

WORK OF SENATE.

What the Grave Senators Are Doing in Columbia.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

Work Done by the Upper House

of the Legislature During the Past Week of General Interest.

On Monday, January 16, nearly all the senators had returned after the two days' recess, and were in their seats and "ready for business," as the senatorial parlance has it, when that body was called to order at noon.

Mr. Henderson offered a resolution instructing the secretary of state to have 175 copies printed of the county government act and laid on the desks of the members. This measure has been held up by the governor and only became law on the third day of this session. There were numerous inquiries about the law, and there was no way for its text to be seen without reference to the original in the secretary of state's office.

Mr. Appelt's bill to exempt Clarendon county from the operations of all acts providing for the license and license fees for trafficking in seed cotton was, on motion of Mr. Douglas, killed. Before in defense of the measure. It was purely local, he declared, and said that year after year the Clarendon delegation had been urged to seek the repeal of the act so far as it applied to that county. The law was practically without force and effect in Clarendon. He made an earnest effort to secure the repeal.

Mr. Manning, of Sumter, insisted that the measure did affect other counties contiguous to Clarendon. For the reason that it affected Sumter county, he urged the adoption of the motion to kill, which motion prevailed.

One o'clock, the hour the senate was to be in joint session with the house having arrived, that body adjourned to the hall of the house. There the vote in the last general election was declared. The senate then returned to its own chamber, and, on motion of Mr. Archer, adjourned until Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Among the first things taken up Tuesday were the resolutions authorizing the introductions of bills to amend the charters of several corporations. They were considered successfully and passed.

Mr. Love of York is anxious for an early adjournment. He offered a resolution fixing the day for final adjournment on the 10th of February. No action was taken on the matter.

The chair announced the appointment of Mr. W. Eugene Cooper as doorkeeper in the gallery.

The bill to require county boards of commissioners to deduct from salary of regular constables compensation paid persons acting as constables on a particular occasion, unless such service was rendered in an emergency wherein the regular constables could not perform the service, passed its third reading.

Mr. Henderson's bill fixing the time at which objections to the qualifications of jurors must be made was taken up. This bill provides that if objection is not made to a juror before he is sworn in, no verdict can thereafter be set aside because any of the jurors happened to be disqualified. The need of such a measure was manifest that the bill passed its second reading without discussion and by a unanimous vote of the senate.

Mr. Mower has undertaken to rectify the evils of the act providing for the formation of new counties. He had offered an amendment and secured its adoption Monday, making it incumbent on the county boards of election commissioners as judicial officers to settle all election contests which might arise on questions of facts. By the same amendment the State board of canvassers was made the last court of appeal against the decision of the county boards. The contests which have been had with Lee and Pee Dee counties made the senate anxious to accept any law which would prevent a repetition of such contests.

The senate met at 11 o'clock Wednesday. Thursday being Gen. Lee's birthday, Mr. Manning moved that when the senate adjourned it be to meet at 11 o'clock Friday.

The regular order of the calendar being taken up, these bills were speedily given a third reading.

Mr. Henderson fixing time at which objections to qualifications of jurors must be made; Mr. Mower, amending the act providing for the formation of new counties; Mr. Graydon, relating to filing affidavits; Mr. Barwell, amending law with regard to sealed instruments.

The hour at which the senate and house were to meet in joint session for the inaugural ceremonies having arrived, the senate went over in a body to the hall of the house.

Upon the reassembling of the senate, Mr. Graydon spoke in favor of his resolution looking to a striking out of the provision of the constitution for the legislature changing county lines. Mr. Graydon dwelt upon the injustice to the counties in allowing any section, no matter how small, even to a single plantation, to distract county lines at will. It was, he said, new-countyism run mad. He cited many instances in which injustice or evil might be wrought by allowing the people without restraint to change the map of the State to suit local issues. The vote being taken, the unfavorable report of the committee was adopted.

After the transaction of some other business of minor importance the senate adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock Friday.

The first matter to draw the senate out of its usual quietude state Friday was Mr. Sullivan's amendment to the constitution of Mr. Henderson the resolution was killed by the following vote: Yeas—Archer, Blakey, Conner, Dean, Douglas, Graydon, Hough, Sarrett, Sudduth, Sullivan—10.

Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Barwell, Bowen, Brown, G. A. Brown,

W. A. Dennis, Glenn, Griffith, Gruber, Hay, Henderson, Ilderton, Manning, Marshall, Talbird, Walker, Wallace, Waller, Williams, Standland—25.

Those who voted yeas are in favor of abolishing the homestead and those who voted nays are opposed to abolishing it.

SAW THEIR COMRADES COOKED

A Feast for Solomon Island Cannibals Provided by Boat's Crew.

Mail advices from the South Pacific islands via Japan, give details of the scuttling of the schooner Sea Ghost by Solomon island cannibals last October. The cannibals killed all the crew of the schooner with the exception of two men, who had a remarkable escape.

The Sea Ghost was owned by her master, Capt. Kohlshorn, who sailed from Queensland with a crew of ten men late in September for Buka, an island of the German Solomon group. To procure a cargo of copra. The two survivors reached the Australian coast recently. They said that Capt. Kohlshorn arrived at Buka at night. The next morning five or six native boats came alongside, and in a few moments the vessel's mast and crew were talking and making friendly signs to the islanders. Several members of the crew went below to secure goods for trading purposes, when thirty natives suddenly jumped on deck with natives. All the sailors were killed but three. One of these jumped overboard, swam ashore and was taken prisoner. His two surviving comrades were bound hand and foot. Capt. Kohlshorn was dragged from his cabin and run through with spears.

The natives then went ashore with their prisoners and took the dead sailors with them. The two prisoners were left on the sands while the islanders prepared to eat the bodies of their comrades. While this feast was being made several natives went out to the schooner and found a barrel of liquor in her cabin. In a short time the entire party became stupidly drunk. The two sailors managed to free themselves from the throngs which bound them, jumped into a small boat and put to sea. After floating helplessly about for two days they were picked up by a trading vessel, which carried them to other islands from where they finally secured passage for Australia. Before proceeding to get intoxicated one party of the natives unloaded part of the Sea Ghost's cargo and then scuttled her.

A DESPERATE CONVICT.

In an Attempt to Escape He Cuts a Soldier.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says: "Charles Johnson, a white member of the county changing, during a brief season of partial freedom Monday afternoon, managed to raise a considerable disturbance around a soldier, Thomas Wilson, a trusty with three other prisoners, came to the Laurens depot to get some freight for the convict camp, and Wilson, who is more guard than prisoner, left the other two 'trusties' and Johnson at the depot while he came up town to get the supervisor's order for the release of the freight. During the short absence of Wilson, Johnson, who was the only one with shackles on, left the others and it seems made a dash for liberty. Some one, not yet apprehended, cut his shackles loose. The other prisoners gave the alarm and the protest guard and police were notified.

"Johnson ran to the post of Thomas Hickey, of the protest guard, at Governor and Speights' old yard. Hickey made an attempt to arrest the convict and was having a rough time of it. He had great provocation to shoot, but withstood the temptation. Adolph Alfpier, a German member of the Fourth Missouri, Co. A., ran to the help of the guard. In the struggle he was suddenly given a rake across the chin by the convict, who in some way had acquired a knife. Alfpier was not seriously hurt, but he bled badly. The long-saved cut was frightfully near the throat.

"Johnson, Wilson, the other convicts and Alfpier were carried to the station house. The soldiers and deputy sheriffs were indignant about the affair. Supervisor Speagle will see that Johnson is duly punished. Johnson is serving a nine months sentence for breaking into Endell's store. Wilson bears a good reputation, and though a convict is not blamed. He has won high regard during his term."

Cub Charcoal For Hogs.

Fattening hogs at charcoal fire, but that made by charring cord, on the cob is eaten best, and is all that is needed to keep them in health. In one of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes Theodore Louis tells how he makes cub charcoal on a large scale where hogs are kept by the hundred. He digs a hole five feet square at the top and five feet deep. Into this he throws some cobs, setting fire to them as they are thrown in until the hole is filled. Then the hole is completely covered, banking earth against the edges of the cover. In twelve hours uncover, and the cobs will be completely charred, so that they will easily crumble. Six bushels of this are mixed with eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slaked lime and a bushel of wood ash. Dissolve one and a quarter pounds of copperas with hot water, and sprinkle over the mass. This mixture aids digestion and destroys the intestinal worms. In one of the fattening hogs are always infested. Hogs, thus fed, have no occasion to root, as they get what they require without this labor.

Will Be Courtmartialled.

President McKinley announced Wednesday to the cabinet shortly after it assembled for its regular Tuesday session, that he had decided to order a courtmartial to try Commissary General Kagan for the abusive language he had used respecting Maj. Gen. Miles while on the witness stand before the investigating commission last Thursday. Ever since the sensational testimony the president has been carefully deliberating over the matter and has had frequent consultations with army officers and others regarding the steps that should be taken, for he was convinced at the outset that the question for consideration was what action should be taken, and not whether any disciplinary measures at all should be had.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

What the Representatives Are Doing in Columbia.

THE WORK SO FAR DONE.

Work Done by the Lower House

of the Legislature During the Past Week of General Interest.

The House accomplished very little the first week besides organizing and getting ready for work. A great many new bills have been introduced, but none of a very important nature. The following is a report of the proceedings since our last issue:

On Monday, 16th instant, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, but beyond this nothing much was done.

The calling of a third reading of Mr. E. D. Smith's bill "to appropriate \$2,000, or so much as may be necessary, as an emergency fund, to be used by the State board of Health in dealing with certain diseases" was the signal for an attack by Dr. Woods, of Clarendon, and others. After considerable discussion pro and con the bill passed its third reading by a good majority.

At 1 o'clock the senate came over in a body for the purpose of canvassing, in joint session, the vote for governor and lieutenant governor.

Sensors Brown and Sullivan and Representatives Theus, Simpkins and Gantt were appointed a committee to canvass the vote. This occupied considerable time, and when it was finally announced officially that W. H. Ellerbe had been elected governor, Mr. Magill moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the governor-elect to notify him of his election and to ascertain his wishes as to the inaugural. This motion was carried and the committees will be appointed at the convenience of the presiding officers.

There was quite a debate over Mr. Stevenson's bill to repeal an act passed in 1888 entitled "an act to protect primary elections and conventions of political parties and to punish fraud committed thereat." However, it passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday.

On Tuesday for the first time, the House met at 10 o'clock and continued until 2 o'clock.

The resolution to present Lieut. Victor Blue with a sword was withdrawn from the floor, because there was an evident desire to kill the bill.

There were two bills on the calendar marked "No. 38": the original of Mr. Jeremiah Smith to "devote the net proceeds from the privilege tax to the erection and maintenance of academic preparatory schools in the counties of this State," and the substitute offered by the committee on public schools to appropriate said funds among the free public schools of the several counties.

Mr. Prince moved that debate be adjourned until Friday, when all matters relating to the privilege tax could then be discussed. This motion prevailed, and the fertilizer tax in all its phases and features will then be considered.

A concurrent resolution from the senate, that the State printer be instructed to print 300 copies of the county government law. The house concurred in the resolution.

A concurrent resolution that a committee of two senators and five representatives be appointed to wait upon his excellency, William H. Ellerbe, governor, and Miles B. McSweeney, lieutenant governor, to inform them as to when they wished to qualify.

Mr. Magill moved to insert "three" representatives for "five." The amendment was adopted with the resolution.

There was some debate on the bill to provide for the selection by primary of the nominees for the positions of superintendent of the penitentiary, county auditor, county treasurer and trustees of public schools. The bill was killed.

The house received and accepted an invitation to attend the awarding of a medal by the Wade Hampton Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy, the exercises to take place at the South Carolina college Thursday night.

Mr. Blease offered a resolution thanking all who had volunteered to serve the country in the recent war with Spain. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

The session of the House Wednesday was interrupted by the inauguration ceremonies, but considerable work was accomplished.

Mr. Ashley moved to strike out the enacting words of Mr. Blease's bill to increase the punishment for refusal to pay road tax.

Mr. Blease said that he would make no argument on the bill but would merely make a statement in regard to it. The highest punishment now inflicted for refusal to work the roads was five days and he thought that the punishment ought to be made more severe.

Mr. Sturkey thought the present limit of punishment enough and moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. This motion was lost.

The bill passed its second reading.

Section 5. That it shall be the duty of every overseer to make out a list of all persons liable to road duty. Said overseer is hereby authorized to demand of any person or corporation the name of any and all hands in his, her or its employ; and any person or corporation receiving of such overseer or warner by him appointed, such demand, failing or refusing to furnish a list containing the names of all male employees, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days, and placed said list in hands of the warner, who shall serve notice, either by seeing the parties personally and giving verbal notice, or leaving written notice at the residence of the party, to order out every such person resident as aforesaid, between the first day of January and the first day of December, annually, to do and perform the work aforesaid on the public road to which each person may be

assigned; said assignment to be on roads near residence of said party, or any road to be changed or opened within four miles. And if any person being warned by such overseer as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect having had at least 12 hours' notice, to attend by himself or substitute to the acceptance of the overseer, or having attended, shall refuse to obey the direction of the overseer, or shall spend the time in idleness or any inattention to the duties assigned to him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$10 dollars nor less than \$5, and costs, or be sentenced to county chaingang not more than 30 days nor less than five days.

Mr. Jenkins' bill to limit the time in which the State can enforce the payment of taxes occasioned a long debate.

The original bill provided "That from and after the passage of this act the State shall not have the right to enforce the collection of any tax after the expiration of two years from the last day on which such taxes are payable without penalty: Provided, that this act shall not apply to taxes for the collection of which the State shall institute judicial proceedings within the time limited above."

The ways and means committee submitted the following substitute bill: "That from and after the passage of this act all taxes heretofore levied, or becoming due under the laws of this State be conclusively presumed paid after six years from the last date said taxes could have been paid without penalty: Provided, That this act shall not apply to taxes for the collection of which the State shall institute judicial proceedings within the time limited above."

After a long debate Mr. Gantt offered an amendment to limit the time to ten years. This was adopted, and the substitute bill subsequently passed its second reading.

Mr. Wharton's bill, regarding the traffic in cotton in bales weighing 300 pounds and over, passed its second reading after a discussion. The bill reads as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any cotton buyer to refuse to accept any bale of cotton after he has bought the same by sample thereof, weighing over three hundred pounds, provided same correspond with the sample cotton; and any such buyer who docks or deducts any amount from the purchase price of any such bale of cotton, or attempts to dock or deduct any amount from the purchase price of such bale of cotton, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in the sum of not more than one hundred dollars nor less than twenty dollars."

Mr. Stevenson's bill prohibiting frauds at the polls passed its second reading.

Following are the provisions of this bill: "That from and after the passage of this act it shall be perjury for anyone to swear falsely in taking any of the oaths prescribed by the respective authorities of political parties to be taken in the management or conduct of any primary elections for the nomination of candidates for office, or for any voter to swear falsely in voting or offering to vote at such primary elections, and the same shall be punished in accordance with the punishment now prescribed by law for perjury."

Sec. 2. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any one taking part in the management or conduct of a primary election, or voting at the same, to commit any fraud in the management or conduct of said primary election, or in voting at the same, or in making returns of the same (other than committing perjury as above specified), and the offender shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That anyone giving or offering to give a bribe, or anyone accepting a bribe, to vote or to influence votes in any primary election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Quite a number of new bills were introduced and the House adjourned to meet Friday, Thursday being Gen. Lee's birthday.

When the house reassembled Friday Mr. Bacon's bill to change the color of the State flag from blue to purple was taken up and promptly killed, as it should have been.

The matter of fraud and intimidation at the polls called forth much spicy repartee between Mr. Blease, the author of the bill, and Messrs McCullough and Prince. The bill finally passed in the following shape:

That any person or persons who shall employ or have control of, either as superintendent, manager, overseer or otherwise, of any person or persons in this State, and shall by any threat to dismiss them from employment attempt to make them vote at any primary election against their own will, shall upon conviction be fined a sum of not more than \$100 or less than \$25, or be confined on the chaingang not more than 30 or less than 15 days.

The committee on privileges and elections, through Mr. S. P. Dendy, reported that it recognized that Mr. D. E. Keels was not entitled to his seat as representative from Lee county. There was no discussion and the matter was laid over for consideration.

Arrested at Lake City.

A dispatch from Lake City, S. C., says: "Wednesday evening E. Brooks Sligh, United States deputy marshal, came up from Charleston on the train arriving here at 6:25, and arrested A. C. Belk, one of our white citizens, on a warrant charging him with having taken part in the killing of Postmaster Baker and burning the postoffice on February 21 of last year. Mr. Belk quietly submitted and went along with Mr. Sligh, who returned to Charleston Wednesday night. The incident was without excitement here. Mr. Belk will likely waive a preliminary hearing."

Standland Returned.

The tabulated returns for election of senator for Dorchester county are as follows: Standland 295; Mious 139; Behre 120; Fishburn 37. T. W. Standland is elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of senator McAlhany.

THE INAUGURATION.

Gov. Ellerbe and Lieut-Gov. McSweeney Sworn In.

THE CEREMONIES VERY BRIEF

The Addresses of the Governor

and Lieutenant-Governor Short and to the Point.

Governor William H. Ellerbe and Lieutenant Governor M. B. McSweeney were inducted into office Wednesday. The ceremonies attending the change of Administration were brief, not lasting over twenty minutes altogether. There was nothing unexpected or remarkable about the exercises. It would have been difficult to have made the ceremony more formal or brief. Several hundred visitors, at most, witnessed the swearing in of the Governor. The young ladies from the colleges were present in a body, also a number of Governor Ellerbe's friends in the city. One of the interested spectators was Mrs. Ellerbe, who was accompanied by her children and members of the household.

The procession was not over five minutes behind the hour appointed for the exercises. Sergeant-at-arms Gaston, of the Senate, with Sergeant-at-arms Stansell, headed the line of march. Governor Ellerbe, who came in on the arm of Senator Mower, came next. He wore a black frock coat and black cravat, and looked quite well. Following came Lieutenant Governor McSweeney with Mr. Magill, Judge Earnest Gary with Sen. Tor Graydon, the Rev. Mr. W. R. Richardson with Mr. Montgomery, Comptroller General Derwent with Superintendent of Education McMahon, former Adj. Gen. Watts with Adj. Gen-elect Floyd, former Attorney General Barber with Attorney General G. L. Geringer and Mr. Simpkins with State Treasurer Timmerman.

As soon as the State officers, their escort and the Senators arrived in the House and were seated Mr. Scarborough, President of the Senate, announced the purpose of the joint assembly and that the Rev. Mr. Richardson would deliver the prayer. Mr. Richardson, of the Washington Street Methodist Church, delivered quite a long and fervent prayer.

It was then announced that "the Hon. Wm. H. Ellerbe, Governor-elect, was present and ready to qualify." Governor Ellerbe placed his hand on the Bible and held it while Judge Gary read the oath of office. As soon as he had read the oath, to which Governor Ellerbe gave concurrence, Governor Ellerbe walked to the front of the Speaker's stand and spoke as follows: "I have spoken. Two years ago I was called by an almost unprecedented majority to the highest office within your gift. The reasons for my overwhelming victory are not far to seek. We had just passed through four years of the bitterest partisan warfare that had ever shaken the State. It had arrayed brother against brother and friend against friend. It had engendered the bitterest feelings between the different classes of our population. Town and country were at war, instead of working harmoniously together for a common good. The Reform Movement brought many substantial gains to the people; but, like every other social revolution, it brought with it the concomitant and inseparable ills of which I have spoken. The good remains; the evil in time disappears. The people, especially the people of South Carolina, are generous, and in their hearts the passions of partisan hate soon die out, self-consuming."

"Was thus, after four years of strife, the people now, in mutual, well-beseeching ranks, marched all one way, no more opposed against acquaintance, kindred and allies. Ignoring party lines, they turned with characteristic generosity to me; not because of special word or fitness on my part, for I had done nothing to merit such marked esteem, but because they who knew me, best believed that as Governor, I would serve not a faction, but the whole people, and strive to bring in the era of peace and good fellowship. Thus I enabled to launch the ship of State under favoring breezes. Knightly and generous souls came forward with pledges of cooperation. The press, with scarcely an exception, promised support and prophesied a happy voyage under favorable skies. With many misgivings I undertook the task to which I was called, scarcely daring to trust my ability to meet the expectations of the people. Would that it had been possible. The scant majority, however, recently accorded me after a stubbornly fought fight is in sharp contrast with the overwhelming victory of two years ago, and yet I have no reason either to complain or whine. My duty I have performed to the best of my ability. My mistakes I shall either attempt to discharge my duties faithfully and well to win the approval and to merit the confidence of all patriotic citizens shall be my highest ambition. In my former inaugural was outlined a policy which, in the main, I shall endeavor to pursue. In conclusion, my countrymen, I bespeak for myself during the two coming years, if my life be spared, the 'utmost stretch' of your generosity and charity. All good citizens are struggling, though over different roads, for the same goal, the highest welfare of our beloved State. Let us vie with each other not to engender wrath and bitterness of speech, but to allay passion and pre-

Made Them Mad.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, has gotten himself mixed up with the German Emperor. The German Ambassador in an unofficial way called the attention of the state department Thursday to the statement made on the floor of the House by Berry that "he believed in a stronger navy to protect the newly acquired territory but, that we would not be hurried by any nation on earth, even if it involved the necessity to whip Germany as we did Spain. Simultaneously with the complaint of Germany's ambassador came dispatches from Berlin to the effect that the press is urging the Emperor to demand an apology from this government for Berry's remarks and in failing to make it, international complication, that home of the Reichstag should seek satisfaction from the Kentuckian, that Germany will not permit herself to be insulted as Spain was."

Suicide of a Tramp.

Thursday night at 12 o'clock an unknown man, about 35 years old, apparently a tramp, was found in the waiting room of the union passenger station at Augusta, Ga., with his throat cut from ear to ear, and fast bleeding to death. He was on his hands and knees letting the blood run out of the gash. He was almost unconscious, and when asked his name said, "Herman." That was all that could be gotten from him before he died. He had written a pathetic note saying he had no friends, no money, and was suffering from an incurable disease. He prayed God to forgive him, and bid farewell to the sad, wicked world. There was nothing about him to identify him or tell whence he came.

His Mind Unbalanced.

A special from Anniston, Ala., says: "Lieut. Leroy Brown, Co. A, Third Tennessee, against whom very serious charges have been made, had a dispute today with Capt. Toney of the same company, which went into blows. Brown got a shotgun and went to look for Toney. Capt. Stevens, officer of the day, took the gun away from him. Brown, who seemed to be in a frenzy, then got a revolver and went to the tent of Capt. C. S. Andrews, whom he tried to shoot. Andrews caught the weapon and received a flesh wound in the hand from the hammer as it came down. It is thought that Brown's mind had become temporarily unbalanced as a result of brooding over his troubles. The officer of the day took him in charge."

judge and to enkindle in the hearts of the rising generation a deeper love for our grand old State. With confidence in the integrity of our people, with faith in a God who favors and protects the righteous, I shall take up the burden of this high trust with fresh hope and strong courage.

There was applause at the conclusion of Governor Ellerbe's address. Lieutenant Governor McSweeney was then presented and took the oath of office, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, said:

Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen of the General Assembly: It has been a time honored custom for the Lieutenant Governor simply to thank the people for the honor conferred and to adjourn the joint assembly. I shall not deviate from that custom, and simply desire to express to the people of South Carolina my deep appreciation of the honor they have conferred in electing me for a second time to preside over the Senate. Two years ago, when I assumed the duties of this office, I promised to preside with fairness and impartiality. I simply renew that promise now to treat with courtesy and impartiality every member of the Senate and to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of my ability.

The business of the joint assembly having been concluded, I now declare the joint assembly dissolved. The Senators will now return to the Senate chamber.

Thus ended the exercises. The Senate returned to its chamber and the newly elected officers went to their offices to assume their new responsibilities.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Two Spartanburg Men Killed Over in North Carolina.

Last Saturday night Robert Huntsinger, of Greer's, and Toliver McCurry went over to Polk County to visit at the home of Houston Rouppe. Arriving there they found a party of others already there and they spent a pleasant evening.

After twelve o'clock several of the party retired for the night. Mr. and Mrs. Huntsinger and Mr. and Mrs. Rouppe and one other visitor were sitting around the fire, when McCurry came in and asked for Durham. He was informed that he had retired and he said he would wake him up so they could have some fun. Just then he saw Mrs. Huntsinger sitting on her husband's knee nodding. He placed his hand on her cheek to arouse her, as they had known each other well for many years, this was taken as merely a pleasantry, but Mrs. Huntsinger gave a sudden jerk and her husband being infuriated arose with a pair of brass knuckles presenting them in Huntsinger's face said "I'll give him this."

McCurry gave back to the wall, when Huntsinger advanced upon him whereupon McCurry used his knife upon Huntsinger with deadly effect. Mrs. Huntsinger during the fuss called for her brother Otis Durham who was sleeping in an adjoining room. He came in with a revolver and began firing upon McCurry hitting him three times. He advanced to the door and fell dead. Durham shot himself through the thigh, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. He was lodged in the Columbia jail, his wounds being dressed by Dr. Green.

Huntsinger was taken to the home of Brady, near New Prospect, where he lingered until Tuesday night. He was attended by Dr. King, of Inman, but the wounds proved to be fatal, and at 12 o'clock he breathed his last. Coroner Bishop held an inquest Thursday.

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HOLD DOWN THE ACREAGE.

Some Good Advice to the Farmers of the South

It would seem that the low price of cotton which has prevailed for the past few years would be the strongest argument against too much acreage in cotton, but there is so much speculation in the fleecy staple, that even the farmer catches the air of chance that seems to hang about it, and feels every year that he will try it just one more time, and that he is bound to win next time, and strike a year of high prices. He don't want to be caught with a short crop on a high price year, so he puts in full acreage and probably a few more than the year previous. Every farmer reasons about the same way, and the result is big crops and low prices