

VOL XVI.

A HOT DEBATE.

Some Warm Passages in the Lower House on Wednesday.

COSGROVE AND WESTON NIX.

It All Grew Out of the Debate on the Bills Proposing New Congressional Districts in the State.

The House of Representatives spent the best part of Wednesday discussing the redistricting bill. The debate took wide latitude and some of the representatives became almost personal in their statements.

Mr. McGowan opened the debate in favor of the bill. He said we live under a dual government. South Carolina is entitled to seven congressmen. The population is 1,300,000, and the unit of representation is 191,000. Each district should approximate that number in population.

Mr. Weston secured the floor and told how the gerrymander act was passed to save South Carolina from being represented in congress by negroes. Richland and other counties had cheerfully consented to be dismembered in order that they might help to save the "black districts."

Mr. Tatum asked Mr. Weston if the Burleigh act requires that districts "shall be of compact territory." Mr. Weston after seeing a printed copy of the bill in Mr. Tatum's possession argued that while the verbage may not be mandatory, yet the spirit of the entire bill is such.

Mr. Ehir said he believed this was a fight of the politicians; that the people did not demand a change. When they did he would favor it. He argued that the act of congress did not require any change in the districts. The present arrangement is as satisfactory as it is possible to make. He moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Carter of Williamsburg gave his reasons for favoring a change. His county under the present law is badly cut up, the town of Kingstree being divided between the sixth and seventh districts.

judiciary committee because Mr. Weston is a member of that committee.

Mr. Weston scored a point in denying emphatically that he is a member of the committee named. The speaker gave additional information that surprised Mr. Cosgrove. The bill had not been referred to that committee by the speaker's motion or at Mr. Weston's request, but by the vote of the house.

Mr. Dominick who seemed to be warmed up, protested that the committee on privileges and elections doesn't want to go to the neighborhood to which it had been assigned by Mr. Weston. He defended the committee. It is composed of one member from each congressional district and these bills should have come through that committee.

He referred to Mr. Weston's reflection on Charleston's caucus politics, and stated significantly that they have politics in the upper part of the State. Mr. Weston passed recommitting the bills. It would mean that a week would elapse before the bills could ever be considered.

Mr. Smith declared that the framers of the federal constitution never thought of States being divided into districts. In 1842 congress provided for districts as they in Greenwell. He claimed an selfish desire and stated emphatically that he is not seeking for congressional honors.

Mr. Henry J. Kinard opposed the bill. The present arrangement has saved us, why not let it stay? He asked Mr. McGowan what common bond of union there is between Pickens and Newberry.

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Mr. J. P. Thomas, Jr., restated the various reasons for favoring redistricting regardless of any particular measure. He said it is only justice to the counties that are now divided between different districts.

Mr. Cosgrove said in support of this resolution that "the voice of the people" once "was the voice of God," but is now the voice of a few legislators. He charged a few men with trying to run roughshod over the wishes of the people. He had passed the judiciary committee room and had seen men pointing at a map with a ruler and Charles-ton here" or "put Charleston there."

THE AGONY ALL OVER

Purdy and Dantzer Are to Be the New Judges.

THE OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Old Dispensary Directors and Several Old Judges Re-elected. Other Lucky Candidates Who Got There.

Tuesday of last week was election day with the Legislature. At 10:30 o'clock the senate and the house assembled in the hall of the house of representatives and proceeded to the election of THE JUDGES.

Senator Ransom, of Orangeburg, nominated the Hon. Chas. G. Dantzer. This was seconded by Mr. Cosgrove of the Charleston delegation, by Senator Sharpe of Lexington and Mr. Prince of Anderson. There were no further nominations. The tellers, Senators Ransom and Sharpe and Representatives Tatum, Sinkler and Spears, announced that Mr. Dantzer had received 155 votes.

Mr. Wells of Florence nominated Mr. George Galletty of Florence. This was seconded by Mr. Lockwood of Beaufort. Mr. Dominick of Newberry and Senator Aldrich of Barnwell, the tellers were Senators Manning and Il-derton and Representatives Carter, Murchison and Theus. When the vote was first taken Mr. Fraser received 37, Mr. Galletty 42 and Mr. Purdy 76. The latter needed just three votes of election. Then succeeded a number of changes, the break being made by Mr. Lide of Orangeburg, who changed from Galletty to Purdy. The final result was: Total number of votes cast 155; of which number Mr. Fraser received 31, Mr. Galletty 40 and Mr. Purdy 84; necessary a vote of 78.

Senator Blakeney of Chesterfield nominated Judge R. C. Watts of Che-maw to succeed himself as judge of the fourth circuit. This was seconded by Mr. McGowan in behalf of the Laurens delegation. There were numerous seconds to the nomination. The tellers, Senators Blakeney and McDermott and Messrs. W. L. Parker, Ehir and Dennis, reported that Judge Watts had received 154 votes.

Senator Glenn nominated Judge Geo. W. Gage of Chester to succeed himself. This was seconded by Mr. Williams of Lancaster, Mr. Brice of York and others. The tellers, Senators Glenn and Houdens, Senators Blakeney and McDermott and Messrs. W. L. Parker, Ehir and Dennis, reported that Judge Gage had received 154 votes.

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Mr. Williams of Lancaster nominated the Hon. Ira B. Jones of Lancaster to succeed himself as a justice of the supreme court. This was seconded by Mr. Dominick on behalf of the Newberry delegation, by Mr. Haile of York, by Senators Hough and Glenn. There were 130 votes cast and Justice Jones received 130.

The election of judges was then concluded and the joint assembly was adjourned after having been in session two hours and 15 minutes.

At 4 o'clock another session of the joint assembly was held. For the office of commissioner of the State dispensary there was but one name put forward, that of H. H. Crum, the incumbent. He was nominated by Mr. Tatum of Orangeburg, seconded by Mr. Rivers of Dorchester and several others. There were 147 votes. Mr. Crum receiving the entire number.

For the office of chairman of the board of directors of the dispensary there was only one nomination, L. J. Williams of Edgefield. Mr. Williams is the incumbent. He was nominated by Senator Sharp of Lexington, seconded by Mr. Strom of Edgefield and Mr. Croft of Aiken. The name of Senator Stanland was not presented, although it was expected that it would be. Mr. Williams received the entire vote polled, 146.

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CAREER OF GOV. MOSES.

Some Moral Lessons From the Pitiful Flight of Former Governor.

The New York Journal this week devotes a page to an illustrated story of the blighted career of Franklin J. Moses, former reconstruction governor of this state, now a morphine fiend, tramp and criminal of the lowest type of New York. It is a story of just retribution overtaking a man who deserted his people in time of trouble for gain of money and political preferment. The bulk of the argument is taken up with an account by Moses himself, but the facts of interest are all told in The Journal's introductory, which though somewhat exaggerated covers the main points well. This introductory is as follows:

A week ago ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina, was sentenced in a Boston police court to four months in the House of Correction at Deer Island. Back of this is a life story, strange, dramatic, pathetic, which teaches a powerful moral.

The downfall of Franklin J. Moses from the social and political influence of chief executive of a state to tramp convicted of passing a worthless check is directly traced to opium.

The only son of wealthy and influential parents, Moses had ever possible advantage. His father was chief of justice of the State of South Carolina, his mother a distinguished Southern beauty.

Tall, handsome, of distingue presence, gifted with exceptional talents, prestige and wealth, Franklin J. Moses made a dashing soldier and later an able statesman. That was thirty years ago.

Today he is, the ruin of his former self, bowed down, haggard and pitiful. His picture is in the Rogues Gallery. He has neither friends nor money.

Nothing seems left to him except the gift of eloquence, and he has used that with telling effect in his own behalf when arraigned in police court from time to time to answer for his various misdemeanors.

In his youth Franklin J. Moses was the petted darling of South Carolina's proudest and most exclusive social sets. All the men admired him. The women adopted him. At the banquet his speech was the most conspicuous toast of the evening. No ball or social gathering at Charleston was considered a complete success unless he was there.

In his cell in the House of Correction at Deer Island, Boston, Franklin J. Moses yesterday dictated the history of his life. Too nervous to write, he restlessly paced backward and forward as he sorrowfully told of glorious prospects blighted, golden opportunities thrown away, and the final subjugation of those attributes which mark the gifted scholar and statesman by the characteristics of the tramp and criminal.

1843—Franklin J. Moses, the only son of Chief Justice Moses, born in South Carolina.

1855—Sent to college, where he astonished all by his brilliancy.

1862—Graduated with highest honors.

1863—Joined the Confederate army. Hoisted the Stars and Bars over Sumter when the Stars and Stripes were hauled down after Anderson's surrender.

HONORING A HERO.

Thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Schley for His Services.

An effort was made in the senate Thursday by Mr. Mason of Illinois to obtain consideration for a joint resolution which he introduced, extending the thanks of congress to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley "for his brave and able conduct while in command of the American fleet at the victorious battle of Santiago." The effort, however, was not successful.

On motion of Mr. Hale the resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Mason's resolution was as follows: "That the thanks of congress be hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley for his brave and able conduct while in command of the American fleet at the victorious battle of Santiago."

"That a sword be presented to him by the secretary of the navy of the United States and the sum of \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of this resolution out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

"That the secretary of the navy shall cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Santiago and distribute the same to the officers and men under command of Schley during said battle of Santiago."

Mr. Mason said the resolution was practically identical with that adopted in the case of Admiral Dewey.

"I think we would better let this resolution go over," suggested Mr. Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs. "The matter involved is in controversy. It ought to go to a committee."

"I do not see that it is necessary," said Mr. Mason. "That the resolution should go to a committee. It is a statement of a historical fact, which has been passed upon by the American people. Under the rules it can be read a second time and passed."

When the resolution was read a second time Mr. Hale moved that it be referred to the committee on naval affairs.

To this motion Mr. Mason objected, urging that the facts being known of all men every senator knew precisely how he would vote upon it.

By a viva voce vote the resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

A Terrible Experience. A dispatch from New Haven, Conn., says fighting a fire that drove them from an engine running 25 miles an hour, Engineer William Johnson and Fireman James King rode 25 miles over the Air Line at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. They were aboard a locomotive pulling a freight running between here and East Hampton.

The bursting of a pipe reversed the blower in the fire box, and huge tongues of flames swept back into the cab. Johnson hurried out of his window and King climbed out on the side and on top of the cab. The cab was soon afire, and to reach the throttle meant death to Johnson. King clung to the top of the cap as the engine roared and swayed, having all he could to keep his position. The top of the cab became heated, forcing King to get upon his hands and knees. With a spring he leaped off into the tender on the heap of coal. Getting possession of the hose next the water tank, so that Engineer Johnson was able to get to the throttle and reverse his engine as the train pulled into East Hampton. Both Johnson and King were badly burned, their hair being singed from their heads. "It was the wildest ride I've had in my experience of 25 years," said Engineer Johnson.

FERTILIZER PLANT.

Senator Mayfield Proposes that the State Build One.

HOW IT WILL BE BUILT.

The Text of the Measure Presented in the State Senate on Tuesday of Last Week on the Subject.

A bill of some interest introduced in the State Senate on Tuesday of last week by Senator Mayfield, of Bamberg County, is that to provide for State manufacture and sale of fertilizers, designed to utilize the State phosphate territory to better advantage, and permit cheap fertilizers for the farmers. The bill read thus:

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act the directors of the State penitentiary shall forthwith erect, equip and maintain one or more fertilizer plants and suitable warehouses within this State for the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.

Sec. 2. That said plant or plants shall be located at such points as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the State and shall be operated in whole or in part by convict labor, and to this end the said board of directors are hereby authorized to sell all the state farms save and except the Lexington farm for cash to the highest bidder and small execute title thereto in the name of the State to the purchasers.

Sec. 3. That said board of directors shall have the right and are hereby empowered to borrow money, mine phosphate rock, manufacture and sell available amounts of phosphate rock on such terms as may be deemed advisable; to acquire phosphate beds and to buy and sell or exchange fertilizing materials, and such other business as may be necessary for the successful carrying out of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. That the said board of directors are hereby authorized to employ one head bookkeeper at a salary of \$1,800; two assistant bookkeepers at a salary of \$1,200 each; a business manager with a salary of \$2,500; a chemist at a salary of \$2,000, and such other help as may be necessary.

Sec. 5. That the fertilizers so manufactured, may be sold in lots from one-half of a ton to 500 tons, in barrels, boxes, bags, or in bulk; and the directors are hereby authorized to issue to the purchaser a certificate which shall correctly show the quality of such goods and the percentages of available ammonia, phosphate and potash and the sources from which the said ingredients are obtained.

Sec. 6. That said fertilizers may be sold for cash or guaranteed note, satisfactory to the directors, and the agents of the directors; that the debt so created shall be a prior lien to all other liens on the crop or crops grown, by the purchaser, and shall be demanded, held and taken to be, a debt due to the State of South Carolina, and as such no domestic exemption can be claimed on either real or personal property; that the profit arising from the sales after repaying the loans hereinafter provided for above be distributed in the counties of the State, when the profit was made and applicable to the current expenses of the county.

Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this act the sum of \$300,000 shall be appropriated and made available and the said board of directors may draw thereon for the purpose of making contracts for the purchase of the profits arising from the sale of fertilizers and the entire plant franchise and product is hereby hypothecated and pledged for the repayment of the funds borrowed first from the sinking fund, and then to the State school fund.

Sec. 8. That the public carriers be and are hereby required to transport and deliver all lots of freight over their lines to consignors which have been certified in writing by the board of directors thereon.

Sec. 9. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Needn't Live With Drunkards. No West Virginia woman need live with her husband if he is a habitual drunkard, for the supreme court of that state has decided that, if, after marriage, the husband becomes a drunkard the wife is justified in deserting him. For this cause, furthermore, the wife is entitled to her dower, although at the time of his death she be living apart from him. The decision of the court is reported in the case of Neely vs. Neely, from Doddridge county. In his opinion Judge Dent says: No woman is compelled to live with the worst of all brutes, a drunken brute—to the peril of her health and life, but she has a right to leave him and live apart from him until he furnishes her indisputable evidence of reformation.

Will Run a Year. A company has been organized at Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of manufacturing a yearly-wind clock, the invention of David Vauthier, a Frenchman who has been residing in Hartford for several years. H. D. Milderberger, a well known lawyer of that city, is the president of the company, and he has in his office a clock of this kind which was wound on January 4, 1900. It has been running without interruption ever since. The movement is said to contain but one spring, which is placed within a drum revolving with a ratchet gear connecting with the train. The drum revolves but once a month, and consequently makes but twelve revolutions in the course of the year.

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This record of suicides for the past year is something grim and ghastly. There were no less than 245 of them in this country alone, and the chances are that even these figures do not tell the whole story, inasmuch as a great many suicides are concealed. The published statistics show that the number of people who take their own lives is growing much faster proportionately than our population.