SWEPT BY A WAVE

Eighty Islands Swept By a Terrible Hurricane

1000 LIVES ARE REPORED AS LOST

Death and Devastation Sweep Over the Islands of the Passic, and Terrible Consequences Ensue.

San Francisco, Special.—News of a "In presenting this bill I did so from no desire to offend Northern sentiment fearful loss of life in a disastrous storm or to reopen old wounds, now happil, which swept over the South Sea Isl- healed. Rather I did so from entirely 1,000 persons. On January 13 last, a rific hurricane, attacked the Society Islands and the Puamoto group with fearful force causing death and devastation never before equaled in a land eral days. From the news received up to the time of the sailing of the steamer, it is estimated that 1,000 of the islanders lost their lives. It is feared that later advices will increase this number. The first news of the disaster reached Papeete, Tahiti, January 26, by the schooner Eimeo. The captain of the schooned placed the fatalities at 500. The steamer Excelsior arrived at Pah speete the following day with 400 destitute survivors. The captain of the Excelsor estimated the total loss of life to be 800. These figures compsised only the deaths on the three islands of Hao, Hikuera and Makokaa, whose ordinary population is 1,800. On Hikuera Island, where 1,000 inhabitants were engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island, 1000 more were washed out to sea. Makokan and Hao are depopulated. Conservative estimates at Tahita place the number of islands visited by the tidal wave and hurricane at 80. All of them are under the control of the French governor at Tahita. The surviving inhabitants are

The French government, on receipt of news of the disaster, took prompt measures to relieve the distressed districts and dispatched two warships with fresh water and provisions. As the supply of fresh water and provisions is feared that many lives will be lost before the relief ships can arrive. As fas as is known eight white people were among the drowned. Included in these were Alexander Brander, N. P. Australia, and the local agent of C Coppenrath, a merchant of Papeete. Added to this number was an unknown voman who committed suicide from

left destitute of food, shelter and cloth-

ing, all having been swept away by the

As the Islands were barely 20 feet above sea level and were not surrounded by coral reefs, it was necessary for all inhabitants to take to the cocoaput trees when the tidal wave began to cover the land. These trees grow to an immense height, many reaching trees were covered by the raging seas which swept with pittless force about and over them. The natives in the tallen trees were sale until the cocoanger roots gave way and then they, too, were swept out into the sea. The 400 surrivors brought by the Excelsior to Papeete gained the ship's side by swimming three and four miles from the tops of the cocoanut trees. The Elemo, though badly damaged by the storm, was also brought off as many persons as could swim to her side, she, like the Excelsior, being unable to run close to the shores because of the violence of the ocean swell, which continued to run abnormally high for a week after the tidal disturbances. Another schooner, the Gaulois, from the Marquesan Islands, 600 miles away, en-countered the hurricane while on the way to the latter place and only the timely action of the captain in having the cargo, consisting of 30 head of cat tle, 35 pigs and 30 tons of cotton, jet tiboned, saved the little craft from destruction. Even with this precaution the life of cne man was lost by wave awceping the decks.

Earthquakes in Middle West. Owensboro, Ky., Special .-- A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 6:45 o'clock Sunday night. Pictures were shaken from walls and tables in the second story of many buildings.

Louisville, Ky .-- A slight earthquake shock was felt here at about 6; 45. The vibrations caused windows to rattle, but no damage was done. Paducoah, Ky.-A slight earthquake shock occurred here about 6:45 o'clock Sunday night. No damage was done and the duration of the vibration was

The Shock Felt in Illineis.

Cairo, fil.—An earthqualchehock was felt in southern Illinois Sunday ovening. The semisic wave seemed to move from north to south. Marion, Ill.—An earthquake shock was felt here, Preceding the shock a roaring noise was heard.

Dishes Rattled In St. Louis. St. Louis.-Two distinct earth quake shocks were felt in St. Louis and vicinity between 6:20 and 6:25 o'clock Sunday night, The shoe's was sufficiently vorceful to rattle lishes of the men who were the blue and the men who were the gray.

Death of Fist. Donaldson. Baltimore, Special. - Major Walter A. Donaldson, superintendent of the National Cemetery in this city, died Saturday from blood poisoning, 30 suit of a slight would of the meter and daldess were also a veteran actor and daldess were also a Prates Booth Is you with Justes Brutes Booth Is to prevene pour since the civil is prevene pour apprintendent of the heef new at Antietan Markets of the prevene veteral comments of the pre THE LEE STATUE.

Legislature. Richmond, Special.—The bill to place a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Stat-uary Hall in the Capitol at Washing-

Interesting Discussion in Virginia

on was the special order of the Virginia Senate. The discussion indicated that there is a division of sentiment among the

Virginia lawmakers as to whether this action shall be taken. Senator Dan P. Halsey, the patron of the bill, made an eloquent speech in favor of the passage of the bill. In the course of his speech Mr. Halsey said:

ands last month, reached here Sunday oposite motives, for, believing that the by the steamer Marinosa direct from feeling of good will between the secrange, the loss of me is estimated at I considered this an opportune time for huge tidal wave, occompanied by a ter- long held out to her by the Federal Virginia to accept the invitation so

Government, and place in the hational Valhalla, by the side of her Washing ton, the figure of him whom she deems to be his peer, and the fittest of all her of great storms. The storm raged sev-showing the good feeling of Virginia toward the nation of which she is a

who are the truest exponents of the sentiments of the North sustain me in my belief that in this era of good feeling the statue of Lee may be thus placed without exciting passions of sectional animosity or tirades of bitter comment. I did not hope, of course, that the idea would meet with the approval of everybody.

INDORSED BY BOTH SECTIONS. "I recognize the fact that there are those in the North who are still irreconcilable as well as those in the South who are still "unreconstructed," to use that word in its Northern sease but I take it also that the irreconcilable of the North are no more representative of the true sentiment of that section than the unreconstructed are representative of the true sentiment of the South, and therefore I believe that the great heart of the North beats in unison with that of the South in honoring the memory of the great expenent of the chivalry and the glory and the true manhood of the South, just as I know that the South delights to honor the memory of his great adversary, who was too chivalrens to ac cept his sword at Appromattox, and whose words, 'Let us have peace,' fell like a benediction upon her sore and wounded spirit in the hour of her great tribulation and distress.

"It is not as a representative of the spirit of secession that Virginia will offer the statute of Lee, nor as insisting that the right of secession now exists. Lee was never a secessionist, but, on the contrary, he called secession 'anarchy,' and said that if he owned the 4,000,000 slaves in the South he would give them all to save the Union manhood that his statute will be chosen by her, believing that 'in per-fection of character, as tested by strugin history,' and that therefore he and no other should be placed by the side of her majestic Washington, that together they may stand through the centuries as chiefs of our grand army

WHY LEE IS PREFERRED. "Neither do we offer Lee because we have not others worthy to stand in that congregation of the nation's great. It is rather from such a wealth of material that we must draw that it const!tutes 'an embarrassment of riches.' Our Jefferson, our Mason, our Henry, our Madison, our Monroe and our Mar shall, all of these any many others are worthy of that great company, but as the statue of Washington is already in place as our representative of the revolutionary time. It seems that the most fitting selection we can now make is to take the other from a later time and that most stirring period of our history, and surely none can be found more worthy of this national commemoration than the stainless chieftain. Robert Edward Lee.

"Of the absolute legal right of Virginia to choose whom she will to represent her in statue in this national pantheon there can be no doubt what

IN THE HALL OF FAME. "In New York the picture of Lee hangs on the walls of the Hall of Rame, and the statue of one ex-Confederate, that of Senator John E. Kenna, West Virginia, already stands in Statuary Hall. The portrait of Jefferson Davis. for a time disappearing, has reappeared in the War Department, among those of the other ex-Secretaries, without creating any hysterical excitement in the army, and so that of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker, who became Adjutant-General and ranking General in the Confederate Army, also hangs in the War Department.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HIGH PRAISE. These are the words of President Roosevelt, uttered on the 9th of last April, the anniversary of the surrender of Lee, at the Charleston Exposi

tion, where he said: "We are now a united people; the wounds left by the great Civil War, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed, and its memories are now priceless heritages of bonor alike to the North and to the South. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty daring, the high devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northern or Bouthern, all these qualities of men and women of the early sixtles now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the mists of anger and hatred that once dimmed them have passed away forever. All of us, North and South, can glory alike in the valor

high praise of Lee as a soldier that none of his own followers can say more. In his life of Thos. H. Benton in the 'American Statesman' series, or

page 34, are found these words:
"The world has never seen bette: soldiers than those who followed Lee: and their leader will undoubtedly rank as, without any exception, the very greatest of all the great captain that the English-speaking people have brought forth—and this, although the last and chief of his antagonists may atmosf claim to stand as the full equal of lastborough and Wellington." OUR STATE LAWMAKERS.

What the House and Senate Are Doing.

No Ext usion Granted.

The senate met at noon Tuesday and nearly every senator answered to his name when the roll was called. A numper of papers were received from the louse and read the first time.

The first matter that came up that provoked any discussion was Mr. Hylrick's joint resolution to extend the ime for the payment of taxes without enalty until March 31, 1903.

Mr. Brice moved to indefinitely postone the measure, in support of his notion he said the treasurers and aulitors are complying with the law and collecting the overdue taxes with the penalty attached and there is neither ecessity or excuse for this extension fust such acts as these teach the peo-

end it always makes taxes higher, for the uncertainty of getting the money at the appointed time causes those who do work for the State or county to charge a higher rate. The poor man has more money in December than after January, but knowing or believing that these annual extensions will granted squanders his money Christmas week instead of applying it

to the payment of taxes.

Mr. Henradon expressed the opinion that the county treasurers had already collected the penalty and it would be almost impossible to return these small amounts scattered among so

many people.

Mr. Blake said the books had been balanced up for January and the matter was now closed and he saw no necessity for an extension, which always puts a premium upon delays.

Mr. Hydrick supported his resolution and said that the demand had come to him from the treasurers and auditors all over the State coupled with the statements that it was impossible to write up the books from month to month and the necessity existed for the relief offered by his joint resolu-tion. Officers should not be man to violate the law, but the various county treasurers had no power to collect except what the auditors had placed upon their books. True the people could not plead "hard times," for last year was an unusually prosperous one, but it is to remedy a defective law that the ex-

tension is now asked. Further debate was participated in by Messrs. Hough, Mower, vonKlonitz

Mr. Sheppard was the last speaker. He said that the reason already given were abundant to convince the senate of the necessity for the extension, and further than all these he believed there were hundreds of people who had not paid taxes simply because they did not have the money nor could they until awangements had been made for the

treasurer at Edgefield that all those who were able had paid their taxes, and only those who really did not have the money just now were the delinin these statements that any harm could come either to the State or the counties and believed that it was the duty of the general assembly to extend any kindness possible 'for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people. He demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Brice's motion to indefinitely postpone the joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of taxes without penalty until March 31, 1903. The vote resulted as

Yeas-Blake, Brice, Douglass, Hernion, Hood, Hough, Stackhouse-8. Nays-Aldrich, Butler, Carpenter, Davis, Dennis, Goodwin, Hardin, Hydrick, Johnson, Manning, Marshall McCall, McIver, McLeod, Mower, Peurifoy, Regsdate, G. W. Rayson, Sharpe Sheppard, Stanland, von Kolnitz, Wal-

ker, Williams—24.
So the motion to postpone was defeated and the resolution passed a third reading and was sent to the house for concurrence. Mr. Brice moved to limit the time to March 1st.

This was also defeated. The house of representatives put in four hours of work Tuesday morning and disposed of many matters. There were several new bills proposed. M. G. Donnald wants to reduce the privilege tax on fertilizers; Mr. Sinkler had bills to prevent such election frauds as were reported from Charleston last summer; and Mr. John P. Thomas brought in a bill relating to

the fostering of high schools The house killed Mr. Aull's bill to authorize counties to bond themselves for the purpose of building good roads. The objection to the bill came from countles which have voted a direct tax rather than to burden themselves with bonds. Mr. Aull declared in his speech that no county could be forced into bonding itself. His speech on the bill was his first effort on the floor, and was a very sensible argument for good

The house gave third reading to the

THIRD READING.

six bills which nazzed second reading Monday night These were: Mr. Rainsford's bill to provide against usury; Mr. Morgan's bill to prohibit the driving of cattle into the State from other States; Mr. W. J. Johnson's bill to fix charter fees; Mr. Hill's bill in reference to county government in Colleton, permitting the two commissioners to act in certain cases in making contracts; Mr. Haskell, to fix the third Tuesday in January as the date for the inauguration; Mr. Logan's bill relating to the publication of summons.

Second Reading Pills. On Saturday, the House gave second reading to Mr. Sh.kler's bill to provide an amendment to the law relating to the sale of medicines already prepared. The bill requires that they be prepared according the United States pharmacopia, which is said to be the standard book. This bill was prepared by the State Pharmaceutical association, as was the following:
Mr. Sinkler's bill to provide that in
small villages and in the country practicing physicians shall have the right to compound drugs only on the condition that they are given special licenses by the association or are graduates of pharmacoutical colleges.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

When the child labor bill came up for third reading. Mr. Dorroh de-manded a viva voca vote, but after, wards withdrew this motion and there

was no fight made and no test vote taken. Mr. Herbert, thinking that there might be a fight on it, made a few remarks on the bill. When the bill had passed third reading and had been ordered enrolled for ratification as an act. Mr. Herbert had the house table the four remaining child tabor bills, introduced by Messrs. Auli. Webb. D. O. Herbert, and the substitute bill introduced by the majority of the committee on commerce and manufac-tures. And thus ended the three years' fight to get child labor legisla-

tion enacted. EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. Cooper's bill to charter the Presbyterian College of South Caro-There were important changes made in the manner of electing trustees so that every Presbyterian in the synod of South Carolina may be suitably represented on the board. Mr. Morgan's bill to empower the

trustees of Greenville city schools to saue bonds not to exceed \$20,000 for ing graded schools, provided this is will of; the voters in an election called for on petition of the majority

of the freeholders of the school dis-Mr. Dowling's bill to allow Bamberg school district No. 14, town of Bamberg, to issue \$10,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a graded school. Dr. Black had the bill so amended that the equipment and furnishings must also be paid for out of the amount realized from the sales of the bonds.

Mr. Hinton's bill to authorize election in Fasley on the question of issuing bonds for school purposes. A majority of freeholders must first petition for the election. The issue of bonds cannot exceed \$15,000. Later Senator Carpenter's bill was substituted for this, to save trouble of putting the house bill through the Sen-

Mr. Aull to amend an act of 1902 s that trustees of Prosperity graded schools may buy a lot out of proceeds of sale of bonds issued for erection of a school building.

Mr. Dorroh's bill to require the board of trustees and faculty of Clemson College to provide and furnish short courses of one month each in the textile department. This was amended by Col. D. O. Her-

bert so that the tuition will be free.

Mr. Towill's bill to allow Malcom P. Harris of Lexington, who is under the legal age limit, to practice law on his graduation from law college. Mr. Ready's bill to authorize the is

sue of \$5,000 bonds for graded school in town of Saluda if so ordered in an election by the people of the school district when properly petitioned. SOME GENERAL MATTERS.

Senator Stanland's bill to prevent the sale of toy pistols passed second reading without any discussion so just was it deemed in its tendency.

Mr. Thomas' bill to require the present year.

He had ascertained from the county State librarian to furnish a bound copy of the code of laws to each memed with one.

Also the bill to require these volumes for judges and solicitors. Mr. DeBruhl's bill to require the State treasurer to publish dally papers, one in Columbia, a monthly statement of the financial condition of his office and the names of the banks in which money is de-

Mr. Lyles' bill to authorize towns and cities to own and operate rock quarries, to work convicts thereon and to extend the police jurisdiction of the municipalities to such real estate as is used in this manner.

Mr. Bomar's bill to allow county superintendents of education to establish repositories for school books in some other convenient place when their own offices are too small for that

purpose. Mr. Mauldin's bill to devolve the duties of supervisor of registration for towns and cities upon the clerks except in cities of 50,000 inhabitants. Mr. Mauldin explained that this would cut down a great many useless salaries and would put the registration in the

hands of bonded officials.

Mr. Cooper's bill to change from 5 to 10 days the time in which distress warrants may be issued-such warrants as are designated in section 2432

o fthe Civil Code. The day in the senate was devoid of any special events. The realization has dawned upon the members that time has come for earnest work and the size of the calendar is an admonition that much must be done within the next

The Gaines' seed cotton and unpacked lint cotton bill as amended by the senate Friday night, passed a third reading without any opposition; also Mr. J. W. Ragsdale's railroad relief department. They are now in the

THE BONE OF CONTENTION. The bill to provide scholarships for postgraduate study in the South Carolina college was called for a third reading, and the motion of Mr. Hood to strike out the enacting clause caused a long dabate lasting more than two hours. The purport of the measure was for the State to appropriate \$1,000 annually to be divided between ten young men, graduates of colleges in the

The bill was drawn from a memorial and came to the senate with the full endorsement of the committee on ed-

Mr. Raysor advocated the bill and said that the recommendation came not from the South Carolina college but originated from the president of a denominational college and was not urged by the friends of the South Carolina college; all the higher educational institutions in the State had given the proposition their endorsement and it is in no sense antagonistic to any of the denominational colleges. Our young men have no such advantages offered them in this State and are compelled to

beyond. Mr. Hardin thought it a mistake to pass the bill for the \$1,000 would be taken from the annual appropriation

Mr. Mayfield favored the bill and thought that it was about time to legislate for the industri and thrifty who pay the large proportion of the taxes. If any one of their sons should get one of the scholarships the State would be but giving back to him, a part of the taxes, which he had paid. The amount is small and inteded as a stimulous to every one of the 1,500 boys in our col-

Mr. Marshall said that he desired it istinctly understood that the bill unistinctly understood that the desired it. distinctly understood that the bill up the South Carolina college, but on the contrary it was proposed by the denominational colleges. He had been informed that the idea originated with Prof. Snider of Woodford college. While the South Carotina college was not asking for this bill, they were perfeetly willing to do the extra which the bill will impose upon them. Notwithstanding that not one cent of the appropriation of the bill will go into the treasury of that college, he said he would favor the bill and proposed that it be amended so that the denomination coilege should be allowed to receive the benefits of the

bill.
Mr. Blake abjected to the measure because it did not include the girl graduates, as they constituted by fur the majority of the teachers in the common schools of the State. Mr. Brown favored the measure and

a new era in higher education in this State and felt confident that much good would be accomplished.

Mr. Sheppard offered an amendment that inasmuch as there are ten male colleges in the State and that the number of beneficiaries being limited to 10; that the faculty of each of the col-leges of South Carolina college, Clem-son, Citadel, Furman, Wofford, Erskine, Newberry, Charleston, Mountain Military institute and Clinton select annually one of their graduates to be the beneficiary of this fund As far as the girls are concerned he is unalterably opposed to girls attending any college except those especially established for them.

Mr. Herndon opposed it on the

ground that the common schools are the ones most needing the aid of the State and until all the schools could he could not vote for any appropriation for post-graduate study.

Mr. J. W. Ragsdale argued that the common schools could be wonderfully improved by increasing the capacity

Mr. Hough said that the educational institutions are now too heavy and objected to the bill because he regarded it but an opening wedge for an annual increasing appropriation and ar mon schools.

Messrs, Johnson Hood and Goodwin argued from the same standpoint, claiming the State could not offord it. Mr. Mower advocated the measure and believed that it would be the means of promoting federation between the colleges. He said that impression had gone out that the State was in a bad financial condition, but it is not true. The books of the State treasure: show that on the first day of February the cash balance and incollected taxes amount to \$438,358.44. Last year the general assembly made liberal appropriations, especially to pensions, and instead of going into bankruptcy as some believe, the State is on a splendid

Further debate was ended by a mo-tion to indefinitely postpone. The yeas and nays were demanded and resulted

Yeas-Messrs. Blake, Bric, Carpenter, Davis, Dennis, Douglass, Forrest Gaines, Goodwin, Hardin, Herndon

Hood, Hough, Johnson, McCall, Mc-Dermott, McLeod, Peurifoy, Williams Nays-Messrs. Brown, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, McIver, Mower, J. W. Ragsdale, Raysor, Sheppard, Stanland

von Kolnitz-11 So the bill was killed.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Special.—The Presi dent has sent the following nominations to the Senate: United States attorneys-Milton C. Elstner, for the western district of Louisiana; secretary of legation at Berne, Switzerland, Roger Sherman Gates Boutell, of Illi nois; postmasters-Louisiana. Amy C. Reilly, Clinton. Hhe confirmations by the Senate Monday were: Roger Sherman Gates Boutell, secretary of legation at Berne, Switzerland. Post-

Gadsden; J. T. Pitt, Florence.

masters: Alabama-W. S. Standaiger,

Policeman Shoots Another. Roanoke, Va., Special-Officer Houston Childress, of the Bristol, Va., police force, was shot and killed on the streets of that city shortly after midnight, by Policeman Gratt Walk. States, 1,989,000, against 1,647,000 las T'ere had been bad blood between the two officers for some time. They met on the street and after some words, it is alleged, Walk fired two shots from under his overcoat, one of which yassed through Childress' body. Walk escaped.

Washington, Special.-Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson's resig= nation has been accepted by Secretary Moody, who has written Mr. Hobson as follows: "The Department acknowl- Bucholz and Dr. Buttrick of the genedges receipt of your recent resignation tendered January 29, 1993; also your telegram of February 5, 1903, declining to reconsider the same. Your

resignation from the United States

navy is accepted to take effect from

Hosson's Resignation Accepted.

Tiden Banquet.

this date, February 6, 1903."

New York, Special.-A banquet in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden was held at the Tilden Clug Monday night, About 150 persons were present. Robert E. Dowling, president of the club, was toastmaster. Among those at the guest table were Joseph W. Folk, district attorney of St. Louis; W. U. Hensel. former Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Charles S. Hamilin, of Boston. Assistant Secretary of the Treasur under President Cleveland; and torney General John Cunneen, of New York, The three speakers were Messrs. Hamlin, Folk and Shepard.

French Railway Freight Rate The average rate of freight France is Learly a cent and a baif a

North Carolina /lember Passes Away -Monored By Senate.

Asheville, N. C., Special.-Congressman J. M. Moody died at his home in Waynesville Thursday at 1:45 o'clock, The news of Major Moody's death came as a shock. He had been ill for several weeks in Washington before he returned to Waynesville last Saturday morning. Part of his time he was in a Washington hospital, and when it was seen how really serious his condition was it was suggested by his physician that he go home and take a rest from his congressional work. It was thought also that the damp weather at the capital was injurious in, him and that when he returned to Monday. The opening statement was the high, dry and healthy atmosphere | made by Mr. F. Daich. The workers. to which he was accusetomed he would

Major Moody was here last Friday night. He was in very bad health. Dr. J. Howell was his attending physician. A message from Waynesville to the Citizen said that Major Moody had been in bad health for three years, although it was not known to the public. He has been critically ill for four days. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. About three o'clock Thursday morning he lost consciousness and did not regain it up to the time of his death.

Major Moody was 44 years old. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will take place Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. E. Abernethy, of the Methodist church of Waynesville, of which Major Moody was a member, will conduct the services. The Knights of Pythias and Royal Areanum, of which the congressman was a member, will attend.

Washington, Special. - Representative Kluttz received a telegram from Waynesville, announcing the death of Representative James M. Moody at his home in Waynesville, shortly after it o'clock Thursday. Mr. Kluttz immediately announcetd the death of his col-league in the House, and the usual resolutions of regret were adopted. Speaker Henderson named the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Kluttz, Claude Kitcin, Black burn, Pou and Small of North Carolina Brownloe and Gibson of Tennessee Tate of Georgia, Finley and Johnson of South Carolina, Lamb of Virginia, Haugen of Iowa, Honry of Connecticut, Randall of Texas and Cooner of Mis-

The Senate adjourned Friday afteron at 3:20, two hours in advance of the usual time, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative James H. Moody. Senator Simmons called up the House resolution passed Thursday in honor of the memory of the deceased and referred in appropriate words to the demise of Mr. Moody. The Senate unanimously adopted the House resolutions and as a further evidence of respect adjourned on motion of Senator Simmons. In the House this morning the blind chaplain, Rev. M. Couden, referred in touching language to the deceased Representative. desk which he occupied was heaped with a beautiful floral offering. From the capital building the flags floated at half mast.

The Cotton Supply.

New Orleans, Special .- Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 4,022,263 bales, against 4,097,955 last week and 4,451,718 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,093,263, against 3,204,955 last week, and v,541,718 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 929,000, against 893,000 last week and 910,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cot ton there is now affoat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,989,000 bales, against 2,323,000 last year; in Egypt, 190,000, against 244,000 last year; in India, 427,000, against 395,000 last year, and in the United

Convention Adjourns.

Gainesville, Fla., Special.-The morning session of the convention of county superintendents of public instruction and general educational board was consumed in the discussion of school buildings and equipment. The afternoon session was devoted to negro education and how it should be conducted. After 4 o'clock the visitors were tendered a drive through Gaines ville and the near-by country. Prof. eral educational board, addressed the convnetion at night on general education, after which the convention adjourned.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Special.-The Presi dent has sent the following nomina-tions to the Senate: .. K. McDonnough, Associate Justice of the Su preme Court of the Philippine Islands; Willis Van Deventer, of Wyoming United States Circuit judge for the eighth judicial circu.t. Clinton Irwin, of Illinois Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Police Chief Shot.

Bamberg, S. C., Special-Chief of Police J. B. King was shot and killed by Joe Davis, at the latter's home, King. It is said, went to Davis' house at the instance of Davis' wife. The latter had quarreled with her husband and desired him to be placed under a peace bond. As King entered Davis ordered him to atop. King advanced and tapped on the door when Davis shot him from

Grave Robbers Before the Court of

INVESTIGATION IS UNDER WAY

Alexander Claims That He is of Good Moral Character While the Negroes Who Testified Are Not.

Indianapolis, Special.-The defense in the trail of Dr. J. C. Alexander, charged with being implicated in the grave robbing cases, outlined its evidence as soon as the court opened cording to Mr. Spaan, proposed to show that Dr. Alexander was of good moral character, while the negroes who testified against him were disreputable and unworthy of belief. The defense is that when Cantrell and Martin went to Dr. Alexander's office, they went there for the purpose of securing employment to clean up the college, as, they had done that kind of work at Chicago and other places. Dr. Alexander told them that such employment was out of his department, but to call again and he would give them an answer. In the meantime he consulted with several members of the faculty and was told that he might employ Cantrell, and Dr. Alexander agreed to pay him \$30 for the work. On the second day Cantrell told him that he was furnishing dissecting subjects for colleges and would like to furnish some for Dr. Alexander. Dr.

Alexander replied that if he could get the hodies legitimately he would pay The defense said that it would show that while Cantrell was before the grand jury he went to a telephone and called up Dr. Anderson, whose office was across the hall from Dr. Alex-ander's office in the Claypool building. Cantrell the defense asserted, made himself known and asked Dr. Ander-son to inform Dr. Alexander that he need not fear, that he (Cantrell) was being paid for what he was doing and that no harm should come to Dr. Alexander. The defense said it would show that Cantrell had received \$55 and that this money came to him at different times in a white envelope with no

signature and the address written in a disguised hand. The theory of the defense as set forth to the fury was that some one had sent this money to Captrell to pay him for the testimony he was giving before the grand jury. Mr. Spaan said that the defense would introduce expert testimony to show that a man afflicted as Cantrell was, as shown by his discharge from the army, was a m

right and wrong.

monster and has no conception

Bowen Not Satisfied. shington, Speial.—Although Mr. Bowen and the other negotiators are closely guarding the provisions of the several protocols, it is understood that the demands which are known to exist in the German and Italian agra as they are at present drafted which Mr. Bowen cannot agree to concern an increased payment by Venezuela prior to the handing down of The Hague's decision regarding the allies contention for preferential considers It is reported that Germany asks that she receive in addition to the \$27.50 cash that Mr. Bowen has agreed to pay, a certain percentage of the cost toms receipts until the remainder the money demanded in the ortgi ultimatum addressed by Germany President Castro, last autumn, is pe Italy, it is believed is insisting on a similar demand, though the amount asked for in her ultimatum was over

\$500,000. It is the principle, however, to which Mr. Bowen so streamously objects, and which he has informed the German and Italian envoys he cannot subscribe to. Until their pretocols are relieved of these objectionable demands. Mr. Bowen says that they must remain unsigned. He contends must remain unsigned. He com that Germany and Italy are insisting on preferential treatment, a question which they agree in their protocols shall go to The Hague.

It is the firm opinion of both the Italian ambassador and the German minister that the insertion in their protocols of these demands is the re-sult of a serious mistinderstanding on the part of their Foreign Offices of certain phases of the negotiations which were supposed to be settled. They are using every effort to have this misunderstanding cleared up and have in-formed Mr. Bowen that they hops to submit their conventions to him in a

few days.

Protest Against Smoot. Washington, Special. Senator Bur rows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has rec a protest against the scating of Hon. Reed Smoot as a Senator from Ulab. on the ground that he is an apostle of the Mormon Church, and that as such he should not represent the people of Utah in the Senate. The document is very voluminous and quotes therally from the sermons, speeches and other Mormon utterances, showing the power of the primitions of the beautiest mon Church over all matters

Appeal to the Powers.

and temporal.

decision to months at Adrianople and M