

A PARTISAN FIGHT

Being Made Against the South by the Republicans.

TEXT OF RABID MEASURES.

They Demand an Investigation of Conditions. Hopkins.

However, Thinks His

Bill Will Pass

The radical element among the house Republicans who favor cutting down the representation from the southern States in which the franchise is abridged, suffered defeat Thursday by a narrow margin of their colleagues refused to support them. The issue was precipitated quite unexpectedly.

The leaders had decreed that this reapportionment bill should be taken up Thursday, but before it could be called, as a matter of privilege, Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania offered a resolution requiring the alleged abridgment of the franchise in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and North Carolina, and directing the committee on census to investigate and report the facts to the house in order that a constitutional basis of representation could be established for these States.

CREATED A SENSATION.
The resolution created a sensation. It was a surprise even to several of the Republican leaders. The leaders of the Democratic side sought in vain to heal the resolution with points of order but the speaker ruled against them. They then began a filibuster, openly avowing that they would fight to the bitter end every proposition looking to the reduction of representation from the southern States.

OUR REPUBLICAN ALLIES.

Several of the Republicans were severely in sympathy with them and their indifference to the fate of the Olmstead resolution in the end gave the opposition the victory of today. Many of them quietly paired with absent Democrats, leaving their absent colleagues not paired. As a result, when the question of consideration was raised against the resolution, it was defeated 81-83. Although the vote was a strict party vote, two Republicans, Lusk of Indiana, and Mann of Illinois, answered present but did not vote.

THE ABSENTEES.

But the story of the defeat is found in the absences on both sides who were not paired. Thirty-two Republicans were absent and not paired against 16 of the opposition. Those absent and not paired were: Republicans—Boutelle of Maine, Brooks, Brown, Barker, Calhoun, Clark of New Hampshire, Dyer, Samuel Denport, Dink, Fowler, Gardner of New Jersey, Hawley, Hockett, Knox, Loomer, Lusk of Indiana, McHenry, McMillen, Miller, Mondell, Morgan, Needham, Otter, Parker, Prince, Russell, Shawler, Smith of Illinois, Sprague, Stevens of Minnesota, Wadsworth and Wagner. Democrats—Barber of Pennsylvania, Bradley of New York, Brewer, Caldwell, Catlings, Gaston, Gayle, Glynn, Levy, May, Meekins, Sheppard, Stallings, Wilson of South Carolina, and Zigler. Silver Republicans—Wilson of Idaho.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The Olmstead resolution was offered immediately after the reading of the journal. A flurry ensued on the Democratic side. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, interrupted the reading to ask whether the resolution required unanimous consent. "It does not," replied the speaker. "It is offered as a matter of privilege." "I make the point that the resolution does not constitute a matter of privilege," said Mr. Richardson. The reading has not proceeded far enough to determine that point, he responded the speaker.

NO QUORUM PRESENT.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama immediately made the point that there was no quorum present. The speaker glanced about the house. Evidently there was no quorum present. "The chair will count," he said. The house was counted and when the speaker announced 141 present, a quorum—Mr. Underwood immediately moved an adjournment. The speaker refused this motion. During the roll call there were hurried consultations on both sides of the house. Many of the Republicans were taken as much by surprise as the Democrats. The latter decided to filibuster to the last ditch.

THE MOTION TO ADJOURN WAS LOST.

The motion to adjourn was lost 68 to 69; answering present but not voting 14; not present 2; total 179. The speaker himself in order to make up the quorum. When the reading of the resolution was concluded Mr. Richardson insisted that the resolution was not privileged. He argued that the resolution should go to a committee.

MR. OLMSTEAD IN REPLY

Mr. Olmstead in reply argued that under the constitution, matters affecting the reapportionment of representation were of the highest constitutional privilege and cited an elaborate opinion of Speaker Kiefer, in the forty-seventh congress, in support of his position.

MATTERS OF PRIVILEGE.

Speaker Randall, he said, had also held that an apportionment bill was a matter of the highest privilege. His resolution, he contended, seeking as it did to determine the constitutional basis of representation, was equally privileged. The house, he argued, could not act intelligently unless it was advised in what States and to what extent the franchise of citizens of the United States had been abridged. Mr. Olmstead said the resolution touched the dignity of the house itself. If the suffrage had been abridged in certain States then members were unjustly and unconstitutionally holding seats upon this floor and this constituted an invasion of the dignity of the house.

The matter dealt with by the resolution might also affect the election of a president of the United States, a matter held repeatedly to be a matter of

high privilege. Mr. Olmstead was willing to rest his case upon the plain mandate of the constitution.

Mr. Richardson made a brief response to Mr. Olmstead. He conceded that an apportionment bill was privileged, but contended that the resolution itself was simply one of inquiry to ascertain facts which might or might not be true.

"The resolution clearly recites that in certain States suffrage has been abridged without reduction of representation," interposed Mr. Olmstead. "The 'whereas' makes such an allegation," replied Mr. Richardson, "but the resolution is simply one of inquiry."

"How can we apportion constitutionally," asked Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, "if we do not know the facts? How can we ascertain the truth of the allegation that hundreds of thousands of citizens are disfranchised?"

THE SPEAKER'S RULING.

The speaker then announced that the question was clearly settled by Section 2 of Article I of the constitution, which he directed the clerk to read. It related to the reduction of representation in States where the franchise was abridged. The resolution and its preamble, said the speaker, alleged that certain conditions existed which the constitution expressly prohibited and it must be passed upon by a higher rule than those of the house—the constitution of the United States. He said he never expected to pass upon a question more simple. He overruled the point of order.

Mr. Underwood immediately raised the question of consideration against the resolution. On a rising vote it stood ayes 69, noes 70. The ayes and noes were demanded and ordered. The speaker announced the vote 81 to consider the resolution, 83 against 5 present but not voting—not a quorum. He directed a call of the house, pending which Mr. Underwood again moved an adjournment.

The rising vote resulted ayes 72, noes 54, but Mr. Olmstead demanded the ayes and noes, which were ordered. The motion to adjourn was carried 77 to 75 and accordingly at 2 o'clock the house adjourned.

THE MATTER REFERRED.

The house Friday had another spirited struggle over the Olmstead resolution to investigate the abridgment of suffrage in certain southern States with a view to reapportionment upon the actual basis of suffrage. It was finally referred to the census committee, where the opposition desired it to go originally. Some of the Republican leaders were not in sympathy with the resolution and gave their support to the referendum on condition that that would be the final outcome.

FARMED OUT TO JAIL.

A dispatch from Parkersburg, W. Va., says "John M. Buckley, the new jailer, who took charge of the Wood county jail on the first of the year, paid Sheriff elect Dudley \$3,000 for the privilege of assuming complete control of that institution for the next four years. Jailer Buckley will pay all the expenses of the establishment, and will be entitled to all the receipts, official and otherwise. This practice of 'farming out' the jail is not new in this country, and had its origin in a peculiar circumstance which has obtained here for many years. The jail is a roomy building, and by right of long established precedent, its keeper is permitted to conduct it on a half-prison and half-tavern basis. He is generally a country-man, with numerous friends from the rural districts, who patronize his establishment in preference to the regular hotels, and during sessions of court and other 'big days' in town the jail is crowded with throngs of willing as well as unwilling guests."

Will Be Punished.

Following at an interval of one day close upon his announcement that the Chinese "expatriate" had decreed the acceptance of the Peking agreement, Minister Co-ger cabled the state department under date of Peking, Jan. 1, that the next step had been taken, and that the ministers had been notified formally not only that the agreement was accepted by the Chinese government but that that government felt able to guarantee a performance of the conditions imposed. The Chinese government's guarantee of its ability to perform the acts called for by the agreement is now expected to be followed by the prompt arrest and punishment of the Boxer leaders and sympathizers who were named in the decree of Sept. 25th, as follows: Prince Chuan, Prince Yih, Secretary Prince Tai Len, and Tsai Ying, Prince Tsun, Duke Tsai Lan, and the president of the censorate, Ying Nien, assistant grand secretary of the civil board, and Chao Su Chiao.

Got the Wrong One.

A New Haven, Conn., dispatch says the report of the coroner's inquest in the Rathbun poisoning mystery was made public Wednesday. It holds that the death of William Rathbun was caused by poison put into the coffee of John F. Hart, by Maria Ann Rathbun, wife of William. The intention of Mrs. Rathbun was to secure the death of Hart, with whom she is declared to have had illicit relations. Jealousy because of Hart's neglect of her and his attentions during the last few months to another woman, is ascribed in the coroner's report as the motive for Mrs. Rathbun's alleged act. The poison was put into Hart's dinner pail and Rathbun drank some of the coffee when Hart declared it had a peculiar taste and burned his stomach. Both men were afterwards taken sick but Hart recovered.

Will Squeeze Farmers.

A formation of a trust of sixty concerns manufactures of plows and cultivating machines put into the office of the United States at the largest plow manufacturing concerns in the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New York and Michigan. A conference is to be held in New York this week, when Judge Vincent will present his options, and action taken. It is said the capital stock will be \$25,000,000.

DISPENSARY SALES.

They Reach About Two-and-a-Half Million Dollars

FOR PAST ELEVEN MONTHS.

What Was Done by Each of the

Retail Dispensaries in

the State. The

Profits.

The statement of the gross and net profits of each dispensary in the State during the eleven months ending November 30 last, has been issued. The gross sales for the period indicated amounted to the enormous sum of \$2,421,840.22, nearly two and a half millions of dollars. On this the State's profit was \$176,012.18, and the net profits, divided equally between the towns and cities of the State, covering also the beer dispensaries, reach \$238,336.28, making the total profits for the eleven months on the State's big liquor business, \$414,348.46.

The net profits from beer dispensary sales to towns and counties aggregate \$27,469.81. From the ten dispensaries in Charleston county the net profits to that county and city are \$12,330.26. Columbia has four dispensaries exclusive of the beer privileges. From these four the net profit going to the county and city are \$25,738.79. Greenville with its two dispensaries nets the city and county the sum of \$10,130.42, and Spartanburg two dispensaries net the city and county \$11,332.03.

It should be borne in mind that all these figures refer only to the eleven months ending November 30, and do not include the heavy holiday business done during the month of December.

Here is the official statement, showing in the first column the enormous sales at each of the 94 regular dispensaries in the State, and the net profits—equally divided between towns and cities—in the last column:

Dispensaries.	Gross Sales.	Net Profits.
Abbeville	\$ 34,140.91	\$5,895.39
Adams Run	8,665.66	802.73
Aiken	35,319.61	4,553.64
Allendale	17,662.17	3,476.94
Anderson	60,001.89	8,489.14
Bamberg	19,844.75	3,473.10
Barwell	27,069.65	5,519.25
Beaufort	26,467.10	3,796.29
Bishopville	23,477.15	3,830.98
Blackburg	8,402.34	975.55
Blackville	16,684.83	2,769.69
Branchville	9,726.73	1,715.00
Brusson	5,532.90	989.39
Candler	43,826.49	6,051.70
Chapin	7,020.42	175.45
Chesnut	24,664.65	3,520.20
Chester	49,022.67	7,602.12
Charleston		
Von Santen	26,496.40	2,108.34
Carpetner	16,864.25	1,096.64
Stothart	17,140.15	856.45
Meyer	16,921.80	998.91
Malstead	18,642.45	1,123.31
Merritt	15,081.55	979.73
Honour	20,278.30	1,339.14
Stoopselma	27,563.20	1,326.88
Boche	19,844.10	1,162.24
Boche	26,187.70	2,168.62
Columbia		
Baltman	41,803.24	5,884.72
Cooper	37,433.55	4,994.90
Lynch	44,897.00	6,187.65
Price	40,068.05	5,671.52
Dawville	6,668.45	119.40
Darlington	49,164.50	9,000.06
Denmark	8,874.79	1,368.70
Dillon	31,023.79	4,638.82
Edgfield	23,844.30	3,038.81
Ehrhardt	6,668.55	847.66
Florence	10,810.10	1,618.01
Fairfax	14,343.15	2,447.23
Gaffney	14,935.25	2,816.97
Florence	7,787.41	825.65
Gaffney	25,571.36	3,971.99
Greenville	58,732.09	10,181.54
Greenville	7,198.06	1,101.31
Hill	46,890.60	7,263.76
Spartanburg	22,164.15	2,636.66
Hampson	7,170.87	1,242.56
Jacksonboro	11,822.46	1,373.13
Kershaw	20,773.05	3,435.25
Kingstree	18,659.72	3,839.46
Lancaster	14,182.65	2,401.86
Laurens	40,805.39	6,939.86
Lexington	9,151.45	1,103.61
Lynchburg	7,275.19	1,063.02
Lodge	2,947.26	269.74
Luray	4,230.00	621.85
Mauldin	20,065.00	5,203.01
Marion	31,056.40	4,621.93
Mayesville	11,136.89	1,493.33
Monk's Corner	8,661.70	1,553.04
Multrieville	3,470.74	198.43
Mount Pleasant	10,645.10	941.82
Newberry	38,895.35	7,695.20
Nichols	1,497.20	180.32
Olar	40,835.22	727.82
Orangeburg	40,835.22	6,654.70
Pendleton	8,758.40	1,430.99
Pickens	6,742.65	632.62
Port Royal	15,536.38	1,266.06
Ratonsville	7,216.80	729.49
Ridgely	6,623.07	886.51
Ridgely	11,924.13	1,517.32
Salem	5,709.11	825.56
Seneca	12,844.04	1,664.90
South	9,912.01	514.04
Spartanburg		
Weston	43,099.39	6,056.98
Brown	40,645.35	5,320.05
Springfield	6,751.63	1,002.88
St. George	8,645.63	1,281.07
St. Matthews	15,042.47	2,213.54
St. Stephens	3,735.22	479.71
Summerville	19,714.20	2,107.42
Sumter	57,891.51	9,658.33
Timmonsville	20,879.50	3,430.99
Tolmieville	9,360.40	1,089.08
Tolmieville	3,430.25	647.93
Union	4,371.23	611.23
Wagner	6,730.55	924.46
Walhalla	8,841.15	1,231.31
Waterboro	17,449.68	3,204.69
Williston	7,978.60	1,273.05
Winnsboro	21,293.35	2,608.81
Total	\$2,421,840.22	\$270,159.50

Net profits to towns and counties from beer dispensary sales for the past year ending Nov.

THE LIQUOR SOLD

By the State Dispensary During the Last Quarter

OF THE PAST YEAR

Showing the Profits and the Amount Set Aside for the General School Fund.

The report of the legislative committee charged with the examination of the affairs of the State dispensary showing results for the quarter ending November 30, has been handed to the governor. The committee is composed of Senator J. T. Hay and Representatives W. H. Sharpe and John G. Mobley. The committee states that all stock and supplies were actually exhibited, counted and valued. The committee also states: "The bookkeeping of this institution has already been alluded to in a former report; we reiterate that it could be no better. The commissioner is a fine business man as is shown by his excellent management of this great institution. The board of directors are harmonious and have made for the year a remarkably good showing. All the employees are to be congratulated for their zealous work." Here is the report.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in State Treasury Aug. 31, 1900.....\$142,503.53
Supt. receipts.....\$160,634.31
Oct. receipts.....\$22,537.75
Nov. receipts.....\$82,123.14
Total receipts for quarter.....\$307,788.73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. disbursements.....\$133,154.62
Oct. disbursements.....\$183,958.66
Nov. disbursements.....\$246,853.69
Total disbursements for quarter.....\$563,966.97
Balance in State Treasury Nov. 30, 1900.....\$143,820.87
Total.....\$707,788.73

ASSETS.

Cash in State Treasury Nov. 30, 1900.....\$143,820.86
Teams and wagons (inventory Nov. 30, 1900).....64.00
Supplies (inventory Nov. 30, 1900).....49,169.32
Machinery and office fixtures (inventory Nov. 30, 1900).....3,068.51
Contractors (inventory Nov. 30, 1900).....151.50
Real estate.....36,980.82
Merchandise in hands of dispensary Nov. 30, 1900.....300,623.92
Merchandise (inventory of stock at State dispensary Nov. 30, 1900).....184,729.35
Personal accounts due State for empty barrels, alcohol, beer, &c.....2,460.72
Total assets.....\$722,094.00

LIABILITIES.

School fund.....\$590,392.13
Personal due by State for supplies, whiskeys, wines, beer, alcohol, etc.....131,701.87
Total liabilities.....\$722,094.00
The statement of the profit and loss account for the quarter reads thus:

PROFITS.

Gross profits on merchandise sold during quarter.....\$173,087.71
Contractors seizures.....503.50
Permit fees.....12.00
State's (one half) share of profits on beer sold by the Germania Brewing Co. Charleston, during quarter.....1,898.60
Total gross profits.....\$175,506.81

LOSSES.

Supplies—Bottles, corks, labels, wire, tin foil, lead, seals, boxes, nails, sealing wax, etc., etc., used during quarter.....\$49,922.33
Insurance premiums.....429.30
Breakage and leakage.....88.67
Labor (pay roll).....5,789.42
Expenses Account—Salaries, expenses of inspectors, premium and mileage of members of State board of directors and legislative examining committee, of free supplies, lights, telegrams, postage, stock, feed, printing, revenue stamps, telephone rent, etc.....7,667.99
Contingent.....11,339.83
Freight and express charges, balance due by ex-dispensary, now in process of settlement, passed to profit and loss account.....6,593.66
Loss by robbery at Kingstree dispensary on the night of Sept. 3, 1900.....127.57
Loss by robbery at South dispensary on the night of October 12, 1900.....79.74
Worthless champagne at Union dispensary condemned and destroyed by county board of control.....45.83
Total expenses.....\$105,671.34
Net profits on sales for the quarter, passed to the credit of the school fund.....69,833.27
Total.....\$175,506.81

Killed His Wife.

D. D. Davis, living in the suburbs of Brunswick, Ga., shot and killed his wife at a late hour Thursday night, mistaking her for a burglar. Thieves had been giving the neighborhood much annoyance and Davis suddenly awakened by his wife's movements fired a load of bullets into her body as she was passing the back door of her house. The unfortunate affair falls unusually heavy, as a large number of children are left motherless.

Insane Over Religion.

John Greenwood and two daughters, of Surrey county, N. C., became violently insane a few days ago on account, it is supposed of religion excitement. One of the girls died. The others are in a hospital in straight jackets.

A Gas Pipe Bomb.

The Chicago Record says: Detective Sergeant McLaughlin located a gas pipe bomb in one of the niches of the La Salle street tunnel shortly before midnight. The bomb was taken by the policeman to Central station, and there carried to the lakefront and exploded. The police suspect the bomb was placed there by a disaffected employee of the company.

A Terrible Mistake.

William Rutledge shot and killed George Bass, a 14-year-old lad at the former's home one mile west of Columbia, S. C., about dark Wednesday. Young Bass played part a sack over his head and went to the Rutledge home to frighten some children, when Rutledge, not knowing who he was, shot and killed him.

KIDNAPERS ARRESTED.

The Men Who Stole Young Cudaby in the Toils.

CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

Wonderful Growth of the World's Population and Business.

But it is the showing made by an accepted authority in the movement of commerce that bewilders conception and staggers the imagination.

A hundred years ago the world's interchange of commercial commodities aggregated a billion and a half. Now the annual trade is twenty billions. The commercial trade is more than six times as great as it was in 1800.

The world's shipping is fifteen times greater than in 1880, while, as the result of inventions then unknown, we have nearly half a million miles of railroads, nearly a million miles of telegraphs, and 168,000 miles of submarine cables. To the agencies of transportation and communication must be added the telephone, the electric railway systems, and the marked improvement in all features of the mail service.

One of the most remarkable facts in this whole review is the phenomenal development of the country. Then it was the experimental state and facing the grim problem of existence. It was rich only in raw material and undeveloped resources. It had yet to fight a second war with England, to deal with the native savages, and finally to pass through the great struggle that made possible a complete annihilation of states.

Now we are doing more than a tenth of the world's foreign trade. We are producing a quarter of all the gold. We surpass all other nations in railroad facilities, we are relied upon for the bulk of food supplies, foreign markets are clamoring for our coal, iron and steel, the products of our factories are selling abroad beyond all precedent, and the general prosperity of our people is unapproached by that of any other people. In the irresistible struggle for commercial supremacy we have the incalculable advantage of owning the richest base of supplies.

HOW SMART THEY WERE!

The detectives separated before reaching Crowe's place, and concealing their faces in the high collars of their overcoats, strolled one at a time over the sidewalk in front of the saloon. The building was quickly surrounded. When the detectives opened the doors of the saloon and the adjoining rooms, the inmates were taken by surprise but there was no show of resistance. A woman of the house held attempted to run to the room where the Olmsteads were, but the officers blocked the way and ordered first, so quiet had been the entry of the officers that Crowe had not been awakened. He was aroused disarmed at the same time. In his rear pockets two huge revolvers were found, one in each hip pocket. Crowe rubbed his eyes as if he were dazed.

"What do you want?" he demanded