NO. 27.

THE SCHOOL TAX.

The Senate Spends a Day and Night on It.

NO EXTRA TO BE LEVIED.

the following substitute:

counties respectively.

the ments of his amendment.

In conclusion Senator Brown said

matter of improving the common

schools, but the Constitution prevented

the Senate, at the outset, from origina-

ting bills to raise revenues. But, be-

special tax for school purposes and

thereby keep open the schools for an

extra time. He hoped the bill would

Senator Brown, of Marion, thought a

Senator Henderson suggested that

should the dispensary law be done away

to order the levy. He opposed this.

ready taxed until they complained.

half mill would be all the additional

be defeated.

levy needed.

be no objection.

to pass this bill.

be apportioned among the various coun-

enrollment of pupils in such schools in

But the Senate Ordered the Apportionment of the Dispensary Funds to the Schools.

Senator Archer thought that if it had Senator Hay's bill to fix the terms of the free public schools, to provide for the support of the same and to regulate mon schools it would not have taken the disbursement of moneys arising from the sale of liquors, came up for

consideration in the State senate Tues-Senator Sheppard agreed with Senaday week. Senator Hay gave a succinct explanation of the objects of the Senator Scarborough moved to adopt LStrike out all after the enacting words and insert the following:
"Section 1. That from and after the approval of this Act all revenue derived from the sale of alcoholic liquors in this State, under the dispensary law, shall

Senator Ragsdale renewed his motion common schools, in proportion to the o indefinitely postpone the bill.

the respective counties; and all funds fused to postpone the bill. derived from said dispensary law, not Senator Scarborough moved to strike already disbursed, shall be apportioned out all but the enacting words of the bill in the same way.
"Section 2. Such apportionment shall and the adoption of the substitute. Yeas-Alexander, Archer, Blakeney be made by the Comptroller General, Bowen, G. W. Brown, Connor, Dean, and he shall draw his warrant upon the Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Graydon, State Treasurer in favor of the county Henderson, Hough, Love, Manning, treasurers of the respective counties Mayfield, Sarratt, Scarborough, Stanfor the amounts apportioned to such land. Suddath, Sullivan, Walker and

Senator Brown, of Marion, offered an amendment to make the term not less than six months instead of three months. He made an excellent presentment of dale, Sheppard and Talbird-13.

ment that thereafter the public schools that the poor country districts will have of the State should be kept open for at least six months in the year.

to rely upon the State for years to come. The rich centres of wealth and popula-Senator Brown, of Marion, offered as tion will have to help. In a State like ours they live upon and derive their wealth from the country. Senator Henderson stated that he be made for that purpose. was as zealous as any one else in the

Carried by a vote of 28 to S.

WILL NOT BOLT BRYAN.

sides that, the people were now taxed enough and could not afford to pay more taxes. Besides the law provided that in addition to the three-mill tax for schools any school district could levy a

Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont's paper, the New York Verdict, contained a significant editorial last week. It declares that, though ardently opposed to free silver as an issue next year, Tammany Hall will loyally support the candidate and platform of the Democratic Party, as it has always done heretofore. The Verdict says on this point:

with or the State go for prohibition the Comptroller General would have the will be for him; Tammany Hall will be power, under the provisions of this bill, for him. Personally, Croker deems high and well for Bryan. He holds Senator Brown, of Marion, thought him a leader of breadth and force and that in the circumstances there would truth. Croker may differ from Bryan on finance or some other question of Senator Ragsdale thought there would politics, but he yields him his whole be no objection. The people were alrespect. And if Bryan should again be the choice of a national convention, Senator Barnwell said he could not whoever else may fail him were he the vote for Senator Hay's bill because he last in the lines, Bryan would have the was of opinion that it was unconstituutter support of Croker to win his victional, and for the same reason he was tory. Croker never bolted and he nevopposed to Senator Scarborough's suber will. Tammany never bolted and stitute bill. The substitute was to disnever will. They both stood for Clevetribute the funds and fix the term for land in '92, and that means that no man schools. It was a wise provision of the no day, will ever come when either Constitution that distributed the fund Croker or Tammany will be found outso that the term would be the same all side the ranks of the Democracy. over the State, and the poorer counties Croker is not for silver. That need not would receive benefit from the rich. It separate him from his party in 1900; it looked like nullifying the Constitution

Senator Scarborough said he would not go into the constitutionality of the question. He did not think the provisions of the Constitution were mandatory on the Legislature to fix a term for the schools to run. He did not think it was expedient to raise a tax at this time to support the schools for a definite period. It was not because there was opposition to free schools, but there was suffering on account financial stringen-Senator Ragsdale opposed the bill.

He also thought it unconstutional and read from the Constitution the para graphs affecting the question. The Constitution did not authorize an apportionment by enrollment, as proposed by the substitute. The law said it must be apportioned in aid of the supplementary tax.

Senator Henderson said that the deficiency had been paid up. The three dollars per capita had been paid in, and it was now proposed to distribute the

Senator Walker said he yielded to no one in his desire to see this State uplifted by education. He thought that the unconstitutionality had nothing to do with the case. He thought that one important point has been lost sight of. He thought that this Legislature was prohibited from levying the tax until the per capita tax was distributed. The tax could not be levied unless there was a deficiency. He thought the substitate constitutional. The financial status of the State is that such that the Senaturs dare not do anything that would increase taxes. The burden was now heavy enough. He did not think there was any mandate that the term be fixed. He thought the substitute covered the

whole matter. Senator Henderson thought it would well if the Senate would bear in and the constitutional argument in connection with a little history. A few years ago Comptroller General Norton refused to make a levy and said, Wait until the whole school fund is in before making an additional levy."

Senator Sheppard said that the legal- He believes that "to the victors belong cure to life, health and morals in one to of the Comptroller's action was still in the Courts, and asked what would the spoils get away. be the effect if the Courts decided against the Comptroller?

Senator Henderson replied that the Legislature can now prescribe how this company's works, located about four money should be paid out.

Senator Mayfield thought that all could agree that if it was undertaken to make a scheme to fix terms it would be more difficult than the proposition to distribute this fund.

Senator Scarborough moved to table Senator Mauldin's motion to adjourn the debate. His motion prevailed and the debate was continued.

Senator Hay opposed the amendment to make the term six months instead of two. He favored amending the bill so that the Superintendent of Education would have to report to the Legislature what deficiency existed, and then the Legislature could provide for the deficiency. Then the contention that bills carrying revenues could not originate in the Senate could be gotten around.

been a question of dividing one hundred thousand dollars among the comhalf an hour. He thought the Scarborough substitute all right and would vote for it.

tor Barnwell. He thought the bill and the substitute unconstitutional, and he did not wish the General Assembly to come in conflict with the Supreme Court. for the Supreme Court generally won. The last Legislature had already decided what should be done with this fund, and until he found out whether this question was now before the Supreme Court or not he could not vote for the substitute. ties of the State, for the benefit of the

By a vote of 29 to 8 the Senate re-

Williams 24.

Nays-Aldrich, Appelt, Barnwell, W. A. Brown, Gruber, Hay, Ilderton, Livingston, Marshall, Mauldin, Rags-

Senator Gruber offered an amend-

a substitute that when such apportionment could not keep open the schools for six months that an additional levy Senator Scarborough moved to table.

Whoever the Candidate Tammany Hall Will be Loyal.

"If Bryan is named in 1900, Croker didn't in 1896."

Further, the Verdict hints at a scheme of the deposed leader, Sheehan, now out for silver, to set up a contesting delegation to the next national convention, and warns the Democracy of the country to beware of the man. Ex-Senator Hill, it is intimated, is giving encouragement to the Sheehan scheme, though Hill himself abandoned Bryan at the last moment in the memorable silver campaign. Concluding, The Verdict says: 'First and last, the party interests lies in full reliance on the Democracy that never yet failed the national ticket; and it in no sort runs with any Hill-led clique, who, without party following or party force, speak for nobody stand for nothing but themsélves.

Passed the House. A bill with regard to trespassing on land, which was passed by the House on Tuesday, makes entry on land, "after notice by the owner or tenant prohibimaking the entry as aforesaid.

A Good Headsman.

and he will not let any of

Powder Press Mill Explodes. The press mill of the Ohio Powder miles north of Youngstown, exploded Senator Mauldin said that as there shortly before noon, Wednesday killing our most prominent counsellors who body was enveloped in flames. The cell

AGAINST ALLIANCE.

fairfield

Their State Platform.

MUST BE NO CGMPROMISE.

Members of the Legislature are Asked to Stand for Prohibition Principle Against all Opposition.

A number of prominent prohibitionists have issued an address to the prohibition members of the general assembly urging their support of a straight prohibition measure without any compromise or combination with local option forces. The first signer of the address, it will be noticed, is 11on. L. D. Childs, who was the prohibition leader in the legislature last session. It is said that the members of the general assembly who are classed as prohibitionists will stand together and support Mr. McCullough's bill or some similar measure. There are thought to be not | The Horrible Fate of Eleven Shipless than 30 prohibitionists in the house and how many there are in the senate is not known. The address is as follows:

To the Prohibition Members of the General Assembly. Gentlemen: Recent developments of desire and purpose on the part of the friends of the liquor traffic to draw you ward the issue now before the legislaport of prohibition to that of the liquor traffic, has impressed upon us the duty of given expression to our views

apology necessary. determined by their agreement with the | savages who had gathered for the feast. platform of their convention as a body representing the prohibitionists of the State.

That convention in April last distinctly announced its opposition to every form of liquor selling for beverage purposes and to any legal sanction of such sales by dispensary, high license or any other agency.

Unon that platform its candidates for State offices entered the campaign and earnestly contesting the views of | and paraded before the men for the evils of the liquor traffic.

Upon that issue the campaign was fought and resulted in the elimination of the local-option-high, licence idea from the contest by a decisive vote of the people in the first primary. and test should be between prohibition and the dispensary. The attitude of the prohibition can-

high plane on which his canvass was tions for himself and his cause. In several counties members of the general assembly were elected over · local option license candidates because tion while in other counties, also, those announced by the convention. the general assembly is believed to be sufficient to constitute the "balance" without which the dispensary cannot be perpetuated nor license legislation

sucured. In this condition of affairs the advotion of the prohibitionists in their ofcall local option, to effect which three the house. Plausible pleas are offered | the vote: by these local option advocates to induce the friends of prohibition to for-

they claim will be beneficial to all. We do not propose to point out the fallacy of this claim in theory and fact. may be the benefits of local option when Glenn, Graydon, Gruber, Hough, Ildera community from the curse of the liquor traffic, these claims fail when it is Waller. Williams. -24 nays. distinctly proposed for your support by the friends of the liquor traffic, or the ting the same," a misdemeanor, pun- opponents of prohibition, as a means of hard labor on the public works not ex- dees not now exist and where it cannot three successive weeks such notice in should be left with the trading politinotice within twelve months prior to the opportunc time, when it has dethe entry shall be deemed and taken as moralized the public sentiment to its notice conclusive against the person own plane, to offer it up as a sacrifice

sin holds its carnival. It proposes to | gie man." died Wednesday in the coun-The handiest man with the axe in | ignore the eternal distinction between | ty hospital of a rare disease, which the this part of the country is Mayor My-ers, of Savannah. On the second day and legalizing it. It makes a majority swelling of the bones. His hands and of his administration he hacked off the vote the authority by which what is feet were greatly swollen, and his jaw heads of an even dozen of city officials, declared a wrong in one county is made was over four times the normal big and little, and then he paused to right in another, or what is awrong at length. The distance from the frontal eatch his breath. How many more fa- one time in one county is made right at | bone to the chin in the ordinary man talities there will be no one can tell, another time in the same county. It is eight to ten inches, and in Rogers but it is fair to assume that the Mayor | proposes to grant the protection which | this had grown to 20 inches. will not stop until he finishes the job. | prohibition of the liquor traffic may secounty, and by the same means in the adjacent county to grant the license to in the San Francisco jail, Wednesday

> We regret the necessity which has poured it over his clothes while the been forced upon us of protesting thus other prisoners were asleep. He then publicly against the advice of some of | ignited the oil and in a few seconds his

be construed as an approval of this alliance and used to promote it, we are constrained by a sense of duty to our

selves and to the thousands of leyal Prominent Prohibitionists Urge prohibitionists who have put themselves It Is Taken From Clemson and on reco. as opposed to the liquor traflie by local option or otherwise, to set forth these views and earnestly urge upon you not to lend your influence to any alliance with local option license advocates in the general assembly in securing legislation which must inevitably prove disastrous to prohibition and fasten upon us the evils of a liquor system for an indefinite time to

Geo. H. Waddell. C. D. Stanley, W. R. Richardson, John M. Pike, Editor "Way of Faith." Thos. J. La Motte. Robt. M. Adam, S. H. Zimmerman. John A. Rice. J. G. Dale. F. H. Hyatt, John O. Wilson, J. C. Abney.

wrecked Sailors.

EATEN BY SAVAGES.

After escaping death by drowning, eleven of the crew of the ship Manhare were captured and eaten by cannibals of New Guinae. The Manbare was bound for Sydney, Australia, when it was_ into a false and inconsistent position to- caught in the terrible gale of December. Near Cape Nelson it began to ture and to divert your acknowledged | sink. The crew. eighteen all told, left influence in that body from the sup- the vessel in two boats and soon became separated.

One boat containing twelve men was finally thrown ashore ten miles from of the situation, for which we deem no the cape. The sailors were seized by natives from the interior and hurried We respectfully suggest that what off to the village of the chiefs. One ever may be individual opinions on this man, James Greene, escaped. The subject, and however conscientiously sailors were stripped and bound and entertained, their correctness and value | killed, one each day. A wild orgie was | net proceeds to educational institutions. in guiding loyal prohibitionists must be participated in by at least a hundred

In several cases the sailors were tortured by the old women and children of the tribe. The eyes of one were gouged out. The doomed men stoically watched the elaborate preparations boiling water was used for the feast, which on the first day was prolonged ! away into the night.

the whole State was the only remedy witnessed turned his hair snowy white.

Wants to Get Out.

A letter from Havana to The State circulating another petition asking our representatives in congress to use their their determination that the final con- utmost influence to have the regiment mustered out at an early date. There are several reasons set forth why this should be done. Lhe men are mostly didate throughout that campaign was farmers and would like to get out in one of unswerving devotion to prohibi- time to plant a crop or they will be left tion as a principle, and this, with the high and dry when they are mustered out. Then, too, there is no chance to conducted, called forth the grateful ad- save any money here and there are those miration of his friends and forced from at home who are dependent upon these his opponents the highest commenda. men for support. Again there seems to be nothing here to do but to sun the rocks. There is nothing that can be P, Smith, Jeremiah Smith, J. L. done. There are provost guards at every crock in the road, and consequentof their adherance to the doctrine of ly nothing can be learned of the people prohibition announced by the conven- or of the county except in a very small area. The men are not allowed to visit where no issue was made candidates the city at all. Another is that most were elected whose views were known of the men have gotten enough of army to be in harmony, on this issue, with life. They are realizing that it is most demoralizing to them and they wish to The number of these prohibitionists in quit. Then, too, this climate is not ning, McCraw, McCullough, McDill, healty, and they do not care to expose thems: lves to needless danger when there is absolutely nothing at stake.

No Tax Exemption.

After one of the ablest debates pro and con ever heard in the state capital cates of license are making the most | the senate Thursday by the decisive strenuous efforts to secure the coopera- vote of 24 to 14 refused to pass a bill to "aid and encourage manufacturers by fort to enact what they are pleased to remitting all State and county taxes, except the school tax, on their investbills are now on their passage through | ment for five years." The following is For Exemption-Aldrich. Alexan-

der, G. W. Brown, Hay, Henderson, sake their principles and join with them | Livingston, Manning, Marshall, Maulin the inanguration of a system which | din. Mayfield, Scarborough, Stanland Talbird. Walker-14.

Against Exemption-Appelt, Archer, Barnwell, Blakeney. Bowen. W. A. We would briefly submit that whatever | Brown. Connor. Dennis. Douglass. used as an agency for the deliverance of ton, Love. Mower, Ragsdale. Sarratt. Sheppard, Suddath, Sullivan, Wallace.

Too Much Snow. Information has been received here ishable by a fine not exceeding one securing the license of the liquor traffic by Supt. Ridgeway of the Denver and hundred dollars, or imprisonment with | in certain counties of the State where it | Rio Grande Railroad company that a snowslide on its line nine miles east of ceeding thirty days, and adds: "Pro- exist without your aid. This support Glenwood Springs today came down on vided, that whenever any owner or is based on a temporising, temporary top of a work train, wrocking the entenant of any land shall post a notice policy of expediency and necessarily in- gine and cars and killing three of the in four conspicuous places on the boi- volves a compromise of your principles wrecking erew and injuring two others, ders of any land prohibiting entry there- as prohibitionists. It is the commercial a fireman and a section hand. Snow is in, or shall publish once a week for method of dealing with the traffic and falling again throughout the State and there is great suffering. At several any newspaper circulating in the coun- cians who resort to it. It proposes to places there is danger of a famine owty where such lands are situate, a proof | set aside prohibition in the interest of | ing to shortage of supplies and the imthe posting or publishing of such law-defying cliques and schemes and at possibility of receiving aid at present.

A Remarkable Case.

A dispatch from Chicago says to the liquor Moloch and sprinkle its George Rogers, who was known in the blood upon all the high places where vicinity in which he lived as the "Bo-

Burned Himself Alive.

Anthony Burgie, a seven-year man individuals to invade the rights and set | secured some coal oil from the stove at naught the protection thus secured. | which was used to heat the cell and

THE PRIVILEGE TAX.

Given to the State.

THE TAX REMAIN THE SAME.

The Farmers College Must Now Depend Upon a Direct Appropriation Like the Other State Colleges.

The privilege tax matter was finally settled in the House last Wednesday by Clemson College and giving it to the should support it. State. The judiciary committee's bill passed without a single change, and the other bills were either killed or with-

hours of the time of the lower house, Mr. McLauchlin spoke in favor of the and it is not known yet whether or not | bill. it is finally disposed of, as the senate may have some changes to make. There were six bills on this question: Mr. 10 cents a ton: Mr. Jeremiah Smith. to devote the net proceeds to academic schools, one to be established in each county; the committee on public schools offered a substitute for the latter that | honestly." the next proceeds be devoted to the public schools; Mr. Efird wanted the net proceeds divided between Withrop and Clemson, and the judiciary committee's bill place the tax in the State

treasury. The judiciary committee, in taking the fund from Clemson, had for its object the enaction of a law which would conform to the constitution of the United States. At present the fund is paid directly to Clemson college, and in the case in North Carolina it has been | fishing on the Edisto. The seines don't decided that the law was unconstitu- stretch across the river and don't keep tional, as it exacted a tax nominally the fish from going up. The seines are for inspection, and then devoted the The law in North Carolina was changed so that on its face it would be constitutional and still permit the funds being devoted to the State Agricultural and

Mechanical college at Raleigh. Fearing litigation from the present law, the judiciary committee prepared for their death. A huge pot filled with a bill which had the same object as the law in North Carolina, to save the revenue obtained from this inspection tax and still have a law which is not vul-In most cases the men were behead- nerable to the constitution. As the ed, their heads being placed on poles judiciary committee bill was adopted wihout amendment. Clemson my those candidates representing the dis- to suffer the same fate. Greene was pend upon a direct appropriation from pensary, local option and license, they rescued by a steamer after tramping the general treasury just as other State proclaimed as the doctrine of the pro- without food a day and a night to reach institutions are doing. As the net inhibitionists that a prohibition law for the coast. The scenes of horror he had come from the privilege tax may be considerably more than the appropriation recommended-\$40,000-the State will hardly suffer from the change in the law, but may gain, as it has been insays the men of the Second Regiment are | timated there has been evtravagance at |

Clemson. During the discussion of the bill Mr. Ashley moved that the tax be reduced from 25 to 10 cents. This was voted down by the following vote:

Yeas-Ashley, Bailey, J. B. Black, W. D. Black, Cosgrove, Crum, Dargan. Dowling, N. G. Evans. Floyd. Gamble, Gantt, Gause Henderson, Hill. Hoffmeyer, Jackson, Jenkins, Lofton, Lyles, Mann, Marion, Laban Mauldin. Miley, Patterson, H. B. Richardson, C. E. Robinson, R. B. A. Robinson, Sawyer Seabrook, Simkins, Sinkler, G. Smith, Strom, W. J. Thomas, West, Wharton, Wilson, Wimberly, H. H. Woodward, Young-43.

Nays-Speaker Gary, Bacot, Bell, Blease, Blythe, Bolts, Caughman, Colcock. Davis. Dean, DeBruhl, Dendy, Dukes, Efird, Hpps, Fairey, Graham, Hollis, Hopkins, Hydrick, H. E. Johnson, W. J. Johnson Lockwood, Man-McDow, McLauchlin, Means, Mehrtens Montgomery, Moss, Patton, Peurifoy, Pyatt, E. B. Ragsdale, Richards, G. W. Richardson, Rogers Sharpe, Stackhouse Stevenson, Sturkie, W. H. Thomas, Threatt, Timmerman, Verner, Whisonant, Williams, Wingo, Winkler Wolfe.

Wyche-53. Mr. Blythe then moved that the tax be given to Clemson College as at present. This was voted down by the fol-

lowing vote: Yeas-Bailey, J. B. Black, Blythe, Bolts, Caughman, Crum, Dowling, Dukes, Epps. Fairy, Hadsden, Gantt, Graham, Hill, Hollis, Hopkins, H. E. Dukes, Johnson, Lockwood, Lofton, Manning, McCraw, Miley. Prince, Richards, Geo. W. Richardson, R. B. A. Robinson. Stackhouse, W. H. Thomas, Verner, West, Weston, Wingo, Winkler, Wolfe, Wyche-35.

Nays-Speaker Gary, Ashley, Bacot, Bell, W. D. Black, Blease, Cosgrove, Cross, Dargan, Davis Dean, DeBruhl, Dendy, Efird, N. G. Evans, Floyd, Gamble, Gause, Henderson, Hoffmeyer, Hydrick, Jackson, Jenkins, W. J. Johnson, Lyles, Mann, Marion, Laban, Mauldin, William L. Mauldin, McCullough, McDill, McDow, Means, Mehrtens, Montgomery, Moss. Nettles, Patterson. Peurifoy, E. B. Ragsdale, J. W. Ragsdale. Henry B. Richardson, C. E. Robinson, Rogers, Sawyer, Seabrook, Sharpe, Simkins, Sinkler, G. P. Smith, Jeremiah Smith, J. L. Smith, Stevenson, Strom, Sturkie, Timmerman. Wharton, Whisonant, Williams, Wilson, Wimberly, H. H. Woodward, Young-63. The judiciary committee bill was

then taken up and passed to its third reading by a vote of 61 to 29, there beno change in the bill. It is quite a long document, but one which may play a great part in the political campaigns of the future. It provides for the inspection of all fertilizers and establishes a penalty for selling and transporting fertilizers upon which there is not a tag or certificate as to their purity. These are the provisions of the present law. The only radical change is the following which is to take the place of section 1133. revised statutes of 1893:

A.l the inspection tax on fertilizers heretofere required to be paid to the commissioner of agriculture, be paid to the treasurer of the State, and he shall pay therefrom the expenses and analysis as audited and certified to him by the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural college of South Carolina.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

The Penalty for Same Increased to Railroad Projects which have Bills Be-Twenty-five Dollars.

In the House on Tuesday of last week Mr. Blease moved to strike out the enacting words of Mr. W. D. Black's bill to increase the penalty on fishing in Aiken, Barnwell, Darlington, Colleton, and Orangeburg counties, from \$10 to

Mr. Crum said that the penalty was now but ten dollars which was no menace to trap fishers.

Mr. Dukes said that to make this penalty heavier would not add to the enforcement of the law, for an unpepular measure cannot be easily enforced. Mr. Blythe said that it seemed to be a good bill, and while it did not affect the passage of a bill taking the tax from his section still he thought that he

Mr. W. D. Black said that trap fishers could in one night make enough to pay the fine of ten dollars. The law is being violated openly and he thought This matter has consumed over seven | this bill would offer a restraint.

Mr. Timmerman said that when the present law was passed in 1892 the people of Aiken felt outraged. The law Ashley's to reduce the rate from 25 to now imposes a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Mr. Crum said that there were sections where the people made their living by fishing. Mr. Dukes interposed, "But not dis-

Mr. Crum replied: "Not dishonestly, but illegally." He recited an instance where an official had been given a good drubbing by fishermen whom he had caught violating the law.

Mr. Dukes said quite feelingly that the incident happened in Mr. Crum's own county, Bamberg.
Mr. Crum submitted that illegal fishing was just as widespread in Orange-

burg as in Bamberg. Mr. Dukes explained the manner of never in the river longer than 10 minutes at a time, and out 40 minutes. As a general rule the poorer class does the fishing, a class who could ill afford to

pay heavy fines.

Mr. Jenkins asked if the fine would injure them if they obeyed the law. Mr. Dukes said not, but that it would nduce unscrupulous men to bring false charges against these people.

The house refused to strike out the enacting words. Mr. Bell then wanted to amend by exempting Aiken county.

Mr. Dukes wanted Orangeburg ex-Mr. Crum said that as Bamberg was just across the river from Orangeburg, it would be unjust to Bamberg county to exempt Orangeburg. The house refused to exempt both Aiken and Orange-

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out the clause offering three-fourths of the fine to the informant.

Mr. Crum moved to table the amendment. The amendment of Mr. Sawyer was voted down.

Mr. Dukes moved to indefinitely post-

a vote of 49 to 15 and the bill passed its second reading.

Crushed to Death. The news reached here Wednesday morning of the horrible death at Charlotte of flagman C. G. Craig, which was a great shock to railroad men. Just how Mr. Craig met his death is not known, He left here with freight No. 72, Tuesday at noon, and it is presumed that he reached Charlotte that night between 10 and 11 o'clock. The train stopped and shifted at the junction. When the conductor was ready to leave the flagman was missing. One of the crew went back to look for him and found the body on the track, between the cars, in a horribly mangled condition. He lived only ten minutes. No one saw him go between the cars and the accident cannot be explained. When last seen he had two coupling pins in his hands. The remains were gathered up and put in charge of an undertaker and Thursday they were shipped to his former home in Gastonia, N. C.

The Whole Truth. The Gallatin, Tenn., Examiner remarks: "An idea prevails in the minds of a great many people that unless their representive in the Legislature introduces a number of bills and gets his name in the papers he is not doing anything. But to those who understand the situation the best recommendation he can have is that he introduces as few as possible and kills as many as he can, for we have too many laws already, and it is generally the representative who knows the least that introduces the most bills. Let us have as few new laws as possible, and the people will be better off." The evil appears to be widespread.

Suicided on the Street. Ernest A. Maletti, said to belong to a wealthy New Orleans family, committed suicide Thursday by swallowing carbolic acid while walking on the street in New York. A letter was found on his body addressed to Henry Maletti of the commission firm of Maletti & Stoddard of New Orleans. whom the suicide addressed as his brother. Another letter was found addressed to Mr. Edye of Funch. Edye & Co., steamters the man complained that financial aid had been refused him. Mr. Edye reason: "My dear, I do not believe that said that Maletti came to New York I will live after midnight. several months ago.

Passed the Senate. opposed it. The bill was passed to a Wiper Reply and one unknown. third reading.

Coming Out Early.

candidate for Governor next year, as that there are 532 cases of leprosy in also Col. John G. Sheppard. It is re- the United States, 10 of which are in nently remarks: "Biennial sessions of was such a difference of opinion between the members of the legal fraternity he moved to adjourn the debate.

Senator Maudin said that as there was sent at the first camp meeting in the guernatorial arena, but of coursellors who favor an alliance with the friends of the legal fraternity he moved to adjourn the debate.

Solved Body, Was enveloped in names. The cell two employes, Evan Sand Henry favor an alliance with the friends of the legal fraternity he liquor traffic under the name of logical and believes in the establishmow. The people of Georgia should were barely saved by the guards. Burnoved to adjourn the debate.

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THE RAILROAD BOOM.

fore the General Assembly.

The influx of bills to amend old railroad charters or to issue new ones seems to indicate a marked revival in the building of railroads in this State. It is a very uncommon thing to find half so many applications for charters for railroads. In addition to the charters and extensions asked for it is to be remembered that there are a great many outstanding charters which are still alive and which can be and of which some are being used now.

The following is a list of the railroad projects for which bills have been passed this session of the Legislature or

which are pending: Mr. Rogers: A charter for the Bennettsvi'le and Ashborn Railroad. Mr. Gadsden: For the Charleston city Railway company. Mr. Colcock: For the Savannah Ter-

minal company.

Senator Marshall: For the Columbia Electric Street Railroad Company. Senator Henderson: For the Wilson nd Summerton railroad.

Senator Mauldin: For the Hampton nd Branchville Railroad company. Mr. Montgomery: For the Carolina aud Northern Railroad company. Mr. Rogers: For the Marlboro, Marion and Horry Railroad company.

Senator Aldrich: For the Barnwell and Blackville Electric Power com-Mr. DeBruhl: For the Due Wsst and Donald's Railroad company.

Mr. Stevenson: For the North and South Carolina Railroad Company. Senator Douglass: For the Union and Augusta Railroad company. Senator Marshall: For the Winston, Salem and Carolina Railroad company.

Senator Barnwell: For the South Carolina and Georgia Extension Railroad company. Mr. C. E. Robinson: For the Pickens and Coleman Railroad company.

THE CUBAN ARMY.

The Amount Needed to Pay Them Up in Full.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that the estimate furnished President McKinley by the delegation from the Cuban assembly called for payment for 5,119 commissioned officers, 9,762 non commissioned officers, and 30,160 privates, divided as follows, with totals estimated as due | ly that I will." each grader

Eleven major generals, \$500 a month \$179,450.

Nineteen generals of division, \$450 a month, \$295,175. Fifty-four brigadier generals, \$400 a | seat looking a bit disappointed. month, \$682,825. One hundred and sixty-three colonels

\$325 a month \$1,491,750. Two handred and ninety lieutenant colonels, \$275 a month, \$2,362,800. Five hundred and seventy-eight maors, \$220 a month, \$3,870,240.

Nine hundred and sixty-five captains pone the bill. This was voted down by \$130 a month, \$4.561,800. One thousand two hundred and fortyfive lieutenants. \$100 a month. \$3.763.

One thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four sub-lieutenants, \$90 a

month, \$4,952,880. Two thousand, one hundred and thirty first sergeants, \$60 a month. \$3,-798.200.

Three thousand, one hundred and twenty-three second sergeants. \$50 a month, \$4,605,600. Four thousand, five hundred and nine corporals, \$40, a month, \$5,238,240.

Thirty thousand, one hundred and sixty privates, \$30, a month, \$21,502,lotal, 44,041 men. \$57,304,380. It is doubtful whether as many men still under arms can be found as was estimated by the assembly's delegation. Large numbers, however, are scattered throughout the island, though there is

no great force at any one place. Gen. Gomez has only 400 with him here.

Lawless Negro Troops. The Negro troops have been giving great trouble in Arkansas and Georgia by their lawless acts and general rowdism. As the regiment from Arkansas passed through Inka, Miss., some unknown persons set fire to the ammunition car, which was almost filled with cartridges and powder. It was entirely destroyed and the rest of the train was barely saved. Three Negro women, who were following the troopers, are reported to have been killed in the burning car. A dozen of the men were injured. At Walker switch the burning car was discovered by trainmen and side-tracked. The lives of the crew were in danger, as the cartridges were exploding in every direction. By the time the switch was reached the car was a mass of flames. The loss will be

Predicted His Own Death. Rev. Geo. H Simons, of Brooklyn. predicted his own death, which occurred Wednesday of pneumonia. Last December during heavy snow storms, he visited a sick child and caught a chill. Since then he has been ailing and Wednesdhy was quite feeble, but was not apparently in any immediate danger. ship agents in New York. In both let- To his wife, however, who was sitting in the room, he said, for no apparent

Details were received Thursday of a A house bill to require cotton buyers | fatal snow slide on the main line of the to accept bales of cotton weighing not Canadian Pacific at Ridgers Pass on less than 300 pounds without docking the summit of Selkirks. The catasthe seller \$1 or any other amount on trophe occurred last evening. The account of the lightness of the bale, Round House and station were comcalled for a good deal of discussion in pletely swept away, and seven lives the State Senate Wednesday. Messrs. were lost, and two persons injured. Pennsylvania at Augusta, Fourteenth Graydon, Surratt, Connor and Shep- The dead are Agent Canton, wife and Pennsylvania, Summerville, S. C. pard favored the bill and Mr. Barnwell | two children, Operator Carson. Engine

Leprosy in America. A special from Battle Creek says | Tenth volunteer infantry at Macon. The information comes from Colum- that Dr. Hitt, a physician from India. bia that Congressman Latimer will be a at present visiting in this city stated

SMOOTH BUNCO GAME

How a Farmer Put the Laugh on a Shrewd Hotel Clerk.

THE CONFIDENCE MANICAME

Cashed a Draft for a Bunco Man

Redeem It.

Would Come and

and Bet the Clerk that He

"I was standing in the rotunda of one of the uptown hotels in New York last Saturday night," said Mr. O. D. Stevens, a leather drummer from the metropolis, "when an old gentlemen with hayseed in his whiskers came in. He looked about for a moment: and then walked up to the clerk's desk, fished a card from his pocket, and thrusting

it into the hands of that official, asked: "'Mister, do you know that man?" "The clerk glanced at it, and smiled. For he read thereon a name worn by one of the smoothest of the many confidence men who have sprung up since the beginning of the 'anti-reform' administration. Then he said:

"Yes, I know him, sir-I dare say he had you cash a certified check for him, or something of that sort?"
"Yes he did," said the old man, wonderingly. 'How did you know?

"The clerk smiled. "He said he would meet me here tonight and take it up,' continued the vietim. "I don't think he will, though, said the clerk.

for he leoked to me like an honest man, and I am a good judge of human nature.' "All right, sir," said the clerk, "just have a seat and wait, if you will." "The old man came over and sat be-

"But I do," said the old gentleman.

side me. I entered into conversation with him, and discovered that he was a well-to-do Long Island farmer. The 'con' man in question had met him a few days before, and ingratiated himself in the old man's confidence, and induced him to cash a check-the old man showed me the paper. "After about an hour the old man

went back to the desk and asked: "Have you seen anything of him yet.

"No, said the clerk, and it isn't Wk "The old gentleman came back. He waited about fifteen minutes, then went to the clerk again, and made another inquiry. The clerk answered as he did before, and the old fellow went to his

"He grew fidgety after another short wait, and again addressed the clerk. By this time the attention of a number of people had been attracted. Some of them laughed, and others looked sympathetic.

"See here, said the clerk, that man sn't going to meet you. You have been bunkoed."
No, sir, you are wrong, said the eld man.

"Well, he won't meet you, insisted the clerk. "I'll bet he does, replied the old man loggedly. "You bet he does, repeated the clerk.

Well, how much will you bet?" "Come-put up or shut up, he add-"Oh! I don't want to bet, said the old man.

"No, of course you don't laughed the clerk. "Well, now, Mr. Smarty, said the old man, in a nettled tone, I will bet, and he reached down in his pocket and fished out a roll of bills. There was a hundred and sixteen dollars in all told. and he laid the money on the counter

with a dogged air. "The clerk went back to the safe, brought out a similar sum, and said: "I give you one more hour." "No," said the old fellow, I'm bet-

ting he will either be here, or send me a message explaining why he couldn't come. "All right, said the clerk, and upon this agreement the money was put into

an envelope and placed in the safe. "The old gentleman came over and sat down by me. He started to say something but arose suddenly and went towards the cigar stand, that was near the front door, and bought a cigar. As he turned to come back, the door swung open, and in stepped a flashi-

ly dressed gentlemen—the confidence "Mr. Wilson, he said. The old man wheeled around. "I have come, continued the bunkoer to take up that little check." "I looked at the clerk. Hisface was

"The bunko-steerer pulled a roll of bills from his pocket, stripped off a number of them, and handed them to the farmer. The farmer in return gave him the check, and then walked up to the clerk and said: "I'll take that money." It was handed to him.

ng arms, walked toward the door Just before they stepped into the street the farmer looked back over his shoulder. and winded at the crowd. "Well, I'll be d-d if that ain't the smoothest con game that was ever work-

He went back to where the bunko-

steerer was standing, and the two, join-

ed, said the clerk, simply." Mustering Them Out. The war department Thursday issued an order to muster out about 15,000 volunteer troops. The regiments are "First Maryland, now at Augusta, Third Mississippi and Second Missouri at Albany. Eighth and Thirteenth Fourth Texas at San Antonio, Fourth

velunteer infantry at Chickamauga The Rome. Ga., Tribune very perti-

Wisconsin at Anniston. Seventeenth

volunteer infantry at Mason. Eighth

ported that Hon. Stanyarne Wilson will | Chicago. The doctor has made a life | the Legislature would cut down the either oppose Senator Tillman or enter study of leprosy and recommends that great flood of useless laws enacted at The first camp meeting in the the gubernatorial arena, but of course our quarantine laws be more rigidly en- every session. We have too many laws