

My Love is dead. Yet day and night
My Love is near.
For this I know by sound and sight.
And, knowing, never fear.

In drops of warm and limpid rain
His ghostly kisses come.
He whispers in the rustling grain.
Yet say they, "Death is dumb!"

His eyes gaze down, two pitying stars
Into my own upraised;
He looks against the unseen bars—
The wood-knifed stops, amazed.

And when a gale's mist uplifts
Betwixt the earth and moon,
His own loved form the vapor lifts,
And comes a whisper: "Soon!"

"Soon!"—ah, my Love, I tranquil will
Thill death's dissolving vein
Shall free my soul to join its mate
Beyond life's thin sky-line.

THE SUPPLY BILL

As Passed by the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

THE PROPOSED APPROPRIATION

For Winthrop College was Reduced Ten Thousand Dollars. All the Others Went Through as Recommended.

The appropriation bill was taken up in the House on Wednesday.

The following items as recommended by the committee were put through, the only change being in regard to Winthrop college:

Governor's Office—Salary of governor, \$3,000; salary of private secretary, \$1,350; salary of stenographer, \$400; salary of messenger, \$400; contingent fund, \$5,000; stationery and stamps, \$300; total \$10,450.

Office of Secretary of State—Salary of secretary of state, \$1,900; salary of chief clerk, \$1,350; extra clerk hire, \$1,200; contingent fund \$200; stationery and stamps, \$500; books and blanks, \$350; total \$5,500.

Office of Comptroller General—Salary of comptroller general, \$1,900; salary of chief clerk, \$1,400; salary of bookkeeper, \$1,400; salary of auditing clerk, \$1,400; contingent fund, \$200; stationery and stamps, \$300; printing \$500; total \$7,300.

State Treasurer—Salary of State treasurer, \$1,900; salary of chief clerk, \$1,500; salary of bookkeeper, \$1,350; salary of bookkeeper, loan department, \$1,350; contingent fund, \$250; stationery and stamps, \$200; printing bonds and stock, \$500; total \$7,050.

Office of Superintendent of Education—Salary of superintendent of education, \$1,900; salary of clerk, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$200; stationery and stamps, \$500; books and blanks for public schools, \$1,000; expenses State board of education, \$300; traveling expenses superintendent of education, \$300; stenographer and typewriter, \$400; total, \$5,500.

Office Adjutant and Inspector General—Salary adjutant and inspector general, \$1,500; salary of clerk, \$1,200; salary of State armorer and help, \$350; contingent fund and army rent, \$500; stationery and stamps, \$150; expenses office and collecting arms, \$550; repairs on armory, \$200; repair \$90 for maintenance militia, \$10,000; total, \$14,340.

Office of Attorney General—Salary of attorney general, \$1,900; salary of assistant, \$1,350; contingent fund, \$150; stationery and stamps, \$75; expenses litigation, \$2,000; total, \$5,475.

Office of State Librarian—Salary of State librarian, \$800; contingent fund, \$150; stationery and stamps, \$300; for purchasing and binding books, \$100; total, \$1,350.

Railroad Commissioners—Salary, \$7,000; secretary \$1,200; stenographer \$300; rent, etc., \$750; printing, \$250. (This appropriation is advanced and is to be repaid by the railroads express and telegraph companies.)

Pension Department—For pensioners, \$200,000; salary of clerk, \$600; stationery and stamps, \$120.

Phosphate Inspector—Salary of phosphate inspector, \$1,200; expenses of board, \$300.

Keeper of State House and Grounds—Salary of two watchmen, \$960; salary of janitor, \$160; salary of engineer, seven months, \$75, five months, \$25, \$50; salary of firemen (245 each) \$490; contingent fund, \$210; fuel for State house, \$1,200; repairs on State house, \$350.

Judicial Department—Salary of Justice McLeod, of J. J. Pope, A. J., of I. B. Jones, A. J., and of Eugene B. Gary, A. J., at \$2,550 each; total, \$11,400; salaries of eight circuit judges, \$24,000; salaries of eight circuit solicitors, \$11,050; code commissioner, \$400; salaries of eight circuit stenographers, \$10,000; salary of State reporter, \$1,300; salary of clerk of supreme court, \$800; salary of librarian, supreme court, \$80; salary of stenographer of supreme court \$400; salary of messenger of supreme court, \$200; salary of attendant supreme court, \$200; contingent fund, \$500; purchase books supreme court library, \$500.

Health Department—Expenses maintaining quarantine station at Charleston, \$1,000; salary quarantine office, Charleston, \$1,650; salary quarantine office, Port Royal, \$700; expenses two stations at Port Royal, \$300; salary quarantine office St. Helena \$700; expenses quarantine station St. Helena, \$150; salary quarantine office Georgetown, \$450; expenses quarantine station at Georgetown, \$150; salary keeper of Lazaretto, \$300; salary keeper hospital buildings at Port Royal, \$175; for the purpose of carrying out the act establishing the State board of health, \$2,000; clerk hire, State board of health, \$200; to quarantine and State against contagious and infectious diseases, \$15,000.

Tax Department—County auditors, \$25,500; printing books and blanks, county auditors and treasurers, \$2,500.

State Colleges—Support of South Carolina college, \$23,107; support of Colored Normal and Industrial college at Orangeburg, \$8,500; support of beneficiary cadets at Citadel, \$25,000.

Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, \$50,000; for scholarships, \$5,450.

State hospital for the Insane—Salary of superintendent, \$3,000; board of regents, \$2,000; printing, \$1,200; support, \$120,000; repairs and improvements, \$10,000; deficit 1901, \$11,520; insurance, \$6,950.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Support of \$23,000; for improvements, \$5,850.

State Penitentiary—Salary of superintendent, \$1,900; captain of the guard, \$1,050; physician, \$1,050; chaplain \$600; clerk, \$1,200.

Catawba Indians—Support of, \$1,000; for schools, \$200.

Miscellaneous—For committee to

examine books of State treasurer, comptroller general and sinking fund commission, \$500; for committee to examine books of penal and charitable institutions, \$500; public printing \$12,000; to provide for completion of State house, \$15,000; Columbia water works, \$2,000; salaries supervisors registration, \$12,000.

Special fund for attorney general (anti-trust litigation) \$2,000; out of an office for State superintendent of education, \$350; for the payment of debt to sinking fund commission for completing State capitol, \$15,000; State board of equalization, \$2,000; for pamphlets to be distributed among public schools by State board of health, \$350; for insuring stewards' hall, \$120; for South Carolina room in the Confederate museum at Richmond, \$100; repairs and improvements governor's mansion, \$250; claims passed, \$6,000; for lighting public buildings, including beneficial State house, \$6,000; Agricultural and Mechanical Society, \$1,200.

Accredited on R. R. C. at \$1,855,877,435.20—\$21,724.92 on file, \$400,000 at 4, 218,000; on Agricultural college, Clemson and Claflin, \$101,800—\$11,598; on \$58,539.30; Clemson college perpetual stock, \$3,512,362; total, \$281,741.94.

Past due interest likely to accrue, 20,000.

General Election Expenses—Advertising notices of election, 3,000; for commissioners and managers, 20,000; messengers, 1,500; total, 24,500.

THE FIGHT COMMENCES.

There was not a kick on a single proposed appropriation until South Carolina college's quota was reached. Mr. Eildred wanted to reduce the appropriation of that college from \$50,000 to \$22,000. He said he had no right to make on this particular institution, yet he declared that some of the colleges (he particularized Winthrop) are getting too much money. He continued that the South Carolina college will get 6,000 additional for lighting contract.

Mr. Moses—The ways and means committee was united in reporting on this recommendation.

Mr. Eildred—Was it not there at the time.

Mr. Moses—Well, the bill has been before the committee for the past ten days.

Mr. Kinard took issue with Mr. Eildred. He commended the financial reports made by the college. He said he was not asking for a cent more than it should have. This is the amount voted last year. He favors economy but not of the unwise variety.

Mr. Wilson said that the ways and means committee had agreed on this amount and he hoped the bill would go through without hindrance, but as Mr. Eildred had been absent his opposition to it could be explained.

Mr. F. H. Weston said this was the best, most concise and most detailed financial report ever made by a college to the general assembly.

Mr. Hardin said this is financially the best managed institution in the State.

ALL SPEND TOO MUCH.

Mr. Ashley said that South Carolina college might be as well run as any other, but they all spend too much money. He thought it was ridiculous to spend \$25,000 on 200 boys. If he had the power he would give the South Carolina college to Columbia and the Citadel to Charleston and tell those colleges to run them. Mr. Ashley added with a sigh which he would turn over the colored college to Orangeburg.

Mr. W. J. Johnson said that this would be an unjust discrimination against the college. Clemson has 400 students and gets \$125,000. If any college's appropriation is to be cut let it be Clemson's.

Mr. Ashley wanted to reduce all of them.

VOTED DOWN.

The house voted down Mr. Eildred's amendment.

Mr. Ashley had an amendment to fix the appropriation at \$25,000. This was then discussed.

Mr. Prince and Weston explained to Mr. Eildred, who had been absent from the committee meeting, that the college doesn't get \$4,000 additional for lights.

Mr. Weston declared that the South Carolina college is the only State institution which does not have lights furnished its students free. The \$9,000 paid was for wiring the buildings, etc.

Mr. Prince favored the bill as reported by the committee. The trustees had asked for \$1,500 more than the ways and means committee had recommended and the majority of the committee favored giving that amount but yielded to the minority and accepted the smaller amount in order that there might be unanimity on this matter. The house on motion of Mr. Kinard ordered the previous question. Mr. Eildred asked Mr. Prince why the college employs a matron from some other State when there are plenty of good women at home.

Mr. Prince was not allowed to answer the inquiry as the chair was about to put the main question.

The vote on Mr. Ashley's proposed amendment was 65 against it and 28 in favor. Mr. Bleas offered an amendment to make the appropriation \$26,000. This, too, was voted down and the committee's recommendation was adopted.

WINTHROP COLLEGE.

The next matter taken up was the proposed appropriation for Winthrop, which the committee had put at sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. Ashley said there was no use to make a speech on this matter as the house seemed bent on giving the college every cent they asked for.

Mr. Moses read a report from the Winthrop trustees showing why they asked for an increased appropriation and what they proposed to do with the money.

The salaries there are lower, said Mr. Moses, than in any other institution in the State. The expense there per capita is lower than at any other State institution.

Mr. Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., one of the original trustees of Winthrop, said he was willing to take the recommendation of the ways and means committee but as one of the best friends of that institution, he wanted to warn the trustees that in the collection of tuition fees. The percentage of tuition paid at Winthrop is 87 while it is 82 per cent at the South Carolina College.

Mr. Hardin replied with cutting emphasis: "Well, they can make it on the farm this year."

THE CITADEL.

The fight on the Citadel came up on Mr. Ashley's motion to reduce the proposed appropriation from \$25,000 to \$20,000. This was overwhelmingly defeated and the appropriation stands as it was last year at \$25,000. There was not a word of discussion on the appropriation for the "duke factory" when a year ago it would have been passed in tumult and strife.

THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

Mr. Ashley introduced amendments striking at the appropriations for the colored State college. Mr. Ashley and Mr. Wingo said that this college had declared two years ago that it would not ask for more money to complete the building and yet they are asking for \$500 to complete the building. They opposed this item.

Representative Hols, the colored member from Georgetown, pleaded for the State appropriation for negroes. He thought \$8,000 a pitiful sum for maintenance, and the \$500 is needed to complete a building.

Mr. McLaughlin of Orangeburg said he is opposed to educating negroes, but this is State property and if the appropriation is not made it means that a \$40,000 building will go to ruin. The school is managed by white trustees and they asked for \$11,500, but the \$8,500 was agreed upon as the least possible amount.

The house by a very large majority voted down the attempts to cut the proposed appropriation to the colored college.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Wingo wanted to cut the appropriation for Catawba Indians from \$1,000 to \$600. He said there were not over half a dozen full-blooded Indians there anyway. They are lazy and guilty of vicious habits.

Mr. Beaugrand explained that the State has a contract to keep up the Catawba Indians' lands has been taken away from the Indian back to a narrow strip of poor land and being indolent nature they would starve otherwise.

Mr. Wingo asked if it is right to be squandering money on these lazy half-breeds who are too indolent to open their eyes to read.

Mr. Beaugrand—Was it right to take their lands away?

Mr. Jno. P. Thomas declared that the State cannot violate its contract to keep up the Indians.

The house voted down the motion of Mr. Wingo.

The house agreed to let the State superintendent of education have \$150 more for the city as there is no room in the State capitol. The railroad commission is also crowded out.

STATE FAIR.

The annual appropriation of \$2,500 to the State fair was not made last year as the association did not need this appropriation (which is not a loan anyway) and is always returned to the State. Mr. Eildred asked for this appropriation Tuesday as the last fair had not been a financial success.

Mr. Wingo proposed to grant the appropriation, but Mr. Bleas made a few remarks which the business men of Columbia should take to heart. Mr. Bleas thought the banks of Columbia ought to lend that money to the association. The business men of Columbia are the ones who profit from the fair and they should not let it lag and languish and appeal for aid.

There was no future fighting on the bill and by 1.30 it had been given its second reading in the house.

No other business was transacted.

A Safe Robbed.

Mr. S. Taylor's store, at Greeleyville, in Williamsburg county, was robbed by burglars early Wednesday morning and the iron safe filled of \$700 in cash and a lot of valuable papers. The circumstances of the robbery are as follows: About 2 o'clock A. M. the town was aroused from slumber by a loud explosion, which sounded in the direction of Mr. Taylor's mill. The house, which was crowded with people, was filled with smoke and the safe door hung open. To get into the safe the handle was knocked off the door and the socket filled with gunpowder and ignited by a fuse. About a half hour had elapsed before Mr. Taylor got to the store and the robbers had time to escape. The money stolen consisted of 400 silver, 180 gold and 120 greenbacks of 5, 10 and 20 denominations.

His Sweetheart's Letter.

A colonel, on his tour of inspection, unexpectedly entered the drill-room, when he came across a couple of soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and, at the same time stopping up the ears of the reader.

"What are you doing here?" the puzzled officer inquired of the former.

"You see, colonel, I'm reading to Adkins, who can't read himself, a letter which has arrived by this afternoon's post from his sweetheart."

"And you, Adkins, what in all the world are you doing?"

"Please, colonel, I am stopping up Murry's ear with both hands, because I don't mind his reading my sweetheart's letter, but I don't want him to hear a single word of what she has written."

Where is James Stewart?

A communication has been received by Collector of the Port R. M. Wallace from the treasurer department, asking for information about James Stewart, who is in the city with "G." J. S. U. C. E. in the civil war. The man is said to have belonged to the late Hon. John Hanckel. The department also wants to know if the soldier's father is dead, whether his father had another wife than Judy, who with her husband and four children was parish in 1845, and also whether there are any other children by another wife.

All Fowls Go Free.

The free conference committee of the Senate and House to which had been referred the bill to make domestic fowls subject to the general stock law reported that they had agreed to "turkeys, geese, ducks and guineas." This, it will be seen, left chickens out of the operation of the bill. There was some discussion over the committee's report, and finally the report was rejected. This kills the whole bill, and all kinds of fowls will go free as heretofore.

GREAT INVENTION.

With Beacon Eye Railroad Locomotives Will See, and MAKE COLLISIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

All Engines Will Soon Carry Vertical and Horizontal Search Lights to Prevent Running In to Each Other.

A practical demonstration of the utility of a new departure which, it is claimed by railway officials, will effectively prevent the solution in a large degree of the railway collision problem, was made Thursday night on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road near Chicago.

The device consists of an exceedingly powerful headlight, which not only perfectly illuminates the track with an intensely brilliant shaft of light for a distance of a mile, but also embraces the striking and novel feature of a beam of light of about equal brilliancy penetrating over seven hundred feet above, which can be clearly seen ten miles distant.

It is thereby possible for approaching trains to absolutely locate each other by this vertical shaft of light, though miles apart, and it is claimed that such a system will eliminate the possibility of collision. This vertical beam will, in hilly country, especially, where curves in the track are numerous, so positively fix the location of trains that nothing but carelessness on the part of engineers will permit a collision.

The apparatus consist of a powerful electric arc headlight, a dynamo and steam motor, all of which occupy the space on the locomotive usually devoted to the headlight. The dynamo which generates the current for this vertical shaft of light, occupies a space of less than fifteen inches wide directly behind the headlight and is operated by a motor driven by steam impact on a turbine wheel. The current is six thousand candle power, which can be reduced to any degree of brilliancy at the will of the engineer.

One of the heaviest passenger engines on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, experimentally equipped with this headlight, drew a special train a number of miles out of Chicago last night, and a practical demonstration of the working of the apparatus was given under the supervision of Charles W. Adams, formerly assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania system.

At a distance of half a mile the telegraph poles and framework of semaphores were clearly defined, while the track bed itself was distinctly visible for one mile. Straight above the locomotive a shaft of light as thick as a man's body penetrated the darkness, and persons posted ten miles away reported that this was clearly distinguishable. This is an entirely new departure in headlight illumination and railway signals.

Mr. J. H. Estill of the Savannah Morning News was selected as the annual orator and a very complimentary letter of invitation was framed to be sent him by the committee expressing their high appreciation of his work for the advancement of journalism.

Besides Col. J. A. Hoyt, who is on the national association executive committee, E. H. Aull, Jas. L. Stopplebein, J. C. Hemphill and F. H. McMaster were chosen to represent the South Carolina Press association at the National Editorial association which meets at Hot Springs, Ark., and adjourns to Charleston to visit the exposition.

The president asks that every member of the association who can attend the meeting let him know that he might give them the appointment to fill any vacancy in the representation. There were present at the meeting President Aull, Secretary Langston, Gov. McSwain, J. L. Stopplebein and Hartwell M. Ayer.

A Georgia editor makes the remark that "Dollar corn and seven cents wheat will force a hundred dollar man to wear a fifty dollar mortgage, even in the warmest season."

That is What a Savannah Paper Says About Him.

The Columbia Enquirer-Sun said recently: "Senator Tillman continues to attract attention. However, this so far is about all he has done." The Savannah Press replies: "The Enquirer-Sun is mistaken. In spite of his roughness Senator Tillman is one of the most influential men in the upper House. Some of his utterances jar the Senators and many of his reports are far from courteous. But with all that, Senator Tillman is a power. His pitchfork is feared by the members. He has done more for South Carolina, measured by practical results, than any man who has been in Congress since the war. It is strange that such tactics should win especially in a body increased with traditions and hampered by rigid etiquette. But sometimes a man is needed to break through these rules ruthlessly. Ben Tillman is a reformer, some say a fanatic, but when he rises he generally says something. He acts and expresses himself with energy and when he goes to the department in quest of a naval dock or a postoffice he usually gets what he wants. Charleston has secured, through Senator Tillman, some fat appropriations, and South Carolina occupies a larger place in the public eye than she has in many years. Some of her people are shocked by the asperities of the case. Tillman is not polished or always parliamentary. There are times when the English language falls him in going to the Senate with a message and he is not afraid to say it. Tillman is like Sam Jones. He is a man of flesh and blood, and is as fearless as Svanarola and as rigid as Martin Luther. He does not frame his thoughts with a view of pulling appropriations from the public crib, but he gets them because he is not cringing or crulent. He makes ducks and drakes of the Senate traditions, and when he rises the customs of a hundred years crash like glass windows after a dynamite explosion. But South Carolina can get more with Tillman in the Senate than with the regulation article usually sent there, who is snuffed out by the weight of Senatorial courtesy. There is an Elliott riot every time he arraigns Republican tactics."

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

About Planting Time It is Pushed Up to Fool the Farmer.

As usual about planting time the price of cotton is pushed away out of sight, so as the farmers will be fooled into planting a big crop and keep prices down next fall. A dispatch from New York says the weekly figures made up Saturday disclose a position of exceptional strength and point to much higher prices in the immediate future.

The dispatch goes on to say that the world's visible supply of American cotton shows a decrease for the week of 145,000 bales and is now only 150,000 bales greater than two years ago, when cotton went to ten and eleven cents per pound and was practically unobtainable at the end of the season. Of this visible supply there is in America at the ports and interior towns 176,000 bales less than last year and 360,000 bales less than in the memorable bull year of 1900.

The quantity of cotton brought into sight for the week is only 132,000 bales, which is the smallest on record for the corresponding week of any season in which the crop exceeded 9,000,000 bales. We have consumed approximately 650,000 bales more than last year, Japan alone having taken 115,000 bales against only 6,000 last year. In every direction the demand seems to be expanding and the supply decreasing. The average weight of bales is six pounds less than last year, which is equivalent to a reduction of 120,000 bales in the supply.

The cotton trade of the world seems upon the eve of recognizing the extraordinary situation and a very sharp advance in the market appears imminent. It is certain to come promptly if those who hold the small remnant of this year's crop decline to sell except at its fair value. It is worth, in view of the situation disclosed, certainly nine cents, and will probably command ten cents before the end of the season. It is only through a very sharp and immediate advance that an absolute cotton famine in America can be averted.

The Cherry Tree Men.

A dispatch from Rutherfordton, N. C., says W. H. Hester, H. L. Clover, C. D. Wilkie, G. W. Rollins and C. F. Geer, of the Amos cherry tree concern, who have been on trial for the past two days charged with having used the mails for fraudulent purposes, were bound in a bond of \$1,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the Charlotte, North Carolina Federal Court. This makes 11 of the cherry tree men who have been bound, and there are yet other arrests to be made. The men under arrest here made an offer to the United States District Attorney to compromise the case by dividing among the claimants \$30,000, they have on hand; but the District Attorney has refused the offer and will prosecute them to the end. They will be tried at the June term of court in Charlotte. The maximum punishment is \$500 fine and eighteen months imprisonment. These rascals swindled a great many people and we hope that they will be convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Some of the defendants are right prominent people in their section. One being a preacher in good standing.

Machinery at Charleston.

In this industrial day and generation, machinery and its multifarious labor-saving devices, are of interest to every man, and it is a liberal education to the unlearned, whatever his calling, to visit and examine these aggregations of ingenuity and capital. To watch one of these machines at work, is to see cold iron and steel pulsate with sentient life. They seem to think and then to act. Here are the marvels of electrical invention, workers in rubber and leather, strange combinations of sawdust, coke and salt transformed into shapes of wondrous beauty, harder than the diamond, the new abrasive, carbide, and here are engines, land and marine, a wilderness of pumps, cotton gins and grain machinery, implements and tools. Truly when one sees such an exhibit as this, it is not difficult to understand how and why America leads the world in manufacture.

Humbly bowing to the will of God in resigning from the matron, Peter Nelson Hamer, we rejoice that we knew him and called him friend, and to those who weep and cannot be comforted, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and trust that God will give His mercy "to shine upon them" and strengthen them to bear with fortitude their heavy loss.

Resolved, That the senior class send two of its members to accompany the body to its last resting place.

Resolved, That the senior class in token of its esteem and respect for the deceased, wear crepe until after the interment.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in our college magazine and annual, a copy sent to the family of our dear friend, and that the papers be requested to publish them.

Chas. Ryttinger, Parker E. Conroy, Geo. E. Boddiford.

Each of the following sent beautiful bouquets of flowers tied with satin ribbons. The Y. M. C. A., the editors of the Garnet and Black; the senior class; the Charlestown Literary society; Mrs. J. W. Flinn, and Mrs. A. C. Moore also added flowers to the casket.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

The Augusta Herald Says Warren Was Sent Monday at Yemassee.

The Augusta Herald publishes a sensational story about Barton Warren on last Monday afternoon. The following is the story as told by the Herald:

"A railroad conductor coming into Augusta this afternoon stated to a Herald reporter that the people of Yemassee are considerably excited and all the talk of the little settlement is of a visit the outlaw paid that place this morning. Early Monday morning, shortly after the two or three stores of the place had been opened the people collected around them noticed a man coming up the railroad track, neatly dressed and with a brace of pistols buckled on the outside of his coat. When the man got near enough to be recognized and his back was seen it was noticed that he had a piece of paper pinned on his back on which was written: 'I am Barton Warren. If you want me take me.' Warren is well known to many people around Yemassee, and it is said he knows the woods and swamps in that part of the country as well as he does the home in which he was raised. Very unconcernedly he walked directly to the store of Mr. Pinckney, on the right side of the railroad going down, went in and stood against the counter for a short time with a hand on each of the pistols while standing in the store, talked with the proprietor for a few minutes and then went away. The reward offered for the criminal states that he must be taken and turned over to the state alive and knowing the desperate character of the man no one seemed to care to run the risk of being killed for the sake of the reward, and it is further known that Warren will never be recaptured."

EPIDEMIC OF FIRES.

Several Cities Suffer to the Extent of Millions of Dollars.

A great fire swept through Patterson, N. J., Sunday, and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued in preliminary estimate at \$10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration, but hundreds were left homeless and thousands without employment.

ST. LOUIS VISITED.

At an early morning fire in St. Louis on Sunday, which destroyed the Empire hotel, a large three-story lodging house at 2700 and 2702 Olive street, occupied by men exclusively, caused the death of eleven persons, ten men and one woman, and dangerously injured eight others. Ten or more who had narrow escapes from death in fire, were more or less injured by being frost bitten.

OTHER PLACES VISITED.

Springfield, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Elberton, Ga., New York City, and other places have also had destructive fires in the last two days. Several people were burnt to death in a Chicago theatre on Monday night.

Two Bills Passed.

A house of representatives did a good day's work Friday. The general road law was given second reading as was the bill to prevent the formation of trusts. The features in the action on the road bill were keeping the minimum age limit of those subject to road duty at 18 years. Also the adoption of section leaving at the discretion of the county commissioners the number of days and the amount of commutation tax. This will evade or meet any suspicion of unconstitutionality.

The Johnson anti-trust bill passed second reading by nearly a two-thirds majority of the members of the house. There was a lot of play which appeared to be filibuster proceedings, but the bill was put through with a flourish although Speaker Stevenson held the house down for 15 minutes over the usual time for adjournment in order that there may be no more complaint of "knocking" this bill in a covert way.

Indiana Day at the Exposition.

Indiana has no building at the Exposition, her Legislature made no appropriation for representation here, and her manufacturers and farmers are not in evidence as she might be, but there is a neighborly regard none the less, and there is a warm welcome waiting these "hoosiers" who may wander down to the salt sea sands on February 26th, which has been set aside as Indiana's Day. The great show is ready for them, the flowers will bloom and for the sun, the soft breezes will play for them, the town is theirs and they have only to enter into it.