

WAS POISONED.

Put Her Husband Out of the Way
With Arsenic

A COLUMBIA SENSATION.

Bottle of Poison Was Found
Concealed in the House,
Where it Was Hid by
the Wife.

Columbia has a sensational case for her next term of court. About the middle of last January a man by the name of J. W. Graddick took sick and after a time died under very suspicious circumstances. His wife, Mrs. Belle Graddick, was arrested on the charge of poisoning her husband, but was soon released. After the man was buried the case was reopened, the body exhumed and an investigation made by a chemist, which resulted in the finding of arsenic in his stomach, which the jury of inquest was administered by his wife, who has been re-arrested and lodged in jail to stand her trial for murdering her husband. Graddick was 25 years old, the driver of a bread wagon. He married a woman quite young and his wife was very good looking, but they did not live happily. A young man named Dawkins, who was put under arrest, but released, was quite intimate at the house, and at the coroner's inquest it was stated that he was like a brother to Graddick.

THE INQUEST IN DETAIL.

The coroner's inquest had been postponed from day to day, awaiting the report of the chemist, and Wednesday night when the hearing started the Court House held a large and anxious crowd waiting for the developments of the case.

The first witness Wednesday night was the Graddicks' cook, a colored girl, named Mattie Fisher, who said that the last Sunday she worked for the Graddicks Graddick complained about the coffee. After he took some of the coffee in the morning, he vomited, and at dinner Mrs. Graddick put something else in the coffee. She quit after that. Graddick had complained that he was sick all Saturday night and that his wife would not hold him up. She asked Mrs. Graddick what it was she put in the coffee and Mrs. Graddick told her it was something to stop Graddick from drinking. She knew there was poison or something about the bottle because Mrs. Graddick told her not to wash Graddick's dishes with the others. She told Mrs. Graddick, a neighbor, that Mrs. Graddick was putting something in Graddick's coffee that made him vomit. Mrs. Graddick threatened to tell Dawkins to kill her and she was afraid of him. She certainly told a lie at the last inquest, but she was afraid of Dawkins, the friend of Mrs. Graddick. Witnesses did not attend the Graddick inquest on Sunday. Mrs. Graddick made her wash Graddick's coffee bowl in a large can, Graddick and his wife had a fight during Christmas. Graddick and Dawkins were friendly; same as two brothers. Some time before the fatal Sunday Mrs. Graddick had her dig a hole to put something in the hole. Mrs. Graddick told her she got the bottle from Ella Taylor and paid \$15 for it, and it was to keep Graddick from drinking. Mrs. Graddick did not intend her to see the bottle. She called the stuff "coffee essence."

MRS. ANDREW CONSTANTINE.

testified that the Negro girl had told the story pretty straight. They told her she left there because she knew something was going to happen and she would be accused. About a week before the Fair Mrs. Graddick said she wished she was a widow, and she told her she would regret it. She did not keep company with Mrs. Graddick, as she had heard reports of her. Graddick rented from witness. She visited Graddick the day he died. The doctor asked her out of the room. Dr. Earle slammed the door after her and the Negro girl told her there was no use to give Graddick so much morphine and whiskey. She told Mrs. Graddick it was too late to cry after he was dead, and seemed to be provoked there was neither preacher nor priest present when he died. She had heard pistol shots over there, but did not know who shot.

ELLA TAYLOR COLORED.

testified that she knew nothing about the case. She bought some medicine from Mr. Germany. The Graddicks had the same medicine for sale. She had never sold Mrs. Graddick any sort of medicine. She bought a good deal of root medicine and she let her boarders have some of it. She owed Mrs. Graddick for groceries and never sold her a cent's worth of anything. She was not a root doctor, she insisted. She has the reputation of being a regular root doctor, whatever that may be.

JOHN SANDERS, A COLORED BOY.

testified that he worked for the Graddicks. He was with Graddick one night while he was sick. He was in the store and did not know anything. He was at the Graddicks' with the cook Mrs. Graddick gave him what she said was the medicine during the night.

EMMA THOMAS.

a very antique colored woman, testified Mrs. Graddick came to see her and told her she was willing to pay \$50 for something to put Mr. Graddick to sleep so he would never wake. She refused to sell her anything and they parted. She lived a short distance from the Graddicks. She bought occasionally from the store. She was no root doctor and knew nothing about such things.

THOMAS MOORE.

another colored boy, testified that he nursed Graddick several days. Graddick heaved up a great deal. Graddick smoked cigarettes until he died. Dr. Earle pumped morphine into him. Graddick told him he had a pain in his stomach and just before he died he said he could not catch his breath. Graddick drank no coffee while he was there. Graddick was in bed four or five days. Dr. Earle let some medicine, he said, to stop Graddick from smoking cigarettes, but it never stopped him from cigarettes. (Laughter.) Graddick ate nothing while sick. He drank a very

little milk and water. He complained a good deal of a pain across the stomach. He was present when Graddick died.

POLICEMAN BLACK.

who arrested Mrs. Graddick, testified that he had heard rumors of foul play and he went to look into the case. He had reasons to suspect foul play. He reported the case to the sergeant and chief of police. He felt justified in going to the fullest extent. His suspicion was on what he heard. Mattie Fisher's story when arrested was the same as Wednesday night. He heard that a bottle had been found.

MR. J. M. MOORE.

testified that on the night after the post mortem Mattie told him where the bottle of medicine could be found. He and Mr. Thornton went and found the bottle at the place Mattie indicated. It was from this bottle Mattie said Mrs. Graddick got the drops she put in the coffee. The bottle was a small one and was marked "laudanum." The bottle was found between the board and bricks of fireplace where Mattie told him it could be found. Mattie, the cook, told him Mrs. Graddick hid the bottle. The bottle exhibited is from Zemps, of Camden, and had a white looking liquid.

DR. ROBERT EARLE.

gave a detailed statement of his treatment of the case, which he had carefully prepared. Graddick suffered a great deal from nausea. He injected but very little morphine. He injected other stimulants. The symptoms puzzled him and they did not strike him as symptoms of grip. He died so rapidly nothing could be done. He had all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning, but symptoms were not proof. Nothing else he knew of would have produced all these symptoms. He gave him no arsenic. He asked Mrs. Constantine out because she was not a friend of the family and had no business there.

DR. L. G. GURRY.

testified that he did not see Graddick before his death. He was called upon by Dr. Earle and explained the case. He held the post-mortem. The body was dressed for burial. He stripped the body, which was pale, the under surface was blue. There was a cluster of blotches near the chin. He had over the body a peculiar eruption. On his elbow he had two skin surfaces. His heart was very good, the lining thin, his liver and lungs were all right. His kidneys had passed. His spleen was normal. He took out the stomach in toto and put it in a pitcher and turned the stomach over to the coroner. The room was badly lighted for an inspection. He had never seen or heard of Graddick before. There was no inference from his inspection. The eruption is more or less a sequence of arsenic poisoning. Arsenic poisoning frequently is followed by purging and vomiting. The bottle that was found under the fireplace was shown Mattie and she said it was about the same size. Mrs. Graddick would shake it up and it would foam. She saw Mrs. Graddick take the bottle from under the fireplace, shake it up and drop some in the coffee.

DR. O. Y. OWINGS.

to whom the stomach was turned over for analysis, testified that Mr. Green asked him to analyze the stomach. He found arsenic in the stomach, and then he opened his instrument case and explained by tubes how he distinguished the arsenic from other inorganic substances. He made a series of bottles. There was quite enough arsenic to produce death. The little bottle found under the fireplace contained arsenic. He preserved parts of all the tests. He was absolutely positive there was enough arsenic in the body to cause death.

CORONER GREEN.

announced that he had presented all the evidence available at the moment, but if the jury wished further evidence he would turn the inquest from day to day. He stated the function of jury and gave out the record, so that if the jury wished it could return the verdict Wednesday night on the evidence presented.

The jury then rendered a verdict that J. W. Graddick came to his death by arsenic poisoning administered, in the opinion of the jury, by his wife, Mrs. Belle Graddick.

A warrant was immediately sworn out and constables were sent after Mrs. Graddick to arrest her on the charge of killing her husband. Mrs. Graddick has been out recently, wearing pronounced widow's weeds.

Mrs. Graddick submitted quietly to arrest. She went pleasantly had nothing to say about the case and by midnight Wednesday was in jail. There was no crying or protests.—News and Courier.

Smallpox Raging.

An official report made to the Mississippi board of supervisors reveals an appalling state of affairs in the Jonesville neighborhood in the southern part of Hinds county. The county is literally honeycombed with smallpox of the most virulent and loathsome form and, during the past six weeks, nearly one hundred deaths have occurred. On some days the death rate has been so large that it was impossible to secure coffins and rude caskets were made from rails. Whole families have been wiped out of existence and of several large families one or two children are left. Many of the patients are now in a critical condition, are without medical attention, and dying at the rate of from three to five per day. The death rate exceeds 75 per cent and the entire lower portion of the county is demoralized. The board of supervisors will make an effort to check further spread and its morning session carte blanche was given to the physicians to purchase supplies and medicines. A bill for 43 coffins used within the past two weeks was allowed.

Hard on Taylor.

The Kentucky senate Thursday passed Senator Bell's bill making it a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from 10 to 20 years, for an occupant of a state office to forcibly maintain possession of the office for more than five days after the legislative session has been adjourned. The bill has been passed by a vote of 20 to 10. The bill is to be sent to the governor of Kentucky.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

One of the Worst Tragedies in
West Virginia Records.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

One Hundred Men Probably Met
their Death by the Explo-
sion of Coal Dust in
Red Ash Mine.

The greatest mining horror ever known in the New River region of West Virginia occurred at Red Ash about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning of last week by an explosion in the drift mine of the Red Ash Coal company. The mine was full of men and the explosion occurred near the entrance which was closed by falling slate. A relief crew was quickly at work. The working capacity of the mine is 175 men and it was being worked to its full capacity to fill rush orders. It is believed over 100 men were at work. The explosion made but little noise, and the accident was first discovered by a laborer at the entrance. The injured are being cared for as well as possible under the circumstances and every nerve is being strained to rescue those still in the mine.

The news of the disaster swept through the town like an electric shock and within a few minutes hundreds of men, women and children, relatives of the unfortunate miners, were crowded upon the scene of the disaster. As the conviction that the rescue of the entombed men alive was hopeless forced itself on the grief-stricken crowds they became frantic in their endeavors to reach their dead and dying in the wrecked shaft, and the work of attempted rescue was organized with extreme difficulty. Of the first twelve men brought to the surface, five were dead and died within a few minutes and several of the others were horribly burned or bruised. As the work proceeded and the dead bodies were brought up one by one the scenes at the mouth of the shaft became distressing to the extreme. Shrieking, frantic women and children impeded the rescuers and added to the horror of the wreck.

The mine officials had all the men available at work in trying to clear away the debris and get the entombed men. The managers and bosses of all the mines in this district came to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescue. It is impossible to describe the amount of work done by this concentrated army of men, but they were greatly impeded because of the extent of the enormous blockade at the entrance to the drift. The large, heavy side tires of the entrance were blown out to some distance, together with a lot of heavy timber. Even molten slag from the explosion caused an immense fall of the slate and other debris so that the entrance was filled up for a great distance, and the difficulties in digging through it caused delay in the work of rescue. As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might and were relieved in short relays by other men so as to expedite the work of rescuing as many as possible.

The first successful strike of the rescuers was about 10 o'clock a. m., when ten bodies were recovered. Seven of them were already dead and the other three were dying. As the miners dug into the explosion caused the fall of slate to blockade the rooms in different parts of the mine, the work of rescue met with one great obstruction after another at the mouth of the mine. The scene was beyond description, the wives and children and the neighbors of those who were known to be entombed were there in full force, and their anxiety and distress were most intense. While they were all seeking to help those who were rescued and to get the mine reopened, yet these bereaved people were for the most part in the way of the rescuers and had to be held back from the entrance. The mine is the largest in West Virginia and was very heavily timbered in the different drifts. It was for this reason feared that those who had not been killed by falling debris at the time of the explosion, would be pinioned by those connected timbers and suffer death from suffocation.

Air was forced into the mine by engines on the surface, which were kept working after the explosion, but it was found that air could be pumped into the drift for only a short distance, as the coal, stone and earth shut off all possibility of reaching the interior. The pumps and all other machinery in the mine were demolished so that everything had to be done through temporary arrangements on the surface. Telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston and other places for physicians, nurses and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was only use for caskets. All work was stopped in the surrounding mines and the people within a radius of many miles assembled on the grounds of the Red Ash company. Had the accident occurred an hour later many more would have been entombed in the mine. The estimates of the number in the mines when the explosion occurred are based on the number who entered at 7 o'clock. The manager stated that by 8 o'clock or 8:30 a. m., there would have been twice as many men in the mines. The population of this mining village is only 500. All are miners and the calamity will reach almost every little house in the mining town. Food was liberally supplied to the relays of workmen in the rescue party but many of the women could get no word of comfort who refused to eat or to go to their homes.

At a late hour Tuesday night the most reliable estimate obtainable put the number of the victims at 125. So far as could be learned there were 37 dead bodies in the village tonight that have been taken out of the mine during the day, and there are also parts of human bodies at different places, mangled beyond recognition.

Most of the bodies that cannot be identified or recognized have been

placed in the large blacksmith shop, giving the shop the appearance of a horrible morgue. The general belief is that the explosion occurred by contact with dust when they entered with their light and that it was not due to fire damp as has been currently reported all day. Nearly all the men employed in the mine are white, only about one fifth being colored and most of the men were married and had families in the little cottages near the tipple of the great mine. A special train arrived tonight from Montgomery filled with reporters, physicians, nurses and others and one car contained 39 caskets. After the arrival of the train an order was sent back to Montgomery for 50 more caskets. Another train arrived from Charleston with physicians, caskets and relief supplies. Still another train came in from Hinton, but there is no need of physicians and nurses as the victims are dead. There is great need of undertakers and expert mine workers. The work of rescue is being continued during the night and will be kept up until the mine is clear.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Annual Convention of the State Association at Laurens.

The State (South Carolina) Sunday-School Association will be convened in annual session in the city of Laurens on March 29, continuing through the 22d. The invitation comes from all the churches and is hearty. The good people of Laurens know how to entertain, and they hope to have their homes filled on this occasion with the consecrated men and women who are engaged in the noble work of educating the children and youth in the Sabbath-schools of the State.

It is earnestly desired that there shall be a large attendance of active Christian workers of the several Evangelical faiths throughout the State, and we hope to enlist the hearty co-operation of all well-wishers of this cause from pulpits to pews. Superintendents will please elect delegates at once. Pastors and superintendents are ex-officio members. We hazard nothing in saying that the time is ripe for greater zeal and activity among us all, to the end that there may be a more widespread and better study of the Word of God; and to further such efforts is the one and great object of this Convention. Surely this field of service for the Master offers magnificent opportunities for fuller fellowship and cordiality between the several Christian denominations, and of usefulness to the Master in breaking down the stronghold of Satan. Let us therefore be anxious to do great work and by coming together, feel the elbow-couch of Christian comradeship, become stimulated to redoubled fervor, and be bound and knit together in the praiseworthy effort and desire for better and more desirable methods of teaching.

We send forth a Clarion call to every pastor, every teacher and every superintendent to get in line for this cause, to lay aside for a few brief days the usual avocations and set your faces in the direction of Laurens, S. C., March 20-22. Come with note-book and pen; expect a blessing, and let us pray that the God of our salvation will confer it.

Mr. B. P. Jacobs, of Chicago, well known throughout all Christian countries as the chairman of the international executive committee for many years, will be with us and will deliver several addresses on live Sunday-school topics. His presence alone should insure a large assemblage, but we have promise likewise of the presence of some distinguished educators within our own State who will address the convention.

The full programme will be published shortly. Fraternally,
Wm. E. Polham,
Pres. State S. S. Association.
Newberry, S. C., Feb. 19, 1900.

THE GALLOWS CHEATED.

Flanagan, a Notorious Criminal Dies
In a Jail.

Edward C. Flanagan, the man who murdered Miss Ruth Slack and Mrs. Martha Allen at Poplar Springs, Ga., on New Year's eve 1896, gave Dixon Allen the wound which subsequently caused his death and attempted the life of George W. Allen, died in the county jail at Decatur Tuesday morning. A post mortem examination will be held and the brain that has puzzled so many experts will reveal its true condition.

Setting aside the crime for which the prisoner was put in jail, the case of Flanagan is remarkable by reason of the many trials, convictions and death sentences which have fallen in his case. The attendant train of fatalities which has seemingly followed him, made the man a legend. Right have died and two more consigned.

Judge Chandler has three times passed sentence of death on Flanagan. The case has been in all the courts of the State and a suspension of sentence was had in January, 1899, on account of the prisoner's weakened condition. Flanagan made three attempts to escape from the Decatur jail. On one of these attempts he secured the jailer's baby and held it up in front of him to prevent the father from shooting him. Six weeks ago he made the last attempt to gain his liberty but was wounded by a guard. The prisoner tried to suicide by drinking kerosene. The belief is general that Flanagan has always been insane yet many believe that he escaped the gallows by feigning that he was unbalanced.

The Horrors of War.

A dispatch from Ladysmith says the British garrison has begun to leave their place and is arriving at the Mooi river camp, where the troops will remain several days, after which they will go farther south. They are emaciated and exhausted and say the road to Colenso presents scenes that exceed in horror those depicted in Dante's "Inferno." Dead men and animals are lying, mutilated and putrefied, in the trenches formerly occupied by the Boers and fill the air with a sickening stench. In cases where hurried burial had been attempted the rains have washed the earth away and out of the earth stick glistening legs and arms of burghers.

A PATHETIC STORY.

The Bodies of Two Little Boys
Found in a Closet

OF A VACANT HOUSE.

The Cruel Monster Who Locked
Them Up Was Arrested and
Is Now Locked Up
in Jail.

Six months ago two little boys, each about eight or nine years old, went out of their homes one day to play in the streets of New York City. Their parents lived near each other and the boys were playmates and friends. It is presumed that they were prompt to return at the usual time after such seasons of play until the day here noted.

That day they failed to return to their homes. Their parents set up a long anxious search that continued until they were of the opinion that both were drowned. No clue to their disappearance was found. The two little boys simply dropped out of sight, and were gone—forever, as their parents believed.

A few days ago, the owner, or the renting agent of a vacant house in the neighborhood discovered the need of a plumber in the building. When the house was opened and the gas or water pipes were traced—along through the building—into a locked closet where the bodies of the two missing children were discovered wearing the clothes in which they were dressed when last seen by their respective families. Their small bodies had become like the ancient mummies in Egypt—dried up and withered.

Somebody, for some season, had locked these little friends in a dark closet of the empty house. The caretaker lodged in the basement. This janitor or caretaker has been arrested, and is now in prison as the suspected murderer of these dead children.

He is reported to be a cruel father to his children. Complaints had been made against him on this line, before the closet was opened or anybody was aware of the horrible fate of the two little boys so long missing from their homes.

The plastering in the closet gave evidence of their struggle in death. Little finger prints became a witness of their torture and agony. They did their best for liberty, but died in this prison, not a block from their homes and their parents.

The vicious creature, whoever he may be, who deliberately destroyed these little boys, ought to die by slow torture. The electric chair, or the hanging, would not meet the conditions of exact justice—when the recollection of what the innocent boys suffered comes to one's mind. Let us hope their struggle was brief and death easy—at the end!

There is a lesson in this sad story for children and for parents. It may be a good deal of trouble to keep a watchful eye on children of such tender years, but it is nevertheless a consolation that pays in various ways. It should be a warning to other children not to go into forbidden places and to keep their parents informed as to their play grounds, etc.

There are certainly vile people in the world, who have no limit to their hate or revenge. Children are kidnapped sometimes from motives of greed as well as revenge. Very careful parents may sometimes be considered unnecessarily anxious about their children, when they are out of sight, but that extreme is far preferable to don't care parents, who turn out their children to follow their own inclinations at such early ages.

When I read this pathetic, true story, of real life, I could almost hear the cries of these frightened and imprisoned captives. I review the story for the sake of other children and their parents.

Talbert Was Firm.

Attempts have been made by members on both sides of the house to induce Representative Talbert, of South Carolina, to withdraw from his decision to insist upon a quorum at the pension sessions on Friday night and thus avoid the necessity of bringing in the rule already framed by the committee on rules to devote two Fridays of each month to the consideration of private pension bills. The Democrats who are interested in private claims which are set for consideration on Fridays, sought to prevent the appropriation of two Fridays for pension bills, and the Republicans were equally anxious to avoid day pension sessions. Mr. Talbert, however, declined to yield. He said he believed that the position he had taken in demanding the presence of a quorum for the passage of pension bills was correct, and that he would adhere to it. The rule that has been prepared will be brought in as soon as the Aldrich-Robbins case is out of the way.

A Call from Japs.

A party of distinguished Japanese cotton dealers were in Columbia Wednesday to inspect the Columbia cotton mills. The following were in the party: Mr. Takeo Yanoabe, president of the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan, and president of the Osaka Cotton Mills of Osaka, Japan; Mr. T. Saito, president of the Miyazaki Cotton Spinning Company of Yokkaichi, Japan; Mr. S. Watanabe, representing the banking firm of Mitsui & Co., London, San Francisco, New York and Japan, and H. Johnston, of Boston, representing English firms. The party spent the day looking over the mills and were delighted with what they saw. They left on the afternoon train for Washington.

Killed Near Greenville.

Another tragedy, making the third in the vicinity of Greenville in the past week, occurred four miles east of that city Monday night. Again as in the former two cases the negro was the victim and a white man the slayer, and again whiskey was the rulling cause. Monday night about 10 o'clock Piny Hill was killed near the McBee distillery. There were no eye witnesses, and so far as can be learned the row that led to the tragedy was without adequate cause. No evidence has been brought to show what the trouble was about and the slayer says he does not know.

STAR ROUTE BOX DELIVERY.

An Important Order from the Postmaster-General About It.

Notice is hereby given to the public that the contracts for carrying the mail on all of the Star Routes in the State of South Carolina, taking effect July 1, 1900, provide that those who so desire may have the mail that is addressed to them delivered by carriers into boxes along the lines of the several routes.

Any person living on or near any Star Route in the State named who desires his mail deposited in a box on the line of the route by the carrier on said route may provide and erect a suitable box on the roadside, located in such manner as to be reached as conveniently as practicable by the carrier, and such person shall file with the postmaster at the postoffice to which his mail is addressed (which shall be one of the two postoffices on the route on either side of and next to the box) a request in writing for the delivery of his mail to the carrier on the route for deposit in said mail box, at the risk of the addressee.

It shall be the duty of the postmaster at every such post office, upon the written order from any person living on or near the Star Route, to deliver to the proper mail carrier for that route any mail matter, except registered mail, with instructions as to the proper mail box into which said mail matter shall be deposited; but no mail matter so delivered to a carrier for deposit shall be carried past another post office on the route before being deposited in a mail box.

The carrier on the Star Route will be required to receive from any postmaster on the route any mail matter that may be entrusted to him, outside of the usual mail bag, and shall carry such mail matter to and deposit it in the proper boxes placed on the line of the route for this purpose; such service by the carrier to be without charge to the addressee.

The mail carriers must be able to read and write the English language and to be of sufficient intelligence to properly handle and deposit the mail for boxes along the route.

The law provides that every carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same for mailing at the next post office at which he arrives, but that no fees shall be allowed therefor.

The contract price covers all the service required of the carrier that is indicated herein.

W. S. Shallenberger,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THE JIM CROW CAR LAW.

Must Now Do.

The following act was passed at the recent session of the Legislature:

"Section 1. That all railroads and railroad companies engaged in this State as common carriers of passengers for hire shall furnish separate coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers: Provided, Equal accommodations shall be supplied to all persons, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, in such coaches."

"Section 2. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to nurses on trains, nor to narrow gauge roads or branch lines nor roads under 40 miles in length, or to relief trains in case of accident, or to through vestibule trains not intended or used for local travel, nor to regular freight trains with a passenger coach attached for local travel, nor to officers or guards transporting prisoners, or lunatics, nor to prisoners or lunatics being so transported."

"Section 3. That 60 days from and after the approval of this act the rate of transportation of passengers on all railroads to which the provisions of this act shall apply shall not exceed three cents per mile for every mile traveled; and such railroads shall not be required to have second class coaches or to sell second-class tickets."

"Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for the officers or the employees having charge of such railroad cars as are provided for by this act to allow or permit white and colored passengers to occupy the same car, except as herein permitted and allowed; and for a violation of this section any such officer or employee shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100."

"Section 5. That any passenger remaining in said car other than that provided for him, after request by the officer or employee in charge of said car to remove into the car provided for him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. Jurisdiction of such offenses shall be in the county in which the same occur. The conductor and any and all employees on such cars as are hereby clothed with power to eject from the train or car any passenger who refuses to remain in such car as may be assigned or provided for him, or to remove from a car not so assigned and provided."

"Section 6. That in case the coach for either white or colored passengers should be full of passengers and another coach cannot be procured at the time, then the conductor in charge of the train shall, and he is hereby, authorized to set apart so much of the other coach as may be necessary to accommodate the passengers on said train."

"Section 7. Should any railroad or railroad company, its agents or employees, violate the provisions of this act, such railroad or railroad company shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500 nor less than \$300, for each violation, to be collected by suit of any citizen of the State, and the penalty recovered shall, after paying all proper fees and costs, go into the general fund of the State treasury."

"Section 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Rioting in Chicago.

Labor troubles culminated in a riot at Chicago Thursday evening. One man was shot and probably fatally wounded and six others were injured, one of them severely.

THE YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

Getting Ready for Reorganization.
Condensed Information.

Things are beginning to loom up for the coming Democratic party reorganization in the State preparatory to the holding of the State Democratic convention to be held in May, and to the conduct of the campaign and primaries to be held throughout the State this summer.

The first step toward reorganization for the work ahead this year, which is a presidential as well as a State campaign year, was taken on Friday when Col. Willie Jones, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee, issued a call for a meeting of that committee to be held in this city on Wednesday, April 11. The committee will have various matters to attend to at this session.

In order that those interested in all parts of the State might have something for their guidance in proceeding with the reorganization of the Democratic party, Col. U. X. Guenter, Jr., secretary of the State executive committee, has prepared the following, which gives all information necessary and which it will be well to clip and keep.

"The township or ward clubs shall meet on the fourth Saturday in April. These local clubs elect a president, a recording and a corresponding secretary and a treasurer, and shall have three working committees of not less than three members each: a committee on registration, an executive committee and such other committees as may be deemed expedient."

"These clubs shall operate under the control of a county executive committee, which shall consist of one member from each club to be elected by the respective clubs. The executive committee shall appoint its own officers except the chairman, who shall be elected by the county convention. The local clubs shall elect one delegate to the county convention for every 25 members and one delegate for each majority fraction of 25."

"The county convention shall be called by the county executive committee to meet on the first Monday in May and when assembled shall be called to order by the chairman of the executive committee and the convention shall proceed to nominate and elect from among its members a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, a member of the State executive committee and delegates to the State convention, each county being entitled to double the number of delegates in the State convention as it has members in the generally assembly."

"The State convention shall be called by the State executive committee to meet on the third Wednesday in May. The State convention elects delegates to the national Democratic convention and a member of the national Democratic committee."

Already there is much discussion as to who will be the State's delegates to the national Democratic convention. It has been stated that Senator Tillman would attempt to name them, but this has been denied. So far as the State campaign is concerned there is plenty of speculation as to who will be the candidates for the several State offices this year. All incumbents,