

COULDN'T AGREE.

Raysor-Manning Dispensary Bill Passed the Senate But

DIED IN THE HOUSE.

The Lower House Declared for the Rucker Bill, but it Got Killed in the Senate, and So the Session Has Ended Without Dispensary Legislation.

The Senate and House it seemed could not agree on any dispensary legislation, and so the session has ended with the dispensary right where it was when the Legislature first met in January. The Senate Wednesday morning read, for the second time, the Raysor-Manning bill, and on Thursday passed it and sent it to the House for concurrence, which the House refused. The bill was sent to the House not to be voted on, but as stated above for concurrence, as the bill was really a house measure. This status was obtained by affixing to the title of the Morgan bill which has already passed the house, the body of the Raysor-Manning bill, which originated in the senate, and had never been sent across the State house.

Shortly after the senate was called to order on Wednesday morning Senator Blaise of Newberry announced that he would not continue to hold the floor, as he had been advised that the dispensary bills were not in any danger of becoming law and he thought the issue would be in the campaign, after all, during the summer. Senator Blair, who made an unsuccessful motion shortly before to limit all speeches during the remainder of the session to 15 minutes, offered two minor amendments to the Raysor-Manning bill. These were adopted but amendments by Senator Raysor to eliminate the board of control from the bill were rejected. The bill was then given and may vote as follows:

Ayes—Senators Bates, Bivens, Black, C. L. Blaise, E. S. Blaise, Carpenter, Davis, Dennis, Douglas, Earle, Eldred, Hardin, Hay, Holdiday, W. E. Johnson, W. J. Johnson, Manning, McGowan, McLeod, McIver, Pennington, Raysor, Stackhouse, Walker, Warren, Wells, Williams—58.

Nays—Senators Brice, Brown, Brooks, Butler, Carlisle, Hood, Hough, Hudson, Mauldin, Talbert, von Koltz—12.

A number of senators stated their positions. Senator Hardin was in favor of local option, but now that the Morgan bill had been killed, he believed the Raysor-Manning would relieve the present conditions, which he could not consent to continuing as they are. Senators McIver, Bates and Holdiday shared this view. Senator Hough, thought the bill worse than present conditions, while Senators Talbert, and Brooks, were against the dispensary and its being patched up. Senator Mauldin did not think the bill would help conditions but Senator Black thought it would.

A large number of senators, including dispensary advocates, declared themselves against beer dispensaries and hotel privileges. The next bill taken up was Senator Mauldin's to abolish these forms of the dispensary law. A direct vote was taken on the bill's passage and every senator in the chamber voted for it except Senators C. L. Blaise, Dennis, Douglas, Hay, Hudson, W. E. Johnson, Marshall, von Koltz, Walker, Warren and Williams—12. Senator Carpenter did not vote, as he was out of the chamber at the time.

The senator was of a mind to get through with all dispensary business possible, and Senator Warren's bill to have a general State election and abide by the results for 5 years was killed by a vote of 31 to 9. Senator Blaise withdrew his bill, which was to rest the opening of dispensaries upon the decision of the mayor and county supervisor and board of directors.

The Mauldin bill and the Raysor-Manning bill was read the third time, and sent to the house where they both died. Senator Mauldin's bill originated in the senate but the other measure, as said, was a house bill.

The last bill on the senate calendar that touched on the dispensary came up at the night session. This bill, by Senator Mauldin, was designed to prohibit manufacture of whiskey in dry counties and to have the delegation levy a special tax sufficient for that county, instead of having a general tax as under the Brice bill, the enforcement of law being done by the sheriffs and their deputies instead of the constabulary. The bill is along the lines of Gov. Hayward's recommendation in his message.

The senate refused to kill the bill by a vote of 22 to 14. Senator Mauldin spoke for his bill and Senators Blaise and Walker against it, but it was finally disposed of by debate being postponed. As this left no chance for it to pass at this session, Senator Mauldin withdrew it from the calendar. This ended dispensary legislation in the senate for the session.

THE RUCKER BILL.

On Wednesday in the House Mr. Rucker called up his straight county dispensary bill. He did this, he explained, because the senate had killed the Morgan bill and he wanted to give the senate the chance of holding the bag. Let the senate have the burden of keeping that bouquet on the Congaree river. He would never see the dispensary in Anderson if the State dispensary was allowed to live. He

A TRAGIC STORY.

WOMAN DROWNED HER THREE CHILDREN AND HERSELF.

She Tossed Her Children from the Fall River Steamer Plymouth.

The open door of a state room which had been occupied by a woman and three young children on a trip of the Fall River Line steamer Plymouth, from New York to Fall River, Mass., early Tuesday morning led to the discovery that Mrs. John Watters of Brooklyn, N. Y., had taken the lives of her three little ones and then her own. Mrs. Watters apparently had thrown overboard her two daughters and infant son and then jumped after them.

Investigation by the attaches of the steamer indicated that the tragedy occurred between midnight and 3.30 a. m., the fact of the state room being unoccupied having been discovered just before the Plymouth made the Newport landing. The woman left two notes addressed to her husband. In one penciled on the back of an envelope she begged forgiveness; in the other, written on wrapping paper, she said that she "had worried" until she feared insanity and could not bear to leave the children.

Some hours after the arrival of the Plymouth at her port, Dwight Brady son of Capt. James Brady, collector of the port of Fall River, identified articles found in the state room as belonging to his sister, Mrs. Watters, who apparently was coming to Fall River to visit her relatives. Mrs. Watters was about 30 years of age. Her children were: Helen, aged 4; Dorothy, 2 years, and an infant son of ten months.

PROSTRATED WITH GRIEF.

A dispatch from New York says John W. Watters is manager of the insurance bureau of the national Association of Manufacturers. He was prostrated when told of his wife's death. To a business associate, Mr. Watters said that his wife had been subject to short spells of insanity and that she spent some time in a sanitarium several years ago. Mr. Watters said his wife's troubles were entirely imaginary and that their home life was always happy.

Mrs. Watter's mental affliction, which it was thought had been practically cured, took the form of a desperate anxiety for her children.

wanted the senate again and again held responsible for the dispensary on the Congaree.

Mr. Laney thought this a pure waste of time and wanted the bill killed. The Rucker bill simply provides for the abolition of the State dispensary and the option between prohibition and county dispensaries.

Under this bill counties that have voted out the dispensary have the chance of another election in May, 1906.

The house, by a vote of 47 to 45 refused to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Richards then moved to continue the bill. Then "the house declined to continue the bill on another year and may vote, which stood.

Aye, to kill the Rucker bill; nay, for the bill:
Yea—Smith, speaker; Ardrey, Boyd, Brant, Brantley, Bruce, Clifton, Culler, D. C. Champs, Doar, Dukes, Epting, Etheridge, E. J. Faust, Ford, Gause, Graham, Gray, Green, D. L. Green, W. McD., Gries, Harrellson, Harrison, Higgins, Hutto, Irby, Keenan, Kirven, Laney, Lester, Little, McCants, McCall, McFaddin, Massey, Mauldin, T. J. Nance, Parker, Pittman, Pollock, Rawlinson, Richards, Riley, Stoll, Turner, Walker, J. M., Watson, J. B., Webb, Whately, Yeldell—50.

Nay—Arnold, Ashley, Ballentine, Bass, Beaugard, Bradham, Brice, Browning, Colcock, Cottrhan, Dabbs, Davis, Earhardt, Etheridge, L. B., Fishburne, Frost, Gasque, Gibson, J. P. Gibson, W. J., Hall, Hamel, Hamlin, Harley, Henphill, Heyward, Kershaw, Lawson, Lofton, Lomax, McMaster, Mauldin, L. Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Nash, Nesbitt, Nicholson, Otts, Patterson, Poston, Reaves, Rucker, Sanders, Says, Sellers, Sinker, Strong, Toole, Tribble, VanderHorst, Walker, M. W., Whaley, Wimberly—33.

Pairs—Pyatt and Foster; Herbert, D. O., and Green.

The Rucker bill was then sent to the senate, where it met the fate of the Morgan bill. So ended dispensary legislation for the session. The question will have to be decided by the people this summer.

Killed himself.
At Mason, Ga., Cicero Taylor, a young white man, committed suicide Wednesday in the Rutland district where he lived, by blowing out his brains with a 44 calibre revolver. The only message he left behind was a brief note to his young wife, telling her to be brave and take good care of their unborn child. He was 22 years of age, and had been married about six months.

For Survivors.
A bill has been introduced in congress to appropriate something like five millions for the relief of the families of persons who lost their lives in the General Slocum disaster on the Hudson river, in New York, on June 15, 1904, when 1,030 perished by the burning of this excursion steamer.

Light Ship Lost.
The United States revenue cutter, Seminole, and the steamer Compton went in Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday night from a fruitless search all day for the Flying Pan Shoals lightship which was torn adrift from her mooring in Monday night's storm.

LASHED TO FURY.

Hawthorne Pictures Senator Tillman Discussing the

RAILROAD RATE BILL

in the Senate, and Describes the Wonderful Transformation from Lodge and the Isles of the Blest to the Storms and the Buck-caneers.

Julian Hawthorne draws on amusing picture of Senator Tillman addressing the United States Senate last week on the railroad rate bill. With the scholarly Senator from Massachusetts, says Hawthorne, we had been sailing long and smoothly on Summer seas. He seemed to be enjoying the parts both of Youth at the Prow and of Pleasure at the Helm.

The rise and lapse of his mellifluous accents, as he read his speech, and, at stated intervals, lifted the leaf from the pile of law books on his left and laid it gently and accurately on the slowly accumulating pile on his right, seemed like the softly swelling and subsiding waves of the blue ocean over which we voyaged.

The Senatorial audience sat entranced, with eyes half closed in dream comfortableness. The galleries, graced with much that was feminine and beautiful, sailed on serenely with the rest of us.

Mr. Knox, keeping his eyes resolutely averted beneath his level and slightly gathered brows, gave his most courteous attention. Other great railroad representatives—Forker, Aldridge, Elkins, Gallinger—attempted not to conceal the plenteousness of their satisfaction in the argument of the spokesman of the White House.

The desks of the opposition were less well filled, but several of their occupants confessed to the spell of the orator. Mr. Tillman read pamphlets, but he was to speak after Massachusetts had finished.

The Isle of the Blest seemed near. All was well and aloft.

The nation, under the aegis of the Executive, was safe. The rate bill was an important measure, but Mr. Lodge had given the subject of railway rates his earnest attention during several months, and he knew, he might venture to believe something about it. He had even gone so far as to unload his modest holdings of railway stock before beginning his examination, lest any shadow of self-interest might creep into his point of view. He was explicit, after all this study, in announcing that personal rebates were really and truly wrong, and must be stopped. But all gentlemen, what a mighty and prosperous nation was ours; and all again, what a mighty element of beneficence were our railroads!

Railroads are the property not of a few haughty millionaires, but of millions of trusting and deserving stockholders, for whose benefit they are conducted. To injure railroads, then, is to aim a blow at the common people.

"Is any here so base that does not love the common people? If any, speak, for him have I off-end! And, do not railways depend upon the prosperity of the country for their living? How, then, can they be suspected of working against its interests.

"It is preposterous," exclaimed the Senator, almost raising his voice, "that they should be suspected of being shortsightedly avaricious."

And so, at last, he laid down the last leaf upon the four-square pile and turned to receive the congratulations of Messrs. Aldrich, Forker and the rest of the men against whose interests the Hepburn bill is understood to be aimed.

It was beautiful; it was like the lotus eaters; and we were just falling into the sweetest slumber when all at once an awful thing happened.

In the Senate Mr. Tillman is almost the only event that ever does happen. Up he came from the darkness hold of our Snip of State, savage and threatening, a freebooter, armed and fierce-eyed; a buccaneer, with a knife between his teeth and a pistol in either hand.

The Summer seas passed away like a dream. The Isles of the Blest sank beneath the horizon. The clouds blackened the sky and the storm-wind shrieked in the silken cordage of the rigging.

Tillman had ripped the entire bottom out of our craft, and we were sinking.

caner, stalking forth upon the deck and menacing the Republicans with uplifted arms—two men who more than any others were devoted body and soul to railways! He called in Mr. Root and Mr. Knox; he had confided the drafting of the measure to their wisdom; to their tender mercies had he entrusted the salvation of the people.

Truly, Mr. President, this is a funny world! Infinite is the ridiculousness of human nature! These are the advisers whom our brave and independent Executive summons to aid him in defending the masses against the rapacity of the classes! But Mr. Tillman would feel a little safer in tasting the meat—lest it have poison in it—had it not been submitted to the cookery of such cooks.

Something evidently had to be done; and Mr. Knox, clambering upon a piece of wreckage, was heard to declare, in a bold, hardy voice, that never, either directly or indirectly, he acted as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railway.

"Well, I'm glad to hear you say that!" roared Tillman. "I'm glad there's a man I can respect as not having been bought by a corporation before coming to the Senate to frame a bill against it. But I don't think it will be denied that Mr. Root has been very close to railway interests.

"And I say it is false to say that the railways always desire the prosperity of each region. I see too much evidence that all this pretended zeal for the people is apparent but not real. I see two hundred thousand miles of railways in this country, and they are under only five different ownerships, and those owners are so bound together and interrelated that you can't tell them apart.

"I am a plain, blunt man, and I say they are robbing the people.

"Here's the Pennsylvania has such faith in the innocuous character of these thunderings from the White House that they advertise in a New York newspaper a direct proof that they are acting in restraint of trade! They say, like the late eminent financier, 'The public be damned!' They are striving tooth and nail to get the President to put in a proviso that the courts may be appealed to and the decision of the commission be suspended till the appeal is decided. They want let him fly the coop if they know it!"

At this point Forker got his head above water. "Should there not be a proper provision for appealing?" he inquired.

"What is a proper provision?" retorted the freebooter.

"A just one," was the rejoinder.

"And does not this bill secure justice?"

"I say it's a farce!" roared Tillman, "and I ask you are you satisfied with it yourself?"

"I don't have to be," replied Mr. Forker, sidestepping quickly.

"Then I ask you whether you are going to vote for it?" his antagonist persisted.

"I am not," the forlorn-hope champion was obliged to confess; and South Carolina held the deck alone and triumphant.

But vain is it to attempt to report such a man. A combined vitascope and phonograph would fall in the effort. July we may be sure that so long as he holds his seat the public will have a chance of knowing what is going on—what is and what is not done by our Government.

He talks right out in meeting; he has no reserves, no subtleties or ambiguities. The galleries are enchanted with him, the Senators both enraptured and abominate him. He is the great, rude, natural force asking questions and shouting out the awkward facts. And, in his own way, in his action and his aspect, he is the true orator, the tribune of the proletariat. If caught in the State of Denmark he rotten he will reveal it, and under his manipulation it will lose naught of its aroma.

The Boll Weevil.
A dispatch from Washington says Mr. W. D. Hunter, of the Department of Agriculture, who is in charge of the cotton boll weevil investigation, is preparing to return to Texas where he declares the problem of weevil extermination is far from solution. Our latest reports, said Mr. Hunter, show the weevil last year has made his customary advance for fifty miles eastward. An unfavorable part of the present situation is that the late advance puts the pest in the lowlands along the Mississippi river where conditions are most favorable to its existence. In Texas the low wet sections suffered most. In Western Louisiana, there was a belt in which no cotton was grown, a great timber belt. We endeavored to keep the boll weevil from getting past this belt, but have failed. The Mississippi river can not be regarded as a barrier as the weevils have been known to its twenty-five miles with a favorably wind, and as there is much traffic across the stream it is sure to be carried in baggage. Along the Mississippi river is where the greatest damage will be done. All the Southern States will be affected unless some new thing is discovered.

Killed by a Girl.
Nora Taylor, 12 years old, confessed to shooting Winfield Compton, the Norfolk and Western railroad brakeman, who was shot from his train Wednesday at Nemours, Va. The child says that she was shooting at the train for fun, not realizing what the result of such pastime would be. She will be sent to the reform school.

Discharged.
The seven men arrested in Barwell county last week on the charge of participating in the lynching of Frank and John DeLoach, colored, had a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Moody on Wednesday and were discharged for lack of evidence to bind them over.

THE BOXER RIOTS

Are Said to Be Imminent in China Against Foreigners.

FEELING IS BITTER.

American Soldiers Are Held Ready.

American Missionaries Are Notified

To Keep in Touch with Certain

Cities of Refuge Known as

Treaty Ports.

E. P. Schwerin, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, whose business relations with the people of China have been intimate for more than a dozen years, regards the situation in China with grave apprehension.

He considers the manifestation of disorder as primarily anti-American, but what sentiment of "China for the Chinese" underlying the eruptions, the trouble is certain, in his opinion, to spread and become an anti-foreign uprising that will make all other nationalities excepting the Japanese to be subjects of attack. Speaking of the prospect of trouble, Mr. Schwerin last night said:

"The Boxer uprising of 1900 was the one evidence of the ferment of anti-foreign feeling, but when order has been restored no people stood closer to the Chinese than did the Americans. And as a result, our trade with China has increased by leaps and bounds since the end of the Boxer outbreak. But the anti-American boycott has not only checked the development of trade relations, but what has already been built up is now threatened. This is only the reflex of the active and aggressive methods of certain labor organizations of the Pacific. The clear intent of the treaty of 1894 has been perverted. It defined the excluded class but in response to the constantly asserted labor or influence the provisions have been buried out of sight.

"Then again, the laboring organizations on the coast have applied the boycott, not only against Chinese goods imported into the country, but against Chinese goods imported into the country, but against the merchant who would buy the garden products the Chinese farmer in the coast states and the result has been that the Chinamen have turned the weapon upon the Americans, who taught them the example and power it possessed."

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions, in New York in consequence of the embarkation of American soldiers for the far east, in anticipation of service in China, has decided to keep in touch with the nearest treaty ports in case of trouble.

The chief cause of anxiety, according to the secretary of the board, is the constant spreading of wrong ideas of the treatment of the Chinese in this country. Stories are being circulated through China of the massacre of Chinese in America and they have yellow journals just as we have them here. But they have not the intelligence we have and the stories have a greater percentage of believers. We knew of the presidents' intention to send troops to the Philippines weeks ago.

"The treaty ports the missionaries may use as refuge places are Canton, Saanghal, Hankow, Hangchow, Soo, Chow, Ningpo, Po, Tsientang, Chee Foo, Tien Tsin and Peking. The majority of these would give a means of escape or refuge and by water routes. In all of them missionaries and their families would find Chinese officials and foreign representatives who would be of help to them. But in many cases the missionaries and Americans are at such remote places that they could be easily cut off and their only chance of safety would rest with the government of China and its representatives."

One of the visitors to the Presbyterian board of missions was Rev. C. Charles Fairclough, a missionary, who had just arrived from China.

"While it takes time for the news of the boycott on American goods to travel from the coast to the interior, said Mr. Fairclough, 'the anti-American and anti-foreign feeling in North China is very bitter, and I believe it is more bitter than it was at any time during the boxer war.'

"The feeling was very strong when I left the Anhui province in December. It was caused by the stories of ill treatment of Chinamen in America and the exclusion law. In the exterior towns the merchants are selling no American goods rather than have their countrymen know they have had them in their possession.

"It is not the same anti-foreign feeling of the boxer trouble, it comes out of what they believe in patriotism. The Chinese are anxious to get their properties into their own hands. There are railroads, mining and other kinds of syndicates developing property in China and the men back of them are foreigners. Only recently I saw one of these syndicates go through all the stages of development in the building of a railroad line and at the last moment the Chinese rescinded all the rights given to them.

"I was amazed to find a remarkable liberality of views among the Chinese students in Japan. They cut off their queues, wear European clothes and even talk about the necessity of a new form of government for China. There is a spirit of governmental revolution among them.

A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: Thirty-eight thousand men of the regular army are to be mobilized at Manila for service in China in case of an uprising against foreigners in the ancient empire. The war department has determined to send four regiments of cavalry and seven batteries of artillery to the far eastern islands in addition to the troops already ordered.

The navy also is active and has directed Rear Admiral Sigbee's squadron, consisting of one armored and three protected cruisers, to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the far east and report to Rear Admiral Train, commanding the Asiatic fleet. The navy department also has sent instructions to Rear Admiral Train to take such measures as may seem to him advisable for the adequate protection of Americans and their interests. A gunboat of the Helena class which has been undergoing repairs at Manila, will be commissioned without further delay and sent to China for use on the Yang Tse Kiang.

Rear Admiral Train has arranged with missionaries living in the territory traversed by this stream to hurry to certain points in case of apprehension of trouble and upon arrival they will be picked up by men of war.

SOLICITORS SALARIES.

They Are Fixed at Seven-hundred Dollars.

In the House after the Rucker bill had been adopted Mr. Clifton took up the bill to fix salaries of solicitors. He wanted the increase applicable to 1906.

Col. Herbert protested against the increase. He saw no use for it.

Mr. Clifton wanted all solicitors paid a uniform salary of \$1,800.

Mr. Laney thought \$1,600 was a good salary and they received \$160 from the engrossing department.

There was a dispute whether solicitors drew \$4 a day whether attending session or not. Mr. Laney urged that the solicitors all received \$4 a day for the entire session whether attending the session or not. He produced the record and showed that each solicitor was paid a minimum of \$160.

Mr. Sinker favored the bill to increase salaries and said Mr. Richards favored certain increases. Others he opposed. It was too small an increase to worry about. The solicitor represented the actual civilization of the State and should be well paid. The solicitor should be a man of character, firm and ability.

Mr. Richardson made a vigorous and forceful speech called for a halt in legislative extravagances. He wondered where it was all going to stop. He said already the house had increased last year's appropriation bill by \$128,000 although the ways and means committee reported a bill which carried less money than last year's vote. Mr. Richardson is a hard and earnest fighter and Mr. Clifton says little in debate but he made a fine fight for the increase in solicitors salaries.

Mr. Richardson urged that he spoke simply for himself, but spoke for himself alone as the ways and means committee had not discussed the matter.

By a vote of 31 to 56 the house killed the \$1,800 amendment.

The house refused to let the increases apply for 1906.

Mr. Hutto wanted to fix the salaries at \$1,600. The senate bill provided for \$1,700 salaries for solicitors.

On the motion to fix the salaries at \$1,600 for all solicitors the vote stood 46 for to 55 against, and then the question came up on the \$1,700 amendment.

Mr. Walker moved that the increase take effect on April 2, 1906, and this brought on another fight. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sinker wanted the solicitor of the ninth circuit to receive \$1,800 because his solicitor was elected and made the contest with the understanding that he was to receive \$1,800. Lost.

The bill as passed to its third reading fixes the uniform salary for solicitors at \$1,700, effective April 1, 1906.

Foot Pad Caught.

At Charleston Magistrate O'Shaughnessy committed to jail Henry Sterling, a stranger, who is charged by the police department with having been the man who held up Messrs. Siegling and Spear during the past week, robbing them of money and valuables. Sterling is six feet, five inches. He has been walking on crutches, which the detectives say, however, he discarded at night, when the hold ups occurred. The man denies his guilt and claims that he came to Charleston for the benefit of his health, after a short stay in Columbia. He claims that his spine is injured and the crutches are necessary, but the police department takes issue with him on this point. Both Siegling and Spear identified the man as the party who held them up on Rutledge avenue.

Killed on Road.

Mystery surrounds the death of Mack Minor, a well known citizen of Scott county who was found dead near Clinchport, Va., Wednesday morning, with a bullet hole through his head. The body had apparently been dragged some distance and thrown into a ditch near the roadside. At 2 o'clock Tuesday Minor went to a store and procured some cartridges. An hour later women living near where the body was found, testify that they heard shots fired. There is strong evidence that the murderer was in wait for Minor and fired upon him as he passed.

Fatally Injured.
Miss Mary Lee, daughter of the late Colonel Richard Lee, and a near relative of General Robert E. Lee, was probably fatally injured in a runaway accident near Winchester, Va., Wednesday. She was driving a thoroughbred horse, which took fright and ran away and she was thrown out of the buggy, landing on her head and shoulders. Reports from her home near Boyce Clark county say there is little chance of her recovery.

DOWNED HUBBIE.

Result of the Elections of Dispensary Officials.

TATUM REELECTED

Commissioner Without Opposition, but H.

H. Evans, Was Badly Beaten by

Rawlinson. Black and Wylie

Are the Other Members

of Board.

The two houses of the general assembly by some chance agreed upon an hour for holding the elections to fill vacancies which will soon exist in the personnel of the management of the State dispensary. There had been illbustering over the proposition for a day or two and finally it was decided to dispose of the matter at noon Saturday.

The result as to the election of a chairman of the board of directors of the State dispensary was a great surprise. Mr. H. H. Evans, the incumbent, generally regarded as one of the most popular men in the State, was defeated by Mr. J. M. Rawlinson of Richland county, the vote being 103 to 30. If all of the absentees had been present to vote, the ratio of difference in the votes might not have been affected at all. This was quite a surprise to every one, for although it was known that the incumbent was subject to a severe cross-fire, it was believed his personal popularity would give him a good start in the race.

Mr. W. O. Tatum was reelected commissioner of the State dispensary and Maj. John Black, formerly of Colleton, and Mr. Joe B. Wylie of Richburg, Chester county, were elected to succeed Messrs. Boykin and Towill, who were not candidates for reelection.

At 12 o'clock the two houses met in joint assembly to elect a commission and three members of the board of directors of the State dispensary.

Senator Raysor nominated Mr. W. O. Tatum. This was seconded by W. J. B. Watson of Anderson, who some time ago was spoken of as a candidate against Mr. Tatum—although Mr. Watson himself never announced his candidacy. There was no other nomination and Mr. Tatum was elected. The joint assembly consists of 165 members and there were but 128 present and voting Saturday.

For chairman of the State board, Senator Marshall nominated Mr. Jodie M. Rawlinson of Richland. This was seconded by Mr. Haskell. Senator C. L. Blaise nominated Mr. H. H. Evans of Newberry. This was seconded by Mr. LaFitte. The result was: Total number of votes cast 133; necessary to a choice 67. Mr. Rawlinson received 103 and Mr. Evans 30.

The voting was as follows:

For Mr. Evans—Senators Bivens, Black, C. L. Blaise, E. S. Blaise, Dennis, Johnson, von Koltz, Warren (8) Representatives Browning, Bruce, Callison, Colcock, Earhardt, E. J. Etheridge, Hall, Harley, Heyward, Higgins, Hutto, Keenan, LaFitte, Nance, Parker, Turner, Tribble, Turner, J. M., Walker, J. B. Watson, Wimberly—30.

For Mr. Rawlinson—Senators Bates, Blake, Brown, Carlisle, Davis, Earle, Eldred, Hardin, Hay, Hood, Hough, Hudson, Johnson, Manning, Marshall, McGowan, McIver, McLeod, Purfoy, Raysor, Stackhouse, Walker, Wells, Williams (24); Representatives Anderson, Ardrey, Arnold, Banks, Bass, Beaugard, Bradham, Brant, Bradley, Brice, Clifton, Cloy, Cottrhan, Quiler, Dabbs, D. C. Champs, Devoe, Doar, Edwards, Epting, Faust, Fishburne, Ford, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gasque, Gray, Gause, J. P. Gibson, Graham, Gaston, D. L. Green, W. McD. Green, Gyles, Hamel, Hamlin, Harrison, Haskell, Hemphill, D. O. Herbert, Irby, Kershaw, Kirven, Laney, Lawson, Lester, Lomax, Lyon, McCants, McCall, McFaddin, McMaster, Massey, L. Mauldin, T. J. Mauldin, Morgan, Nash, Nicholson, Otts, Patterson, Pittman, Pollock, Poston, Pyatt, Reaves, Richards, Riley, Rucker, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Spivey, Stoll, Strong, Toole, M. W. Walker, Whately, Yeldell—103.

Senators absent—Brice, Brooks, Butler, Carpenter, Christensen, Duglass, Holdiday, Mauldin, Talbert. Representatives absent—Ashley, Ballentine, Boyd, Dukes, L. B. Etheridge, J. E. Herbert, W. J. Gibson, Glover, H. H. Herberon, Little, Lofton, Miller, Morrison, Nesbit, Rawlinson, Sheldon, Sinker, VanderHorst, Verner, Webb, and Whaley.