

to. The bill was then ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Cooper moved to reconsider the vote whereby the house killed the concurrent resolution relating to the leasing of convicts. This was agreed to. Mr. Cooper withdrew all his opposition, stating he had learned that the penitentiary authorities wanted an expression of the general assembly on this subject. The resolution was then adopted.

The house receded from its amendments to the bill relating to the boards of health and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Southern News Items.

The rivers are overflowing in Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas.

Work has been begun on the new Tennessee penitentiary near Nashville.

Mr. Geo. Nicholson, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, died of pneumonia.

An effort is being made to remove the capital of Mississippi from Jackson to the city offering the greatest inducements.

The lower house in the South Carolina General Assembly has passed the bill allowing the State treasurer to lend the State sinking fund as he saw fit.

Senator L. B. Morgan, at Nashville, Tenn., was shot by a man named Lupton, but his life was saved by an Atlanta Constitution which was folded up in his pocket.

In Montgomery, Ala., the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis Railroad was sold and bid in at \$300,000 by Col. H. C. Tompkins for the bondholders. There are outstanding \$869,000 in bonds.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected W. O. Tatum, of Orangeburg, S. P. H. Harris, of Colleton, and J. H. Brackwell as members of the penitentiary board. Willoughby's successor was elected, but Willoughby's name was not mentioned for the place.

Northern News Notes.

At Lincoln, Neb., President Mills, of the State Bank of Republican City, was arrested for embezzlement.

At Whiting, Ind., Hungarians and Poles, embittered by troubles of five years' standing, engaged in a riot, which was quelled after three had been killed and two injured.

The Cashier of the Standard Oil Company at Kansas City was held up by a highwayman on the street, in daylight and robbed of \$545. The highwayman was captured and the money recovered.

Washington.

Secretary Carlisle rejected all the bids for the marble work, etc., of the Birmingham, Ala., public building as being excessive.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has declined to make a ruling prohibiting the enclosing of pictures, etc., in cigarette packages.

Foreign.

The Liberals in the next session of the British Parliament will, it is said, favor arbitration of the Anglo-United States Venezuela trouble.

Ecuador through her minister at Washington urges a congress of representatives of all the American republics to be held in Mexico on August 10th to perpetuate the Monroe doctrine on this continent.

The London Chronicle learns from good authority that a partial settlement between Great Britain and Venezuela has been effected or is on the verge of being effected. It adds that the settlement refers to the Yuman affair.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided that the President of the Confederation may nominate an arbitrator in the Bering Sea dispute between Great Britain and America, in accordance with the agreements between the governments of those countries.

The question of admitting an American dispatch boat into the Bosphorus is still pending. The Porte does not contest the right of the United States to have a vessel there but regards the present moment as not fitting for its admission. It is remarked that since Minister Terrell's vigorous action in behalf of the American missionaries the court circles have mentioned him as the sole guest at court dinners.

Miscellaneous.

Orange growing in Arizona is declared to have passed the experimental stage, and will become an important industry in the Territory. This year's crop in the Salt River Valley, where most of the experimental groves are situated, is large and of excellent quality. The Arizona oranges ripen somewhat earlier than those in southern California.

Chapman Sentenced. The New York broker, recently convicted in the Criminal court of the District of Columbia for refusing to answer questions propounded to him by a Senate committee of investigation as to alleged speculation of United States Senators in sugar trust stock, has been sentenced. The court ordered a fine of \$100,000 and a term of thirty days imprisonment in the district jail and a fine of \$100. Notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals was at once given and Chapman was released on bail pending the result of the appeal.

PALMETTO POINTERS.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

A Somewhat Singular Accident to a Young Man.

Recently Mr. Geo. Mackey, a young man who resides on his father's place about two miles east of Orangeburg, met with a very distressing accident. With the intention of putting a stop to frequent raids upon his fowlhouse, Mr. Mackey loaded his gun with No. 8 shot and fixed it inside of a house opposite to and a short distance from the fowlhouse, the muzzle of the piece bearing upon the fowlhouse door and the trigger attached to the latter by the string. It was so fixed that opening the door would discharge the piece. Every morning it was Mr. Mackey's habit to half cock the piece and remove the string, which being fastened to the inside of the fowlhouse door could not be removed without partly opening the door. In trying to accomplish the latter the piece was discharged, killing him with shot. Fortunately the shot was small. As it is, his penetration was so deep, that it was thought best not to make any attempt to extract them. From all reports Mr. Mackey will be confined to his bed for some time.

Save Southern Song-Birds.

The following letter has been received by Governor Evans:

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1.

Hon. John Gary Evans, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir:—A movement towards the preservation of the song-birds of the South will, I am sure, receive your hearty sympathy and active aid. If the necessary laws towards this end are not enacted, the mocking bird will soon be exterminated. Will you please do me the kindness to read some comment on this subject in the January and February numbers of the "Confederate Veteran," under the titles of "Southern Songs" and "Southern Sentiment?" If the attention of the various legislatures of the southern States is drawn to the matter, I am sure that proper and desired legislation will result. Will you not lend your high authority in this movement?

A brief reply, which may be published in the Veteran, will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Daniel Bond.

Governor Evans is in sympathy with the above letter and wrote Mr. Bond that he would recommend what was contained in the communication to the legislature.

The Summerton Postoffice.

Representative McLaughlin called at the postoffice department in behalf of James E. Tennant, postmaster of Summerton. It appears that Postmaster Tennant is short \$150 in his accounts, and an order for his removal and prosecution was decided upon. At the instance of Mr. McLaughlin the case was held up for further investigation on the ground that Postmaster Tennant claims that his assistant or clerk, Keels, is the guilty party. Mr. McLaughlin assured Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell that Postmaster Tennant is an innocent man of good reputation among his neighbors and besides his bondsmen are willing to make good the amount supposed to have been abstracted by the dishonest clerk. Upon this statement Gen. Maxwell concluded to grant a further stay of proceedings against Tennant.

Metropolitan Officers.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Charleston have appointed the following officers:

First Lieutenant, E. A. Mollenhauer.

Second Lieutenant, John C. Graddick.

Third Lieutenant, W. M. Ogilvie.

Chief detective, W. J. McManus.

Orderly sergeants, E. M. Whaley, Jr. and Samuel Alexander.

Imported Bass.

Governor Evans has issued requisition papers for one Silas B. Bass, a white man, who is confined in the county jail at Tampa, Fla. It is alleged that Bass stole 700 lbs. of fruit from a Darlington fruit company. Bass was a discharged employee of the company, and left shortly after the robbery.

A Goat Soldier.

The following order will be read with interest by the military of the State:

"Second Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth United States Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Governor of South Carolina at Columbia, for duty with the militia of that State."

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Statement.

New Orleans cotton crop statement for five months to January 31: Port receipts 4,024,410 against 6,307,187 last year, 4,870,016 year before last and 4,003,393 for same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada 591,311 against 832,682; 650,787, and 635,483. Inter-ports in excess of September 1st, 447,583 against 147,635; 324,824; 323,623. Southern mill takings, inclusive of consumption at Southern outlets, 481,265 against 459,605; 298,735 and 255,708. Crop in sight at close of January 5,559,599 against 8,011,470; 6,251,172 and 5,356,207; brought into sight for the month of January 618,729 against 1,090,179; 788,088, and 563,732. Weekly movement January 25th to 31st, inclusive, brought into sight for seven days, 132,590 against 242,570; 160,366 and 119,178.

Retreat of King Alexander.

It is announced that King Alexander, of Serbia, has been ordered to Princess Helena, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. King Alexander is in his twentieth year. Princess Helena is just past twenty-three.

AWAY WITH DRINKING.

An Outline of the Bill Introduced in the Senate.

The Gospel Temperance union, through its State executive committee, has had Senator Archer to introduce in the Senate a bill to amend the present dispensary law, which it had prepared, so as to do away with liquor drinking and the profit feature of the law, and prevent the sale of crates of beer. The same bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Whitmire.

But few changes are made in the present law, yet they transform the whole system.

For the benefit of those who have copies of the law and wish to see exactly what changes the bill provides for, the following summary is given:

Amend section 1 on the 18th line of the section by inserting after the word "except" the words "for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes."

Amend section 5 by striking out the "proviso" beginning on the eighth line, down to and including the words "premises" on the 13th line.

Amend section 10 by striking out the paragraph relating to profits, beginning on the 24th line down to and including the word "treasury" on the 32d line. Also in same section the paragraph beginning with the words "on the same day," on the 38th line, down to and including the word "located" on the 42d line. Also, in same section, strike out the paragraph beginning with the words "the mayor" down to the end of the section.

Amend section 11 by inserting in the 6th line, after the word "required," the words "the purpose for which it is to be used."

Amend section 21 by striking out the proviso respecting hotels where tourists or health seekers resort, on the 15th line, down to the end of the section.

The first amendment confines the sale of all liquor in the State to cases where it is "for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes only." The second amendment does away with the provision allowing malt liquors to be shipped or sold in cases or bottles or in barrels, being aimed at the sale of beer by the case.

All the provisions allowing any profits are knocked out, confining the prices to be charged merely to the paying of expenses.

Another amendment requires the applicant to purchase a bottle of liquor to state on oath for what purpose the liquor is to be used.

Then the section relating to the sale of liquors in tourists hotels is knocked out entirely.

No other changes are proposed.

TOBACCO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The News and Courier Devotes a Special Edition to the Industry.

The News and Courier has published a special edition devoted to the tobacco-growing industry of South Carolina. About ten years ago the News and Courier undertook the work of establishing a new crop in this State as a relief from the curse of too much cotton. It distributed tobacco seed and tobacco literature among the farmers of the State and succeeded in arousing great interest in the new crop. In its review of the industry the News and Courier says:

From the statistics gathered it is shown that there are 11,865 acres actually reported as having been under cultivation, making a total crop at the average yield given at 11,865,000 pounds. Actual sales reported to the 15th of January are within a fraction of 4,000,000 pounds, showing that nearly \$400,000 has been paid for the tobacco sold to date from something over 11,000 acres of light lands.

For instance, tobacco men who really know—farmers, warehousemen and buyers—estimate the total output from the Darlington market at not less than four million pounds, and the facts amply and accurately confirm this statement. Tobacco was sold in Darlington in large quantities, much was shipped direct from that depot and from other railroad stations throughout the county by farmers and not less than one-third of the entire crop is in the hands of the planters to-day. Ten million pounds, and probably not one ounce less is what the infant tobacco crop of South Carolina is today. It is still in its infancy, for as a State crop it is just one year old. In addition to the other considerations mentioned above, some of the tobacco growing sections were of necessity only, not included in this article. Many pounds were grown in these sections, and the indications are that many more acres will be added to the present number. It must be remembered that only a very few years ago South Carolina's crop of tobacco was simply nothing. Not one acre of ground, not one solitary, silver trade dollar's worth of tobacco was cultivated or sold. Today large and rapidly increasing figures tell their own story. Tobacco farms, barns, pack-houses, prizees, warehouses, buyers and factories are becoming a strong and representative part of our liveliest towns. The business is already of large and dignified proportions and promises to rapidly increase. The future has golden opportunities. Taking the estimate and report of Darlington—and these were made by absolutely reliable and well posted tobacco men—the value of the South Carolina crop for 1895 was not less than one million dollars.

Standard for Cattle Butchers.

Colonel Albert J. Fontaine, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, a prominent lawyer, and representative of the New Mexico Territory in the House of Representatives, has been murdered, his six-year-old son, by cattle rustlers on a desert between El Paso and Las Cruces. The case was his activity in prosecuting the cattle thieves.

LIQUOR COMES HIGHER.

A New Dispensary Price List Put Into Effect.

A new price list for the sub-dispensaries has gone into effect, and in consequence the cheaper grades of liquors in small packages, which constitute the great bulk of the sales of the dispensaries are henceforth to be sold at higher prices. No change whatever is made in the prices of the 80 per cent. corn.

The half pint packages of 80 per cent. rye and bourbon heretofore sold at 13 cents go up to 15 cents. One X corn goes up from 13 cents a half pint to 15 cents; from 25 cents a pint to 30 cents; and from 50 cents a quart to 55 cents.

One X rye, bourbon, rum or gin goes up from 15 cents a half pint to 20 cents; from 30 cents a pint to 35 cents; and from 50 cents a quart to 55 cents.

The XX rye, bourbon, corn, rum or gin goes up from 20 cents a half pint to 25 cents; from 35 cents a pint to 40 cents; from 70 cents a quart to 75 cents.

The XXX rye or "Old Velvet" is raised from 25 cents a half pint to 30 cents; from 50 cents a pint to 55 cents.

XXX rye and Scotch whiskey are reduced from 65 cents a half pint to 55 cents; from \$1.25 a pint to 65 cents; from \$2.50 a quart to \$1.25; from \$10 a gallon to \$5.

Thompson rye is reduced from 45 cents a half pint to 35 cents; from 85 cents a pint to 65 cents; from \$1.70 a quart to \$1.25; from \$6.80 a gallon to \$5.

Mount Vernon rye is reduced from 45 cents a half pint to 35 cents; from 85 cents a pint to 65 cents; from \$1.70 a quart to \$1.25; from \$6.80 a gallon to \$5.

Baker rye is reduced from \$1.50 a quart to \$1.25.

Jamaica rum is reduced from \$1 a pint to 50 cents.

Sherry wine is raised from 25 cents a pint to 35 cents; from 45 and 50 cents a quart to 60 cents.

These are about the only changes in the price lists. It is a noteworthy fact that the high grade goods have all been reduced in price, while the cheap goods, the goods to which the bulk of the sales are confined, have been raised. It can be easily seen that the reductions made will be easily overcome by the increase in the price of the lower grade of goods.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

An Effort Being Made to Put Them Under Control of State Railroad Commission.

A measure to this effect has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature. It is a bill to put the telegraph and express companies under the control of the state railroad commission. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, all companies or persons owning or controlling or operating or that may hereafter own, control or operate, a line or lines of express or telegraph whose line or lines, or are in whole or in part, in this State, shall be under the control of the railroad commissioners of this State, who shall have full powers to regulate the prices to be charged by any company or person or persons owning, controlling or operating any line or lines of express or telegraph, for any service performed by such company, person or persons; and all the powers given to said commissioners over railroads in this State and all the penalties prescribed against railroad companies or persons operating railroads by existing laws, embraced in section of the code of 1893, from section 1,615 to section 1,619, both, inclusive, are hereby declared to be of force against corporations, companies of persons owning controlling or operating a line or lines of express or telegraph, doing business in this State, whose line or lines, or are wholly or in part in this State, so far as said provisions of the code can be made applicable to any corporation, company or person or persons owning, controlling or operating a line or lines of express or telegraph. The said commissioners shall also have power and authority to require said companies to locate agencies at rail stations.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That that power of the commissioners to regulate charges by corporations, companies and persons herein referred to shall apply only to charges by express for transportation from one point to another in this State, and messages sent by telegraph from one point to another in this State.

Public Debt Statement.

The monthly statement of the public debt, issued by the United States Treasury Department, shows the public debt on January 31, 1896, less cash in the Treasury, to have been \$953,046,237, an increase over last month of \$5,717,975, which is accounted for by a decrease during the month of 6,435,422 in the Treasury. The debt is classified as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$747,397,829,459; non-interest-bearing debt, \$205,648,407,780; total, \$953,046,237,240. The interest-bearing debt is divided into: United States bonds, \$475,622,091; total debt, \$1,121,638,915, which does not include certificates and Treasury notes outstanding amounting to \$562,944,778, which is offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is recomputed as follows: Gold, \$99,673,353; silver, \$265,421,818; paper, \$155,279,225; discount, \$2,818,188; balances, etc., \$16,169,324, making an aggregate of \$779,558,225, against which there are 322,409,407,780 in interest-bearing debt, leaving a balance of \$457,148,817, leaving a balance of \$457,148,817.

A comparative statement of the Government's receipts and expenditures shows the receipts during the month of January 1896, \$22,000,000, against \$21,000,000 in January 1895, and \$22,000,000 in January 1894, and \$22,000,000 in January 1893, and \$22,000,000 in January 1892, and \$22,000,000 in January 1891, and \$22,000,000 in January 1890, and \$22,000,000 in January 1889, and \$22,000,000 in January 1888, and \$22,000,000 in January 1887, and \$22,000,000 in January 1886, and \$22,000,000 in January 1885, and \$22,000,000 in January 1884, and \$22,000,000 in January 1883, and \$22,000,000 in January 1882, and \$22,000,000 in January 1881, and \$22,000,000 in January 1880, and \$22,000,000 in January 1879, and \$22,000,000 in January 1878, and \$22,000,000 in January 1877, and \$22,000,000 in January 1876, and \$22,000,000 in January 1875, and \$22,000,000 in January 1874, and \$22,000,000 in January 1873, and \$22,000,000 in January 1872, and \$22,000,000 in January 1871, and 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