



### MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

## VOL. XI.

# OUR LAWMAKERS.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Several Very Important Matters Considered and Settled -Adjournment in Sight The Governor Vetoes a Tax Bill--Other Proceedings

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 25.-Special The house today finally passed the general pension bill, appropriating Efforts were made to re-\$100.000. duce it to \$50,000 and increase to \$150,-000 and both failed.

After a great deal of debate it was \$6,000, if so much be necessary, and to require equal facilities and advantathat the exhibit be used at the Chicago Cotton States Exposition.

A long fight was made on the South Carolina college appropriation. Leon provide for the issuance and recogni-Williams wanted it cut to \$20,000. This was voted down, but no further action was taken in the morning.

The general hope is that the general assembly will adjourn about Wednesday or Thursday.

The ways and means committee re commend a four and a half mill levy. The senate devoted the morning to the consideration of the insurance bill and the road bill. The former came back from the house with amendments knocking out the provision to exempt cities of over 15,000 inhabitants and upon motion of Mr. McCala, the senate concurred in the amendment.

The road bill was then taken up and a number of amendments were adopted before the whole batch were recommitted.

The metropolitan police bill then came up and Mr. Barnwell got through amendments to give the city authori-ties some control over the new police in such matters as requiring reports to be made to the mayors by the chiefs re jui ing accounts of expenditures to be submitted, records to be kept open for the inspection of the city authorities and making them subject to such ordinances as are passed to regulate the duties of police. Debate on the bill was adjourned to the night session. Then the first matter of any came up saddled with an unfavorable report and died without a groan. The metropolitan police bill then came up again, on motion of Mr. Barnwell,

and passed. The house bill to fix the passenge rates for railroads then came up as the special order and the unfavorable report was indefinitely postponed and the bill, after being amended by o'clock. Mr. McCall to fix the rate at 34 and 24 Mr. M cents for first and second class fares enable J. Baxter Westbrook of Chesrespectively passed by a vote of 14 to ter county, a minor, to apply for ad-

COLUMBIA, Feb. 26.-Special: The senate struck a snag on the railroad rate bill yesterday and stuck to it nearly all day until a motion to take recess prevailed.

erence committee e renort of

As to the county of Colleton, I for the purpose of creating said sink vould respectfully recommend that a ing fund shall immediately upon col joint resolution be passed by your lection be placed to the credit of said nonorable body giving them the re- fund. All unexpended balances of lief desired, as in that county the tax payers are unable to pay and the penses and all unexpended balances payers are unable to pay and the penses and all unexpended balances county affairs, I am reliably inform- of taxes raised for any special county

pealed.

ed, will not be embarrassed thereby. Respectfully. John Gary Evans, Governor.

The senator from Beaufort county being, absent consideration of the message was postponed.

The first bill considered at the night ordinary annual expenses of the coun-ession was Mr. Fuller's bill to regu-ty, thus enabling the finances of the session was Mr. Fuller's bill to regulate the movements of cars, trains and traffic between lines connecting with-

in this State, and to prevent any discrimination in the rates charged or decided to repay the expenditure made at Atlanta from Governor Evans for and to prevent all discrimination, and to be operative. facilities offered such connecting lines. shall be closed and this act shall cease ges to all railroad companies within

or without the State with which they directly or indirectly connect, and to tion of through bills of lading by all railroads doing business in this State, to prevent the diversion of freight, to manded. prevent violation of this act by any supply bill was taken.

railroad in this State, to constitute the same a misdemeanor and to provide punishment therefor.

Of especial interest is the penalty clause, which imposes damages of \$500 for each violation of the law-and permits any person to bring suit for said violation. The original bill provided for a penalty of \$5,000, which was reduced to \$500 on motion of Mr. the government for the fiscal year Mayfield. The bill passed to its third reading as amended. Messrs. Finley, Efird and Harrison

were then appointed a committee of free conference on the new county

The second reading biils were taken up, and the following ordered to their third reading: Mr. Fuller's joint resolution to require the penitentiary authorities to lend 10 convicts to the Winthrop Nor-

mal school. The senate bills then being exhausted, the house bills were taken up and the following were qui kly passed:

House bill to authorize and empowercities, towns and other municipal corporations to issue negotiable coupon bonds for the refunding or paygeneral interest considered was the ment of bonded indebtedness existing bill to repeal the free pass bill, which at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution.

House bill to provide for the drainage of Middle Tiger river and its tributaries. House bill to provide for the inspec-

tion of beef and mutton in any of the cities and towns of this State, with amendments by Mr. Finley, was made the special order for tomorrow at 1 Mr. McDaniel introduced a bill to

mission to the bar. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

When the house met, a message was received from the senate stating that that body had killed the bill to repeal Immediately after the morning hour the anti-free pass act, the jim crow car bill and the bill looking to the chang-

THE VETO SUSTAINED. been speculating in county claims and thereto was made, the bill then being LIVELY DEBATE OVER THE BEAU-

FORT AND COLLETON BILL.

### Plain Statement from the Senator from purpose excepting school purposes shall at the end of the year be carried Beaufort-The Measure Finally

Other Proceedings. Sec. 3. Whenever the said sicking

> COLUMBIA, Feb. 27.-The feature of oday's business was the Senate's refusal to override the Governor's veto of the bill for the relief of the taxpayers in Beaufort and Colleton. Mr. Verdier, when the governor's

then the said fund shall be carried to the credit of the general account of veto of the bill relieving portions of the county, and the said sinking fund Colleton and Beaufort from the payment of taxes due in the cyclone year and whose payment had been from Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inyear to year postponed, came up, took consistent with this act are hereby rethe floor. He had known nothing of the introduction of this bill till, on Sec. 5. This act shall take effect imreturning from a leave of absence, he mediately upon its approval. Mr. 'Pollock called for the income found it on the calendar. It had been introduced by Mr. Sanders in the sentax bill but the supply bill was deate and Mr. Cooper in the house, and Upon a division vote the these representatives of Colleton had justly and generously included Beau-The section making the general fort in the exemption which they

sked for Colleton. Sec. 1. That a tax of 41 mills, exclu False representations had been made sive of the public school tax hereinafter to the governor and on them he had vetoed the resolution. One of the provided for, upon every dollar of the value of all taxable property of this prime movers against it was a large State be, and the same is hereby levied for the purpose of meeting appropriaspeculator in county funds-one W. H. Lockwood-who styles himself tions to defray the current expenses of president of the Bank of Beaufort. He had bought up this paper, county obcommencing January 1, 1896, and to ligations, and was anxious that the meet such other indebtedness as has collection of taxes be enforced. There been or shall be provided for in the were also at least two county officers several act and joint resolutions passed who, for some reason unknown to him, by this general assembly at the reguwere opposed to the passage of the resar session of 1896 providing for the olution.

of St. Helena parish had been sold to

the Federal government. The State

of South Carolina had never lifted its

inger to relieve them of this burden.

Iwo or three years ago that section

had been swept by a cyclone which

Barnwell had said that she had re-

in certain sections. He was not well

posted, but he thought that in certain

portions there had been relief given

rom South Carolina to certain por-

tions of Georgetown, Berkeley and

Charleston counties, but he was sure

that no relief had come to St. Helena

parish, Beaufort county. Mr. Jordan said he had received a letter in reply to what Mr. Barnwell had said the day from Mr. Martin,

chairman of one of the relief commit-

tees in Beaufort county, that he had received \$2,000 for relief in his section.

Mr. Verdier replied that none of

people.

would be a hardship.

same. The bill was then ordered to a third Of the storm-swept sections of the State, relief had been given to Georgereading. THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Pollock's income tax bill was then called up, and Mr. Magill moved to strike out the enacting words.

M. J. G. Saunders moved to indefi nitely postpone the bill. At the night session the speaker

to the credit of said sinking fund.

fund shall accumulate to such an

amount as to equal the amount of the

county to be placed upon a cash basis,

State levy reads as follows:

ruled that the educational bill could be made a special order. It was then made a special order for noon tomorrow. Then the income tax bill was taken

up again, but the debate was suspendnot only destroyed vast amounts of property, but something like 1,000 lives. The whole country had re-sponded to appeals for relief. Mr. ed temporarily to allow the report of the committee on conference on the new county bill to be read. The com-

mittee had failed to agree. A committee of free conference was asked for. Mr. Patton suggested that there was only one such place. Mr. Pollock-What country, France

Mr. Patton-No, heaven. Laughter. The roll call was demanded on the motion to strike out the enacting words. The bill was then killed by a

vote of 60 to 30. The clincher was then put on and the waste of time ended.

Those who voted for the bill were Messrs. Blackwell, Bramlett, Burns, Brown, Ellerbe, Fowler, Hammettt, Hardy, Harvey, Connor, L. S.; Hiott, Hollis, Lemmon, Lesesne, Moore, Mc-Intosh, Nunnery, Pickens, Pollock rice, Sturkle, Latum, 1

Wm. A. Jones, Virginia.

discost in Desist

retary.

want to make their profit out of it. laid over to allow Richland to get in This man (Lockwood) was an agent of her provision. The only counties in visit the schools in his county at least SPANISH SOLDIERS IN CUBA WHO the freedmen's bureau, who came there which changes are made are Abbeville, from the north, a Republican to make Aiken, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charles-money, and is now trying to suck the ton, Chester, Colleton, Edgefield, method of instruction and the branches life blood of the people. He referred Fairfield, Greenville, Georgetown, taught, and to give such recommenda-to the the terms of terms of the terms of the terms of terms o to one large taxpayer on the list who Kershaw, Florence, Lancaster, Laudoes not today own the house that he rens. Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, is living in-having lost everything Newberry, Oconee, Saluda, Spartanby the storm-but who is assessed for burg, Sumter and Union the property that has been swept THE GENERAL SCHOOL LAW

and dry in the town of Beaufort have called up and some slight amendments

The general school law which was away. He knew merchants in that list who had their goods swept away, the special order for noon was then the several grades, respectively. He taken up. The first committee amendment cable with the character and condition and who were existing today, finan-

cially, by the generosity of their noragreed to was one to cut the salary of of each school, noting any deficiencies thern creditors. He represented some of them, and held claims against some the superintendent of education from that may exist, either in the governof them that would wipe out every-\$1,900 to \$1,800.

thing in the world they had, but for THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. the sympathy of their creditors who stayed their hands. He knew one The next amendment looked to putting back in the bill the provision for man, whose name was on the list, county school commissioners. who had lost \$30,000 worth of goods Mr. Otts thought this was an unwise out of one warehouse, and it was upon effort to go back to the old system. these goods that he was assessed and Mr. Sturkie thought a school comwould be forced to pay the taxes. He nissioner was an absolute necessity. was stating these facts that his people might be understood. He did not pro-Mr. Fred Williams had been a school teacher. He could see no nepose that money grabbers and moneyessity whatever for this officer. lenders should come here and mis-Mr. Wilson said his county wanted represent them without his defending he office badly. His people wanted them and setting them right. As he had said to his friend, he did not inhe office elective. Mr. L. J. Williams said the house

tend to look poor, though he was as should consider well before it abolishpoor as any man in his county. He ed this office. They were at the beintended to keep a stiff upper lip and ginning of a new era in the public go down with his flag flying. But all school system. Every department of that he had made since the war, to the government should have a head. which he had gone as a boy, in which This was the wrong time to experihe had served for four years in the ment. army of Northern Virginia firing per-

Mr. Ellerbe said this was one of the haps the last shot fired of the Missisippi near Raleigh—had been swept away by that storm and he represented the on this bill. It was now more necespeople of his county truly in that he had never received any assistance one way or the other, with the exception of a box of law books which a gentleman sary than ever to have this office. Mr. Otts' idea was to have a board in each county, having general super-vision of the schools. He could see town. Berkeley and some sections of a box of law books which a gentleman Charleston, but none had ever gone to in far away Massachusetts had shipped no use of having a school commissioner.

St. Helena parish. He said this and him without saying a word about it. defied contradiction. But St. Helena His friends had afterwards wanted to had never asked for anything but the postponement of taxes. The property but he thought he was already unforthe session. He did not want to concentrate so much power in the hands nate enough without being held up as pay the taxes of the State at large to an object of public charity. He had of the superintendent of education. This official, as the bill stood, could no idea that it had ever occurred to the governor that the values upon which those taxes were levied in 1893 hands of the people. They were start- hold a first grade certificate. had been destroyed, but such was the fact, and he hoped the senate would ing out on a new educational era. More time ought to be allowed for consider it and overrule the veto making such radical changes. Mr. Mayfield drew a graphic picture

Mr. Thurmond feared that they of the damage that the storm had done in Barnwell county, from which, he could not get along without a school commissioner. said, there had never came an appeal deemed herself by remitting the taxes for aid. He found on the list four

After much debate the committee's men who paid taxes amounting to amendment, retaining the school comover \$400 a year, and 11 who paid over missioners was adopted.

The amendment to increase the mem-\$100. He wanted to know if it was bership of the State board of education justice to give 16 men back their taxes add leave only a balance of a little from five to seven and to provide that over \$2,000 to be returned to the poor there should be one from each congressional district was agreed to.

After some discussion the house ad-Mr. Verdier said that much of those opted the committee amendment to large tax lists represented property have one depository in each county. that had been swept away. They had Mr. Pollock offered an amendment lost it, and now to make them pay it that the county superintendents should be paid out of the funds of the State Mr. Mayfield-One of the men on

and not out of the county funds. that list is Congressman Elliott, who Mr. Eainsford moved to strike out e provision for \$100 a year each for

THANKS TO CHARLESTON.

a committee of free conference.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND LOST Sec 16. It shall be the duty of each

county superintendent of education to once in each year, and oftener if prac-CANNOT BE ACCOUNTED FOR

tion in the art of teaching and the A Search for Them Going on Day and method thereof in each school as shall Night-The War So Far a Great Success

course of studies and method of in-

from Havana to the Mail and Express says there are 15,000 Spanish soldiers missing somewhere in Cuba. The fact has been communicated to the Madrid government and the search for their its pupils or the method of instruction whereabouts is going on day and night. employed in the several branches, and They are perhaps, lost only so far as shall make such suggestions in private to the teachers as to him shall appear the record is concerned, and may be necessary to the good order of the accounted for in time, but such careschool and the progress of the pupils. lessness or worse, as may be revealed He shall note the character and condiin the investigation, has upset official tion of the school houses, the suffi- circles in Habana to something apciency or insufficiency of the furniture proaching a state of alarm. for 15,000 and shall make such suggestions to the men with 15,000 rifles and 500,000 cartseveral boards of trustees, as in his ridges is an enormous item in the opinion shall seem conducive to the Spanish army. comfort and progress of the several of the men will ultimately be traced schools. It shall be the duty of each to one or three causes: Deaths in batcounty superintendent of education to tle, the real number of which has been aid the teachers in all proper efforts to concealed to hide Spanish losses; deimprove themselves in their profession. tails to positions in various parts of For this purpose he shall encourage the island, of which no record has the formation of associations of teach- been kept, or deserters to join the iners for common improvement and surgents. It may be that all three He causes have contributed to the discrepshall attend the meetings of such asso- ancy. It is entirely improbable that ciations and give such advice and in the whole 15,000 have gone "to the struction in regard to their conduct woods," although the Spanish reords will contribute to their greater effi- the rebels with their arms in every province in the island.

Possibly the extent of this loss has been purposely kept out of the records although there is no reason that, officially, it should not be known to the to be appointed by the State board of administration. It is said that Cam-Mr. Townsend thought that this was education, who shall hold their office pos stationed small bodies of 50 or 100 time of their appointment and until so in circumstances which resulted in their successors shall be qualified un no official record of the division of a less sooner removed by the State board detachmemt being placed in the books of education. No person shall be ap- at the palace; but carelessness of that ance would have been shown before this as a result of the order issued by

General Weyler several days ago for to without trouble. They were simply a report from every commander showing the number, position and condition of his force. The responses to this, it is said, have

increased the confusion, and there are reports now from reliable sources that there are 20,000 men instead of 15,000 to be accounted for.

THE TEN YEARS' WAR.

tals were as follows: Cuban losses-

395,856 killed, 726,490 wounded, 451,-

000 prisoners, and a little over 800,000

horses killed or captured. The entire

The expectation that many losses in engagements have not been sent in receives support from the known falsity of those reports, which has repeatedly been pointed out. That 700 Spanish should attack 5,000 rebels, that a little battlet lasting seven hours should ensue, and that only one Spanish soldier should be wounded (as was told in a report from Santa Clara last week)

school at least twenty days out of 100 indicates that the Spanish soldiers school days. That was what the comhave charmed lives, or that an enormittee wanted. It would encourage mous' amount of lying is he people to send their children i How far this has been carried in the schoo past can be shown by a few figures; Mr. Bacot made quite a strong speech and they may account for the present in favor of the 20 day requirement. difficulty. He said the interests of the rural districts should be looked after. They During the ten years' war a profes-Mr. T. P. Mitchell offered a resolushould not put a premium on children sor of languages here in Habana, an staying at home. Mr. Burn said that the 20 days protion of thanks to the people of Charles-American of Cuban birth, kept syston for their trip to Charleston last tematically a record of the Cuban vision would give the town and cities week, which was adopted. It read as losses reported in the authorized puban advantage. The schools in the lications in Habana. He made it all "This house having accepted an in-vitation to visit the city of Charleston cities would always have a great adin detail, giving the date of each engavantage Mr. Thomas regretted very much gement, the locality, the number of men on each side and the Cuban losses on the 22d day of February, 1896, it is, that the linc between city and country in killed, wounded, prisoners and horses. At the end of the war his to-"Resolved, That the thanks of the should have been drawn. Mr. Fred Williams wanted the 10

## NO. 32.

The Authorities Have No Record of them.

for the Cubans

struction employed shall be secured. NEW YORK, Feb. 26 .- A dispatch as far as practicable in the schools of ment of the school or the clasification of

The disappearance

few questions to provoke discussion and management as in his judgment show that entire garrisons have joined ciency. Sec. 25. There shall be a county board of education in each county composed of the county superintend ent of education and two other persons

Umes.

with said board.

be necessary, so that uniformity in the

one of the most important matters of for the term of two years from the men in numerous places, often doing appoint all the county boards. It pointed a member of the county board a sture on such a grand scale not only would be taking the matter out of the of education unless he is qualified to seems out of the question, but the bal-

conduct teachers' institutes.

The rest of the committee amend ments-some 30 or more-were agreed amendments to make the bill conform to the provision for the county super-

intendents. THE ENROLLMENT QUESTION.

Mr. Whitmire offered an mendment to define enrollment as meaning "an attendance of at least 10 school days during the preceding scholastic year," instead of 20 days as reccommended by the committee. The pupils in the country could not attend the schools

as well as those in the cities. Mr. Ellerbe said that it would be manifestly unfair to base enrollment on the average attendance. They thought it but fair that a pupil should come to

oa the bill relating to the adoption of children, recommending concurrence in the house amendments was adopted. Non-concurrence then being voted was appointed on the bill relating to in the house amendments to the pension bill, Messrs. Norris and Douglas were appointed on the committee of conference.

A bill to exempt certain portions of Hampton county from the operations of the general stock law was then killed on an unfavorable report.

A bill relating to the conveyance A similar report was also presented and admission of patients to the State on the bill looking to the adjustment hospital for the insane then came up of differences by arbitration. and was amended by Mr. Jordan to sary.

Mr. Buist then introduced a bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph's of Charleston. which was placed upon the calendar

without reference. Mr. Barnwell also introduced a bill to declare the law in reference to the a third reading and ordered to be sent revision of the acts of 1893.

The question whether the bill should pass its final reading then came up. The yeas and nays being called, the bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas-Archer, Barton, Brown, Derham, Douglass, DuBose, Finley, Fuller, Harrison, Jordan, Mayfield, Miller, McCalla, Odell, Saunders, Stack-

house, Stribbling-18. Nays-Barnwell, Brice, Buist, Den-Daniel, Pettigrew, Ragin, Sloan, Tur-ner, Verdier, Walker, Watson, Williams-16.

The house resolution to fix the 7th of March as the day of final adjournment was then agreed to. NEW BILLS.

The following new bills were introduced during the day:

By Mr. Moses-To require certain asts passed during the session of 1894 to be published with the acts of 1896. By Mr. Archer-To validate and confirm certain acts of the Spartan- the counties of this State upon a cash burg and Rutherford Railroad Com-

by Mr. Barton-To authorize the board of trustees of Claffin university to sell or lease the property of that the bill. He was satisfied that this university to the Colored Normal and was the most economical way his Industrial college of South Carolina. THE FIRST VETO.

The first veto of the session came up

last night, when the following message given to the county commissioners to was received from the governor: To the Honorable, the Senate:

I herewith return without my ap-

proval, "A joint resolution (Senate) to remit the unpaid State and county taxes for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1892, in Beaufort county ty is concerned, the resolution is a to approve it. Upon inquiry, I find as other county funds, and shall be In Etowah County little Amy Dara-that in the county of Beaufort over known or designated as the "county nell was so badly burned as to leave \$36,000 of this tax has been paid and sinking fund.' there remains in round numbers \$S, 000; of this sum, over \$6,000 is due by large taxpayers, merchants and corporations in the city of Beaufort, who borrow in advance of the collection of are amply able to pay their taxes and taxes for that year from said fund and should be made to do so. It will thus to apply to ordinary county expenses be seen that the real sufferers, the an amount which shall not exceed poor people of the county, have paid such a sum as can be repaid to said their taxes and it would be clearly sinking fund on or before the 1st day

class, unless the amounts raid by the collection of taxes in said year. 'The poorer class were refunded. The res- amounts so borrowed from said sinkolution does not do this, and upon ing fund during any current year the request of a majority of the dele- shall be repaid to said sinking fund on hold my approval.

ing of the names of towns and villages. A conference committee consisting of Messrs. Carroll, Ashley and Hardy peaker Gary. After further discussion the bill was the adoption of children. killed by a decisive vote. A similar committee was appointed The subsequent proceedings were of to adjust the differences between the no public interest.

two houses on the penitentiary investigation committee's expenses. An unfavorable report was presented and adopted on the senate bill relating to punishment for embezzlement.

An unfavorable report was adopted fix compensation of attendants at \$2 on the bill to make the chairman of per day and 12 cents per mile, with \$1 the medical committees of the two per day for guard where one is neces houses members of the State board of health.

There were but two third reading bills-one being the general appropriation bill. This was given a third reading without any discussion and was ordered to be sent to the senate. The pension bill was likewise given

to the senate. THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The senate resolution fixing next Wednesday as the day for final adjournment was called up.

Mr. Thurmond moved to table the senate resolution and take up the house resolution fixing Saturday This was agreed to. week.

Mr. Tatum moved to make it the 5th. He said all they had to do was nis, Kirkland, Mauldin, Moses, Mc-Daniel, Pettigrew, Ragin, Sloan, Tur-worked when Christmas stared them in the face.

Mr. Sturkie moved to table this amendment, saying he wanted noth-ing left undone. The amendment was tabled, and the resolution fixing Saturday week as the farewell day

was adopted. SINKING FUNDS.

When the ways and means committee's substitute bill to regulate and control county sinking funds created for the purpose of placing the finances of basis, was called up, Mr. L. J. Williams moved to strike out the enacting

words of the bill. Mr. Connor then spoke in favor of county could get on a cash basis. Every safeguard was thrown around the matter by the bill: no power was

> make the levy. Mr. Williams finally withdrew his

motion. The bill was then slightly amended and ordered to a third reading in this

shape: Section 1. Whenever provision is and part of Colleton county." I re-gret that I am compelled to do this, as tion of an annual tax to create a sinkmade by law for the levy and collec-I am satisfied, so far as Colleton coun- ing fund for the purpose of placing the finances of any county of this State proper one; but Beaufort county upon a cash basis the sum or sums so fire. Her mother and aunt extinguish-stands in an entirely different posi-raised shall be kept by the county ed the flames and the child's wounds tion. The resolution on its face pur- treasurer upon a special account, sepports to relieve the sufferers from the arate and distinct from other county storm in the year 1892, and if this funds, and shall be protected by the could be effected, I should not hesitate official bond of the county treasuser

> "Sec. 2. After the creation of said fund it may be lawful for the county flesh peeled off in slices. board of commissioners in any year to

burned beyond recognition were found lying on the cinder pile of the Lookout Rolling Mill at Harriman, Tenn. unjust to remit those of the wealthier of the following January out of the Their identities were to day establish ed by some miners' checks as C. A. Curry, a coal miner of Richmond Va., and Frank Glozier, of Forest-

ville, N. Y. The men had evidently gation in the house and the county of or before the first day of the following gone to sleep on the hot cinders, the ficers of Beaufort I am forced to with- January, and all amounts realized escaping gas from the pile acting as an from the collection of any taxes levied anaesthetic.

this went to St. Helena parish, but was used in a section as little hurt as any exempted? Thurmond, Tyler, Warr, Williams. in the county and to which two ship-T. S.; Williams, Fred; Wolff and ments of provisions had been made by Beaufort people.

Mr. Finley asked what number of people would be relieved by this resolution.

Mr. Verdier said he would answer that directly, when he would show Preparing for the Fray. some written evidence which would WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- "We have prove the representations made to the touched bottom and are now on rising governor were false. The only relief ground" is the cheerful sentiment exhat St. Helena parish had ever repressed by the national Democratic ceived was a postponement of taxes. congressional committee, which is They had never asked for any relief now completing its organization for that the taxes be remitted until their the campaign. Representative Mcneighbors from Colleton had included Rae of Arkansas presided over the them under a bill for their own relief, caucus. A number of vacancies were and in their kindness tied a millstone filled and a special committee of five. around their own necks that had of which Mr. Hutcheson of Texas is dragged them down with Beaufort. chairman, was appointed to fill the Now the representations that inducremaining vacancies in State and Tered the governor to veto this resolution ritories which have no representative were false and made solely by specuin the house. The other members ators in county paper. He knew that of this committee are Senators Mitchthe president of the Bank of Beaufort, ell of Wisconsin and Representatives W. H. Lockwood, had approached Wheeler of Alabama, Maddox of Gorhim on the matter and stated that he gia and Dockery of Missouri. The folhad a lot of county paper on hand and lowing is the personnel of the comthat it was of great importance to him mittee by State as far as it has been that the taxes should be paid. His completed: Jos. Wheeler, Alabama; people were accustomed to sufferings; Thos. McRae, Arkansas; Jas. G. Mc-Guire, California; Jas. F. Pigot, Con-necticut, S. M. Sparksman, Florida; hey had made no public appeals and would not have been here today except for the kindness of their Colleton John W. Maddon, Georgia; Fims E. neighbors, and whom on behalf of his Downing, Illinois; Albert S. Berry, people he wished to thank for their Kentucky; Adolph Meyers, Louisiana H. W. Rusk, Maryland; John F. action. In answer to the question of the gentleman from York, he would Fitzjerald, Massachusetts; O. M. Hall say that it was conceded that the coun-Minnesota; John C. Kyle, Mississippi ry sections should be exempted, but A. M. Dockery, Missouri; Amos J. Cummings, New York; F. F. Wood-ward, North Carolina; W. N. Roach, North Dakota; Fred C. Layton, Ohio; that there were men in the city of Beaufort who could and should be

made to pay. He would submit an official list that C. J. Erdman, Pannsylvania; W. J. he had and ask the senate if the per-Talbert, South Carolina; Benton Mc-Millen, Tennessee, C. K. Bell, Texas; sons in it should be made to pay. Glancing over it he found 30 small | Stribling, Williams-18. estates, some of them widows and not The special committee will select the wealthy merchants, who were able to remaining members through correspay. He could only find some three pondence with the State and national or four on the list who could come killed. committeemen and Democratic exforward and pay their taxes if they members in the several States that would. They were very few. He asked if they wished to make it a rule now have a solid Republican delegaion in congress. The committee will that the poor should be made to pay, report upon the better method of colin order to get what the rich owed lecting funds for the autumn camand would not pay. He found on the list the banker-this Bean Lockweed paign, and they are empowered also to select a treasurer, who, it is under-stood, will be Dr. James Norris of the -whose taxes amounted to over \$100, who was the Bank of Beaufort-direc-District of Columbia, who formerly tor, stockholder and everythingheld that office. The committee elect this man, who had come to Columbia ed Senator Faulkner of West Virginia and made these representations to the permanent chairman and Lawrence governor. This man not only never Garniner of this city permanent sec-

ost 25 cents by the storm, but made money out of it, because he handled all the money that came to Miss Clara Fire Kills Two Little Girls, MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 21-A special to the Advertiser from Gads-Barton, and got the exchange for it. The storm was a perfect financial godden, Ala., says: Little Katie Green, send to him. But, he asked, was it whose parents live in St. Clair County. proper to make the widows and orwas playing with her doll before the phans pay their taxes to make that man pay. Must these people suffer from this man's actions? There was grate, when her clothing caught on something said of rich corporations. were pronounced very slight. She played around the rest of the day, but He could find only one corporation on this list, and that was the Postal Telegraph company, which was down about midnight she was seized with for the pitiful sum of \$8. spasms and in an hour was a corpse.

This would be a monstrous burden for these people to carry. Much of no hopes of her recovery. Her clothes were burned from her body and the were levied was wasted away by the storm-gone, destroyed, lost forever.

'Talk about rich men," he said, "I lon't believe there is a single rich CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 21.-A few man in the town of Beaufort." nimself-he had a right to speak for dayssince the remains of two men himself-was as poor as any man in

South Carolina. Mr. Buist-"You don't look like it. Mr. Verdier-"Now, you are right! I don't look it and I don't intend to look it as long as l can help it. Laughter.)

He asked if his people were to be ourdened with this tax because some

the traveling expenses of the county Mr. Verdier-Because there one such superintendents. instance, are you going to make all The debate was then adjourned unthe others sell their homes. Is that til the night session.

your idea of justice? Mr. Mayfield said that in Barnwell county that year they had not made money enough to pay for their fertilizers. He thought this joint resolution an injustice to the State of South Carolina; it was time to call a halt. There follows: was Congressman Elliott whose salary was \$5,000 a year to be exempted (I ask the reporters not to take that down.) He did not believe it was just therefore,

and for these reasons would vote to sustain the governor's veto. Mr. Verdier said he would state on his own responsibility that not one of those merchants whose taxes were prejectors of such visit." from \$100 to \$500 had lost less than \$2,500 in that storm. The lost property is the property on which these taxes are due to a large extent.

Mr. Mayfield asked if these men were not able to pay their taxes. Mr. Verdier replied that if they were

old out under the sheriff's hammer their property would doubtless bring enough for that purpose, but he would ask the gentleman if that would not be a burden.

At the night session the committee Mr. Mayfield-All taxation is a burof conference on the registration bill

m.

tabled.

den. reported that they had failed to agree Mr. Verdier-I mean an excessive and a committee of free conference burden to collect taxes for property was appointed.

that has been swept away. The veto was sustained by a vote of taken up and Mr. Rainsford withdrew 18 to 13 as follows: his amendment relating to the expen-Yeas-Barnwell, Buist, Denis, Derses of the county superintendents. ham, Finley, Kirkland, Moses, Peti-

grew, Sanders, Sloan, Turner, Verdier, Walker-13. Nays-Archer, Barton, Brice, Brown Douglass, DuBose, Fuller, Harrison, Jurdan, Mayfield, Miller, McCalla, McDaniel, Norris, O'Dell, Stackhouse

A recess was then taken to 8 o'clock The house bill to provide for the inspection of beef and mutton was

IN THE HOUSE.

The senate sent a message stating at it had concurred in the resolution mittee. in regard to adjourning on Saturday week, the 7th. The following bills passed a third

reading and were ordered sent into the senate: The bill to regulate and control

county sinking funds created for the purpose of placing the finances of the counties of this State upon a cash basis.

The bill to raise supplies and make appropriations. The joint resolution to authorize the superintendent of the penitentiary to borrow money upon the Reed planta-

tion and to mortgage the same. The Saluda county bill, the very last on the calendar, was taken up owing ful and impartial discharge of the duto the necessity for its passage, and ordered to a third reading without any debate.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS. The house then took up Mr. Shuman's bill "to fix the compensation to When commissioned, he shall immedibe received for their services by the sheriffs, clerks of courts of common duties. His failure to qualify within the property on which these taxes pleas and general sessions, registers of 30 days after notice of his election

mesne conveyances county supervis shall create a vacancy. ors, school commissioners, coroners, auditors and treasurers of the several tion shall fill all vacancies in the cfsame uniform in proportion to popu-He lation of the several counties and necessary services received."

county shall be the same as that now The bill was then turned over to a committee consisting of one from each fixed or hereafter to be fixed by law for the school commissioner thereof. county. It was then decided that each delepayable monthly by the county board of commissioners out of the ordinary

gation select its members of the committee. THE VOTING PRECINCTS.

county funds; and he shall be allowed \$100 per annum for traveling expens-The senate bill to amend the law in es, if so much be necessary, payable button two years ago. Toomey surburdened with this tax because some of the relation to the location and names of in the same manner, upon an itemized rendered himself to the authorities for the first time in 100 years, relics of the freemen's bureau left high voting precincts in this State was then statement of such expenses being filed here today.

hcuse of representatives of the State of South Carolina, be, and the same are day provision or a lower one. hereby, tendered to the managers and The aves and noes were then called on Mr. Whitmire's amendment. The house agreed to the amendment by a The senate sent a message saying

vote of 55 to 36. that it had refused to agree to the re-When the committee amendments port of the committee on conference had been adopted Mr. Sturkie offered the cotton weigher bill and asked for one to require a man to be a patron of

the school in his district before he An unfavorable report was presented could be eligible to election as a trusand adopted on the bill to prevent the alien ownership of land in this State. tee. Mr. Ellerbe said there were some The house then took a recess till 8 p. men who had no children to educate.

The amendment was then tabled.

## Read This, Boys.

The following extract from tract adaddressed to young men and all is worthy the attention of all young The general education bill was then men, particularly to the very young who are so anxious to appear like men. 'The boy who spends his money for beer, wine, whiskey, or tobacco, sad dles upon himself an appetite which Mr. Skinner tried to amend the comcan never be fully gratified without most seriously endangering his life,

mittee amendments so as to give the governor, instead of the State board of and is quite sure, if he lives until he is education, the right to fill vacancies fifty or sixty years of age, to spend in the office of county superintendent thesum of which would give him a for the unexpired term, but failed. comfortable home. Many a house Mr. Otts tried to get in a provision holder and farmer has slowly but sureto require the county superintendents ly spent his money on the above poito deliver a public address on educasons until his property has had to be tion at least once a year, but it was and his family. Boys and young

THESE WERE ADOPTED. The following new sections were

men. do vou want to follow in the footsteps of such? If you do not, keep away from saloons and let intoxicatadopted, being proposed by the coming drinks and tobacco alone. "Touch not, taste not, handle not. Section 13. At the expiration of the The boy or young man who commenterms of office of the school commissioners of the several counties of the ces spending his money for tobacco or State, there shall be elected by the intoxicating drinks as a rule, handiqualified electors of the county super-intendent of education for each county sorrow very frequently result. It is exact figures cannot be available until who shall hold his office for the term very easy to get into the habit of usof two years and until his successor is ing such poisons, but it is very diffi elected and qualified. He shall, before cuit to get out, for they enslave mind being commissioned and entering upon and body, and not a few have been the duties of his office, give bond to driven to despair by the last of sufferthe State for the use of the county in ing which follows an attempt to re which he is elected, for educational gain freedom. Boys and young men, purposes, in the penal sum of \$1,000 strive towards a noble manhood; do with good and sufficient sureties to be not become slaves; let intoxicating on the basis that 18 years have interapproved by the county board of com- drinks and tobacco alone. Such poi missioners, conditioned for the faith- sons are not necessary, they will do you no good. You will enjoy much ties of his office, and shall take and better health, and, as a rule, will live subscribe the oath of office prescribed much longer without than with them, in section 26, article 3, of the Constitu- as has been abundantly demonstrated

tion of this State, which he shall file by statistics." in the office of the secretary of state.

home from churca last night. Virgil Eberly and two friends stepped from behind a tree. Drawing a revolver, Eberly cried: "Hold ap your hands." the lungs, and he will die. Eberly Sec 15. The salary of the county suand his friends were simply trying to perintendent of education of each frighten De Weese.

## A Life for a Collar Button

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24.-At Chilesburg, this county, Sunday, Henry Benton was shot and killed by Robert Toomey, both colored. row grew out of the loss of a collar of the Cubans, except a few cities. Even Habana is in a stage of seige,

population of the island was only 1,-250,000, or less than the number of killed, wounded and prisoners. In curious contrast with this are the Spanish figures of their own losses, which follow. To show their real significance I give also the number of men the Spanish army had in the island during each of the years for which the losses are given: Losses. Men. 1870.....9.395 47.242 

indicates that only 6,488 died in a battle or from wounds. In other words 92 per cent. of the Spanish losses were from fever. There never was a time when less than 14 per cent. of the sold to pay his debts - a sad day for him army was in hospitals, and in 1874 18 per cent. of the force was ineffective

from sickness. A comparison of these losses with the alleged Cuban loss is hardly more

interesting than a comparison with the Spanish losses in this present way. The conflict lasted just one year. The Spanish loses are now given for 12 months as 3,500, or at the extreme, the present cases in hospitals have completed their record. This is at the higher figures only 4 per cent. and a fraction of losses from all causes, out of her army of 113,000. The lowest percentage reported in the ten years' war was 9 2-5 in 1874. The curious differences here may be disposed of vened between the two wars, that the improved methods of dealing death have been introduced, that hospitals are better, and that the deficient arms of the rebels are to be taken into con-

sideration. However, the relative conditions of the two armies more closely resemble each other than would at first be sup-

posed and where they do differ they indicate that the record of Spanish losses in this war should be greater than reported, and greater proportionately than it was in the ten years war.

or they would have an army of 1,000, 000 men in the field. In the 10 years' war nothing like the present extent of the revolution was attained. Gomez was only so far

In both wars the insurgents have managed to keep themselves armed with practically the same weapons as their adversaries have had. Their cry now is that they have not enough

west as Matanzas, retreating instantly, Today the whole island is in the hands

Fatal Practical Joke. ately enter upon the discharge of his MARION, O., Feb. 24 .- As Orlan de Weese was escorting a young woman

Sec. 14. The State board of educacounties in the State, and to make the fice of the county superintendent of De Weese then shot Eberly through education for the unexpired term.