

CLOSING SCENES.

The Legislature Finishes Its Work and Adjourns.

MUCH HEAVY WORK DONE.

Appropriate and Customary Resolutions Were Adopted in Both Houses. Interesting Farewell Features.

The last session of the general assembly of South Carolina for this century adjourned Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock. The session has been a most pleasant one, devoid of all factional feeling. It was feared that adjournment could not be reached Tuesday night but as there were scarcely any differences as to the amendments to the general supply bills, the adjournment was reached sooner than expected.

After all the business had been transacted on motion of Mr. Bacon, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole and Mr. Winkler was called to the chair.

Mr. Bacon then in feeling words expressed the appreciation of the speaker's fairness and efficiency as felt by the house. Mr. Bacon said:

Mr. Speaker: Your friends and supporters in the house, to the number of 123, desired to present you with a tangible token of their respect and regard and as one of the number and as a speaker for the other 122, it is my pleasure to place in your hands this gold-headed walking stick, which we have had suitably inscribed. May it yield you in the later years of your life as strong a support as your friends and compatriots have given and will continue to give you here and elsewhere, and let it ever remind you of the good fellowship and pleasant associations which have characterized the house of 1899.

Speaker Gary was much affected by this visible and lasting token of esteem and although he has been more than once similarly situated, he expressed his thanks in terms of deepest sincerity. He said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I scarcely know how to thank you for this evidence of your regard. To be thus honored by the legislature of South Carolina is something of which any man may be proud. I assure you that I appreciate this honor to the full. If the work of the house has been satisfactorily conducted, it is due largely to the uniform courtesy of the members and the hearty cooperation which you have always accorded the presiding officer. There have been heated debates upon this floor, but there has been an absence of bitterness and personal animosity. I venture the assertion that the close of the last legislature of the Nineteenth century bids as few heartburnings as any that has ever been held.

This tangible evidence of your esteem will always remind me of the warm friendships that have been formed and of the good fellowship that has prevailed. Let us hope that these friendships are the harbinger of an era that will redound to the glory of South Carolina. And now gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, let me thank you again for your kindness, and to wish for each of you a happy return to your homes.

IN THE SENATE.

It was at 3 a. m. exactly, after an all night's continuous sitting, that on motion of Mr. Waller, the senate adjourned sine die. Not over 15 senators were present when President McSweeney's great fell for the last time in the present session, and with feeling in his voice he announced the State senate had adjourned sine die. Hardly had the words been spoken when every senator was on his feet, hustling into the hall and saying a final farewell to the few remaining colleagues who had braved out the vigil with him.

About 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Mayfield, the senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Barnwell was called to the chair. Upon President McSweeney leaving the stand Mr. Mayfield offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the thanks of the senate are due, and are hereby tendered, to the president pro tempore of the senate.

Resolved, That the senate commends the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, assistant clerk and other officers and employees of the senate for their faithful discharge of the duties of their respective positions.

MONEY IN TOBACCO.

Many of the Farmers Are Getting Rich Planting It.

FIGURES SHOWING PROFITS.

Practical Results Obtained by Wide Awake Farmers in Eastern North and South Carolina.

Up to a few years ago it was thought that cotton was the only crop that could be profitably grown as a money crop in this State, but the experiments with tobacco in the eastern part of the State has completely exploded that idea in that section. The statement can be safely made without fear of being disputed that no crop in the South has ever proven so profitable, all things considered, as tobacco in the Eastern section of South Carolina. If you doubt this statement ask the people of Darlington, Florence, Marion, Sumter, Marlboro and other counties in this State where tobacco is grown. A few years ago experiments were made with this wonderful results that South Carolina now grows millions of pounds of tobacco in these sections has changed the condition of the people to a wonderful degree. Before the advent of tobacco the plantations were mortgaged, and in many cases to their full value, and the farmers, as a rule, owed more than they were able to pay. All business with the planters was done on the credit system, with all the evils which that system means in the South. But tobacco came as a harbinger of better days, and from its mystic leaves fell the shackles which have made the once impoverished planters independent.

In dealing with the question of money making from tobacco culture, it is the aim of the writer to quote examples showing the amount of tobacco planted to the acre, and also the price for which it sold. To better understand such figures it is well to inquire at the outset as to the actual cost of producing and curing tobacco per acre. Some years ago the writer asked the question of twenty leading tobacco growers, as to the probable cost per acre, and the average cost was placed at \$35.50 per acre. Some estimates were as high as \$45.00, others fell considerably below \$30.00. A noted club of tobacco men in the central part of North Carolina made a study of this question through a number of years, and they placed the average at \$35.00 per acre. To show how profitable tobacco has become we beg leave to give the names and post-office addresses of leading planters in different sections, so that the reader may verify every statement we make.

Twelve years ago not a pound of tobacco was grown in the State for shipment, while the crop planted this year, it is estimated will yield fifteen million pounds.

The average yield per acre in South Carolina is from 900 to 1,200 pounds, while in the colder sections of Virginia and North Carolina the average is below 600 pounds per acre. As in eastern North Carolina, so here the condition of tobacco has changed the conditions of the people, placed them on an independent footing and enabled them to buy for cash instead of doing business on the credit system.

One of the most remarkable examples is that of Capt. Paul Whittle, of Riverdale, in Florence county. On 30 acres of tobacco he made a clean profit \$2,400, besides raising an abundance of home supplies. Capt. Whittle is from Massachusetts. He came to South Carolina in a boat, manned by Mate Gould and two men of the Mount Hope. Everything that men could do, Captain Darling, of the Bayles, said Captain McLean, Mates Gould and Anderson and the crew of the Mount Hope did for the sufferers. The saved men lost everything with the exception of the clothes they stood in. The only one seriously injured is Steward Fred E. Balcom, of 76 Mill street, Brooklyn. His feet are frozen.

Will Work Without Pay.

Col. John P. Thomas makes the following statement in regard to the work of the Confederate historians:

Inasmuch as the general assembly has made no provision for the continuance at present of the work of this office, it becomes necessary for the undersigned to define and declare its status. The office will remain open to the reception of Confederate papers and to such amendments and additions to the rolls as may be sent in, with the exception of further performing the duties of South Carolina in the war between the States. Until he returns his commission to the governor of the State, the undersigned, while otherwise engaged, will be pleased to make this contribution to the cause of the Confederate soldier of South Carolina. Jno. P. Thomas.

Rescued Mariners.

The British steamship Victoria, Capt. Wetherell, arrived at Baltimore Wednesday with four of the crew of the missing Hamburg-American liner Belgaria. The rescued mariners are Mate O. Scharges, Quartermaster Carl Ludike and John Schulz and Seaman William Starke. They were picked up by the Victoria from an open boat off the Bulgaria three and a half hours after they had been cast adrift in latitude 40 north, longitude 43 west on February 5. These, with the 25 women and children who were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Pontalde Gada, Azores-lands, a week ago, are all that have been heard from the crew of 89 men and 41 passengers when the Belgaria had aboard when she sailed from New York for Bremen, January 28.

No Soldier Executed.

In reaching the decision to recommend long term imprisonment in the case of a private in an Alabama regiment who had killed a man in a quarrel, Judge Advocate General Lieber has completed a remarkable record, disposing of the last of the capital cases that had come before his department for review without in any single case imposing the death penalty. Thus the war has passed without the execution of a single soldier on account of military crimes. This is believed to be without parallel in history. There were crimes committed, but they lacked malice or premeditation, and there were no desertions because of cowardice or treachery.

Martial Law at Manila.

Maj. Gen. Otis Thursday issued a general order directing all the inhabitants of Manila, until otherwise ordered, to confine themselves to their homes after 7 o'clock in the evening, when the streets will be cleared by the police. The general also warns incendiaries and suspects that they will be severely dealt with if discovered in any locality.

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NOT YET BURIED.

Bimetetalism Will be the Paramount Issue In Next Campaign.

SO SAYS CHAIRMAN JONES.

The Chicago Platform is Gaining Ground. How the Present Activity in Business is Accounted For.

Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, is not in accord with Mr. Croker, of New York, and Mr. Wall of Wisconsin, regarding the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. In a recent interview he said: "To say that the next Democratic National convention will reaffirm the position taken by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man ever slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetetalism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the people will next time declare for the party which means what it says and will redeem its pledges, and that they will not again be tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they believe."

"On what grounds do you base your hopes for success next year?" he was asked. "Some of the reasons why I am strongly hopeful of the future of our cause are as follows: In the campaign of 1896 both parties declared for bimetetalism; the Democrats for independent action by the United States the Republicans for international agreement which they pledged themselves to promote. True, this declaration on the part of the Republicans was only made to catch votes, and because the party leaders did not dare to go to the polls without it. It took none of any longer doubts that the fixed purpose of those who controlled these leaders was to maintain the gold standard, and to prevent, not promote, an international agreement. The declaration, however, served its purpose and vast numbers of sincere bimetetalists were persuaded to vote the Republican ticket, in the belief that they were voting for an honest effort to secure international bimetetalism. The leaders who were responsible for this trick have already committed their party to the single gold standard, so far as they can, and if they dare speak out honestly in their next national platform they will declare for the single gold standard."

Do you believe that the cause of bimetetalism is improving?" "There are as many believers in bimetetalism today in the United States as there ever were, and all these are doubt less now convinced that the only way to accomplish bimetetalism is through the action of the Democratic party. The great efforts to stop the fall in prices—the shrinking of values—and to relieve the distress of business resulting from these great evils without injustice or injury to any class of business, is being more and more understood, and the respect of honest and fair men always when understood, and another campaign of ridicule and abuse such as that of 1896—whether dictated by ignorance or venality—cannot succeed against temperate arguments and appeals for simple justice, when the people have time to fairly weigh the arguments and form a deliberate judgment. There was great unrest and dissatisfaction in 1896 throughout the country, resulting from falling prices and shrinking values. The Republican party promised that if they were entrusted with power all this would be changed, and that prosperity should succeed existing conditions. Mr. McKinley and the gold press now assure the country that we have prospered. There is quite a boom in stock speculations in Wall street, but Wall street is not the country, as we believe."

"Great famine and a short crop of wheat all over the world except in the United States naturally raised the price of wheat while these conditions lasted, and the beneficial effects of this temporary advance in the price of a single article, which was so marked in the short period it continued, is likely to stimulate a desire for a return to that condition permanently and an extension of it to all other products. This is our purpose, and was our purpose in 1896, when the Republican party denounced any effort to increase prices a crime."

How do you account for the activity in business?" "There has been necessarily an increased demand for labor within the last few months, as the result of the withdrawal of large numbers of American citizens from the ordinary walks of life to be employed in the army, and the places had to be filled. There has also been an increased activity in and a demand for all products which were necessary to the maintenance and support of a large army. But all these conditions are in the very nature of things temporary, and all of us know that they must pass away with the end of the conditions which brought them into life. Making due allowance for these three causes, on the present condition of the country, there is today as much dissatisfaction and as much cause for it as there was in 1896. No relief was or is placed under Republican management except such as comes by famine abroad and war at home. A condition of constantly falling general prices is everywhere recognized as a condition of distress and hard times, and speculation excitement in Wall street does not change this. We believe that a small volume of money forces prices down, hence we have urged the coinage of silver as well as of gold—not only to check this grinding fall in prices but to promote steadily advancing prices."

"Then you think the Chicago platform is gaining ground?" "I most certainly do. In the elections of last year the principles of that platform were not the leading and exclusive issues in all sections of the country. These were partially obscured in many States and districts. The question of bimetetalism, the Republican effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, for the time being lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting questions, and in others they were distracted by efforts to substitute local issues in their stead. The result was a great loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparently unfavorable results to the Democratic party. In Colorado, where national issues were at the front and dominant, the interest in the election was intense, the vote large and our majority overwhelming. In States where it was stated, whether truly or not, that there was an intention on the part of the Democratic managers to sidetrack the great issues, the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shuffling and evasion, so long persisted in by the Republicans, the interest was not great, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however, one great valuable result—all reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next Democratic National convention will speak out in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same manly manner, on the same lines that it did in 1896. Of this there is no doubt, the assertions of the Republican gold press, with whom the wish is father to the thought, to the contrary notwithstanding."

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

A Negro Woman Leaps from the Window of a Train.

Susie Little, a colored woman, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by jumping from the car window of a train on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens road, which was moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The train was near the station of Ballentine, in Lexington county, and had just passed a gang of section hands among whom was the woman's husband. They had not lived together for some time, but when the husband found that his wife had money on her person he demanded that it be given to him, but this was refused.

The woman was sitting in the seat with her 12-year-old sister, and before any in the car knew what she was doing she had jumped from the window. How she got out is a remarkable matter. Her neck was broken by the fall and her head cut up, while it is probable that many bones were broken. Her young sister also attempted to get out of the window but was prevented from doing so by the other passengers in the car.

The tickets upon which the two negroes were traveling were second class tickets, bought at Laurens, to Columbia. The dead woman's brother, Sie Goodley, lives at St. Matthews. It is thought that the woman was crazy, and it is not known whether or not she saw her husband as the train passed him. Her baggage consisted of some baskets and bundles and \$15.31 were found upon her person, all of which was taken in charge by the conductor. Capt. Fowler, who turned them over to the railroad authorities. The body was left at the scene of the suicide, awaiting the arrival of the coroner. The dead woman's sister refused to leave the body and acted as if she also were out of her right mind.

ENGLAND'S WAY.

Her Big Guns Soon Convinced the Refractory Sultan.

MUST NOT TARRY.

The Greenwood People Tell The Tolberts to Move On.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

A Crowd Goes to the Town of Greenwood to See If the Tolberts Are There.

A dispatch to The State from Greenwood says: Tuesday night about 9 o'clock a body of men variously estimated at from 75 to 100 in number rode into the square and stopped in front of Riley's hotel. They were all on horseback and all were armed. The men were all, or nearly all, from the vicinity of Phoenix, in this county, and a number of the best citizens of that section were in the party. None of the crowd wore masks, and there was no attempt at concealment. How the Tolberts appeared to be in command and did most of the talking. Inquiry was made if Joe Tolbert was at the hotel. On being told that Tolbert had left the city several days ago, the crowd, with possibly one or two exceptions, seemed glad of it. They said they did not want any bloodshed, and were glad Tolbert was out of the way.

The object of the visit to Greenwood the men composing the party stated, was to make a demonstration showing the attitude of the people of the Phoenix section toward those of the Tolberts who were to blame for the recent political troubles in this county. Two of these Tolberts, it was known, had been in this city, and the citizens stated that the object of their visit was to protest against the presence of these men in the county, and if they were still there, to insist on their immediate departure. On finding that the men they were looking for were not in the city, the citizens spent about two hours around town before starting for their homes. Before leaving they made urgent requests of Mr. T. F. Riley and other citizens not to allow any of the Tolberts now under proscription to again take up their residence in this city for any length of time. The people in the lower portion of the county, it was represented, had suffered for many years at the hands of the Tolberts, and they have resolved that they will not suffer from this cause any longer. They do not believe that peace and good order can be maintained with the Tolberts in the county at present, and they do not propose to run any risks.

They said that if the Tolberts had shown any sign of regret for their past conduct and the consequences of it, and had resigned themselves to good conduct in the future, their return might have been tolerated, but that until the Tolberts showed some desire to have the friendship and good will of the people of the county they would not be allowed to live in this county again. The citizens said they thought the sooner this was known the better it would be for all parties concerned, and that the object of their visit here was to make that fact known in the most unmistakable manner. The crowd, during the two hours' stay in the city, was generally quiet and orderly. Some of the men had been drinking, and one or two were disposed to be quarrelsome, but the great make asses of themselves, but the great majority were sober men, and sober men were certainly in charge of the crowd and directed its movements. The leaders were using every effort to keep down any disorderly or unseemly conduct.

The crowd started out of town in the direction of Phoenix about 11 o'clock. A stop was made at the home of Mr. W. H. Napier, in the outskirts of the city. Mr. Napier is a brother-in-law of Jas. W. Tolbert. Tolbert has been there for two weeks, but left, it is said, several days ago. Mr. Napier was told not to allow Tolbert to return. Mr. Napier stated Tuesday that the crowd, during the stop at his house, was quiet and orderly; that no threats were made and that no abusive language was used.

The State correspondent talked with Hon. J. M. Gaines over the telephone Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Gaines was at his home, 15 miles in the country. He stated that the men, after leaving the city Tuesday night, all returned quietly to their homes, and were attending to their business as usual.

Joe Tolbert went to Greenwood on the Southern train from Columbia. He was met at the depot by citizens and told of the occurrences Tuesday night and was advised to stay on the train, which he did; he left on the same train.

Moved a Brick House.

Moving a 100 by 65 feet fire-story brick building was successfully accomplished recently in New York city. The building had an estimated weight of 33,000 tons and was moved 75 feet south and 35 feet east, 330 jack-screws being employed to furnish the power. Timber ways and shoes lubricated with sea were used, and the movement of each turn of the jack-screws was three-tenths of an inch. The greatest distance which the building was moved in one day's work was 9 feet 8 inches, and the whole movement of 75 feet to the south was accomplished in seventeen days. From the beginning of the work only five weeks elapsed until the building was jacked up ready to receive the removal foundations, and a force of about twenty men accomplished the entire work. The contract price for the work was \$10,000.

Murdered His Sister.

The Greenwood News says that near Central Wednesday morning at the break'a table, Nick Manson, colored aged 18, and his sister Silvia, 16, gained a quarrel. Nick ended the quarrel by shooting Silvia through the brain. Death was instantaneous. The murderer is under arrest.

An Express Robbery.

An express car on the Coffeyville line, a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, was robbed Wednesday at Cherrytown, Kan., of a large amount of currency. Known as a large amount of currency, money orders while Express Messenger Cooper was eating. The safe was opened with a skeleton key. The robbers escaped. It is stated they secured about \$4,000, the Wells, Fargo Company being the loser.

Disaster Near Birmingham.

An explosion of gas in No. 2 mine at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday resulted in the death of R. L. Davenport and William Davenport brothers, and three Negroes. The white men have been brought out of the mine, but the Negroes have not been found. There were a number of men in the mine at the time of the explosion, but fortunately they were not in the disturbed district and escaped uninjured.

Died in Cuba.

Maj. Gen. Brooke telegraphed the war department Thursday the following deaths in Cuba: Feb. 19. Private Jacob E. Plunge, Company L, Second South Carolina, typhoid. Private Thomas Thrivettes, Company F, Second South Carolina, typhoid.

ENGLAND'S WAY.

Her Big Guns Soon Convinced the Refractory Sultan.

MUST NOT TARRY.

The Greenwood People Tell The Tolberts to Move On.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

A Crowd Goes to the Town of Greenwood to See If the Tolberts Are There.

A dispatch to The State from Greenwood says: Tuesday night about 9 o'clock a body of men variously estimated at from 75 to 100 in number rode into the square and stopped in front of Riley's hotel. They were all on horseback and all were armed. The men were all, or nearly all, from the vicinity of Phoenix, in this county, and a number of the best citizens of that section were in the party. None of the crowd wore masks, and there was no attempt at concealment. How the Tolberts appeared to be in command and did most of the talking. Inquiry was made if Joe Tolbert was at the hotel. On being told that Tolbert had left the city several days ago, the crowd, with possibly one or two exceptions, seemed glad of it. They said they did not want any bloodshed, and were glad Tolbert was out of the way.

The object of the visit to Greenwood the men composing the party stated, was to make a demonstration showing the attitude of the people of the Phoenix section toward those of the Tolberts who were to blame for the recent political troubles in this county. Two of these Tolberts, it was known, had been in this city, and the citizens stated that the object of their visit was to protest against the presence of these men in the county, and if they were still there, to insist on their immediate departure. On finding that the men they were looking for were not in the city