mr. Mayfield introduced a bill disposing of the Dispensary and substituting prohibition and local option-In substance it is as follows: It for-bids the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors except for sacramental, scientific and medicinal purposes. It allows importation by icensed druggists, to be sold only on order of reputable physicians, selected by the medical fraternity, and located at the County seats, whose names shall be certified to by the Clerk of the County and published for sixty days in County newspapers. Liques to be in County newspapers, liquors to be sold in no less quantities than half-

pint packages and under the same restrictions as now in force under the Dispensary law. Any other person importing liquors or selling in any other manner than the one provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$99 or imprisoned in the County jail for not less than twenty-nine days for each offense. Local option is provided upon written application of one-fourth of the qualified electors of any County asking for an election, which shall be held in the same manner as other

majority vote it shall be sold by offi-cers appointed by the County Board of Commissioners and municipal suthorities, or be sold under licenses granted by the Secretary of State on approved applications secured by bond or the faithful observance of the law, and on this question the vote shall be "By officers" or "Under license." The parties selling liquor under license shall be approved of by the County Board of Commissioners and municip al authorities of the place where the Board shall fix a fee which shall be paid in advance and divided between the County and Municipality. Applicants shall make full declaration of anital managed to be invested at

capital proposed to be invested, etc., and the County Board shall approve or disapprove the application. Bond to the amount of double the capial shall be given. Liquors shall be purchased at actual cost from the County Dispensaries until their stock is exhausted, then from the State Dispensary until its stock is exhausled. These institutions shall be closed as rapidly as practicable. Purchases may then be made as provided by the Privilege Tax Act from other parties. Original packages are to be divided Original packages are to be divided into smaller packages containing not less than one half pint. Adulteration is forbidden. Only cash transactions are allowed. The names of all purponsary at present. In case the election shall be in favor of the sale by officers the Board of County Commissioners and the Municipalities shall select the men and fix their salaries.

fix their bond and prescribe the rules ander which it is to be sold. They shall also decide the amount of capi-tal to be invested and share the profits as they may agree. The Privilege of the purchase price, and shall be paid into the State Treasury. This Privilege Tax shall be added to the cost of all liquors bought from County and State Dispensaries. It shall be kept by the State Treasurer the benefit of the public schools. Secretary of State shall provide the tax lables and they shall be affixed to all packages. Liquor manufactured in the State is subject to the same Privilege Tax, which must be affixed before it is represed be affixed before it is removed or stored. Any liquor found without such lable shall be liable to confiscation, and half the proceeds of the sale shall be turned into the State Treasury

for the public schools, the other to the County Trasury for ordinary County purposes. Authority to enforce this Act is given to the Sheriff's and Municipal officers. Sheriffs may be susended for failure to enforce it. Governor may suspend all authorities ntrusted with the enforcement of the Act, and appoint such others as he may deem proper. All manufacturers of alcholic liquors and bever-ages in this State at the time this Act goes into effect shall be registered with the Secretary of State and a full exhibit of the business made. this registartion an annual fee of \$25 is charg d and no others shall be allowed to be established except as they

comply with this law and are licensed by the Secretary of State. For such license an annual fee of \$25 is charged. Mr Mayfield introduced another bill n regard to the control of the whisky traffic. It provides for the payment by all persons or firms or corporations transporting liquors in this State of a

privilege tax. The Senate then ad-journed over to Friday.

In the senate Friday Senator Sear-borough's labor lien bill was the feature of interest. This bill provides that all employees in factories, mines, mills, distilleries, stores and all and every kind of trading or manufacturing establishment in this State shall have a lien upon all the output of the factory, mine, mill, distillery, or other trading or mahufacturing establishment in which they may be employed, either by the day or month, whether the contract be in writing or not, to the extent of such salary or wages as may be due and owing to them under the terms of their contract with their employers, such lien to take precedence over any and all other liens except the lien for muni-

cipal, State and county taxes. The bill passed to its third reading.

Mr. Ragsdale's bill to provide a penalty of \$100 per day on railroad companies owning, leasing or operating competing railroad lines within this State and to provide for the recovery thereof came up for a greend covery thereof came up for a second reading yesterday. It was unfavorably reported by a majority of the committee but a favorable minority report was submitted. Messrs. Ragsdale, Mayfield and Hay spoke in favor of the bill. It was shown that the bill was to enforce the Constitution which said a penalty should attach for rail-

The magistrate bill passed its third reading yesterday, after being amend-ed so that the magistrates can be sustled "An Act to regulate the dieting til the facts in the case could be laid ure."

before the senate at its first meeting

At the evening session the House bill of all prisoners, before and after conviction when in the custody of the supervisors and sheriffs of this State, was led to the altar on the second reading

and killed without ado.

The House bill to require killing of dogs bitten by any animal suffering with rabies, received as little mercy at the hands of the senators as the dogs do in the provisions of the bill. Senator Archer moved that the bill instead of the dogs be killed, not in those words, and it was done.

words, and it was done.

A bill to amend an act to regulate Barnwell, Darlington, Colleton and Orangeburg counties, met the approval of the Senators, who thought a time limit should be set to the diet of worms a la hook for the fish.

Mr. Archer's bill to provide spittoons or courthouses and to make it a misdemeanor to spit on the floors, was reported unfavorably and on motion the report was adopted. Mr. Brown, after moving to adopt the unfavorable report, said if the gentleman liked he would withdraw his motion, and allow the bill to go on the calendar. Mr. Archer replied that he did not care to have the bill placed on the calendar. He did not suppose it would be passed, as people were very jealous of their rights to spit wherever they pleased. The Senate then adjourned

NEW USE FOR CORN FODDER.

In Important Discovery in Reference to

A most important bulletin upon the value of a new corn product is now ready for distribution from the Maryland Experimental Station. Prof. Patterson, the author of the bulletin,

says: "Prominent among the recent discoveries which will be beneficial to agricultural interests, as well as those more directly concerned, is the use of the pith of the cornstalk in the arts and in the construction of war vessels. Corn pith has properties which for many purposes makes it superior to any other substance known. One of the prominent uses to which it is put depends upon its ability to absorb great quantities of water very quickly. in war vessels its chief use is for packing between the inner and outer shell. This packing is put in under pressure and if pierced by a projectile it has the property of absorbing water and swelling with such rapidity as to close the hole before water can enter he vessel. The naval department of

he United States government has conducted extensive experiments with corn pith for use in vessels, and the results have been so satisfactory that it has been adopted and specified for use in the construction of all new ves-sels. A number of European nations, also have adopted it and others have commissions for the investigation of the material looking to its adoption. This extensive use of corn pith means a market for a farm product which has been almost entirely wasted here-

The process for the extraction of the pith, as well as the new corn product, is protected by patent. company controlling these pattents has operated one large plant in Kentucky during the past year, using the corn fodder from 120,000 acres, and still has been unable to supply the de-mand for the pith. The company is now constructing three new plants; one in Indiana, and two in Illinois At this stage of the development of this new industry it is hard to predict what effect it is going to have upon the agricultural classes of any community in the vicinity of these "pith extracling" plants. The corn fodder of hundreds of thousands of acres, which has been heretofore regarded almost as a waste product, can now be sold at prices that will induce the armer to increase his acreage of corn. Not only can the farmer find a ready market for his fodder, but, after th pith is extracted, the residue is ground into a most excellent and profitable feed. It is upon the value of this proluct as a feed that Prof. Patterson has been experimenting. He says "Field cured corn fodder, after hav ing the ear removed, contains about one pound of pith to every 14 or 15 pounds of blades, husk and stalk. In the process of the ex tractio of the pith, the blades husk are first remov ed and the stalks are cut up into small pieces. After the extractson of the pith from the stalk what remains is ground up into meal, which in gener l appearance resembles coarse bran. dried malt sprouts, or brewers' grain This ground material is termed th new corn product and is the material

which has formed the basis for the investigation, the results of which are given in Bulletin 43. Considering the fact that these products form so large a proportion of the fodder it is im portant to know the value of them in order that farmers may get as great a return as possible for their crop. "The results of all tests made show the new corn product to be a valuable stock food. They show it to be richer in composition than the whole fodder and the food com-pounds more digestible. The new

corn product contained more pounds of digestible food per hundred pounds of the original feed than does whole fodder, corn blades or timothy hay Rations compounded with the new corn product as base are eaten well by These rations are more digestible than the same grains fed with fodder blades and will produce more gaia in live weight per hundred pounds of food fed than the fodder blades ration. Such rations are more easily fed and there is less waste than in feeding in the ordinary manner.

"This new corn product is in such shape that it can easily and uniformly be mixed with any kind of ground grain or any of the by product cattle foods so common on the market. By its use as a base it is possible to mix a complete and normal ration for stock in one bulk and which can be fed at one feeding, so obviating the necessity of grain and hay separately. This is a thing that has not been possible heretofore with any class of food products on our markets in the shape in which they existed. Rations mixed in this manner are as staple and possaid a penalty should attach for railroads operating competing lines. There
was no opposition to the bill and it
passed its second reading.

The magistrate bill passed its third
reading yesterday, after being amendreading yesterday, after being amendwould lie down and chew their cud as naturally as when fed hay or in past-

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6.—There was no session of the Senate Tuesday morning and the House was only in morning and the House was only in session two hours. The attendance was very slim, and it was almost impossible to keep a quorum, there being so many members absent on leave of absence. The two hour session was devoted to the consideration of new county matters almost entirely, and the House indicated its purpose to pass bills establishing new counties in accordance with the terms of the elections held, and not hampering the new ions held, and not hampering the new counties with unexpected provisions:
Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. Haselden to force the railroads to obey the interstate com-merce law and the decrees of the

Commission. Mr. Thomas introduced a bill providing for a department of banking. Several bills of this kind have been introduced during this section.

Mr. Garvis has introduced a bill to

Inited States Interstate Commerce

prohibit Greek letter fraternities or any organization of like nature in State institutions of learning. It is claim-ed that these societies make students clanish and interfere materially with the discipline of the said institu-

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to amend section 2537 of the revised statutes of 1893 regulating the fees and costs of clerks of court. The bill proposes to limit the amount of fees and costs of clerks of court. The bill proposes to limit the amount of fees re-

the treasury.

Mr. Graham introduced a concur-rent resolution to allow a bill to be ntroduced to renew the charter of the Cokesbury conference school, Mr. Graham explained that the secretary of state could not grant the charter. The house unanimously adopted the

A substitute bill was presented by he committee for the bill to supply school books to children at cost. The original bill was accordingly tabled. The substitute bill reads as follows:

or an early adjournment. Mr. Rainsfor an early adjournment. Mr. Kainsford's concurrent resolution fixing sold ror sailor.

The sailor of sailor of sailor.

The sailor of sailor of sailor.

The sailor of attention to the fact that Mr. Rains- concerned, bill to apportion the road

The House had granted several of the State to keep their offices open leaves of absence when Mr. Caughman during certain hours each week day, of Saluda suggested that if the leaves the oyster and terrapin bill. were granted without consideration to numbers a quorum may be broken.
He suggested that further leave of abness of the day.

Mr. Rainsford's insurance deposit vere granted without consideration to

tion was not pressed. The House consumed much time in the consideration of the bill to estab-lish the new county of Greenwood.

rived and the house receded from bus-

ness until 7:33 p. m. At the night session the dispensary ommittee asked for a clerk. Mr. Kinard wanted to refuse the request f the clerk was to be paid, as suggest ed by Mr. Magill. Mr. Yeldell did no; think the duties of the committee were so onerous as to require the serv-

ices of a clerk. Mr. Ashley moved to table the amendment. Carried. Mr. Lofton's bill relating to roud tax and the number of days' work on the roads was then taken up again and a large number of amendments were made. The commutation tax was decreased to \$1 in many counties. This bill as it passed will be published

Mr. Lofton said that he scarcely re cognized his own bill. Mr. Goodwin explained that the changes made did not affect Charleston. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. Mr. Goodwin's bill to apportion the

read fund derived from the county levy was then taken up and passed to a third reading. The bill provides that the county board of commissioners of the several counties of the State where there is a levy on real and personal property for road purposes, no ater than the first of March each year. shall apportion the road fund to each ownship upon an equitable basis, having due consideration for the miles of road to be worked and the number of bridges to be kept in repair. The road fund so apportioned shall be expended in doing all necessary work upon the public high ways and in open ing new roads when directed, and in this tax should be retained. Clemson building and in kee ing in repair all only asked to be allowed to continue bridges that do not exceed 12 feet in to receive this tax and wanted no oth-

cot's concurrent resolution to appoint a joint committee to report to the next a joint committee to report to the next crease. He made quite an earnest session of the general assembly what argument. To take away this tax from

THE MEMBERS KNUCKLES DOWN TO mittee p pass upon the constitutionality of massures presented, but it was to

Mr. Rainsford's concurrent resolution liquiring the directors of the State paintentiary to ascertain the propriety of erecting in connection with the peritentiary a plant for converting the peritentiary appearance of the state of the ing phosphate rock into acid phos-phate and report to the next session of the coneral assembly, was ordered to a third reading without debate.

Mr. lainsford's bill to provide comensagen for the members of the

as convensation for his services the state's college, but wanted "spec tays, and mileage at 5 cents a mile, not to exceed 100 miles in any one year, and the chairman of said board the stan of \$1.50 per day and same mileage as other members of township hooself and \$1.50 per day and same mileage as other members of township least the State's college, but wanted "spec ial privileges to none."

Mr. Verner wanted to clear up all farmers paid the tax.

Mr. Blythe called attention to the fact that a large part of the fertilizers poards, and \$1.50 per day and mileage seived by any one acting both as clerk of cormissioners shall receive mile

diers and sallors in the service of the State of South Carolina, or of the Coulderate States in the war between the States, from taking out the license as he wiser and neddler required by chap in XLIII., Vol. 1, Revised Statutes 193 of South Carolina was called up at 1 passed to a third reading. The bill provides that any person who was a boun fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State of South Carolina or of the Confederate States in the The substitute bill reads as follows:
The substitute proposes to establish a perpetual fund of \$500 in every county for the purpose of providing pupils taking out the pense required by with text books at actual cost. For the just accounting for said fund the superintendent of education shall be responsible on his official bond.

The house then indicated a desired to the county of the purpose of providing pupils taking out the pense required by challed the provided for the return and assessment of property was reached. After much discussion the bill passed to a third reading.

A number of new bills of general interest was introduced and referred. in which such goods are to be sold satis actory proof that the was such sold ror sallor.

The House then adjourned over to

he speaker that the "noes had it." A reading and were sent to the Senate: livision was called for and the first Bill to amend the Act regarding ped half of the vote indicated that the dlers licenses, the Greenwood County moes" again had it. In the midst of bill, bill relating to the county government, however, Mr. Bacot called ernment law so far as the road tax is ford was absent and the resolution fund derived from the county levy, went over for consideration. bill to require all the county officers

members or in their families. There bill was taken up, being a special orwere no further requests and the moder and Mr. John P. Thomas, Jr., offered a substitute which requires any insurance company or association to be possessed of \$100,000 cash capi lish the new county of Greenwood. tal, or in lieu thereof, to have \$100. The new county had a clear track; it 000 on dedosit with some State for the The new county had a clear track; it had been carried by an overwhelming vote, the committee reports were all favorable and so the bill had easy sailing. It provided for the creation of the county, the area of the county, the area of the county, the appointment of commissioners, the location of its polling places, the thought the treat of the county of the county

ter having received supplies from his landlord was taken up and passed to ally talked to death. After many a third reading. The bill provides long winded arguments the bill was that any laborer working on shares killed by a vote of 71 to 35. So the of crop or for wages in money or other valuable consideration under a verbal royalty on phosphates and the same or written contract to labor on farm will go to Clemson College. lands, who shall receive advances either in money or supplies and there-after willfully and without just cause after willfully and without just cause fail to perform the reasonable service required of him by the terms of the said contract, shall be tiable to prosecution for a misdelleanor, and on conviction shall be punished for not less than 20 days nor more than 30 days, or to be fined in the sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 in the discretion of the court.

Short order. It was all to perform the reasonable services cisive vote.

Gov. Evans vote message of the bill to prevent the publication of County Treasurer's reports came up as a special order. On a vote the veto was sustained by a vote of 92 to 3. So in future the reports of the County Treasurer will have to be published.

The vote as to the disposition of cer-

act the act to incorporate the South Carolina and Augusta railroad was ordered to a third reading without debate; so was the senate claim of com-

when the House reassembled at 8 o'clock Mr. Patton's redisstricting bill was taken up. Mr. Patton addressed the House on his bill. He had a large map arranged under the Speaker's of this State in causes therein was taken up. The main features of this bill have already been published. Without material changes the bill was ordered to a third reading.

When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock Mr. Patton addressed the nigger without legislate against the poce white man. They were in the same love it was anything a poor white man did love it was his dog; don't take his only pleasure away from him.

Mr. Ashley's bill reducing the private of the dered to a third reading.
Mr. Ashley's bill reducing the priv

Mr. Ashley's bill reducing the privilege tax on fertilizers from 25 to 1 throughout, for his subject is one of cent per ton was then called up, being great interest to the people now and a special order, Mr. McWhite moved to strike out and always expresses himself in such the enacting words of the bill.

Mr. Blythe was against the bill. a way as to make his meaning understood, and with the aid of the map he was enabled to give practical demonstrations of his arguments, which evidently caught the attention and good

bridges that do not exceed 12 feet in length, by the road overseers, under the direction of the county board of the amount and disposition of this tax is ty board of commissioners; subject, to the general supervision and approval of the county board of commissioners; which is the county board of commissioners.

Mr. Winkler spoke against Mr. Batcot's concurrent resolution to appoint of members. Mr. Patton, in speaking in favor of his bill, said that he thought this the most important measure before or to come before the House. He said he would like to have the sunanimous vote of the House, between the supervision and approval of the country and the sunanimous vote of the House, between the vote whereby the house had refusely portance to the State.

Mr. Challes the sunanimous of the sunanimous vote of the House, between the vote whereby the house had refusely portance to the State.

Mr. Graham of Abbeville felt that session of the general assembly what legislation, if any, is necessary under the Constitution of 1895, saying he could not see the necessity for the could not see the necessary. The bill is to take effect in 1898. There is no could not see the necessary that the bill was unnecessary. The bill is to take effect in 1898. There is no could not see the necessary that the bill was unnecessary. The bill is to take effect in 1898. There is no could not see the necessary the necessary that the bill was unnecessary. The bill is to take effect in 1898. There is no could not see the necessary that the bill was unnecessary. The bill is to take effect in 1898. There is no could not see the necessary that the bill was unnecessary. The bill is to take effect in 1898. There is no could not s

measur. The judiciary committee was sufficient to handle all matters. Mr. Pitton said this was not a committee of pass upon the constitutionality of measures presented, but it was to review the laws of the State as passed in the light of the new Constitution, making them effective and complete. The Constitution had limited the power of the legislature in many respect. Mr. Caughman was opposed to the resolution. There was much more cleaves on Mr. Magill said he couldn't see why there was so much the restlution merely proposed to do somet on ghat at should have been done long ato. The resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Carpenald the chief of the cost per throat farmers and hardest worked him. They were had so informed him. They were candidate who was bothered by that. He would swim it frects are concerned, he never saw a candidate who was bothered by that. He would swim it frects are concerned, he never had so informed him. They were had so informed him. They were threat the would be most unto the subject. At least farmers if no necession at a college for the world him subject. However, the would swim it frects are concerned, he never had so informed him. They were had so informed him. They

outh Carolina farmers.

Mr. Crum said the object of the tax was to protect the people from fraud. This bill would not raise enough to even pay for the chemicals necessary for the analyses. He wanted the tax

continued.

Mr. Ilderton was in favor of the mr. Ilderton was in favor of the bill and against the privilege tax for Clemson. He said that the college should be maintained out of the general tax fund.

Mr. Mauldin was in favor of the bill. He did not want Clemson to the bill, but he did object to filibustering.

pensacon for the members of the boards of chairman of said boards while serving as members of the county boards of commissioners was then taken up, and aftersome discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill provides that the members of the board of township chamissioners shall each receive as contransation for his services the Several parliamentary motions were offered but finally a vote was taken on the motion to indefinitely strike out the enacting words, which was defeated by 36 to 64 by the following vote: Yeas—Hon. F. B. Gary, Speaker, Ashley, Bethune, Carson, Cunningham, Geo. W. Davis, Dukes, Edwards, Efird, Epps, Fairey, Glenn, O. P. Goodwin, J. S. Graham, Thos. A. Graham, Hamilton, Harvey, Henderson, Ilderton, Kennedy, Henry J. Khard, Lester, Magell, Miles, Joel H. Miller, McLaurin, McWhite, Owen, Russell, Skinner, Simpkins, Speer, Sturkie, Timmerman, Wolling Westmoreland, Witherspoon—36.

Nays—All, Armstrong, Austell, Ba-

fact that a large part of the fertilizers was shipped out of the State. Mr. Smith of Hampton made his boards, and \$1.50 per day and mineage at 5 ctals per mile in the most direct route one way from his home to the court house when attending upon the meetings of the county board of commissioners, when the said county board is not sitting as a board of equality of the could not bear the court house when attending upon the wish them to forget their promises to the "poor old farmer." He wanted all taxed alike. He could not bear the could not bear the could not bear the court house of the could not bear the could not be lization: Members of the county board of commissioners shall receive mile-age a six differnt meetings in each ed them to go ahead and get through. ceived by any one acting both as cierk and register of mesne conveyance to \$3,000, directing that all amounts in excess of those figures be covered into If you keep him in the harness of tween the shafts all the time, applying the lash he will finally have to kick and he will kick you all out of lough, Perritt,

Mr. Goodwin of Laurens felt good just now because he was one of "the poor old farmers" so much pitied. This thing was agitated all over the service of the State of South Carolina or of the Confederate States in the war jetween the States may expose for sell or sell, as hawker or peddler, any foods, wares or merchandies in the bill went any foods, wares or merchandies in the bill went any foods.

to a third reading.

A number of new bills of general interest was introduced and referred. The most important was the follow-

J. P. Thomas—To amend the law relating to alien land ownership, so as to make the limit 5,000 instead of Mr. Reynolds—To amend the general statutes so as to allow municipal-ties to tax railroad side tracks.

as to mileage which is claimed by all persons entitled to mileage. Mr. Goodwin—To prohibit individials, factories and corporations to oblige laborers to work on Sunday,

except on railroads in certain cases, telegraph and telephone companies, those handling United States mail and and drug stores.

The bill to authorize and empower the sheriff of Williamsburg county to purchase and keep at the court house

a pair of bloodhounds for the purpose of tracking convicts and fugitive law breakers. The House then adjourned over to

When the House met Thursday Mr Winkler moved that hereafter the House meet in the evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Kinard said as the House had

farmers will still pay 25 cents per ton

When the House reassembled at 8

trations of his arguments, which evidently caught the attention and good opinion of members. Mr. Patton, in speaking in favor of his bill, said that he thought this the most important measure before or to come before the

HIS TRAIL OF BLOOD EXTENDS

Arrested on Arriving in Sau Francisco -A

Romarkably Cool Villain-The Evidence Against Him is Regarded as Conclu-

derer, whose arrival on the ship Swan-hilda was so long expected, is now in San Francisco jail. The Swanhilda was sighted at 5:15 this morning com-ing through the heads in tow of the tug Alice. The tug was to blow six whistles as the signal agreed upon if Butler was aboard, but detectives waiting down the bay from Egg wharf did not hear them and although they knew the Swanhilda was coming

The captured murderer was taken on board the Hartley, which soon landed him at the wharf. The patrol wagon was in waiting aid he was whirled off to price.

moreland, Witherspoon—36.

Nays—All, Armstrong, Austell, Bacot, Bailey, Banks, Bedon. Blythe, Burns, Childs, Colcook, Crum, Cushman, I'ox, Gadsden, Gage, Gasque, H. P. Goodwin, Hjott, Hollis, Humphrey, Johnson, Kibler, Lancaster, Layton, Limehouse, Lofton, Mauldin, Meares, Mehrten, J. E. Miller, Mishoe, Mitchell, Moorer, McCullough, McDaniel, Nettles, Patton, Perritt, Phillips, Pyler, Pollock, Prince, Pyatt Reynolds, Sanders, Sinkler, J. R. Smith, E. D. Smith, Stevenson, John P. Thomas, jr., Verner, Vincent, Whisonant, Wilson, Wingo, Yeldell—61. calmly puffed a cigarette as he went

The committee on incorporations reported all labor measures unfavora-bly and recommended in a special report that the house consider immedi-

question on the whole matter and Mr. I alton on the whole matter and Mr. Ilderton said that he did not think "snap judgement" should be taken. The Speaker said that there was no "snap judgment" in the matter, but the question was one that must be de-

the question was one that must be decided in the regular order, and the chair had no discretion. Mr. Ilder-

ately all the reports as presented and reject the bills.

When Mr. Kibler's labor commissioner bill was called up Mr. Kibler arose and said: "I would ask to withdraw the bill from the files of the

house. The house then rejected Mr. Ilder-ton's bureau of labor bill and Mr. Mauldin's bill limiting the hours of the hours of labor for women and children was allowed to lie over in his absence.

When the house got ready for business Mr. Rainsford called for his insurance deposit bill, which had been made a special order for this hour. After some discussion the bill was passed to a third reading. The law provides that it shall be unlawful heremaking of juries and such machinery as is required for the starting of a new county.

The substitute bill for Mr. Lofton's bill to amend the county government law was taken up. It related to roads, bridges, ctc. Several amend ments were sent up, before they could be acted upon the hour for recess arrived and the house receded from busafter for any insurance company or association to transact any business in company or association securities worth at least \$100,000; or in the absence of such capital or deposit, then to deposit with the State treasurer of South Carolina valid securities aggregating \$10,000, said treasurer to be the judge of the validity of such securities, which shall be subject to any judgment entered up in any court of The emigrant's agent repealing act next came up and was disposed of in short order. It was killed by a de-

tain books in the State Library was also sustained by a vote of 86 to 5. The House then adjourned to 8 o'clck.

When the House reassembled at 8

Josh Ashley said they could not legislate against the nigger without legis

CAPTURE OF A FIEND.

ACROSS AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.-George Edward Rutler, alias Ashe, the murlerer, whose arrival on the ship Swan-

wharf did not hear them and although they knew the Swanhilda was coming in they did not know whether Butler was on board. Suddenly a red light flashed out through the darkness. This was another signal and the officers knew their man was there.

The custom boat Hartley, which had been placed at the disposal of the police, was boarded in haste by six detectives, four newspaper men and four revenue officers and the little vessel steamed rapidly away to the Swanhilda, which was met off Fort Point. The detectives remained concealed in the croin while the revenue officers The detectives remained concealed in the casin while the revenue officers went on board the Swanhilds to see if Butler had been put in irons. They reported he was not and the detectives went on board and Rutler was pointed out and in a second was handouffed. He denied that he was Butler, but was positively identified by Detectives McHattie and Conroy, who came here from Australia for that purcose.

The captured murderer was taken

whirled off to prison.

Although the arrest was a complete surprise to the suspected man, he maintained remarkable coolness and

It was agreed that when the crew lined up for inspection Captain Fra-zier was to slip in front of Butler. regritt, Phillips, Pyler, Pollock, Prince, Pyatt Reynolds, Sanders, Sinkler, J. R. Smith, E. D. Smith, Stevenson, John P. Thomas, jr., Verner, Vincent, Whisonant, Wilson, Wingo, Yeldell—61.

Mr. Oushman introduced a bill to panies from employing any person under the age of 18 years as night telegraph operator. The penalty is \$100 to be collected by the Railroad commissioners.

The House then adjourned to Friday.

In the House on Friday a bill was introduced to abolish the office of county boards of control and chief constables and State constables and devolve their duties upon other officers, and provide for the election of a State commissioner and county dispensers. The duties of county boards of control ara devolved upon the boards of control are devolve

unless something unforescen happens, Butler and his custodians will sail for Australia Saturday on the Monowai.
When his baggage was brought ashore any amount of incriminating evidence was found carefully packed in his belongings—a photograph of Mrs. Weller, a pair of bluchers on which were stamped the Weller name, two watches, a speciacle case and watch chains with a locket bearing Lee Weller's name and a number of Lee Weller's name and a number of books on the fly leaves of which were the names of Weller and his wife and Mauldin's bill limiting the hours of abor. Mr. Ilderton's bill relating to the hours of labor for women and him with the murdered sea captain and prospector. The detectives are very positive as to the identity of their prisoner and scout any possibility of a

> The known victims of Frank Butler the Australian murderer, it is said, number fourteen. His trail of blood, it is alleged, reaches from New South Wales to the reefs of Western Austral-Weller and Ed Sorenson, their absence excited much alarm. Butler had sailed on the Swanhilda. The first clue was discovered when the bodies of Weller and Sorenson were found by a shepherder. It appeared as though Butler had induced the men to dig their own graves in a pretended search for gold, for in the pit they themselves had dug they were found buried. Evidence was found pointing to Butler as the murderer and he had assumed one of his victim's names, as on the Swanhilda's papers was found the name Captain Lee Weller. The authorities in England were notified and detectives started both from Australia and England to meet him on his arrival at San Evansissa.

his arrival at Ban Francisco.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb 3.—The friends of Chairman Merk A. Hanna here toislate against the nigger without legislating against the poor white man. They were in the same loat. If there was anything a poor white man did love it was his dog; don't take his only pleasure away from him.

Mr. Hollis said it was wasting time to pass dog bills to have them killed in the senate.

Mr. Verner was on the same line as Mr. Ashley.

Mr. Pollock moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. On this the roll was called and the house killed the bill by a vote of 57 to 45.

Mr. Patton's redistricting bill was then called up again. Dr. Sturkie full term.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 2.—The sealing steamer Nimrod is still in the ice off the Newfourfilland coast, searching for traces of the missing State of Georgia, but the last message did not indicate that any traces of the missing liner have been found. The State of Georgia is now more than a month overdue from New Fairwater in the Baltic, to Halifax, freight laden and insured for £8,000. She carried a crew of theirty-one men, nearly all of whom belonged in Absideen.