GETTING ON SLOWLY

Memorial Meeting in Honor of the oath of office as governor, in the bail Late Governor Ellerbe.

A TWO DAYS' HOLIDAY

Taken by Both Branches of the Legislature. Very Little Work Done So Far by Either the House or Senate.

After considerable discussion Tuesday the House of Representatives reduced the salary of the Phosphate

Inspector from \$1,500 to \$1,200. After a long running debate the following bill regarding convict labor was

passed to a third reading:

The board of directors of the Penitentiary are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or hire out any convicts in the Penitentiary, except convicts under sentence for murder, rape, arson and manslaughter, under the following rules, and regulations, and restrictions, with all others imposed by the said board: That the said board of directors shall make an annual report to the General Assembly at the regular sessions, showing the number and names of convicts hired out, to whom hired, for what purpose, and for Jos. W. Barnwell. He offered what consideration, and the board of lowing resolution of sympathy: directors are authorized to retain for the use of the penitentiary all amounts received by them from the hire or labor of conviets during the current ished senator from Charleston, Hon. J. fiscal year: Provided, that the preference shall be given to counties desiring to hire the convicts for work on the public works of such counties for \$4 per month, and the county pay all expenses of guards, transportation and medical attendance: Provided further, that the county authorities shall have the right to hire such convicts and work them on their chain gangs and pay for them out of funds appropriated for repair and construction of public high-

The yea and nay vote on the final passage of the bill resulted 62 to 42 in favor of the second reading of the bill being ordered. The vote was clinched. A number of new bills were introduced and the House adjourned to Wednes-

There was a spicy debate in the Capitol hotel at Frankfort, Ky., Wed-House Thursday over the proposition to take Friday and Saturday holiday. Mr. Magill moved that when "this house most instantly. Julian was thought to adjourns it be to meet Monday at 12 be only slightly wounded, but died at

Mr. Lockwood moved to amend by making it 8 o'clock at night. The amendment was adopted by a vote of

Mr. C. P. Sanders moved that for Saturday the house draw no pay. Friday is Lee's birthday, a holiday which Colson was shot in the arm, but not should be observed. But for Saturday | seriously hurt. After the shooting he the members should accept no pay from | went to the residence of Chief of Police

Mr. Bacot and Mr. Ashley heartily favored the suggestion of Mr. Sanders. Mr. Williams said that there were a number of members who could not go home Saturday and it would be unfair to them to take their pay from them people. for an adjournment which they could

Mr. Means suggested that those members who were here Saturday appear before the clerk and have their names recorded. They could draw their pay and the absentees could forfeit theirs. Mr. M. B. Woodward contended that walked backward toward the stairway

the time had been frittered away thus looking to the barroom and fell down far during the session and he was opposed to adjourning until Monday. Mr. Marion wanted to meet at 10:30 room door, and as it did, Colonel Col-

a. m. Friday, Lee's birthday. Mr. Stevenson thought it proper to every step, fired one or more shots in spend a day in honoring the memory of the prostrate from. Demarce, who a hero, but it was not right to use that | was killed in the general fusilade, was as an excuse to obtain another holiday. | shot twice, one ball piercing the heart Mr. Marion's amendment was killed. as was Mr. Sanders' amendment to the heart or went directly under it. Those

The question before the house then to talk about the affair, and while it is was Mr. Lockwood's amendment to Mr. | generally understood that several oth-Magill's motion, to assemble Monday at 8 p. m The aye and nay vote was names are given. Hundreds of people demanded, resulting as follows:

original motion.

Yeas-Bacot, Bates, Blease, Blythe, watched the tragic scenes following the Colcock, Dargan, Dowling, Dukes, removal of the remains of the dead Epps, Estridge, Evans H. H., Evans N. from the hotel. The most profound G., Fairey, Floyd, Gause, Henderson, Hoffmeyer, Johnson H. E. Johnson W. J., Lockwood, Lofton, Magill, Mc- feeling against Colson among their Graw, McCullough, Mehrtens, Mitchell, Mobley, Montgomery, Moses, Nettles, Patterson, Pyatt, Ragsdale E. B., Richardson Henry B., Rogers, Sanders | served two terms in congress and de-E. L. Sawyer, Smith, G. P., Stackhouse clined a nomination at the hands of the Strom, Theus, Thomas W. H., Thomas Republican party of the Eleventh dis-W. J., Williams, Wilson, Wimberly, trict in 1898 in order to accept the

Nay-The Speaker, Ashley, Bailey, Bell, Black, Bolts, Brantley, Browning. | lieutenant and Golden was captain of a Cross, Crum, Davis, Dean, DeBruhl, Dendy, Efird, Gantt, Graham, Hollis, Jackson, Leverett, Lyles, Mann, Manning, Marion, Mauldin, Laban, McCoy, McDill, McLaurin, Means, Moss, Peuri fey, Prince, Ragsdale J. W., Richards, niston. Ala., and in it is said by Colo-Richardson George W., Robinson C. E. | nel Colson's friends that Captain Gol-Robinson R. B. A. Sanders C. P., den was a warm partisan of Scott. This Sharpe, Sinkler, Smith Jeremiah, trouble culminated in the latter shoot-Smith J. L., Stevenson, Suber, Thre- | ing of Colson by Scott after the regiatt, Varn, Verdier, Verner, West, ment was mustered out. Serious Weston, Whisonant, Wingo, Woods, Woodward H. H., Woodward M. B., Wyche, Young-57.

The house having refused to adjourn until 8 o'clock Monday night, Mr. Bacot, moved that when the house adjourns it be until 12 o'clock Monday. This was agreed to by the house and | gratulated him on his escape. Doctors

clinched on motion of Mr. Rogers. A | were busy with the dying and Julian number of those who opposed adjourn-ment until 8 p. m. Monday were standing in the hall with hat in hand and overcoats on, ready to break for the train and to take a holiday which they had voted against for the house as

a body.

Mr. W. J. Johnson defended his bill seen that the aim was for the most part be kept here for four years. to reduce the rates of transportation to accurate. Colson's shots were true, but | The House year after year passed not more than 22 and 3 cents. The this detracts nothing from the noted the Clemson College resolution, but railroad people had been given a hear- skill of Scott, because he emptied his the Senate defeated it, but he was ing before the committee, while he had | revolves after several bullets had lodged | disposed to have men so they could be | are exempt from jury duty, they are not been given no hearing. He wanted in him. Following is the record of the reached, and new and fresh men from disqualified and may serve if drawn, wide tires, as any must do who has seen South Carolina to be on an equal footing with her sister State, Georgia. It one in throat, two in lungs, two in is unfair for northern stockholders of back. Demaree, two in heart. Julian, people. South Carolina roads to demand a bullet in calf right leg. Captain Gollarger fare than in Georgia. After den two bullets in spine. Colson, bullet the Executive elected together and in said that the commissioners put into some discussion the bill was killed by splintered left arm from wrist to elbow. harmony. The Senate has at least half the box the names of preachers and

of the day. The hour of noon having was touched.

noon, that he first subscribed to the

where these exercises were to be held,

and just a year previous he had deliv-

ered in this hall his second inaugural

address. A few days later he was con-

fined to his bed by the disease which

wrought his death. Senator Sheppard

presided. The governor and state offi-

cers and members of the supreme court

occupied seats on the rostrum. Sena-

tor Brown introduced suitable resolu-

tions in memory of the late governor

and made an address in which the

good qualities of the deceased and his success in life were depicted in glow-

ing words. Addresses were made by

Senators Livingston, Aldrich, Hender-

son and Appelt. On the part of the

house by Representatives Moss, Hy-

drick, McCullough, Montgomery and

Bacot. The House then adjourned to

IN THE SENATE.

On motion of Senator Wallace, the

senate agreed that when it adjourned

it should stand adjourned until Mon-

The senate then took a recess until

five minutes before 12 o'clock, when

the body was again called to order by

Senator Sheppard, and the senate pro-

ceeded to the hall of the house of rep-

resentatives for the memorial exercises.

chamber, Senator Henderson announced

that he had received a telegram from

Charleston giving the sai news of the

death of Mrs. Barnwell, wife of Senator

Jos. W. Barnwell. He offered the fol-

Resolved, That the senate has heard

with great sorrow of the death of the

wife of our associate the distingu-

W. Barnwell, and we hereby extend

our sincere sympathy to Senator Barn-

That the clerk forward a copy

On motion of Senator Brown of Mar.

ion, the senate, as a further mark of

respect to the memory of the late Goy-

THREE KILLED IN A ROW.

An Ex-Congressman Uses a Pistol

With Deadly Effect.

nesday. Scott and Demaree died al-

1:55 p. m., from shock and loss of

Harry McEweng, of Louisville, also

was hit by stray bullets, but not seri-

ouly wounded. All but Scott were by-

stanlers and were shot by accident.

Williams nearby and gave himself up.

Later a warrant was sworn out by

Clint Fogg, who witnessed the killing.

Fogg says Colson shot first. The kill-

ing occurred in the lobby of the Capitol

hotel, which was densely packed with

Accounts of the killing differ and it

the stairs, dead, as he reached them.

His body rolled over against the bar-

son, who had followed shooting at

and the other either penetrated the

in the immediate Colson party decline

ers were engaged in the shooting, no

flocked to the scene of the shooting and

sorrow exists over the accidental kill-

ing of Demaree and Julian and the

Colonel Colson has been a prominent

figure in Kentucky politics. He

colonelcy of the Fourth Kentucky regi-

ment in the Spanish war. Scott was a

cavalry troop in Colson's regiment and

the trouble which led to the tragedy

Wednesday began then. A feud

sprang up between Colson and Scott

while the troops were in camp in An-

charges and counter charges were made

at Washington against each other as of-

ficers. Scott and Golden were also Re-

publicans. The death of Julian is

most remarkable. He walked to his

room unaided. His cousin, Judge Ira

Jul'in, examined the wound and con-

waited. He was bleeding to death,

however, and when the doctors turned

friends is exceedingly bitter.

blood, making the third death.

Ex-Congressman David G. Colson

this resolution to Senator Barnwell.

ernor Ellerbe, adjourned.

When the senate returned to its

meet on Monday.

day evening at 8 o'clock.

HOW EACH MEMBER VOTED. cess.

the House of Representatives.

Eighty-three Members Voted for the Measure, While Only Twenty-two Voted

called up his joint resolution to make the sessions of the General Assembly sembly, he said, is taken up amending and repealing statutes. The statutes of a general nature are jumbled up and or eight States which have annual ses as much could be accomplished in bien- preparations for his departure. nial sessions. The Legislators are pledged to economy, and the people should be given a chance to say whether they want the Legislature to meet every year or every two years. The bill question of an amendment to the Con-

stitution. Mr. Peurifoy said he was a member 1889. The resolution, he said, was nothing new. He said at that time House met late in November and adjourned before Christmas, but you Reform Legislators meet and remain in session forty days, and there is no more done. Biennial sessions are

Mr. Wolfe said that nine-tenths of his biennial constituents favored biennial sessions. There was now too much legislation. The State is not rich enough to pay for laws of no value. The taxpayers are overburdened. There is a public demand for the measure. Mr. Bacot said that since 1791 down

to the present time the bill of rights has provided for the General Assembly to meet frequently. He thought it shot and killed Ethelburt Scott, Luther | healthy for the lawmakers to meet frea yea and nay vote was ordered, which resulted 83 to 23 in favor of the resolution.

Those who voted against the resolution were: Speaker Gary, Bacot, Bailey, DeBruhl, Evans, Jones, Lofton. Lyles, Magill, Manning, Mauldin, W. L. McLaurin, Mehrtens, Mitchell, Moses, Patton, Ragsdale, Richardson, H. B., Seabrook, West, Williams, Woods-22

Those absent or not voting were: Blythe, Cosgrove, Cross, Dargan, Gadsden, Jennings, Simkins, Sinkler, Theus,

There was some contention about excusing Mr. Weston from voting, but he

was finally excused. Mr. McCullough was paired. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Prince said that if they had been in the hall they would have voted yea.

The 83 votes adopted the resolution is impossible to give details further and by the bare "skin of a vote" the than while Colson and a party of House adopted the resolution submitfriends were standing in the southwest ting the question of biennial sessions corner of the hotel lobby, Scott came to the people for a constitutional in the hotel and when near Colson the firing began. Scott after being shot

amendment. Under the Constitution it took the eighty-three votes to order the vote on the constitutional question, and the resolution now goes to the Senate having passed the third reading in the House.

The advocates of biennial sessions won a decided victory; those voting for the resolution were Messrs. Ashley, Bates, Bell, Black, Blease, Bolts, Brantley, Browning, Caughman, Colcock, Davis, Dendy, Dowling, Dukes, Efird, Epps, Estridge, H. H. Evans, Fairey, Floyd, Gamble, Gantt, Gause, Graham, Henderson, Hill, Hoffmeyer, Hollis, Hopkins, Hydrick, Jackson, H. E. Johnson, W. J. Johnson, Leverett, Lockwood, Mann, Marion, Laban Mauldin; McCoy, McCraw, McDill, McLauchlin, Means, Miley, Mobley, Montgomery, Moss, Nettles, Patterson, Peurifoy, Pyatt, J. W. Ragsdale, Richards, G. W. Richardson, C. E. Robinson, R. B. A. Robinson, C. P. Sanders, E. L. Sanders, Sawyer, Sharpe, G. P. Smith, J. Smith, J. L. Smith, Stackhouse, Stevenson, Strom, Suber, W. H. Thomas, Threatt, Timmerman, Verdier, Verner, Wharton, Whisonant, Wilson, Wimberly, Wingo, Winkler, Wolfe, M. B. Woodward, W. H. Woodward, Wyche, Young-83.

FOURTH-YEAR TERMS DEFEATED. The next resolution was to have a constitutional amendment looking to four year terms for members. Strange to say the friends of the biennial session bill were divided on the four-year term idea.

Mr. Stevenson thought it a bad idea to have four-year terms. Mr. Efird and Mr. Ashley favored the four-year idea.

Capt. Wilson agreed with Mr. Stev enson and did not vote for the fouryear term. He voted for the biennial session, but thought it best to get the Representatives fresh from the people. Mr. W. H. Thomas thought it easy enough to say they voted for biennial must go together. Infrequent elections are just as good as infrequent sessions

of the General Assembly. The friends

of the measure already passed should

every two years.

arrived, the memorial exercises to the late Governor Ellerbe were held. It was three years before, at the hour of members voted for it-although a decided majority of those voting-the Proposed for the Legislature by motion was lost, as it was held that under the Constitution a two-thirds vote of all members elected must vote for any such resolution to insure its suc-

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An Awful Deed of a Georgia National

On Wednesday morning J. W. Murphy, cashier of the Third National Bank of Columbus, Ga., shot and instantly killed J. W. Shutze, the paying House of Representatives Mr. Efird teller of the same bank, and then blew out his own brains. Murphy was unusually depressed and blue Wednesday the sessions of the General Assembly morning. He went to the bank early biennial. The time of the General As- and talked for over an hour with President G. Gunby Jordan. During this conversation it was decided that Murphy was to accompany Mr. Jordan to Atlanta Wednesday afternoon for treatthe laws affecting the several counties ment. Murphy agreed to accompany are at variance. There are only seven Mr. Jordan and informed him that he would step down to his home and see sions of the General Assembly. Just his wife and would make her make

Mr. Murphy after leaving Jordan

started for the rear end of the bank and stopped at Shutze's desk and made some jocular remark to him. He then asked Shutz? for a sharp pencil. Shutze merely provides for an election on the | did not have one, but said he would get him one. At this juncture one of the bank clerks spoke up and said that he had a pencil and handed it to Murof the House in 1886, 1887, 1888 and phy. Shutze paused a moment. Murphy, who had by this time reached the directors' private room turned and that if the House did not meet in five | beckoned Shatze to follow him. Shutze years it would be better. Formerly the responded quickly and in a moment both gentlemen disappeared into the private room and the key was heard to turn in the lock. In about two minutes three shots were heard in the roomone, a short pause and then two in rapid succession.

President Jordan fortunately had key to the outside, or street door of the directors' room and gained an entrance. The sight that met his eyes was a horrible one. Shutze, whom he had seen only ten minutes before sitting at his desk in the bloom of health and manhood was sitting in a chair by his typewriter, his left hand in an open drawer clutching a sheet of writing paper, his head thrown back on the chair, cold in death, with a bullet hole through his Demarce and Charles Julian and slight- quently. It is the result of the wis- temple and the brains slowly oozing ly wounded James Golden, in the dom of ages. After further discussion out of the frightful wound. About five feet from Shutze lay Marphy face downward with two bullet holes through the roof of his mouth and his life blood slowly oozing away.

From Shutze's position it is evident that he had no forewarning of what was to happen. He knew that Murphy and himself had been the best of friends and little did he dream that when he was called into that room that the summons was that of death. Since Murphy has been in such feeble health it has been Shutze's custom to write all of his letters for him and the supposition is, that when the two entered the room, it was with the intention of attending to some correspondence. Shutze had taken a seat before his typewriter desk, opened the drawer to his left and was in the act of removing a sheet of paper from the drawer when Murphy fired a bullet from 38 calibre, Smith & Wesson revolver, into his right temple. t is evident that Shutze never moved. His blood and brains oozed down into his lap and on to the floor, his head fell back and he was dead. The revolver was evidently placed very close to his temple, as a place as large as a silver dollar on his temple was burned black. In an instant after firing the shot into Shutze's brain, the supposition is that Murphy placed the revolver inside of his own mouth and fired two shots, mouth, causing instant death. The floor under Murphy's prostrate body was strewed with blood and brains, and it is evident that he did not move a muscle after he fell. Columbus is hushed in silence and the city mourns the death of Murphy and Alderman

Shutze.

A Minister Robbed. The Greenville Times says the Rev. W. H. Wharton, a well known minister of the up-country, retired Thursday o'clock enjoyed a peaceful sleep. About exempted as such a law would not have The tragedy was discovered by the that hour he was awakened by a noise in his room, and when he investigated the cause from his upright position in squarely. bed he saw a man taking an inventory of the contents of his trunk. He arose and approached the thief and was met with the remark that all the ready cash he had must be given up. The minister told the amount he had in the room and the thief replied that he already had it in his possession. The midnight caller seeing nothing else he wanted cooly drew a pistol and pointed it at the minister and in a cool deliberate country and had also lived in Greenville manner made his exit, going via the and Anderson and knew the roads up 29 years of age. His wife was of about door he came in. When the sudden and unpleasant ordeal was over Mr gold watch and chain was gone, pre- an extract from the Edgefield supersumably with the thief. Search was visor's letter endorsing wide tires. He made Friday morning for information had favorable letters from supervisors concerning the unknown man but no such could be had.

Criminal Careleness. says Jack Thomas accidentally shot and reads they had made a mistake. In killed George McCall. There were no reference to pleasure vehicles, he said witnesses to the shooting. Both par- they did not cut the roads. As to ties were Negroes and were the best of | wagons slipping from reads, there was friends. The verdict was to the effect | no excuse for such conditions as would | panded, surpassing the worst fears and four-year sessions. The two measures that the shooting was accidental and permit this. The United States govthe prisoner was liberated. The Negroes were trading pistols. Thomas, thinking he had removed all of the cartridges from his revolver, began to to the constitutional question in regard snap it. It was discharged and Mc- to section 1, he said the lawyers might dia's sorrow and contributed hundreds day's tragedy. When it is remembered that, so far as known only three revoltance of the committee that, so far as known only three revoltance of the committee vers played a part in the duel, it can be members. Moss backs would have to spectable Negro, and his regret of the

accident is genuine.

Good Juries. men in the box and some were drawn Bullets tore his cuffs and sleeves to the members in harmony with the newspaper men because they wanted This practically concluded the work shreads. Nobody not in line of fire people, half the members being elected good juries and added that the intellect Wallace—9. and piety of the county were in the box.

BROAD TIRE BILL.

Passed by the State Senate by a Large Majority

HOW THE SENATORS VOTED.

Nearly Two-Thirds of Them Favor the Good Roads Measure. Full Text of the Bill as it Passed.

The Broad Tire Bill was fully discussed in the State Senate on Wednes day and finally passed by a very large

Senator Ragsdale moved to strike out the enacting words and spoke to his motion in opposition to the bill. Although the supervisor of his county, Fairfield, had endorsed the bill, he said the sentiment among the men who use wagons was against it. Fairfield is a hilly county and the wagon owners say the wide tire wheels will slip off the hills.

Senator Sarratt opposed the bill on very much the same grounds as did | Livingston and Walker. Senator Ragsdale. He thought the wide tires would not work on roads in his county.

Senator Appelt said he would not vote against the bill but would ask for Clarendon to be exempted. Senator Bowen thought the bill

would be a hardship on Pickens. Senator Mayfield took the floor and began by saying the roads in Pickens were the finest in the southern states. The present road law is modeled after the Pickens idea. He was raised in the county adjoining Pickens, and as a boy had worked on the roads there. The United States department had sent a commissioner to Pickens who highly complimented the roads. The saw mill wagons had broad tires and he had never seen or heard of any of them slipping into the gulleys. In late years he had lived in the low country and had no-

tires would pack the roads. bill but he would vote for it because he thought it a good bill and the opposi-

Senator Connor of Orangeburg build good roads but would only aid in against it.

some of the statements which had been out recommendation. Those voting made in opposition. Scientific tests for the bill were Senators Marshall, show that on all soils the broad tire has Mauldin and W. A. Brown; those lighter draught. At the last session | against it Senators Graydon, Brown, of this was admitted as to all soils except | Darlington, and Henderson. sand and the experiments made during completely tearing away the roof of his the year at Bamberg had proved it true in regard to sand also.

The bill is a plain, simple one. There is nothing drastic in it and it gives ample time for the introduction of broad tires. It can do no harm. If to the narrow. He lived in a sandy country, and his hands always preferred the broad tires. The passage of this

law would introduce the wide tire. Senator Henderson favored the bill. but did not think counties ought to be

well meet the subject fairly and bill, took the floor. He gave his personal experience. He had had more to do with hauling than any other man on investigations showed that Mrs. Berthe floor. In the war he had been a gen and the little boy also had been quartermaster and all who knew him killed. Their bodies lay upon a bed in knew he had some knowledge of haul-ing. He had since the war had experi-covered with blood. The head of both ing. He had since the war had experience in hauling heavy loads in the lumber and turpentine business in the low there. Not only the scientific were on his side but the practical men who are years old and the boy a little younger. Democratic members of the com-Wharton found that his overcoat and building roads in this State. He read of counties whose senators opposed the bill. The supervisors ought to know as much about roads as the senators. and if the counties had not elected su-

A dispatch to the Columbia State pervisors who knew something about ernment uses wide tires, and so do all and food scarcity of a terrible charac-States which are trying to build good ter. About 3,250,000 persons, he conroads. They are used in France. As | tinued, were already receiving relief.

Senator Graydon said that without reflecting on counties whose senators in the world were centered on South were opposing the bill, he represented Africa. It would be the duty of the a progressive county which was endeav government to pursue the task of sav-While newspaper men and ministers oring to have good roads, and Abbere exempt from jury duty, they are not ville's supervisor heartily endorsed its last rupee, if necessary to do so.

> The vote to strike out the enacting words was then taken with the following result: Yeas-Bowen, Dennis, Hay, Mower, Sarratt, Sanland, Suddath, Walker,

and Barnwell. Senator Appelt moved to amend by exemption of the counties of Clarendon, Oconee, Berkeley, Georgetown, Dorchester, Laurens, Kershaw, Pickens, Florence, Horry and Chesterfield. After some discussion the amendment

Blakeney, G W Brown, W A Brown,

Connor, Crosson, Douglass, Glenn, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Hough,

Ilderton, Love, Maoning Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, McDermott, Shep-

pard, Sullivan, Talbird, Waller, Williams—26.

Senator Ragsdale, who would have

voted aye, announced a pair with Sena-

tor Livingston, who would have voted

no, if present. The absentees were:

Senators Aldrich, Dean, Livingston

was rejected by a vote of 19 to 12. Senator Appelt then moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill ae amended with the following result: Yeas-Alexander, Appelt, Bowen, Conner, Dennis, McDermott, Mower, Sarratt, Sheppard, Stanland. Suddath,

Wallace.-12. Nays-Archer, Blakeney, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Crosson, Douglass, Glenn, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson Heuge Ilderton, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, Sullivan, Talbird, Walliams, Wallace.-21. Senator Ragsdale announced his pair with Senator Livingston, who was absent, but who would have voted one if present. Those absent were Senators Aldrich, Barnwell, Dean,

The bill was then ssfe by a vote of 21 to 12 and was accordingly passed. The bill as it passed will be found in another column.

COTTON MILL LEGISLATION.

Considered by the Education Committee of the Senate.

The Marchall-King's Daughters bill, preventing the employment of children under 12 years old in cotton mills, came up Tuesday afternoon before the committee on education of the Senate. It had been previously announced that any parties interested would be given a hearing. J. L. Orr and L. W. Parker. of Greenville; Mr. Hickman, of Graniteville, and Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, ticed the advantage of broad tires on appeared before the committee in opsandy roads. They were good for both position to the bill. Col. James L. Orr clay and sand roads. In sand, the was the chief spokesman for the mill wide tires packed the road. He de- men. He referred to the fact that the tailed the work of investigation by the | most cordial relations now existed be-Clemson authorities which he had wit- tween mill men and operatives, and nessed. The road taken for experi | that no legislation was needed on any ment was the worst in his section and | mill question now. The mill men had all who saw it afterwards agreed that no objection to a law limiting the age, the broad tires were good. All timber provided it was made compulsory that wagons, traction engines and vehicles the children be educated. Mill owners for heavy loads use broad tires. Driv- themselves did not want to employ such ers would always hitch up a wagon with labor, but since the parents would not broad tires in preference to one with send them to school it was best to emnarrow tires. He favored the bill be- ploy them in the mills and keep them cause it would belp the country to have out of mischief, such as breaking wingood roads. The country could not dow glasses and other fragile property have macadam or telford roads but about the mills. The operatives themcould have good dirt roads and wide | selves wanted their children employed, and if it was not given them they would Senator Hough of Lancaster said the take themselves and families to North people of his county also opposed the Carolina, where they could secure employment. This would disorganize labor in this State. It was further tion was because the people did not un- stated that mill owners have been derstand what a benefit it would be. negotiating with owners in North Car-There are no broad tires in use in his olina to cease employing children 12 years old unless they had previouly been to cchool. Unless both States thought the use of wide tires would not acted in unison on the subject any law like the proposed one would be an inpreserving the roads. He doubted if jury to the mill interests of the State. the bill would be operative, though he Other gentlmen briefly spoke, emphasizdid not know that he would vote ing the points made by Col. Orr. The committee tied when a vote was taken Senator Manning was surprised at and the bill will be reported back with-

Killed Himself and Family. Martin Bergen, the catcher of the Boston baseball team of the National league, killed his wife and two children and committed suicide at his home in Brookfield, Mass., Friday. An axe was any one engaged in hauling would once | the implement used in taking the life use wide tires he would never go back of Mrs. Bergen and one of the children, while a razor was employed to cut the throat of the other child. a little girl, and of the man himself. It is thought the action was due to insanity. It has been suspected for some time that Berwas a victim of mental derangement. any good effect. The senate may as neighbors, who found the body of Bergen and the little girl lying on the kitchen floor. Deep cuts in the throat Senator Mauldin, the author of the of the child and its father showed how death had been inflieted and a bloodstained razor lay nearby. Further the woman and the child had been crushed by the blunt end of the axe and presented horrible wounds. Bergen was Thursday the nomination of W. day a colored girl, drawing water from the same age, the little girl was 8 or 9 of merchandise at New York. The Presbyterian church, found a bag

Dire Famine in India. A dispatch from Calcutta says the council Friday considered the famine situation. The official estimates show the cost to the government of the relief works, etc., to the end of March will be 40,000,000 rupees. About 22,-000,000 persons are now affected in British territory and abut 27,000,000 in the native States. The viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedles-

ton, said that the famine area had ex-While in 1897 the world shared In-

Seeking Mill Hands. Sheriff Gelreath, of Greenville Coun-

Nays-Alexander, Appelt, Archer, agent under the state laws.

THE BROAD TIRE BILL.

The Full Text of The Act as It Passed the Senate.

Whereas the use over the public highways of the State of the narrowtire wagons now in general use is injurious to said highways and against the public welfare; therfore, Be it enacted by the general assem-

bly of the State of South Carolina:

Section 1. That after January 1st 1901, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to sell or otherwise dispose of for use upon the highways or public roads in this State, any wagon having less width of tires than below specified, viz: On all wagons having standard iron or steel axles, not exceeding one and threeeighths inches, tupular axles not exceeding one and seven-eights inches, or and one eighth inches, the width of the plan for fighting the American Tobacco tires shall not be less than two inches; on all wagons having standard iron or steel axles exceeding one and threeeights inches, but not exceeding one and five eights inches, tubular axles exceeding one and seven-eighth, inches but not exceeding two and one-eighth bacco company a pound of their leaf inches, or thimble-skein axles exceeding two and three-eighths inches, but not exceeding two and three-fourths inches, the width of tires shall not be less than three and one-half inches. On all wagons having standard iron or steel axles exceeding one and fiveeights inches, hut not exceeding two inches, tubular axles exceeding two and one-eighth inches, but not exceeding two and five-eighths inches, or thimble-skein axles exceeding two and three-fourths inches, but not exceeding three and one-fourth inches, the width of tires shall be not less than four inches. On all wagons having standard iron or steel axles exceeding two inches tubular axles exceding two and fiveeights inches, or thimble-skein axles exceeding three and one-fourth inches,

the width of tires shall be not less than four and one-half inches. Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act and until January 1st, 1903, any person who produces a certificate of the township board of assessors, or a majority of them, to the effect that such person owrs and habitually uses at least one road vehicle with tires not less than four inches in width, shall be exempt from road duty and from the payment of a commutation road tax: Provided. That the provisions of this section shall not apply

to log carts or log wagons. Sec. 3. That after January 1904, it shall be unlawful for any perhighways of this State, or any part thereof, any wagon having tires of less width than specified in section 1 of this act: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to pleasure vehicles, nor to the use of parts of the public highways by any person or persons in transporting any crops or products from one part to another of their premises: Provided, Further, That all wagons now in use, or that may be in use January 1st, 1904, of less width than above designated may be used until worn out.

Sec. 4. That the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be conviction, shall be punished by a fine \$15, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of

all county supervisors and members of that the previsions of this act are enough to let that question fall in such violations thereof.

To Refund Cotton Money. The Southern Senators express them-

selves as hopeful over the prospects of securing legislation during the present | He said: "I would not put the life of session of congress looking to the re- one American soldier on the auction funding of money paid into the treasury of the United States soon after the of the Philippines." civil war as the result of the sale of cotton captured by the Federal forces. There was originally about \$30,000,000 of this money, but a portion of it was paid to the owners of the cotton soon after the close of the war. The remainder was left in the treasury and | and Twenty-third street and St. Nichohas remained there ever since. Senator Money, who is giving especial at- Michael McLean, aged 22; Patrick tention looking to the respening of the Leddy, aged 27. The elevator was at subject, says that the sum left amounts | the ninth floor and had just been loaded to about \$11,000,000. A bill intro- with five wheelbarrows filled with duced by Senator Davis, gives one year additional time for proof of such claims | A cable broke and the elevator dropbefore the court of claims. It has been favorably reported by the senate committee on claims, and Senator Money splinters. On the way down it tore thinks the outlook very good for favorable action. Most of the claims are the iron counterbalance weights, which, held in the Southern States.

Showing Up a Renegade. The United States senate committee on finance had under consideration

Bynum is not a Democrat and that his law. After a general exchange of opinion, it was decided that the Democrats should have time to adduce proof of Mr. Bynum's Republicanism.

A True Test.

One of Moody's favorite stories was about a converted miser to whom a neighbor in distress appealed for help. The miser decided to prove the genuineness of his conversion by giving him a ham. On his way to get it the tempter whispered, "Give him the writes he expects to leave in a few days smallest one you have." A mental struggle ensued, and finally the miser took down the largest ham he had. 'You are a fool," the devil said, and the farmer replied, "If you don't keep | while the campaign was on without bestill I'll give him every ham in the ing subjected to severe criticism. I smoke-house!"

Gen. Wheeler's Return. Gen. Wheeler started for home from

the Philippines last week. War de-Manila.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

North Carolina Tobacco Growers Will Fight It.

BACKED BY CAPITALISTS

Who Agree to Take the Entire Crop at an Advance of Fifteen Per Cent Over Old Prices.

The tobacco growers of North Carelina met at Raleigh on Thursday in State convention, for the purpose of formulating some definite and feasible After discussing the various plans

suggested, the convention Thursday morning adopted a contract whereby they are not to sell the American Totobacco for the next five years. The contract in part is as follows: "We agree to enter into a contract with J. E. Jordan and his associates

to sell to them our tobacco raised daring the next five years at an advance of not less than 15 per cent. over the prices of the same grade of tobacco during the last five years, said price to be fixed by a commission, a majority of whom shall represent the seller. "We further agree to take stock with said Jordan and his associates, a cor-

poration which shall be formed for the purpose of manipulating and disposing of said tobacco. If we make default in this agreement in any particular we agree to forfeit to said corporation the said stock so taken. "And we further recommend for our

mutual benefit that the farmers of North Carolina reduce their crop at least 25 per cent below the past year's production. We invite the co-operation of Virginia, South Carelina and other sections which grow bright tobac-

This is merely a preliminary agree ment between the convention and the capitalists who are backing the fight against the American Tobacco company. The contract will be submitted to individual farmers for approval. When 90 per cent of them have agreed to it another State convention will be held. The final contract then adopted will also be referred back to the individu farmer for his approval. If signed by 90 per cent of them it will be binding and become operative at once.

All the 30 principal tobacco grewing counties of the State were represented by delegates in this convention and a number of representatives were there

from Virginia. An effort is being made to arrange a oint convention of North Carolina and Virginia tobacco men with a view to securing the co-operation of all tobacco

growers in the two States.

Bryan on Republicanism. Col. W. J. Bryan addressed an audience of 5,000 at Cincinnati Wednesa misdemeanor, and the offender, upon day under the auspices of the Cincinnati Bimetallic council. He said of not less than \$5 or not more than that the time had come when no farmer or laborer could afford to be a Republican. He said that party had entirely changed front. As to dropping the money question he said that county boards of commissioners to see | there was no man in this nation big properly enforced, and to prosecute all a way to break it. He argued that monopolies could be stopped by Congress. He discussed the defenses of the Philippine policy and was very severe on the theory that the possession of the Phillippines would pay.

block for all the gold and all the wealth

Fell Nine Stories. Two men were killed and three possibly fatally injured in the falling of an elevator Thursday in the storage warehouse of O'Reilly Bros., One Handred las avenue, New York. The dead are brick. There were five men aboard. ped 140 feet to the basement with frightful rapidity, and was crushed to out the brick partitions and loosened falling on the elevator, killed the men.

A Baby in the Well.

A special dispatch from Rock Hill to the Columbia State says on Thurs-D. Bynum to be general appraiser a well in a vacant lot in the rear of the caught on the bucket when it was mittee continued their opposition to drawn up. She called a passerby and the nomination, contending that Mr. upon investigation found the contents of the bag to be a bright mulatto child. nomination as such is an evasion of the | The police are at work and have already found a clue, which they will pursue. There is considerable talk of the affair. the most serious aspect of which, in the opinion of the public, is the contamination of the water of a public drinking place.

Wheeler Has Resigned.

Gen. Wheeler announces his plans in a private letter received by Tax Commissioner Wood of Florence, Als. and will devote himself here to pushshing school and land legislation for the Philippines through co ngress. He says: "I could not have left here have resigned my position in the

Dies From Faith Cure.

partment officials have little to say re- upon Ester H. Hocking, two years old garding Gen. Wheeler's return. The of Chicago has developed the fact that order had been given some time ago, the child died from measles while unty, received a telegram Wednesday but whether it was the result of an der the treatment of Elde Carbon, a from Lonsdale, Rhede Island, notify- aplication from him could not be reing him of the expected arrival there of called. It was gathered that Gen. preacher. The other children of Hockagents to secure factory hands for that Otis had not been able to find a place ing's suffering with scarlet fever are place, where a strike is raging. The in the field satisfactory to Gen. Whee- being healed by Carbon, and it is said sheriff will promptly arrest any such ler, who had no mind for service in their father has refused to call a physician. Hocking is a plumber by trade.