ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Full Text of the Bill Recently Passed by the Legislature.

VARIOUS PENALTIES PROVIDED.

How Prosecutions and Suits Must be Brought for Violation of the Law. Form of Affidavit to be Made.

The following is the text of the bill passed by the house entitled "A bill to prohibit pools, trusts, monopolies and conspiracies to control business and prices of articles, to prevent the formation or operation of pools, trusts monopolies and combinations of charters of corporations that violate the terms of this act, and to authorize the institution of prosecutions and suits therefor:"

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this State, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, combination contract, association or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership; individual or associtiion of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a consipracy to defraud and be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. A "monoply" is any union, or combination, or consolidation, or affiliation of capital, credit, property, assets, trade custom, skill or acts, or any other valuable thing or possession, by or between persons, firms or corporations, or associations of persons, firms or corporations, whereby any one of the purposes or objects mentioned in this act is accomplised, or sought to be accomplished, or whereby any one or more of said purposes are promoted, or attempted to be executed or carried out, or whereby the several results described herein are reasonably to be produced; and a "monopoly" as thus defined and contemplated includes not merely such combinations by and between two or more persons, firms or corporations acting for themselves, but is especially defined to include all aggregations, amalgamations, affiliations, consolidations or incorporations, of capital, skill, credit, assets, property, customs, trade, or other valuable thing or possession, whether effected by the ordinary methods of partnership or by actual union under the legal form of a corporation, or an incorporated body resulting from the union of one or more distinct firms or corporrtions, or by the purchase, acquisition or control of shares or certificates of stock or bonds, or other corporate property or franchises, and all corporations or partnerships that have been or may be created by the consolidation or amalgamation of the seperate capital, stock, bonds, assets, credit, properties, custom, trade or corporate or firm belongings of two or more firms or corporations or companies, are especially declared to constitute monopolies, within the meaning of this act, if so created or entered into for any one or or more of the purposes named in this act; and a "monopoly," as defined in this section, is hereby declared to be unlawful and against public policy; and any and all persons, firms, corporations or association of persons engaged therein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this act.

Sec. 3. If any person, persons, company, partnership, association or corporation engaged in the manufacture of any article of commerce or consumption from the raw material produced or mined in this State, shall, with the intent or purpose of driving out competition, or for the purpose of financially injuring competitors, sell at less than the cost of manufacture, or give away their manufatured products, for the purpose of driving out competition or financially injuring competitors engaged in the manufacture and refining of raw material in this State, said person, persons, company, partnership, association or corporation resorting to this method of securing a monopoly in the manufacture refining and sale of the finished product produced or mined in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form or secure a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade, and, on conviction, shall be subject to the penalties of this act.

Sec. 4, If any person, persons, company, partnership, association, corporation or agent, engaged in the manufacture or sale of any article of commerce or consumption, produced, manufactured or mined in this State or elsewhere, shall, with the intent or purpose of driving out competition, or for the purpose of financially injuring competitors, sell within this State at less than cost of manufacture or production, or sell in such a way or give away within this State, their products for the purpose of driving out competition, or financially injuring competitors engaged in similar business, said person, persons, company, partnership, association, corporation or agent resorting to this method of securing a monopoly within this State in such business shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form or secure a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade. and, on conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalties of this act.

Sec. 5. Any person, partnership, firm or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, representative or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, for every such offence, and each day such person, corporation, partnership, or association shall continue to do so, shall be a separate offence, the penalties in such cases to be recovered by an action of the State, at the relation of the attorney general or the solicitor of the judicial circuit within which the offence was committed: the moneys thus collected to go into the State treasury, and to become a part of the general fund except as hereinafter provided. The amount of the forfeit to be fixed by the judge before whom the case is tried in each case, within the aforesaid limits: the collection of which penalty shall be enforced as the collections of fines against defendants upon conviction of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. If any two or more persons or corporations, who are engaged in buying or selling any article of commerce, manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining or any article or thing whatsoever, shall enter into any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding to control or limit the trade in any such article or thing; or to limit competition in such trade by refusing to buy from or sell to any other person or corporation any such article or thing aforesaid, for the reason that such other person or corporation is not a member of or a party to such pool, trust, agreement, combination, association or understanding; or shall boycott of threaten any person or corporation, for buying from or selling to any other person or corporation who is not a member of or a party to such pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association, or understanding, any such article or thing aforesaid, it shall be a violation of this act: and any person, firm, or corporation or association of persons committing such violation shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this act.

Sec. 7. Any corporation created or organized by or under the laws of this State which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall thereby forfeit its corporate rights and franchises: and its corporate existence shall, upon the proper proof being made thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, be by the court declared forfeited void and of none effect, and shall thereupon cease and determine: and any corporation created or organized by or under the laws of any State or country, which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall thereby forfeit its right and privilege thereafter to do any business in this State: and upon proper proof being made thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, its right and privilege to do business in this State shall be declared forfeited: and in all proceedings to have such forfeiture declared, proof that any person who has been acting as agent of such foreign corporation in transacting its business in this State has been, while acting as such agent and in the name, behalf or interest of such foreign corporation, violating any provision of the preceding section of this act, shall be received as prima facie proof of the act of the corporation itself: and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to certify the decree thereof to the secretary of state, and if it be an insurance company to the comptroller general of the State, who shall take notice and be governed thereby as to the corporate powers and rights of said corporation.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, on or about the first of July of each year and at such other times as he may deem necessary, to address to the president, secretary or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in this State, a letter of inquiry as to whether the said corporation has all or any part of its business or interest in or with any trust combination or association of persons or stockholders, as named in the preceding provisions of this act, and to require an answer under oath of the president, secretary or treasurer, or any director of said company. A form of affidavit shall be enclosed in said letter of inquiry, as follows:

AFFIDAVIT.

State of South Carolina.
County of———

I. ———, do solemnly swear that I am the (president, secretary, treasurer or director of the corporation known and styled ——— duly incorporated under the laws of ——— on the ——— day of ——— 19— and now transacting or conducting business in the State of South Carolina, and that I am duly authorized to represent said corporation in making this affidavit, and I do solemnly swear that the said ——— known and styled as aforesaid, has not since the ——— day of ——— (naming the day upon which this act takes effect), entered into or become a member of or a party to, and was not on the ——— day of ——— nor any day since that date, and is not now, a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person, or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by the parties aforesaid: and that it has not entered into or become a member of, or a party to, any pool, trust agreement, contract, combination or confederation, to fix or limit the amount of supply or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, or any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by the parties aforesaid: and that it has not issued, and does not own, any trust certificates for any corporation, agent, officer or employe, or for the directors or stockholders of any corporation, has not entered into and is not now in any combination, contract or agreement with any person of persons, corporation or corporations, or with any stockholders or directors thereof, the purpose and effect of which said combination, contract or agreement would be to place the management or control of such combination or combinations or the manufactured product thereof, in the hands of any trustee or trustees, with the intent to limit or fix the price or lessen the production and sale of any article of commerce, use or consumption, or to prevent, restrict, or diminish the manufacture or output of any such article: that it has not entered into any conspiracy, defined in the preceding sections of this act, to form or secure a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade; that it has not been since January 31, A. D. 1900, and is not now a monopoly by reason of any conduct on its part which would constitute it a monopoly under the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 of this act, that it has not issued, and does not own, any trust certificates and has not for any corporation or any agent, officer or employe thereof, or for the directors or stockholders thereof, entered into, and is not now in any combination, contract or agreement with any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or with the stockholders, directors, or any officer, agent or employe of any corporation or corporations, the purpose and effect of which combination, contract or agreement would be a conspiracy to defraud, as defined in section 1 of this act, or to create a monopoly, as defined in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 of this act. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a ——— within and for the county ——— this ——— day of ———, 19—.

[Seal.]

And on refusal to make oath, in answer to said inquiry, or on failure to do so within thirty days from the mailing thereof, such failure shall be prima facie proof that that such incorporated company is transacting business in the State of South Carolina and has violated the provisions of this act every day after the expiration of thirty days from the mailing of said letter of inquiry, the secretary of state shall certify to the prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit wherein said corporation is located, and it shall be the duty of such prosecuting attorney, at his earliest practicable moment, in the name of the State, and at the relation of said prosecuting attorney, to proceed against such corporation, if a domestic corporation, for the recovery of the money forfeit provided for in this act, and also for the forfeit of its charter or certificate of incorporation. If a foreign corporation, to proceed against such corporation for the recovery of the money forfeit provided for in this act, and to forfeit its rights to do businesss in this State: And provided, That whatever money, bonds or other securities may be on deposit in this State shall remain subject to the decision of said court to secure whatever penalties and costs may be adjudged against said corporation or individual: It is provided, however, That all parties making the affidavit provided for in this section shall be exempt from criminal prosecution for any violation of law that may be disclosed by such affidavit: It is further provided, That the secretary of state shall, from time to time, when he may have reason to believe that individuals or partnerships are doing business in this state in violation of this act, address the letter of inquiry herein provided for to such individuals or partnerships, and require of them the same answer under oath prescribed in this section for the officers of corporations, the affidavit to which must be made by the individual addressed, or some member of the partnership addressed, and the form of affidavit herein provided with such changes as may be necessary to make it applicable to individuals and partnerships, shall be enclosed in said letter of inquiry.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the attorney general and the prosecuting attorney of each circuit where the offense is committed, respectively, to enforce the provisions of this act. The prosecution attorney or solicitor shall institute and conduct all suits begun in the circuit courts, and upon appeal the attorney general shall prosecute said suits in the supreme court.

Sec. 10. The provisions of the foregoing sections, and the pains and penalties provided for violations of this act shall be held and construed to be cumulative to all laws now in force in this State: And provided, That the provisions of this act shall not exempt from punishment or forfeiture any person, firm, association of persons or corporations, who may have violated or offended against any law now in existence that may be or may construed to be repealed by this act or in conflict herewith: And provided, further, That nothing in this act shall be deemed or construed to affect any suits or prosecutions now pending or hereafter to be instituted upon any cause of action, forfeiture or penalty accruing or to accrue prior to the date of the taking effect of this act, but all such rights to maintain, institute or prosecute all such causes of action are hereby reserved to the State in the same manner and with the same effect as if this law had not been passed.

Old-Time Apple Butter.

One barrel of sweet cider, boiled down one-half; then add the apples, pared, cored and sliced to the boiling cider, until the right thickness. When half done, add cinnamon and allspice (ground) to the taste and sweeten with best old-fashioned sugar house molasses. Have a wooden paddle bored full of auger holes and long enough to reach the bottom of the kettle. It must have a very long handle, so that four or more persons can stir the apple butter at one time: for it is a long, tedious and tiresome thing to make real apple butter. It will take from early morning until 12 o'clock midnight to get through. It used to be the fashion long ago to invite the young folks to help, and finish up with a supper and a dance. But you have a fine lot of apple butter which will last for years. Add the apples slowly: also have the kettle well propped, so it will not wobble about while stirring. An old-fashioned fireplace is the best, with a crane.—Washington Star.

Stuffed Steak.

This is an excellent and economical dish, but too often comes to the table with the meat dry and tasteless, and the stuffing a soggy mass. The meat should be taken from the upper round, and should be fully 2½ inches thick. Have the butcher cut a pocket in the steak, which may be stuffed with a mixture of one cupful of fine bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of sausage meat, and one tablespoonful each of onions and mushrooms finely chopped. Season well with salt and pepper, fasten with toothpicks and brown all over in a little hot fat in a deep skillet. Pour in sufficient boiling water to stand a half-inch deep in the pan; cover closely, and simmer very slowly for three hours, adding more water as it boils away. Thicken the gravy with a little browned flour, and flavor with a pinch of kitchen bouquet.—N. Y. Post.

Different.

Dorothy—Pauline, what makes you so unsociable?

Pauline—Unsociable? I'm not a bit unsociable; I merely don't like society.—Detroit Free Press.

All in That Class.

Sillicus—Have you noticed that most heroes are married men?

Cynicus—Sir, every married man is a hero.—Philadelphia Record.

MILITARY DAY.

The Citizen Soldiers of the State Move on Charleston.

INVASION A PEACEACLE ONE.

Special Trains Began Their Journeys to the City by the Sea on Friday Morning With the Boys.

Friday the citizen soldiery of South Carolina, thanks to the general assembly in providing transportation, moved in a body upon Charleston, and pitched their tents on the exposition grounds. The big parade, exhibition and review took place Saturday in honor of Washington's birthday.

There was at least three thousand men in camp on the grounds near to the model camp of the United States marines. These latter have been in Charleston since the first of December and will remain until the close of the exposition, it being their special duty to guard the government exhibit.

THE PARADE.

The parade was commanded by Col. Wilie Jones. The following companies from the country participated:

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Troop A—Capt. N. G. Evans, Edgefield.

Troop B—Capt. M. M. Seabrook, Edisto.

Troop C—Capt. R. C. Richardson, Jr., Panola.

Troop D—Capt. A. D. Richbourg, St. Paul.

Troop E—Capt. T. S. Sinkler, Charleston.

Troop F—Capt. D. C. Heyward, Walterboro.

Troop G—Capt. W. A. Sauls, Gillisonville.

Troop H—Capt. R. G. Causey, Eutawville.

Troop I—Capt. J. C. Bailey, O'Katie.

Troop K—Capt. B. O. Bourne, Sampit.

Troop L—Capt. J. M. Oliver, Conway.

Troop M—Capt. W. T. Owens, Monck's Corner.

Detached—Capt. H. T. McDonald, Georgetown.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. J. C. Boyd, Commanding.

Company A—Capt. R. M. Blythe, Greenville.

Company B—Capt. J. G. Richards, Liberty Hill.

Company C—Smyth Rifles, Capt. J. T. West, Pelzer.

Company D—Capt. H. T. Hall, Gaines.

Company E—Capt. Wm. McGowan, Spartanburg.

Company F—Capt. John F. Langston, Clifton.

Company G—Capt. M. J. Wallace, Cornwell.

Company H—Capt. W. A. Hudgins, Honea Path.

Company I—Capt. R. G. Mills, Chester.

Company K—Fort Mill Light Infantry, Capt. T. B. Spratt, Fort Mill.

Company L—Jasper Light Infantry, Capt. W. B. Moore, Yorkville.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut-Col. D. O. Herbert, Commanding.

Company A—Capt. M. L. Smith, Camden.

Company B—Capt. W. R. Wright, Bamberg.

Company C—Tillman Volunteers, Capt. J. H. Claffy, Orangeburg.

Company D—Capt. F. W. Glenn, Columbia.

Company E—Timmonsville Guards, Capt. W. H. Keith, Timmonsville.

Company F—Capt. O. B. Rosenger, Orangeburg.

Company G—Capt. A. T. Darby, Fort Motte.

Company H—Capt. F. S. Doar, Sumter.

Company K—Lieut. G. R. Rembert, Columbia.

Greenwood Guards—Capt. Ira B. Taylor, Greenwood.

Company L—Columbia Light Infantry, Capt. C. T. Lipscomb, Columbia.

THIRD REGIMENT, OUTSIDE OF CHARLESTON.

Company F—Capt. S. M. Ward, Georgetown.

Company G—Capt. S. C. Kemmerlin, Elloree.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Third Division—Lieut. George P. Elliott, Georgetown.

SAVANNAH, GA., TROOPS.

First Battalion Heavy Artillery—Maj. W. W. Williamson.

Third Division Naval Reserves—Lieut. A. C. Carter.

Chatham Artillery—Capt. Geo. P. Walker.

Georgia Hussars—Capt. C. A. L. Cunningham.

South Carolina at the Exposition.

It is quite safe to say, that no State has ever made a better showing at an Exposition, than South Carolina does in Charleston. The Agricultural Palace, one of the great edifices of the Court of Palaces, was built with a State appropriation and its contents are from the Palmetto State, one and all. From fossil bones that may have been the property of some of the Ark's voyageurs, to the delicate needle work, from the little fingers of Winthrop's charges, it is all South Carolina. There are individual county exhibits from Berkeley Chester, Darlington, Dorchester, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Horry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Spartanburg and Sumter. Clemson College, the Winthrop Normal and Industrial School, South Carolina College the Public Schools of South Carolina, the Deaf and Blind Institute and the Hospital for the Insane all make beautiful, complete, interesting and instructive exhibits. The displays of Mullins tobacco, Harbin Hosiery Mill and of C. A. Scanlan fossil remains, attract a great deal of attention. It is exceedingly gratifying to the state pride of any Carolinian to stroll through this great building and to see on every side the evidences of the skill and industry of his fellow citizens. Superintendent Love has done his work well and thoroughly, and all through may be seen the indubitable evidences of woman's skill and taste. In this one house is a day's work for the careful sightseer, and when he finally passes out of the great end doors he will be a wise man, with a mental horizon widened, a patriotism strengthened.

A Sad Fate—An unknown white youth met with a much sadder fate at Denmark Sunday night. He made a fire near one of the numerous side tracks and must have fallen asleep with his head on the rail. A freight train on the Seaboard Air Line ran over him and his body clogged some part of the machinery. It was with difficulty that the shapeless mass was removed. There was nothing found by which to identify the unfortunate victim.

ARTILLERY USED ON RIOTERS.

Five Hundred Persons Reported Killed and Many Wounded.

The strikers Wednesday in Barcelona murdered three workmen who wished to resume work. The proprietor of a bakery, who raised the price of bread was also killed. It is hourly becoming more apparent that anarchists are the prime movers in the incipient revolution. The markets are without provisions and the strikers are preventing the slaughter of animals. Additional reinforcements of troops are arriving. The mob stormed Sabadell, not far from Barcelona and secured forty rifles, but they were subsequently recovered by the troops.

A message to the Exchange Telegraph company from Barcelona via Perpignan France, says a fierce battle has be fought between the troops and the rioters in the suburbs of Barcelona known as Sano. Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted at the most dangerous points and a field battery had been located on the plaza, from which vantage point the guns could sweep the surrounding street.

When the final clash with the troops occurred, continues the dispatch, the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but were finally driven off. It is reported that 500 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The enti e neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire and this completed the destruction. Further fighting is reported at Mataro, 15 miles from Barcelona, where a quantity of arms have been destroyed. Fighting is also reported at Tortoss and Tarragona, respectively 100 and 50 miles southwest of Baracelona.

According to telegrams received at Madrid late Thursday night from Barcelona the street fighting there continues. The heavy rain which fell during the day helped to disperse the rioters, and the authorities are taking severe measures. A proclamation has been issued ordering all private individuals to surrender any weapons they may possess, under pain of severe penalties. The sale of arms has also been prohibited. Forty workmens' associations have been dissolved and the members of their committees arrested. The dwellings of the strike leaders and of anarchists are being registered and put under guard.

The battleship Pelayo has been ordered to Barcelona. The military engineers have assumed control of the street car services and a few cars, half filed with soldiers, are running. Even the funeral coaches have to be protected by the police. No letters have been delivered in Barcelona in three days, and in some distant parts of the town business is completely paralyzed. A pitched battle occurred in the outskirts of the city between the strikers and the military escort attached to several wagons that were bringing in provisions. The contents of the wagons were dragged out, and barricades were built across the road. The rails have been torn up to prevent trains from entering the city.

The strike movement has begun to spread rapidly. At Castellan de la Plana, taking advantage of the night and of the absence of the police, the strikers set fire to two factories with petroleum. The factories were burned. At a workmen's meeting held at Castellan de la Plana a general strike was voted. At Saragosso most of the factories have already closed on the demands of the workmen and the strikers are bringing pressure to bear to compel the factories still remaining open to close down their doors. The captain general of Saragossa has wired for reinforcements.

A strike commenced at Valencia but owing to the refusal of the dock laborers to participate, it did not become general. The police at Valencia, assisted by the troops have up to the present time been able to maintain order there. It is learned that martial law has been proclaimed at Manresa, about 30 miles northwest of Barcelona, and at Saragossa. At the latter place the troops have occupied a strategic position in order to check the disturbances.

Official telegrams received here describe a slight improvement in the situation at Barcelona and officials tonight seem more hopeful. The government declines to publish figures of the casualties in the riots of Tuesday and Wednesday. It is inferred from private information received here that 40 persons were killed, and 200 wounded during the encounters of those days, and that 500 arrests have been made.

Went Democratic.

The Columbia State says "Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the capital of Quay's State, went Democratic in the municipal election of Tuesday, although the normal Republican majority is 600. The Democratic nominee for mayor, who got a majority of 2,300, was Vance C. McCormick, known to fame as a great football and baseball player on the Yale teams a few years ago. Evidently the Republican party is not to have a monopoly of strenuous leaders. Mayor-elect McCormick is only 26 years old and was two years ago elected to the common council, where he made a popular fight for municipal improvements in the shape of parks, sewers and filtration plant, all to cost over a million dollars. On this issue he ran for mayor and won—it was a sort of revolving wedge, so to speak, which made a large opening through the Republican centre."

Fly Wheel Bursts.

Wednesday night at the power house of the Spartanburg Railway, Gas and Electric Power company, a terrible accident happened as a result of which the three persons in the building were dangerously and perhaps fatally injured. The flywheel of the larger engine which runs the trolley cars burst, destroying the engine and generator. Laurens Wilson, night engineer, was fearfully hurt. His right leg was cut off below the knee and his right arm and side mangled. Hope of his recovery is given up. Robert Sample, colored, night fireman, was killed. T. R. Pike, white, who has charge of the gas house just by the power house, in the building, was seriously injured. The roof of the building was torn off and the windows smashed.

A Horrible Fate.

Eliza Goodlett, white, 22 years old, living with her grandparents near Greers, after retiring last Friday night arose and rushed from the house barefooted. Search was commenced, but she was not found until Saturday morning, dead and buried in the snow. She was subject to epileptic attacks and was complaining all day Friday. She was a daughter of James Goodlett, who abandoned his family last fall, leaving them in great want.

THE SALARY BILL

Was Considerably Amended and Passed by the House.

SOME OF THE CHANGES MADE

In the Bill as It Passed the Senate Several Days Ago. Some Salaries Raised and Some Reduced.

The Salary Bill passed several days ago by the Senate was taken up in the House on Monday of last week, and after being amended, was passed to its second reading.

The house made the following changes in the senate's provisions as to the auditor's salaries: Barnwell, from one thousand to $1,300; ($866.66 to be paid by State and $433.33 by the county). Charleston from $2,800 to$3,200 ($2,200 to be paid by the State and $1,000 by the county). Chesterfield, from $675 to $700. Colleton from $1,000 to $900. Dorchester, from $700 to $800. Georgetown from $975 to $1,000: Hampton—amount not changed, but county to pay $300 instead of $400 and State $600 instead of $500. Oconee from $900 to $800. Pickens was changed $675 to $525, but was restored to $675 when the house subsequently decided to pay treasurers and auditors the same amount. Union from $800 to $900. The State pays two-thirds and the county one-third of each auditor's salary.

SHERIFF'S SALARIES.

Under the provisions for sheriffs, Charleston's was changed from $1,800 to $4,000: Cherokee from $800 to $1,150; Colleton from $1,300 to $1,200; Darlington from $1,500 to $1,800; Edgefield $900 to $1,000; Georgetown from $1,500 to $1,800; Newberry from $1,100 to $1,400; Oconee from $500 to $750; Orangeburg from $2,000 to $2,200; Pickens from $700 to $600; Spartanburg from $2,000 to $2,400; York from $1,400 to $1,350. The senate bill provides: "That the sheriffs of the various counties of this State shall receive annual salaries in lieu of all costs and fees chargeable against the county, as follows," etc.: After stating the amount to be paid the salary of the sheriff of each county, the bill provides: "That in addition to the salary hereinabove provided, the sheriffs of the various counties of the state shall receive 20 cents per day for dieting each prisoner while in his custody, and actual traveling expenses for himself and prisoners and lunatics, when called beyond the county.

Mr. C. E. Robinson moved to strike out "actual traveling expenses" and to insert instead "actual and necessary expenses." This was adopted.

The house changed the senate's figures for clerks of court in the following particulars: Chesterfield 350 to 400; Georgetown 500 to 600; Marlboro 650 to 500: Oconee 250 to 300; Spartanburg 500 to 1,500; York 400 to 300.

And the following changes were made as to county supervisors: Abbeville 100 for clerical services; Barnwell 800 to 900; Florence 600 to 750; Oconee 300 to 500; Orangeburg 400 to 350; Richland 900 to 1,200, with the provisions that this does not apply to current term of office.

The house changed the senate bill as to the pay and service of county commissioners as follows: In Anderson to get pay for not more that 40 days (senate had it 25 days); Greenville from 75 and mileage to 150 days and no mileage: Greenwood from 40 to 35 days; Hampton from $3.00 and no mileage to $1.50 a day and mileage; Laurens $100 per annum (omitted from senate bill): Lexington county $250 to $300 each per annum: Marion county 40 to 30 days: Marlboro $3 per day, not to exceed 25 day and mileage at the rate of 5 ceuts a mile (omitted from senate bill); Oconee $250 each to $300 each; Richland $2 per day for 25 days and mileage.

Clerks of county boards—Aiken $200 to $225; Edgefield $75 to $150; Georgetown $150 to $200; Dorchester $75 (not in senate bill); Horry $150 to $100; Laurens $150; York 1,000.

Township commissioners were to get $1.00 per day in the senate bill, but the house changed this to $2 per day. There was some discussion of the matter before the change was made, but it was urged that the township boards when acting as township boards of assessors can put on the tax books enough property not returned to more than pay the increased per diem. Mr. Morgan cited that in Greenville county the township boards had, by working overtime, put $30,000 addition on the tax books. The amended section reads: That the members of the board of township commissioners in counties where such officers exist shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of two dollars per day for not exceeding five days, and the chairman of said board an additional sum of two dollars per day for each day's attendance, and mileage of five cents a mile in the most direct route, each way, from his home to the court house when attending upon meetings of the county board of commissioners, when the said county board is not acting as a board of equalization.

The changes as to county superintendents of education were: Bamberg (where the auditor does the work) from $25 to $5; Barnwell $450 to $500; Charleston $600 to $750: Cherokee $300 to $400: Fairfield $450 to $500; Hampton $400 to $450; Lexington $500 to $600; Marlboro $400 to $600; Newberry $600 to $650; Richlrnd from $1,000 to $1,150. In Lexington, Charleston and Newberry counties special provisions for traveling expenses were inserted, but were afterwards taken out as it was feared the constitutionality of the bill might be made questionable: The traveling expense then was included in the regular salary.

Township assessors and city boards of assessors are to be paid $2.00 per day.

The senate bill provided for county boards of education to be paid for not more than seven days. An additional provision was inserted by Mr. West to extend this to 20 days for counties of over 50,000 inhabitants.

Coroners—Edgefield $100 to $125: Richland $250 to $500; York $250 to $175.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

During the discussion of the bill Mr. Lyles offered and amendment providing for the salaries of all the county treasurers. Mr. Lyles said that the treasurers do a great deal more of work than the auditors and should get more pay. His amendment proposed for the treasurer to get 25 per cent, more than the auditor. The original bill had proposed the auditors and treasurers to get the same. Mr. Lyles declared that his amendment could be further amended so as to suit every county.

Mr. Mauldin supported the amendment for the same reasons advanced by Mr. Lyles.

Mr. Kibler opposed the amendment on the ground that it would destroy the uniformity of the bill. He contended that auditors do more work than the treasurer in some counties.

Mr. M. L. Smith advocated the amendment. He protested against passing an arbitary rule giving these officers the same salary. The treasurer in the greater number of counties gets more than the auditor now and he should, for his bond costs more and he has considerably more work to do as a rule.

By a vote of 51 to 49 the house tabled Mr. Lyles' amendment and declared itself in favor of giving the auditor and treasurer the same.

The section relating to county treasurers provides: "That the county treasurers in each of the counties of the State shall receive the same salary as that paid to the county auditor of such county, the salary of such treasurer to be paid by the State and the county, in the same proportion as that of the county auditor. That in addition to the salary so provided for, each of the county treasurers of the State shall be entitled to charge of delinquent taxpayers 50 cents for each tax execution issued against delinquent, such fee not to be chargable against the county.

Mr. Prince wanted to strike out of the section relating to pay of treasurers the paragraph allowing the treasurer 50 cents for each delinquent tax execution issued by him.

Mr. Croft opposed the amendment. On motion of Mr Beamguard the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Austin wanted to make this delinquent fee $1.00. This was voted down on motion of Mr. McLaughlin.

This fee is to be paid by the delinquent himself, not out of the public funds.

Mr. Prince moved to strike out the paragraph giving the auditor 25 cents for each conveyance of real estate made on his books.

Mr. Prince said that the law requiring conveyances to be recorded is not carried out.

Mr. Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., opposed the amendment. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Williams wanted to make this fee 10 cents instead of 25 cents. This too was voted down.

The sections relating to the salaries of treasurers and auditors were adopted as amended.

Mr. Dorroh then offered an amendment to strike out the section fixing the salaries of sheriffs and to substitute the old act giving the sheriffs certain fees. This was tabled by an overwhelming vote and the house then took up the section county by county.

When the bill after about three hours had been amended and patched up to the queen's taste, Mr. Butler offered an amendment that the act go into effect on the 1st of April.

Mr Mayson wanted to know if this would affect the salaries of those now holding office and if so would this be constitutional. The question was not answered, but the amendment was agreed to and the bill then passed second reading.

MISS STONE RELEASED.

The Bulgarian Bandits Surrender Their Prisoners.

The Paris' Temps publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which announces that Miss Ellen M. Stone has been released by the brigands who have held her captive since Sept. 3 last and has been handed over in good health to the dragoman of the American legation. The companion in capitivity of Miss Stone was Madame K. Tsilka, a Bulgarian woman, wife of Rev. Tsilka, a Macedonian teacher of Samakove who has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the Kidnapping of Miss Stone. Miss Stone while traveling with Madame Tsilka and a party of about 15 friends was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika, Sept. 3. Since that time vigorous efforts have been made by the United States government and by missionaries to obtain the release of the captives. The brigands demanded a ransom of 25,000 pounds sterling (Turkish)but only $72,500 was collected for the ransom and this sum was paid over to the brigands Feb. 6 by M. Garguilo, chief dragomaster of the American legation at Constantinople, and W. W. Pele, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, who met the brigands on the road to the Pedrome monastery." Madame Tsilka was educated at the Northfield seminary. At the time of receiving her American training and education she was Miss Stepenora, a Bulgarian. Having been converted in childhood to the Christian belief she came to America after having refused to marry a man of her parent's choosing. Dr. Dwight L. Moody, becoming interested in her welfare, found a place for her in his noted school. Having finished her training at that institution she became a trained nurse. While engaged in her professional duties, she became acquainted with Mr. Tsilka, a Macedonian, who had also been educated in the United States. At that period he was preparing for work as a medical missionary. Soon after the completion of their training the couple were married and went to Bulgaria, where they at once entered upon missionary work. Miss Stone is one of the missionaries of the American board of foreign missions. She has been attached to the Salonika mission since 1878. She was born at Roxbury, Mass., and her home is in Chelsea. Mass., where her mother resides. Four of Miss Stone's brothers are in business in Boston.

Sometime You Shall Know.

(Eugene Field.)

Last night, my darling, as you slept,
I thought I heard you sigh,
And to your little crib I crept,
And watched a space thereby;
And then I stooped and kissed your brow
For, oh, I love you so—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

Some time when, in a darkened place
Where others come to weep,
Your eyes shall look upon a face
Calm in eternal sleep;
The voiceless lips, the wrinkled brow,
The patient smile shall show—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you may know.

Look backward, then, into the years,
And see me here tonight;
See, O my darling, how my tears
Are falling as I write:
And feel once more upon your brow
The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

YANKEE SLAVE SALES

Many Northern Fortunes Had Their Foundations in the Slave Trade,

AS SHOWN BY BISHOP CANDLER

What the Distinguished Divine Says on the Subject in a Recent Article in the Atlanta Journal.

It is quite safe, says Bishop Chandler in the Atlanta Journal, in so far as this world is concerned, to indulge popular sins; but it is extremely dangerous to practice a vice that has gone out of fashion. The very people who in the days of its popularity were most addicted to it, make the least allowance for it in others when it has ceased to be modish.

This view of the South's connection with slavery came to me the other day when I read in a Charleston, S. C., paper the advertisement of a slave sale in Boston, copied from a New England paper dated about the year 1790, if I remember correctly. Our typical South hater reproaches us not because the South once owned slaves, but because we had them last. That is the head and front of our offending.

Here is an advertisement from the Independent Chronicle, dated March 20, 1780:

"To be Sold Very Cheap, for no other reason than the want of employ, an exceedingly active Negro Boy, aged 15. Also a likely Negro Girl, aged 17."

Where were the parents of that boy and that girl? Had this advertiser separated parents and children already? Or, was he about to do so?

In The Continental Journal of January 4, 1791, appears the following:

"To be sold, a hearty, strong negro wench, about 29 years of age, fit for town or country."

From the same paper, November 25, 1779, is taken this: "To be sold, a likely negro girl, 16 years of age, for no fault save out of employ."

Again in the same paper, March 9, 1780, was inserted this advertisement:

To be sold, for want of employment, an exceedingly likely negro girl, aged sixteen."

It may have been that the advertiser of November 25, 1779, and that of March 9, 1780, were the same person. If so, his stock had been reduced, it seems, to one "exceedingly likely negro girl" of the age of "sweet sixteen," and she was rather slow sale. He was evidently not minded to give her to her parents, if they were free, nor to present her to their master if they were still slaves. The relation of parents and child it thus appears cut no figure in the plans of this thrifty saint. He wanted cold cash for warm human flesh and blood.

If this last case seems heartless, what shall be said of the next? It is of such an extraordinary nature I hesitate to transfer it to the columns of a Southern paper, lest I offend a just sense of propriety. Certainly no such advertisement ever appeared in any Southern paper during all the days of slavery. I copy it with apologies. It is from The Independent Chronicle of December 28, 1780, printed during the Christmas season, the glad keynote of which is "peace on earth and good will to men." It reads: "A negro child, soon expected, of a good breed, may be owned by any person inclining to take it, and money with it."

The mother expectant was not to be parted with by her master; she was of too "good breed," perhaps. But the unborn child was not to be permitted to divide attention with her servile cares, and thus subtract from her profitableness. That there might be as little delay as possible about ridding her of the incumbrance a pre natal advertisement was used to secure an owner. Mother and child were to be parted with all possible haste after its birth; there was no time to lose.

Slave holders in the South often brought negroes that they did not want and sold others that they preferred to retain in order to preserve unbroken families; but it may be safely affirmed that no such brutal transaction as this advertisement proposed was ever heard of or ever dreamt of in the South. It may well be doubted if it ever had a paralled outside of New England anywhere on the planet called earth.

These advertisements show clearly where Mrs. Stowe and other New England writers of her type got their ideas of slavery. They fancied that the slaves of the South were treated as formerly slaves had been dealt with in Boston. Their ghost stories were compounded from reminiscences of their own ancestors.

It is a fact that Massachusetts is the only state in America that ever engaged in the slave trade in its corporate capacity. This trade it carried on with a process that had bondage at both ends of the line; Indian captives were carried out and sold; while African slaves were captured or purchased and brought in. Dr. Moore says; "It will be observed that this first entrance into the slave trade was not a private, individual speculation. It was the enterprise of the authorities of the colony.

Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" and the records of the colony are quoted, passage and page being given to verify this statement.

Georgia prohibited the slave trade from the first days of the colony; while Massachusetts allowed it from 1641 to 1788—the colony itself engaging in the business for a part of that period. Georgia was a slave-holding commonwealth for about 110 years; Massachusetts for 147 years.

When very tardily Massachusetts prohibited the slave trade by the act of 1788, the act was carefully drawn so as not to abolish slavery, while prohibiting the slave trade, and as a matter of fact slavery has never yet been abolished by any act of the legislature of the state of Massachusetts.

But why dig up all this old history? Partly just for the fun of it. Partly as a matter of historical interest. Partly as a means of grace to New Englanders, many of whom run far too easily to pride and who therefore often require the kindly help of friends and neighbors to keep them suitably humble. But chiefly, to raise this question: If sectionalism is to run against our southern ancestors and their children a sort of moral bill of attainder, when (if ever) will it expire? And then I wish to inquire further, how the inhabitants of Massachusetts, the chief of sinners among the American states in the matter of slavery, escaped this bill of attainder, and when?