

Scraps and Facts.

The report that General Buller had commenced another forward movement toward Ladysmith, has been confirmed. Dispatches that the censor had been holding back were allowed to go through on Wednesday. They are generally short and indicate the advance of the British forces under the command of General Buller. As to whether General Buller is stronger now than last week is not known; but it is stated that he has about 80 pieces of artillery. The fighting of last Monday and Tuesday is indicated to have been very severe, and the British were represented to be making progress slowly. At last accounts the fighting was still on; but there was no special information as to how it was progressing.

The Chicago Chronicle is authority for the statement that W. J. Bryan and other leading Democrats have about settled upon June 6 as the date for the holding of the Democratic national convention. The reason for this early date is the alleged fact that Oregon and other Pacific states are becoming very much concerned about the trade benefits that are likely to accrue to them on account of the acquisition of the Philippines islands. The Democratic state convention of Oregon is to be held sometime in June, and it is alleged that the national leaders desire to anticipate action on the part of the Oregon Democrats that might look to the endorsement of the expansion idea. The Chicago Chronicle does not give any special authority for its statements; but the western situation is such as to give them plausibility.

Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for five months of the season from September 1 to the close of January, inclusive, shows that compared with the crop movement last year, Texas, including Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season, in round figures, 931,000 bales less, while other gulf states, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 410,000 less, and the group of Atlantic states, which include North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, show a decrease of 697,000 bales, making the decrease in the total of crop marketed 2,044,000 bales; Texas and Indian Territory brought into sight 2,088,000 bales; other gulf states 2,203,915; and the Atlantic states 2,558,601 for the five months. The total crop in sight at the close of January is 6,851,438 bales.

The Republicans of the Kentucky legislature met at London, Kentucky, last Tuesday pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Taylor. The most suitable building to be found for the purposes of the legislature was a two-story brick school house on the outskirts of the town. The rooms, 20 feet wide and 40 feet long, were filled with school desks. The senators, 13 in number, met upstairs, and the members of the house, 35 in number, met down-stairs. There was no quorum of either house, and after passing resolutions of respect on the death of their "colleague," Senator Goebel, the senate adjourned until next day. The house took similar action. It was stated that the adjournment would have been until Friday, the day after the funeral; but the constitution requires that when there is no quorum, there must be adjournments from day to day until a quorum is secured.

The senate finance committee, on Tuesday, reported a new section to the finance bill as follows, says a dispatch: "That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetalism, provided the same be received by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative values between gold and silver." The amendment was offered by Senator Aldrich, chairman. The Democrats received it with a sarcastic smile. There was but little discussion. Senator Aldrich said in reply to questions that the object of the amendment was to meet the criticism that the Republicans had abandoned the position for international bimetalism taken by it in the St. Louis convention. The vote on the amendment showed a strict division on party lines, Senator Jones, of Nevada, not voting.

Henry Watterson charges the responsibility for the reign of terror in Kentucky to the Louisville and Nashville railroad. In brief, his statement is to the effect that the Louisville and Nashville railroad has had the state of Kentucky by the throat ever since the war, up to the time of the commencement of the ascendancy of Mr. Goebel. Mr. Goebel was incorruptible and resisted the schemes of the railroad. The railroad realized that if Goebel became governor it would lose many questionable privileges it then held. It was the railroad then which made use of short-sighted, hot-headed Democrats to bring about a split in the party, and which has been backing Taylor in his work since the election. The Courier-Journal charges that Taylor is directly responsible for the murder of Goebel. James Creelman, of the New York Journal, corroborates what Watterson has to say. He charges that the whole trouble grows out of the spirit of vengeance aroused in corporate power, showing its operation in its efforts to get even with the people who are giving them trouble.

The Nicaragua canal question is now prominently before congress. It came up on Wednesday through the transmission to the senate by the president of a treaty just negotiated between Secretary Hay, representing the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, representing Great Britain. This treaty is necessary because of the Clayton-Buller treaty of 1850. That treaty provided that neither the United States nor Great Britain should ever

have complete control of an isthmian canal, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. The new treaty allows the United States to dig, own, and collect tolls from such a canal; but prescribes that the canal must not be fortified at either end. It shall be open to all nations in time of peace, and shall never be blockaded. No act of war shall take place within its limits nor within three miles of either end. Other provisions of a like purport are incorporated. There is a strong element in congress in favor of the canal and a strong element opposed to it. The transcontinental railroad influence is used against the canal, and the fight will probably be commenced on the ratification of the treaty, the argument being that if the United States is to build the canal, it is entitled to full power and control over it.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

RECOVERING ITS SERENITY. We are glad to note that the Spartanburg Herald is, in a measure, getting over the bad humor it was exhibiting last Sunday. Its symptoms on Thursday morning were rather more encouraging. The following expression of its mind on that occasion shows that while it has not entirely recovered, its condition is at least hopeful:

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER takes for granted that because we expressed some very positive views concerning the proposition that Rock Hill should be relieved of the debt she incurred as an inducement to get the Winthrop college, which debt secured the prize over several competitors, that we were mad. The Herald never gets mad. We make it a rule, a standing rule of the office, to always be in the best of humor. We assure our contemporary that while we have positive convictions at times, and express them positively, that it is a great mistake to suppose that this is an evidence of anger. Certainly, we had no thought that Spartanburg would be injured any more than other counties by carrying out the suggestion of THE ENQUIRER. It was no thought of pecuniary loss or gain that prompted our remarks. Indeed, we are not in the habit of viewing questions of principle from a pecuniary standpoint. Because Spartanburg was a competitor, and made a bid for the location of this school, we happened to know that the Rock Hill people obligated themselves to pay a certain sum of money if the school should be located there. The Spartanburg people considered the bid Rock Hill made, and while it was not much higher, it was deemed more than we cared to give, and hence we lost and Rock Hill won.

We looked upon the bid of the Rock Hill people as bona fide. We believed every dollar of it was made with the intention that it should be paid. We thought that the Rock Hill people believed that the location of the school in their midst would be worth the amount they promised, that it was a plain business proposition, and hence we consider it had faith to try to wriggle out of these obligations after the school is located.

We took for granted that a representative paper, such as the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER is, would not plead the baby act for one of the leading towns of its county, without some sentiment in that town behind the proposition. We are glad to know, however, that the Rock Hill people are innocent. As to the "dog in a manger" proposition, we have read nothing in Pack quite so amusing. What have we to fear from Rock Hill? Spartanburg has a collier for women that does not lean on the state for large annual appropriations; but earns what it gets in competition with the world, and yet has a finer equipment and better advantages in every way than the Winthrop school, even with the state of South Carolina behind it. We would, however, rejoice most heartily to see Winthrop become the leading school in the United States; we have always taken an interest in her welfare, and know that her prosperity does not detract from the prosperity of any institution in this county. But while this is so, we will maintain that when individuals or communities obligate themselves to pay money, they ought to be made to pay it. It won't do to say that the bid of Rock Hill made to get the school was bluff. She is profiting by the bid, and should, in common justice and honesty, never seek to throw the burden on other shoulders.

So much of the first and second paragraphs of the foregoing as are purely explanatory are accepted as information that has no special bearing on the present discussion; but that portion of the third paragraph, which again intimates "bad faith" is only to be taken as a lingering symptom of the unpleasant manifestation of Sunday morning. In the belief that Rock Hill made her bid in good faith with the intention of paying every dollar of it, The Herald is entirely correct. It is also correct in the belief that the Rock Hill people considered and still consider the school worth all it cost; but the charge that they are trying to wriggle out of their obligation is purely gratuitous, and so far as we are able to see, it is entirely unwarranted. The Herald certainly has nothing upon which to base it except the narrow view it took on last Sunday.

The inability of The Herald to understand why THE ENQUIRER should make a suggestion of this kind without the authority of local sentiment in Rock Hill, is a very good explanation of The Herald's general confusion on the whole subject. This paper is not in the habit of seeking inspiration from individuals or communities. It advocates what it believes to be correct principles on principle, and we have a very distinct recollection of having condemned, before the contest was opened, the proposition whereby the state sought to stir up rivalry between different towns for the location of Winthrop by means of

competitive bids. Our argument then was the same as it is now, that it was beneath the dignity of the state to ask any one community to bear a disproportionate share of a burden from which every individual of the whole state was supposed to derive equal benefit. We maintained that the state should select the proper location and foot all the bills; that the plan adopted was merely a subterfuge for the convenience of politicians. We believed the thing wrong then, we believe it wrong now, and had Spartanburg been the successful bidder we would be just as keen to have the wrong corrected as a matter of right and justice, for the honor of the state, as in the case of Rock Hill. Except that they would be benefited by the relief, the people of Rock Hill do not enter into the proposition at all, and whether they are in favor of righting this wrong, or whether they insist on paying the bond to the last cent, has no bearing whatever upon the principle involved.

We rejoice with The Herald in the prosperity of the most excellent college for women in Spartanburg, and we join our contemporary in the good wishes it expresses for the future of Winthrop. It is to be hoped that both these colleges and all others, will continue to flourish. But still we would have our contemporary to not lose sight of the fact that the state is not deserving all the credit for the excellence of Winthrop. While there is no question that Winthrop is a great and noble institution that would be a credit to any state in the Union, and that as citizens of South Carolina all of us are entitled to pride in it, our pride would flourish in much clearer consciences were we to assume the whole burden, as we ought, instead of leaving a disproportionate share to a single community as we are doing.

COTTON BOOMING.

With evident pleasure, a number of papers are saying "I told you so," on account of the present boom in the price of cotton. They had predicted the rise as inevitable sometime back; and are now rejoicing because their predictions have been verified.

That THE ENQUIRER was among those papers which was early convinced that prices would have to rule higher, it is unnecessary now to remind our readers. It will be generally remembered that when the local range was from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, in our issue of September 23, last, we printed an argument to show that it was not unreasonable to expect as high as 8 cents for at least a part of the present crop. Such a prediction sounded at the time as if it were born of enthusiasm that was rather too exuberant to be taken seriously, and we confess now that it was made with hesitating reluctance on that account; but at the same time, along with others, we cannot help feeling especial gratification that those predictions were well founded.

In our issue of December 23, last, we published a general review of the outlook. We stated how it was, that foreign spinners were still hanging on to Neil's 12,000,000 bale estimate, and refusing to buy then in the belief that prices would have to go down. It was predicted that so soon as the foreign spinners were convinced of the error of their position, they would rush on the market, and prices would boom. This development now seems to be at hand, and at this time 8 1/2 and 9 cents cotton in the near future does not appear to be more improbable than was 7 and 8 cents cotton last September.

But it must not be forgotten that a situation like the present is charged with its dangers. Speculative excitement is running at a high pitch, and the future market is like a powder magazine in a thunder storm. It is an easy place to get smashed. Spot cotton is the safest proposition, and although we would be glad if we were able to give some definite advice as to this, we shall not attempt it, because we feel that even if we held a lot ourselves we would not know whether to take 8 cents now or hold for higher prices.

And there is another matter to be considered. Many people in this country have the idea that cotton is made to take a jump at this time of year to encourage heavy planting. There is but the slightest foundation for this idea. Still, however, it is well to consider the planting question carefully. We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, even if the next crop should be all that the south is capable of raising, the price will not be less than 6 cents a pound; but that is not going to warrant our farmers in trying to plant the whole earth. There never has been a time in this country, no matter what the price of cotton, when our farmers could make both ends meet by raising cotton to the exclusion of corn, wheat, oats and grain, and with the expectation of buying these supplies with the proceeds from cotton. That time is not here now, and it is not coming soon. Therefore, our advice to those who desire to make the most of the situation this year, is the same as it has been heretofore.

Be absolutely sure of the sufficiency of your corn crop, of the sufficiency of your prospective meat supply, raise everything possible that you would otherwise have to buy, and then plant all the cotton that you can cultivate and gather.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A Summary of the Appropriation Bill As Reported to the House.

The appropriation bill was handed in to the house by the committee on ways and means last Tuesday. Its main features are as follows:

Governor's Office—Governor, \$3,000; private secretary, \$1,350; messenger, \$400; contingent fund, \$5,000; stationery, etc., \$300.  
 Secretary of State, \$1,900; clerk of secretary of state, \$1,350; contingent fund of secretary of state, \$150; stationery and stamps, \$500; books, blanks and stationery for general election, \$500; extra clerk hire, \$300.  
 Comptroller General \$1,900; chief clerk, \$1,400; bookkeeper, \$1,400; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, \$300; printing, \$300; traveling expenses and his assistants in examining books, papers and accounts pertaining to offices of the auditors and treasurers of the respective counties and other county officers, \$500.  
 State Treasurer, \$1,900; chief clerk, \$1,500; two bookkeepers, each \$1,350; contingent fund, \$200; printing of bonds and stocks, and to pay for bonds and stocks already printed, \$500; stationery, \$200.  
 Superintendent of Education, \$1,900; clerk, \$900; contingent fund, \$150; printing, books, \$500; board of education, \$250; stationery, \$125; traveling expenses, \$300.  
 Adjutant and Inspector General, \$1,200; clerk, \$900; armory, \$350; contingent fund, \$500; stationery, \$150; expenses, \$550; companies, \$800.  
 Attorney General, \$1,900; assistant attorney general, \$1,350; contingent fund, \$150; stationery, \$75; litigation, \$1,500; expenses, as attorney general deemed advisable.  
 Railroad commissioners, \$1,500; secretary, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$750.  
 State librarian, \$800; contingent fund, \$125; stationery, \$300; expenses, \$100.  
 Two watchmen state house and grounds, \$800; janitor, \$160; engineer, \$75 per month; two firemen, \$25 per month; engineer \$25 per month for rest of year; contingent fund of keeper of state house, \$100.  
 Judicial department—Chief justice, \$2,850; associate justice, \$3,229.17; E. B. Gary; associate justice, \$2,850; J. J. Pope; associate justice, \$2,850; Ira B. Jones. For each of the circuit judges, \$3,000. Solicitors, stenographers and clerks as provided by law.  
 Board of health—Quarantine officer at Charleston, \$1,650; station, \$1,000; at St. Helena, \$700; expenses, \$300; keeper of hospital, \$175; at Georgetown, \$450; expenses, \$150; keeper of lazaretto, \$300. For the purpose of carrying out a state board of health, \$2,200; for quarantine purposes, \$15,000.  
 Tax department—Salaries of auditors, \$5,500; printing for auditors, \$2,500.  
 State colleges—South Carolina college, \$27,500; Winthrop college, \$33,000 and \$5,450 for scholarships.  
 South Carolina Military academy, \$23,250; for deficiency reported by board of visitors, \$6,250.  
 State Colored college, \$8,000.  
 South Carolina penitentiary—For salaries, \$4,750.  
 State Hospital for the Insane—Salaries, \$3,000; board regents, per diem and mileage, \$12,000; maintenance, \$100,000; building purposes, \$10,000; Wallace debt, \$4,600.  
 Deaf, Dumb and Blind asylum, \$30,000.  
 Indians, \$800. Water, \$2,000.  
 Claims, \$8,000; public printing, \$12,000; journals, \$520; governor's mansion, \$250; lights and public buildings, \$2,750; fuel, \$1,000; Confederate pensions, \$100,000; phosphate inspector, \$1,200; State Fair, \$1,200; commissioners and managers of elections, \$1,600; advertising, \$2,000; for rewiring state house, \$2,000; interest on public debt, \$283,832.51.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sam M. Grist, Agent—Publishes the 55th annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.

Frank Happerfield—Has removed his marble yard to Yorkville, and can be found in the Kennedy building, on Main street.

Louis Roth—Says O and O T Company's T is the best made. Gunpowder and mixed tea at 65 cents a pound.

Thos. Ballard—Says he now has, including himself, three experienced barbers, and quotes prices.

The Ganson Dry Goods Co.—Announces a surprising reduction in the prices of all kinds of winter goods for the next 10 days.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. A. Frank Woods has been quite ill for the past few days.

Mr. G. E. Woods and wife, of Blacksburg, are visiting the family of Mr. A. F. Woods, in Yorkville.

W. W. Lewis, Esq., of Yorkville, has been chosen by the general assembly as a member of the board of visitors of the Citadel academy.

Miss Maggie Gist left for Washington on yesterday, and while there will represent King's Mountain chapter in the convention of the D. A. R.

Mr. W. M. Propst left Thursday night for Winnsboro to attend the funeral of his aged mother, who died Wednesday night at about 12 o'clock. Mrs. Propst was about 84 years of age. She had been blind for about two years, and in failing health for several months.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

Governor McSweeney has appointed the following named gentlemen, town assessors for the town of Yorkville: W. W. Lewis, J. M. Starr and A. Y. Cartwright.

Mr. B. N. Moore has been made the trustee of the bankrupt assets in the case of Mr. J. J. Hunter. He will probably dispose of the stock at private sale.

Mr. F. Happerfield has arranged to establish his marble yard in the rear of the store of Mr. W. M. Kennedy. It is his purpose to use the lane between the stores of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Brooks Inman to display his wares.

The county board of commissioners held their monthly meeting on Wednesday. No business of especial interest was transacted.

When the electric light dies down gradually, that is a sign of the stoppage of the machinery on account of an accident. When a light goes out with a flash, it means the blowing out of a fuse, either of the light affected or at the power house. Such incidents are common to the best regulated plants, and furnish no cause of especial concern. They are only of temporary inconvenience.

The Mozart Symphony Club appeared in the opera house last Tuesday night. The audience was made up principally of the cream of Yorkville's musical talent, and the unanimous verdict was that the entertainment came up to the highest expectations. Some were very much surprised when the scientific Mr. Hoch answered an encore with "Dixie;" but the enthusiasm aroused by this always popular air was as usual. The singing of Miss Flower delighted the entire audience, those who knew how to properly appreciate it along with those who did not, and the violin solo by Mr. Lund promises to be the talk of musical circles for sometime to come. The whole programme was rendered with the most artistic precision.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Indian Agent.

Governor McSweeney has re-appointed Mr. T. W. Boyd, of Leslie, as distributing agent of the fund appropriated for the Catawba Indians.

Supervisors of Registration.

Governor McSweeney, on Wednesday, re-appointed the members of the old board of supervisors of registration for York county as follows: J. E. Beamguard, D. C. Clark, I. B. Gordon.

The Cablegram Explained.

The letter of Simon Moeller, published today, seems to fully explain the cablegram he sent THE ENQUIRER some days back. It is evident that his intended marriage had been duly published, and there being no objection, he hastened to convey the news to friends at home by cable.

Price of Cotton.

On the New York future contract market yesterday morning, February cotton opened at 8.39, an advance of 5 points over Thursday's close. The 11 o'clock call showed a decline to 8.28 with the market barely steady. Spots on the Yorkville market yesterday were bringing 8 cents on the first bid for the best.

Quite a Strong Showing.

Elsewhere in today's issue, is published the 55th annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. Those who know more or less about insurance will at once recognize this statement as an unusually strong one. One of the healthiest features, probably, is that shown in the statement with reference to the income from interest and rents, compared with the total expenses. The interest and rents amount to \$3,480,124.23, while officers' salaries, agents' commissions and advertising accounts amount to only \$1,612,455, leaving a balance from the fixed income of \$1,867,668.95, without reference to the receipts from premi-

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Notes of More or Less Interesting Developments in the House and Senate.

The senate discussed a proposition on Wednesday to impose a license tax on cotton seed meal. The bill was killed.

In the house, on Wednesday, the state tax levy for next year was fixed at 5 mills.

After a long fight over the question, the dispensary law was at length amended in certain important particulars. The bill originated in the senate, and the house got through with it Wednesday. As they passed the house, the new amendments provide for the abolition of the present state board of control, as now constituted. In this board, there will be three directors, each of whom is to be elected for a term of two years instead of five years as at present. In addition to these directors, the general assembly is to elect a commissioner or superintendent who is to have power to appoint employees and who is to receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. Liquor samples submitted by dealers must not exceed a half-pint of each kind. These samples are to be the property of the state. Bidders are to be bonded to insure that their goods come up to samples. The profit on liquors sold to county dispensers must not exceed 10 per cent. of the cost to the state. County boards are to be appointed by the state board upon the recommendation of the various county delegations in the general assembly.

Representative McDow has succeeded in getting through the house a bill to appropriate the sum of \$35,000 with which to build an additional dormitory at Winthrop.

ums. It is noted also that during the past year the company has returned to its policyholders, in the shape of dividends, \$1,858,946.26. In a new company, these figures would not necessarily carry much weight; but in the case of a company that has been doing business 55 years they are significant.

Discharged From Custody.

Charles Finley, colored, who some time ago gave himself up to the sheriff in order to answer to the charge of arson preferred against him by R. Kirk Lowry, was before Magistrate Sandifer of York township on Thursday for preliminary examination. Mr. Lowry was the principal witness for the prosecution. He stated his case and left it for Finley to affirm or deny, saying he would be satisfied with the result. Finley disclaimed any knowledge of the burning with which he was charged, and Mr. Lowry making no further objection, the accused was discharged from custody.

Let It Be Known.

If you have a good thing and want somebody else to know you have it, or if you want something without knowing exactly where to find it, the proper thing to do is an advertisement in THE ENQUIRER. Not long ago a farmer decided that in view of the advance in the price of new barbed wire, second hand wire would answer his purpose just as well if he could find it. He invested 50 cents in a five line advertisement in THE ENQUIRER and bought 600 pounds of second-hand wire at 3 cents a pound, saving by this expedient some \$12 or \$15 in cash. It happens sometimes that such an advertisement fails in its purpose; but such occurrences are rare, and when it does fail there is but little further to be done.

Sub-Letting Contracts.

An agent of the Virginia contractors who bid off several of the star route contracts in this section has been in Yorkville this week. He has managed to sub-let at least one of his contracts without serious loss; but as to whether he has disposed of them all, the reporter has not learned. In conversation he expressed some annoyance at the free delivery provision that has been tacked on to South Carolina contracts. From his standpoint this is a nuisance. But it is easy to imagine that after next July those of our people who have heretofore been annoyed by the ignorance and incompetence of mail carriers, will find an end to their trouble. After July 1, Uncle Sam will have charge of the work of delivering mail along star routes and he will see that the thing is done as it should be.

McLAURIN MAY RESIGN.

Possibility That He Will Accept a Place on New Philippine Commission.

The following is from the Washington Star of Wednesday afternoon:

"Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, had an important conference with President McKinley this morning regarding the new commission which is to go to the Philippines. He urged the president to appoint a southern man of prominence on the commission. The president, it is said, assented to this suggestion and indicated that he would arrange the commission so that all sections of the country would be represented.

"Senator Sullivan presented the name of Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, for this honor. It is said that his Democratic and Republican friends reached an agreement today for presenting his name at the White House.

"It is understood that a strong effort will be made by influential senators of all parts to have the appointment offered him.

"Those close to him and who know of his decided pro-expansion views, think it probable that he will seriously consider the acceptance. To accept, he would have to resign his seat in the senate, with more than three years to serve and a strong hold on the good will of the people of his state. His friends declare that he is so convinced that in four or five years the country will be unanimous in upholding what has been done, he would not hesitate to resign, leaving his political ambitions to the future.

"Those who know of the president's high regard for Senator McLaurin would not be surprised at his selection."

PROBABLE COMPROMISE.

Kentucky Republicans and Democrats Seek to Avoid Bloodshed.

The outlook in Kentucky, which was so dark a few days ago, has brightened up considerably. Representatives of both parties met in Louisville on Tuesday and reached an agreement, which not only promises to adjust all sources of difference; but leave the Democrats in power. Governor Taylor has not yet signed the agreement; but it was thought that he would do so not later than yesterday. Following is the prepared agreement:

First. That if the general assembly, in joint session, shall adopt a resolution ratifying the election law as will provide for non-partisan election boards and insure free and fair elections.

Third. That the conditions shall remain in status quo until Monday, the general assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.

Fourth. That nothing shall be done to