

RADICAL REVENUE BILL.

WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

It Provides that Every Business or Professional Man in the State Must Pay a License Except the Farmer.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 26.—The following are the provisions of the bill to provide for a graduated license on occupations and businesses, which has been introduced in the House of Representatives. It is not likely to pass at this session, but will be taken up at the next session:

Sec. 1. Every person, firm, company or corporation, engaged or intending to engage in business in this State, shall obtain on or before May 1, 1897, a license. Every person, firm, company or corporation commencing business after May 1 shall obtain a license.

Sec. 2. Every person, firm, company or corporation for which a license is required, shall at the time of applying for the license make a statement and file the same with the county auditor setting forth: First, his or her name and style, and in case of a firm or company the names of the several persons constituting said firm, company or corporation; second, the trade or business; third, the place in which such trade or business is to be conducted. Nothing contained herein shall in any manner affect any other requirement of law elsewhere enacted in regard to any trade, business or profession.

Sec. 3. If any person, firm, company or corporation shall exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession, for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which a license is required by this act, without taking out a license as in that behalf required, the said person, firm, company or corporation shall be liable for the penalty of the license tax required by this act and in addition thereto for each and every offence shall be subject to a penalty of 50 per cent. of the amount of such license tax, which tax and penalty shall be recovered as herein below provided; and if any person, firm, company or corporation shall refuse or neglect to make out and file the statement as required by the day hereinafter provided as required by the second section of this act, or shall make a false statement, or shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe on oath as to the truth of such statement, or shall fail to take out such license as may be required, the auditor shall proceed to ascertain as near as possible the business of such person, firm, company or corporation and for the purpose of said investigation the auditor shall notify the person, firm, company or corporation in his office, and also such other persons as the auditor may desire to examine, and the party sought to be charged with license tax, if he shall refuse to be examined or if any licenses called for, shall be refused to be examined by such auditor under oath (which said auditor is authorized to administer) touching the nature of the business of such party, and from the information thus acquired by him, or from general representation, or from his own knowledge of the facts, the auditor shall assess against such person, firm, company or corporation, whether he shall have attended such investigation or not, such license as upon the facts ascertained by him, and under the provisions of this act, such person, firm, company or corporation is or are required to obtain, adding thereto a penalty of 50 per cent. and shall turn over such assessment to the county treasurer as is now provided by law; if the amount of such license tax and penalty shall not be paid within three days thereafter the county treasurer shall issue his execution therefor to the county sheriff, certifying therein the said amount, and the said sheriff shall proceed to collect the said license tax and penalty by distress and sale, or by levy and sale, in the same manner as is now provided by law for the collection of other taxes, together with an additional penalty of 5 per cent. on which whole amount so certified to him, which said 5 per cent. together with such costs as are now allowed by law for such collections shall be for the county sheriff as a compensation for making such collection.

Section 4. The license granted under this act shall be in the name of the person, firm, company or corporation mentioned to exercise or carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license in any other place than that mentioned therein, except lawyers, physicians, dentists and auctioneers and every person, firm, company or corporation exercising or carrying on any trade, business or profession or doing any act for which a license is required shall keep said license at all time of business in a conspicuous part of his business place, and on demand of any authorized official of the county government shall produce such license, or shall be deemed to have no license. Provision is made for reporting those who have no licenses and for removals on proper endorsement.

Section 5. Provides that licenses shall continue until December 31, unless otherwise provided. The Comptroller General is to provide the forms.

Section 7. All applications for licenses shall be made to the county auditor.

Provision is made for the transfer of licenses.

AN INQUIRIOUS SCHEDULE.

The following are sums provided to be paid to the county treasurer for some of the licenses.

Academy of Music, theatres or Opera House, \$5 in cities of 2,000 and \$1 for each additional 1,000 inhabitants.

Bagging manufacturing companies, each \$5.

Bank incorporated, \$1 for each \$10,000 capital stock, including surplus and undivided profits.

Banks, unincorporated, \$10.

Brewers, \$15.

Butchers, \$1.

Building and loan associations, each 50 cents per \$10,000 of paid up capital.

Cotton manufacturing companies, 50 cents per \$1,000 capital.

Dredging companies, \$5.

Express companies, \$50.

Electric light companies, 20 cents for each \$10,000 capital.

Oil refineries, each 50 cents for each \$10,000 capital.

Cotton seed oil mill, 50 cents for each \$10,000 capital.

Forwarding agencies, \$5.

Gold or stock telegraph companies, \$35.

Gas companies, 10 cents for each \$10,000 capital.

Solicitors of life and accident insurance companies, agents, adjusters of fire and other insurance, unconnected with regular local agents, \$25.

Canals, \$10.

Duns or Bradstreet's or other agencies, 50 cents for each \$10,000 capital.

Collecting agencies, \$10.

Phosphate companies, 50 cents for each \$10,000 capital.

Railroad companies, each 50 cents for each \$10,000 value assessed.

Railroad ticket agencies, (scalpers)

THE LESSON OF THE TURK.

HE STILL PROFITS BY THE BLUNDER OF HIS FOES.

But Greece It is Fined a Train Which May Explain and Scatter Devastation and Ruin on the Fair Land Her Pollitices.

We now propose to glance briefly at the broad outlines of Turkish history as Europe has experienced it. Unfortunately it is necessary to preface our study with the sad knowledge that the best results can be had from the teaching of history; and there is no sympathy and but meagre acquaintance with this theme in the mind of the American people. The Turk is regarded merely as a nuisance, a deluder of morals, a member of the ground, whose very existence is looked upon with disdain and contempt. It is not so bad as he is painted, but his conduct is not our enemy. First, a collection of nomad tribes dwelling in central Asia that have overrun the fairest part of Europe, came entrenched into this day been after failures.

As the Turk appears when his growing power first menaced the city of Constantinople, he is a far better man than at present. The Turk is not so indolent life, with his lascivious and voluptuous ways, he is a vigorous and energetic man. Less could not have been expected from a barbarous race that had fallen heir to so rich a prize, when religion, instead of checking, ministered to his passions.

The day the Turk entered Constantinople is a red letter day in the history of nations. To conceive it properly one must behold the conquered race in its every day life, the most aristocratic, the most learned, the most charming of the peoples of Europe. Take old Greece life with its summering glory, the beauty of its language and its literature, the eloquence of its orators, the astuteness of its statesmen—alas! we cannot add incoporability and purity—all this under the high pressure of a modernized society; take this into account and you have a faint conception of the pristine charm that invested Constantinople—that lay over it like a dream and bound it in an enchanted sleep. The Moslem never either a slave or a conqueror, he takes a sack and pillage, at which the mind sickens with horror, disgraced his entry into the fated city. Royal princesses that would have scorned the hand of a European king became the prey of the barbarian whose harem were stocked with the flower of Byzantine maidens. St. Sophia, while in the hands of the conqueror, was a golden temple, its spires pointed men to a pure and stainless life—St. Sophia, the synagogue of Christ, became a Mohammedan mosque, and from it even yet the muezzin calls aloud that God is great and Mohammed is his prophet. O shame on manhood that it is still a monument to the abomination and deceit of Islam.

It adds to the pathetic spectacle that the city could never have been taken had it not been adequately defended. But the army which defended it was filled with mercenaries only; and on the very day of the city's capture the citizens were not under arms. If behind the veil of passing events one looks for the realities, if back of the action he looks at the purpose, this dogged stay of the Turkish empire in the midst of a world of infidel interests. It is very curious that he has been sent from his desolate home in Asia as a squire upon a people given over to weakness, vice and folly. In that event, the people along the Bosphorus have drained the bitter cup to its dregs—their social fabric dissolved, their good name soiled, their holy religions trampled and their faith destroyed.

Ever since that fatal day when Constantinople fell, the Ottoman power has loomed over Europe as a dark and sinister shadow. It was a favorite threat of the Grand Monarch to turn loose the Turk upon his defenceless neighbors. The greed of the great powers, since the waning of Turkish prestige, has prevented Russia from conquering the Ottoman empire, a national ambition, a national church of Russia and it is that church whose sanctuaries the infidel has defiled and whose chief synagogue he now holds. Therefore Russia is the hereditary foe of Turkey. It will be remembered that the Crimean war was undertaken to check Russia and that the chief motive in the present alliance of power against Russia is the question of the Bosphorus.

Now personally the Turk is brave to the verge of fanaticism. There have never been finer fighters nor troops that bore discipline with more fortitude and resignation. In belief he is a fatalist; and perhaps the idea current as to his real life is near enough correct upon the farthest country on the globe—a vast extent of fertile lands that grow all manner of fruit or whatever else man's needs require; a climate whose soft and voluptuous charm poets and painters have immortalized in the balmy breath of his zephyrs. In the glory of its setting suns, in the tideless ripple of its seas and the soft gleams of its clouds, the Turk is, and to the human loveliness that moves amid its blooming bowers like hours fabled to exist in the elysium of the blessed—the Turk has become lord and master.

And the great Christian nations whose fleets fill every sea, whose armies are a multiple of the world, what say they to the Turk? They must not their armies and assemble their fleets to crush this awful power—this moral leprosy at their very doors? It seems an insult to ask the question, yet instead of crushing the Turk what is done? Hang your head in shame, Christian man! They have added him with men and money! The pious England, the philosophic Germany, the industrial France, the proud and imperial Austria, that governs at Vienna? Of course no one takes account of Siner Gariak who hops about among the statues at Rome—relics of a past splendor in lurid contrast with the squalor of present Italian life. Siner Gariak, the cicerone of Europe, can reveal his masters and can control the destinies of the world.

And what has caused all this? The greed of nations. How forcefully the thought comes from that ever blessed Book: "The love of money is the root of all evil." How pitiful is the plight of these haughty nations—one of which would go to war if a pistol were fired at that old man, while another would yet see almost without emotion thousands of their fellow Christians slaughtered by the remorseless heathen? We approach the end of a long story. The Turk still profits by the blunder of his foes. But Greece has fired a train which may explain and scatter devastation and ruin on the fair land her pollitices.

THE SILVER REPUBLICAN PARTY.

TELLER AND HIS ASSOCIATES TAKE A DECISIVE STEP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following address was issued to day by the Silver Republicans and Representatives as a result of a meeting held at Senator Teller's house last night for the organization of the silver Republican party: To the Silver Republicans of the United States: There could not be a better illustration of the great law by which in free governments the rise, progress and decline of parties are determined than that afforded by recent and present political development in the United States. Political parties are practical instruments for executing the will of the people in respect to principle and policies of government. They therefore, should represent and respond to public opinion in its attitude toward the problems which the experience of the nation from time to time brings forward for solution. It is not parties that make issues, but it is issues that make parties.

For years events have been forcing upon the country with ever increasing definiteness and emphasis, the necessity of reform in our monetary system as respects both the coinage of metallic money and the regulation and control of credit currency. Under stress of experience and consequent investigation, opinions have been gradually crystallizing. In this process, the line of cleavage has paid little regard to previously existing party demarcations; and to day the most careless observer cannot fail to see that the genius of the nation is approaching a settlement of this momentous controversy through the agency of political instruments now being fashioned to its hand.

In the history of these formative events the so-called Silver Republicans have taken an important part and discharged a necessary function. In doing so they have not surrendered their convictions on certain other great principles of political economy and government; but they realize that those principles are not capable of successful application under present monetary conditions.

They believe, therefore, that the adequate treatment of all other issues must await the correct decision of the dominant one thus presented. In this spirit they cooperated with the organized forces of bimetallism in the last campaign. Every consideration of patriotism and expediency seems to demand the abandonment of the policy of the Silver Republicans, believe themselves in harmony with the original spirit of the old Republican party and they claim a property in its great and glorious traditions justified by the splendid services and sanctified by the sacred memories of the time when that party embodied the aspirations and spoke the purpose of the great masses of this bordering people that for a champion of liberty. Its early words were words of comfort and assurance to the oppressed. Its deeds by which it will hereafter live in history were deeds of patriotism. Its policies professed above all things to hold dear the safety and welfare of the American people as against the rest of the world.

Republicans cannot forget that history. They cannot today follow those who have usurped the dominion of that party into a shameful abandonment of American interests and the tyranny of an alien money system. They believe that the duty of our hour demands that they maintain their identity and perfect their organization.

Circumstances have sometimes in the past thrust upon the undersigned responsibilities on behalf of silver Republicans, which in the absence of formal organization we have felt warranted in assuming. Recently, moreover, we have been receiving a vast number of anxious inquiries from various parts of the country upon the question of party policy and request us to give some definite direction thereto. These communications exhibit a surprising and gratifying unanimity in sentiment and plan.

Responding to these earnest suggestions and at the same time expressing our own deliberate opinion, we urge upon the Silver Republicans of the United States and of every State and Territory a previous party association who are willing to cooperate with us in political action until the great monetary issue is settled and settled right, that immediate steps be taken to perfect organizations in the various States and Territories to the end that hereafter a national convention may be held for the purpose of making an authoritative pronouncement on the country and effecting a national organization. As soon as possible each of the States and Territories should designate a member of the provisional national committee of the Silver Republican party, which committee will have charge of the national convention and of all matters preliminary thereto. In naming H. M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois, Frank J. Cannon, R. F. Pettigrew, Leo Montie, John P. Jones, Charles A. Towne, Charles S. Hartman, John F. Snafroth, C. E. Allen.

W. D. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Wm. J. Bryan received an ovation from the house today. Business was practically suspended. While the speaker was in the hall, a crowd of about 200 gathered around him and created such a commotion that Speaker Reed kept retiring to the cloak room on the arm of Bailey and held a reception to the speakers. The interest in the meeting had not abated. Bryan took his old seat and was soon the center of so much interest and commotion that he removed again to the cloak room to cease obstructing the house. The speaker finally sent a page to Bryan requesting him to come forward, and the house cheered wildly as Reed and Bryan clasped hands.

ANOTHER NEW PARTY.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FEB. 24.

ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK this afternoon on the Southern Railway, four miles from this city, incoming passenger train No. 7, travelling at a high speed, struck a covered country wagon, which was trying to clear the tracks ahead of the train at Auldreem's crossing. The wagon was hit squarely in the center and with its ten occupants hurled high into the air. The occupants were: Mrs. W. J. Woodward, her eight children and one grandchild, and all but one were killed. The dead are: Mrs. William J. Woodward, Mrs. Lizzie Woodward, Montgomery, a married daughter, aged 29; her two months infant daughter; George T. Woodward, aged 23; Della Woodward, aged 18; Mary Woodward, aged 15; Daisy Woodward, 10. The last two named lingered several hours after the accident. A striking feature of the catastrophe is that no limbs were broken, but in nearly every case the skulls of the victims were crushed to fragments, and, as if to seem to describe an ellipse through the air and falling upon its head, several fifty to one hundred feet from the scene. Lizzie Montgomery, a comely young matron, descended on the pilot of the locomotive and still held her two-year-old sister, who escaped with a few scratches, and was the only one to survive the disaster. The unfortunate were the family of a well-known farmer living near King's Point, Tenn. They were returning home from this city in a wagon of the "prairie schooner" type and George Woodward, the oldest son, was driving. Nearing the crossing the young man was struck by a dangerous signal and tried to check his team, which however, became unmanageable and dashed on the track. This crossing is particularly dangerous, as trees fringe the railroad almost to the crossing, which is also partly hidden behind a curve. Fifty yards from the place the engineer, Abraham Laird, ordered the train to stop. He saw a dangerous signal, but to late to do any good. The ground for some distance presented a gory sight. The bodies were gathered up after much searching and taken to the morgue, where the nine members of the same family made a gruesome spectacle. The infant, which was undoubtedly shocked to death, lay like a wax figure in its mother's arms. Every window in the passenger coaches was broken and the engine's pilot was demolished. The engineer is absolved from blame for the accident. The father and one child remain of a family of twelve.

A RAILROAD MASSACRE.

Nine of a Family of Twelve Killed by a Train Near Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 24.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Southern Railway, four miles from this city, incoming passenger train No. 7, travelling at a high speed, struck a covered country wagon, which was trying to clear the tracks ahead of the train at Auldreem's crossing. The wagon was hit squarely in the center and with its ten occupants hurled high into the air. The occupants were: Mrs. W. J. Woodward, her eight children and one grandchild, and all but one were killed. The dead are: Mrs. William J. Woodward, Mrs. Lizzie Woodward, Montgomery, a married daughter, aged 29; her two months infant daughter; George T. Woodward, aged 23; Della Woodward, aged 18; Mary Woodward, aged 15; Daisy Woodward, 10. The last two named lingered several hours after the accident. A striking feature of the catastrophe is that no limbs were broken, but in nearly every case the skulls of the victims were crushed to fragments, and, as if to seem to describe an ellipse through the air and falling upon its head, several fifty to one hundred feet from the scene. Lizzie Montgomery, a comely young matron, descended on the pilot of the locomotive and still held her two-year-old sister, who escaped with a few scratches, and was the only one to survive the disaster. The unfortunate were the family of a well-known farmer living near King's Point, Tenn. They were returning home from this city in a wagon of the "prairie schooner" type and George Woodward, the oldest son, was driving. Nearing the crossing the young man was struck by a dangerous signal and tried to check his team, which however, became unmanageable and dashed on the track. This crossing is particularly dangerous, as trees fringe the railroad almost to the crossing, which is also partly hidden behind a curve. Fifty yards from the place the engineer, Abraham Laird, ordered the train to stop. He saw a dangerous signal, but to late to do any good. The ground for some distance presented a gory sight. The bodies were gathered up after much searching and taken to the morgue, where the nine members of the same family made a gruesome spectacle. The infant, which was undoubtedly shocked to death, lay like a wax figure in its mother's arms. Every window in the passenger coaches was broken and the engine's pilot was demolished. The engineer is absolved from blame for the accident. The father and one child remain of a family of twelve.

STRAYED BY A WINK.

How the Gold Brick Men Failed to Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The gang of confidence men who a short time ago swindled a citizen of this place out of three thousand dollars on the pretense of selling him an interest in a gold mine by working from the streets, were in the city very near doing a New York drummer's job on their old friend here. According to the Savannah News the drummer stopped at the DeSoto. He not only wore nice clothes, but he sported several very handsome diamond studs, a well-fitting shirt and shirt-torn. The swindlers probably mistook him for a man of wealth who was looking the South for pleasure, as they seldom run any risk to secure small amounts.

The drummer was carrying a pretty good gold at the time, however, and would have been a neat pick-up for the confidence men had their game succeeded. He pushed his business in Savannah and had everything ready to take the night train for New York. He had just finished lunch at the DeSoto and strolled out on the veranda to enjoy a smoke. He was also wondering what he would do with himself during the afternoon, when a well-dressed man, whom he remembered to have seen around the hotel, also strolled out. The stranger pulled a cigar out of his pocket, and appeared not to have a match, asking the drummer for a light. The request was promptly granted, and the two struck up a conversation, the drummer supposing that the other man, like himself, a guest of the hotel. The stranger introduced himself under the name of Jackson, stating his business, from Boston, and at once turned the conversation on the suburban resorts around Savannah.

"By the way," he inquired of the drummer, "have you ever visited the Hermitage?"

The drummer said he had not, in fact he did not know anything about it. The stranger then proceeded to give an enthusiastic description of the Hermitage, the old mansion, the giant oak, the slave cabins and the other features of the place.

"Why, there is no place like it in the country; you would not fail to see it before you return North," he declared.

The drummer expressed a desire to visit the Hermitage, but said he was in the passenger coaches and had to get back to the city in time to catch the train.

"You can do it easily enough," his new acquaintance assured him.

"We simply walk down this street a piece, take a street car at the Central depot, ride out a couple of miles, walk about half a mile from the end of the street car track and there we will find the Hermitage."

The enthusiasm of his acquaintance won the beauties of the Hermitage on Mr. Smith which was not the drummer's name, but will do just as well, completely over, and they agreed to make the trip. They then reached the bottom steps when they were met by another well-dressed man, who shook Mr. Jackson warmly by the hand and greeted him in the most cordial manner. After their greetings were over Mr. Jackson introduced the newcomer as "My friend, Mr. Rogers, from Philadelphia." He then explained to Mr. Rogers that he and Mr. Smith were just leaving for a trip to the Hermitage, and Mr. Rogers replied that he had heard a great deal of the Hermitage, but he had never had an opportunity to visit the place. If they would wait until he could go inside and register he would accompany them. They waited while he went in to the hotel, and presently came out again. The drummer then followed him to the Central depot, where they boarded a West End car. They rode out to Jasper springs, where they left the car and walked some distance through the woods. The drummer was beginning to think that it was rather a longer walk than he had bargained for when they met an old man who entered into conversation with them. He told them a story about looking for some relatives, whom he had been unable to find. One of the men suggested to the old man that he accompany them to the Hermitage, to which he agreed.

The drummer would never have suspected anything if he had not seen a very plain walk pass between Jackson and the old man. He had not been raised in New York for nothing, and the wink was information enough for him. The drummer turned back to look for some relatives, whom he had been unable to find. One of the men suggested to the old man that he accompany them to the Hermitage, to which he agreed.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

PUBLIC PRINTING BILL.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

The previous question was then ordered and the house refused to strike out the enacting words by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Ashler, Austell, Bacon, Banks, Burkes, Burns, Colcock, DeLoach, Edwards, Gadsden, Gage, Gasque, Kibbler, Lofton, McHenry, McCollum, McDaniel, Nettles, Patton, Perritt, Pratt, Reynolds, Robinson, Sanders, Seabrook, Sinkler, Simkins, Smith, W. S., Smith, E. D., Stevenson, Sullivan, Thomas, John P. Townsend, Verner, Vincent, Wilson, Williams, Wyche—39.

Nays—Speaker Gary, All, Armstrong, Bailey, Badoe, Bethune, Broadland, Carraw, Carson, Cauzanam, Crain, Cushman, Davis, C. M., Duke, Eichel, Epps, Fairry, Garra, Goodwin, H. P., Graham, J. S.; Graham, Thos. A.; Hamilton, Hazelden, Henderson, Hollis, Humphrey, Liderton, Johnson, Kennedy, Kinard, Henry J.; Kinard, J. D.; Lancaster, Layton, Lester, Lemmon, Limehouse, Livingston, Magill, Mauldin, Meares, Miller, J. E., Miller, J. P., Moore, Moore, McDaniel, McKeown, McWhite, Owen, Patton, Parris, Pollack, Price, Prince, Phillips, Plyer, Pollock, Russell, Skinner, Speer, Sturkie, Timmerman, Toole, Welling, Welch, Westmoreland, Whisonant, Wingo, Winkler, Witterspoon, Yeldell—70.

Mr. Ashley then offered the following amendment:

Added at the end of the amendment line 54, page 3, and also at the end of section 1 as amended the following: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any resident of the State from purchasing liquors outside of this State in quantities not exceeding one gallon at a time and having the same shipped to said purchaser in this State for personal use, said purchaser making affidavit that said liquor is for personal use and having said affidavit attached to the package within transportation."

Mr. Dukes moved to table this amendment. This was done on a roll call vote. The vote was 71 to 32.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading without further debate and the vote was clinched.

In the House on Wednesday the bill to prevent travelling medicine vendors from plying their vocation was taken up and passed.

Mr. Gage's important joint resolution directing the comptroller general to levy and collect a supplementary tax for the public schools was called up and passed. Under that resolution the comptroller general is directed to forthwith levy a tax on the property of the State sufficient to realize an amount equal to \$3 per capita of the number of children enrolling in the public schools of each county for the scholastic year ending the 31st day of October in the year 1895, which sum shall be apportioned by him among the counties of the State in proportion to the respective deficiencies therein. A motion to continue this measure to the next session was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Speaker Gary, Banks, Badoe, Burns, Caughman, Colcock, Crum, Cushman, Dukes, Eard, Fairry, Fox, Gadsden, Gage, Gasque, Goodwin, H. P.; Graham, J. S.; Green, R. A.; Lester, Limehouse, Meares, Miller, J. E.; Misnoe, Moore, McDaniel, McLaurin, Phillips, Plyer, Prince, Pratt, Russell, Seabrook, Skinner, Simkins, Sturkie, Stevenson, Thomas, J. P. J.; Timmerman, Toole, Vincent, Welch, Witterspoon—46.

Nays—All, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashley, Austell, Bacon, Bethune, Carraway, Carson, Davis, C. M.; DeLoach, Edwards, Epps, Gage, Goodwin, H. P.; Hamilton, Hazelden, Henderson, Hollis, Humphrey, Liderton, Kinard, J. D.; Lancaster, Layton, Livingston, Mauldin, Meares, Miller, J. E.; Mitchell, McCallough, McKeown, McWhite, Owen, Patton, Perritt, Pollock, Price, Prince, Reynolds, Robinson, Rogers, Sanders, Sinkler, Smith, E. D.; Thomas, W. H.; Verner, Westmoreland, Whisonant, Wilson, Wingo, Winkler, Wyche—53.

The following special report of the joint committee appointed to investigate the public printing was received: In proportion to committee appointed to investigate the public printing by "An act to further regulate public printing reports of officials and compensation for the same," passed the general assembly of 1895, have been complied with and that under said act the cost of printing is less than last year. But your committee would recommend that the law be so amended as to require the heads of departments to approve all bills for printing for their respective departments before acted on by the attorney general. We further recommend that the law be so amended as to leave out of the comptroller general's report the roll of pensioners and list of insurance agents. We think more economy might be practiced in the matter of unfiled pages and blank space in some of the reports.

W. A. BROWN,
On part of the Senate.
T. A. GRAHAM,
J. M. SULLIVAN,
C. T. WYCHE,
On part of the House.

The House Wednesday concurred in the senate amendment to the continuing resolution fixing the day of adjournment. The senate changed the date, making it read next Wednesday, leaving the hour open. The vote whereby the house agreed to the amendment was clinched.

The Clerk on Opening.

CLEMSON, Feb. 25.—The fifth annual session of Clemson College opened yesterday with 280 boys present. Of these 130 are new ones, and the rest are cadets who were here last year. A few more boys arrived on the afternoon train to day, and it is thought that the total number will reach 350 when all have arrived. Some will not get in until March 1.