

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

General Cotton Market. February 7.20@7.23, March 7.23@7.25, April 7.24@7.26, May 7.25@7.27, June 7.26@7.29, July 7.31, August 7.33@7.35, September 7.36@7.38, October 7.38@7.41, November 7.41@7.43, December 7.43@7.45

Charlotte Cotton Market. Good middling 7.80, Strict middling 7.34, Middling 7.12, Tinges and stains 6 & 7 1.4 Steady.

POLK ODOM ACQUITTED OF HEMBREE'S MURDER.

Trial Lasted Nearly Whole Day and Verdict Was Reached in About Two Hours.

Sparksburg, Special.—The trial of Polk Odom for the murder of H. H. Hembree resulted in the acquittal of the defendant, and occupied almost the entire day of court. The jury in the case was empaneled Friday afternoon, and at the convening of court this morning the case was promptly begun.

The state submitted four witnesses and the defense five. An important point brought out in the state's testimony was the fact that the load of shot that inflicted the death wound of H. H. Hembree came from a cut shell.

A portion of the shell was taken out of the wound in the thigh of the dead man, along with the bullets.

The defendant, a young man of about 30 years, was a calm, expressionless, but interested spectator of all the proceedings today. He is of medium build, with a square jaw, dark hair and eyes, and dressed as the ordinary countryman of the northwestern section of the country. By his side during the day sat his father, a man of solid, substantial appearance, with long, wavy black whiskers and coal-black hair and eyes. Directly behind the prisoner sat his aged mother, neatly but unpretentiously dressed, and beside her, with an infant crooning and crowing on her knees, was the young wife of Thomas Hembree, for whom the deceased and his sons were hunting when the tragedy occurred.

To Return Confederate Flags.

Great interest has been manifested among Southlanders in the Senate's action in adopting a resolution for the return of all the Confederate flags to the States to which they belong.

Here are the South Carolina flags to be returned:

- Flag, number of regiment unknown, by Thirty-Ninth New York, at Antietam.
Flag, number of regiment unknown, by Eighty-Second Pennsylvania, at Malvern Hill.
Eleventh South Carolina, inscribed "Port Royal, Cedar Creek, Swift Creek, Petersburg, June 24, Weldon railroad."
Hundredth South Carolina, by One Hundredth and Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania, at Five Forks.
Twenty-Seventh South Carolina, by Eighteenth Massachusetts.
Eighth South Carolina, captured by General Sheridan's forces.
South Carolina State flag, history unknown.
Flag of Sumter's Flying Artillery, by Custer cavalry at Appomattox.
Sumter Heavy Artillery, by First New York Lincoln Volunteer cavalry, at Ball's Bluff.

Arrested at Cheraw.

Cheraw, Special.—A man believed to be Gus DeFord, the escaped federal prisoner, was arrested in Cheraw Friday night at the instance of postoffice department officials. He is the same man who was in Florence Wednesday and asked for work at the postoffice. He walked into Cheraw Wednesday about 1 o'clock. He applied for work at the office of the Carolina Citizen. He had a union card with him and said he was from Waycross, Ga. He was given work at the Citizen office. He gives his name as Van Evans and is about 30 years old; height 130; height 5 feet 6 inches; dark brown hair; dark brown eyes; florid complexion; large nose and prominent cheek bones; clean shaven, with two days' beard; two upper front teeth are missing and upper front teeth are filled with gold; wearing a dark dress coat; dark suit, black overcoat, black derby hat; size 6 shoes.

South Carolina Items.

Gov. Heyward is in receipt of a letter from ex-Senator A. H. Dean of Greenville, in which is made an urgent appeal for executive clemency in the case of Alexander Bowers, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' servitude. Bowers is said to have labored under great provocation, having killed a man who had insulted his wife. Mr. Dean writes earnestly in regard to the matter, saying that Bowers has already served two years of his term and has made a trustworthy man on the county changing, and that the judge, solicitor and some of the jurors had recommended a commutation of sentence.

Camden, Special.—The South Carolina Lumbermen's Association met here last week at the Hotel Kirkwood. There were 23 members present and quite a lot of business was transacted. The meeting adjourned early in the afternoon in order to enable certain members from the southern part of the state to get away on the afternoon train. A great many members remained here to attend the polo game in the afternoon.

NEW SOUTH CAROLINA LAWS

The Public Laws Enacted By the Recent Session of the Legislature.

The following is a classified list of the public bills that were enacted into laws, and they have been classified so that those interested may the better see what was done:

FINANCIAL AND TAXATION.

An Act to require the Secretary of State to make reports to the Comptroller General of certain fees and funds, and to fix the time of the payment thereof to the State Treasurer.
An Act to provide for a reappraisal and assessment for taxation of certain abandoned rice lands.

An Act to amend Section 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of an Act entitled "An Act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State, and reports to the Comptroller General," approved 1st day of March, 1904, so as to correct errors. To provide that local corporations shall pay the license fee through the Comptroller General's office and railroads and other similar corporations shall pay directly to the Treasurer.

An Act to amend Section 1,115 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, Volume 1, 1902, fixing liabilities of stockholders in banks and banking institutions. This is to make the statute law comply with the constitutional liability as to banks.

A joint resolution to provide for the appointment of two members of the Senate and three members of the House to examine certain officers.

A bill to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1905.

An Act to amend Section 714 of the Code of Laws, 1902, Volume 1, relating to the State Treasurer, so as to require duplicate instead of triplicate receipts.

An Act to make appropriation for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationery certificates of the members of the General Assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees, thereof, and other purposes herein named.

An Act in reference to the duties of chairmen of local boards of assessors and their compensation.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide for charter fees for domestic building and loan associations. This exempts increases of capital stock from charter fees.

An Act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing 1905, this fixes the rate levy at 5 1/2 mills, an increase of 1/2 mill.

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the terrapin, oyster and other shell fish interest, belonging to the State, and to report to the General Assembly suitable measures to adopt in order to develop said industry.

An Act to preserve the game fish, shell fish and terrapin in and on the public lands and waters of the State, and provide a revenue therefrom for the benefit of the citizens of the State.

MILITARY.
An Act to reorganize the military forces of this State; to adopt and make of force a military code, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal all laws referring to the military forces not herein re-enacted.

An Act to authorize the Governor to enter into a contract with the representatives of soldiers to collect whatever pay is due soldiers for services rendered in the Spanish-American war.

An Act to empower the Adjutant and Inspector General or the clerk of the historical commission to add names to the Confederate rolls, upon proper proof.

An Act to provide for the establishment and building of a State armory appropriate.

RAILROADS.
A joint resolution authorizing the Georgetown and Western Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Sampit River, in Georgetown county.

An Act to require railroad companies to construct and maintain and operate industrial tracks.

An Act to punish the willful and malicious destruction, etc., of brasses, etc., on any journal, box or boxes of any locomotive, etc.

An Act to regulate the transportation of passengers on electric railways. This provides for the separation of the races on suburban trolley cars.

An Act to fix and declare the liability of any corporation, firm or individual operating a relief department.

An Act to amend Sections 204 and 205 of the Criminal Code of Laws of South Carolina, prohibiting issuing and using of free passes. The commissioners of agriculture is permitted to accept a pass under this Act.

An Act to make it a misdemeanor to place any explosive substance whatever upon the rail of any railroad in this State by any unauthorized persons.

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.
An Act to enable municipal corporations or other corporations in this State engaged or about to engage in the business of supplying water for fire, sanitary or domestic purposes, to condemn land, water rights and water privileges, and other property for the purpose of establishing, maintaining or extending water-works system, or for the purpose of securing a greater or better supply of water, or for the purpose of protecting the water sheds from contamination or any conditions which may be a menace to the health of the community.

An Act to require the Secretary of State to collect at least \$5 for all charters.

gifts and gratuities.

JUDICIAL.
An Act to amend Section 2,941, of Vol. 1, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, by striking out said section and enacting in lieu thereof another, to be known as Section 2,941.

An Act to divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and provide for the selection and assignment of two additional judges.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of Municipal Courts in cities having a population of not less than 4,000 inhabitants and not more than 20,000 inhabitants."

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act relating to the fixing and regulating the appointment and pay of State constables by striking out Section 651 in Volume 1, Code of Laws, 1902, page 171, in preparing the jury list and boxes.

An Act to assign the present circuit solicitors to the proper courts in order to conform to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and arrange the same, and to provide for the election of solicitors for the 1st and 9th circuits."

An Act to amend Section 2,727 Civil Code, 1902, relating to salary of Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

An Act to amend Section 1,847, Civil Code of South Carolina, relating to insurance of certificates of stock.

An Act to amend Section 2,735, Volume 1, Code of Laws, 1902, relating to the survival or right of action.

GAME LAWS.

An Act to provide for game wardens. One game warden to be appointed in each county without pay.

An Act to provide for the protection of birds and their nests and eggs, and to provide for the punishment of violation thereof.

An Act to further regulate the hunting of deer in the State.

MUNICIPAL.

An Act to amend Section 224, Volume 1, Code of Laws 1902, relating to the forwarding of election returns.

An Act to amend Section 1,396, Code of Laws of South Carolina, Volume 1, 1902, relating to laying out streets and incorporated towns.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide corporations of towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants, etc.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

An Act to encourage the building of school houses. This Act gives a portion of the county school fund here the home people raise money for school buildings.

An Act to amend Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the various statutes and the laws as to school districts embracing the towns of Marion, Mullins, Latta and Dillon, in Marion county," approved the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1903, by making its provisions apply to Fork School District, No. 26.

An Act to provide enrollment in public night schools.

An Act to amend the laws as to Act to encourage the establishment of libraries in the public schools of the rural districts," approved the 18th day of February, 1904.

ELECTIONS.
An Act to amend Section 255, 256 and 257 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, relating to primary elections.

An Act to amend Section 255, 256, 272, 273 and 274, of Criminal Code of South Carolina, so as to apply to the provisions of the primary elections.

An Act making certain offences in primary elections misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties therefor.

An Act to require clerks of Courts to keep a record of the names of all persons elected to any office within their jurisdiction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend Section 1,731, Volume 1, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, so as to reduce tobacco warehouse charges," approved first day of March, 1894," approved first day of March, by said Act.

An Act to amend Section 1,079, Volume 1, Code of Laws, 1902, as to compensation of State board of pensioners.

An Act to further provide for creation and continuance, and to define the duties and powers of the historical commission of the State, now existing under the terms of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a historical commission of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of collecting and preserving all matters relating to the history of the State," approved December 27, A. D. 1904. It allows the commission to select its own clerk, salary not to exceed \$1,000.

An Act to regulate the running of automobiles and motor vehicles.

A joint resolution relating to the purchasing of a portrait of Chief Justice John Belton O'Neal.

An Act to regulate the trade in seed cotton and ginned cotton.

JUDGE SWAYNE NOT GUILTY

Senate Failed to Convict on Charges of Impeachment

THE VOTE LARGELY A PARTY ONE

Highest Vote Recorded For Impeachment Was 35 and the Lowest Against It 47, 55 Being Required to Convict—The Larger Votes Were Largely Along Party Lines—Only 13 Votes For Conviction on the Articles Relating to Use of Private Cars.

Washington, Special.—The Senate Monday concluded the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne by acquitting him on all the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment presented by the House. The voting on the Swayne case began at 10:10, 20 minutes after the Senate convened, and continued until 11:45. There was no discussion, and all the time was consumed in taking the 12 votes necessary to dispose of each of the articles. The highest vote for impeachment was 35, and the lowest against it, 47. On the two articles charging the use of private railroad cars, only 13 votes were cast for conviction. The larger votes were largely along party lines.

Judge Swayne was not in the Senate during the roll-calls, but in the President's room, just back of the chamber. The result of each ballot was sent to him by his attorney. Five of the House managers attended during the proceedings. When the first article was read, charging Judge Swayne with making a false certificate of expenses while holding court at Waco, Texas, the presiding officer said: "Senators, how say you, is the respondent, Charles Swayne, guilty or not guilty as charged in this article?" The calling of the roll by the secretary was then begun. The first Senator to rise in response to the call was Mr. Alder, who voted "not guilty" in clear and distinct tones. Mr. Bacon was the first Democratic Senator on the roll, and likewise the first to answer in the affirmative, finding Judge Swayne guilty. The vote throughout was largely partisan, and stood 33 to 49. The Senators who voted guilty were: Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Foster, Louisiana; Gorman, Klutznick, Lattimer, McCready, McCumby, McHenry, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Pettus, Simmons, Stone, Talliferro and Teller—33. Under the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to convict, the affirmative vote would have been necessary to convict. As this vote was almost reversed, Judge Swayne was pronounced to be not guilty. The chair announced this to be the result.

The reading and voting upon the other articles followed in rapid succession. The second charge was that of an excessive charge for expenses while holding court at Tyler, Texas. The proceeding in this case was an exact counterpart of that on the first article, and the result was 32 for conviction and 50 against it. On the third charge also related to excessive expense charges at Tyler, Texas, and the vote was identical with the vote on the second article—32 to 50. The fourth and fifth articles related to the use of private cars. There were only 13 votes cast on the vote to convict. On the seventh article, relating to residence, the vote was 19 for conviction to 63 against. The affirmative vote was as follows: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Cockrell, Daniel, Dubois, Gibson, Lattimer, McCready, McHenry, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Pettus, Adams, Talliferro—19. The vote on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh articles, covering the contempt cases of Davis and Beiden, was 31 to 51. The twelfth article was the last. It dealt with the conduct of Judge Swayne in punishing W. C. O'Neal for contempt in assaulting a trustee in bankruptcy appointed by him. On the final vote, the result was 35 for guilty to 47 for not guilty, the largest vote given for conviction.

The result on this vote being announced, and with it the entire verdict ascertained, the chair directed the secretary to enter an order of acquittal on all the articles. This being done on the long and tedious proceeding came to an end.

14 Die in Church.
New York, Special.—Eleven persons were killed and upwards of fifty injured, some probably fatally, by the collapse of the flooring of the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, Monday night. Of those killed, eight were women, two men and one child. The building was an ancient ramshackle frame structure, erected 60 years ago in the heart of the colored section of Brooklyn, in Fleet street, near Myrtle avenue.

Too Large For Railroads.
Savannah, Ga., Special.—The equestrian statue of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry leader, has not arrived at Memphis as erroneously stated, but is in the railway yards, having arrived last week by steamer from New York, where it was cast. The statue was not sent by rail from New York. It is more than thirteen feet high in its crate and the railroads would not receive it, being unable to transport it through tunnels. It is said that the road that received it here may find it impossible to get it under bridges.

FATAL MINING ACCIDENT

Over a Score of Repairers Perish at Cary, W. Va.

Explosion Caused by Firedamp Gas Coming in Contact With Torch Carried by the Workmen.

Removal of Dead From Victims Mine in Alabama Reported.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 28.—On the third day after the accident 100 bodies of victims of the explosion at the Virginia mine had been recovered. Three more had been sighted. It will be impossible to reach all the bodies until the water is removed from certain parts of the mine.

The bodies found last showed that the men were lying on their faces, some of them with coats and scarves about their faces in a vain endeavor to keep off the black dust which fell was another period of funerals at Virginia and other near-by mining camps. Relief committees from Birmingham and Bessemer are actively at work among the sufferers.

RUSSIANS TO BLAME

International Court at Paris Censures Admiral Rojestvensky.

Paris, France.—Excepting Admiral Donbassoff, the Russian representative, every member of the North Sea Inquiry Commission signed the report given out censuring Admiral Rojestvensky for firing on the British fishing fleet in the North Sea. It was against Russia, although pains were taken to show leniency to Admiral Rojestvensky.

The court finds that Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified in firing on the British travelers, but that he was justified in proceeding without stopping to render assistance to the British fishermen.

The decision says the delay of the Russian transport Kamschatka following the breakdown of her machinery was perhaps the cause of the incident.

The commander of the Kamschatka signaled to Admiral Rojestvensky during the evening that he had been attacked by torpedo boats. The admiral, however, had reasons to believe he might be attacked.

ERIE TRAIN WRECK.

Fuxedo Express Goes Over Embankment Near Paterson, N. J.

New York City.—Carrying more than 200 passengers and running at a speed of almost a mile a minute, the Fuxedo express, from Middletown, N. Y., to Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, jumped the track at Warren Point, a few miles east of Paterson, at 8:05 o'clock in the morning, and plunged over an embankment twelve feet high. By a marvelous circumstance only one person was killed, but fully fifty more or less seriously injured.

Grace Matthews, sixteen years old, a stenographer, who lived in Suffern, N. Y., and worked in New York City, was crushed to death in the wreckage of the car in which she rode.

REIGN OF TERROR AT BATUM.

The Whole Caucasus Said to Be Seething With Disaffection.

Constantinople.—Advices from Batum say that the Prefect of Police and several leading merchants of that city have been assassinated, and that numbers of Ottoman subjects have been murdered by Georgian strikers. The Porte has drawn the attention of the Russian Embassy to the situation, and the latter has promised the necessary protection.

Revolutionary manifestoes in favor of a republic are being circulated broadcast at Batum.

Favors Sea Level Canal.

The successful completion of the Simpson tunnel may have an important bearing upon the project of General Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, to make that waterway a sea level canal by driving a tunnel four miles long under a mountain to divert the surplus waters of the Chagres River.

Voted For Nineteen Presidents.

William W. Richards, who enjoyed the distinction of having voted at nineteen Presidential elections, died at his residence at Ogdensburg, N. Y., aged ninety-seven years. He was born at Hempstead, L. I.

To Investigate Pulp Mills.

Governor Higgins began an investigation of charges that pulp mill men had denuded hundreds of acres of Adirondack forests of their timber in violation of the law.

BIG FIRES IN THE SOUTH

New Orleans and Hot Springs Visited by Disastrous Conflagrations.

ROCKS AND TERMINALS BURNED

The Illinois Central's Freight Handling Facilities in the Crescent City Destroyed, Causing a Loss of Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property—Many Tons of Cotton Burned.

New Orleans, La.—The worst fire ever known in New Orleans, entailing a loss in excess of \$5,000,000, started at the docks and wharves of the Illinois Central Railroad, known as the Stuyvesant Docks, and occupying nearly a mile front on the Mississippi River, in the very center of the city.

The docks were built six years ago and named in honor of Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central. They were the finest freight terminals in the South, and handled more than half the grain trade of New Orleans and nearly half the total commerce of the port. The loss is confined almost wholly to the railroad and the freight in the warehouses awaiting shipment to Europe.

The freight terminals of the Illinois Central, including the immense grain elevators, the sugar sheds and the cotton warehouses, were wiped out. The loss is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and the fire, coming at this time, injures the grain business of New Orleans immensely.

The two elevators which were destroyed had a capacity of over a million bushels of corn, and both of them were partially filled. About fifty cottages in the neighborhood of the fire were burned and for a time it seemed that all that part of the city was doomed. The fire originated in the conveyor of one of the big elevators, and spread along the river front for a mile with lightning-like rapidity. Five thousand bushels of cotton and 12,000 barrels of sugar were destroyed. Ten ocean steamers, which were at the pier, were badly scorched, but were saved.

So far as can be learned, no lives were lost, although there were many narrow escapes. Sixty freight cars in the yards are a total loss. The local Fire Department quickly threw up its hands early, and the fire spread without interference until all the terminals were destroyed.

The Illinois Central carried its own fire risk and had, it is understood, \$3,000,000 in its sinking fund to the credit of its policy.

The loss is almost complete. The docks with yards covered nearly fifty acres of ground. Officials of the railroad say that it will take the railroad nearly a year to restore its terminal facilities.

HOT SPRINGS FIRE KILLS FIVE.

Blaze Destroys \$3,000,000 Worth of Property—1000 Persons Homeless.

Hot Springs, Ark.—This city was visited by a disastrous early morning fire, which was conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000, and which cost the lives of five persons. The charred bodies of three women were found in the ruins of the Grand Central Hotel next morning, and later the bodies of two men were taken out.

In the South Hot Springs cottage district, which was destroyed, several persons are missing, but it is not known that any loss of life occurred there. The fire started in the Grand Central Hotel, at Central avenue and Chapel street, in the southern part of the city. A high wind was blowing and flames quickly spread to the south and west. The Grand Hotel, the Hotel Moody, the Garner flats and several lodging houses were quickly destroyed.

The fire department rendered good service until the water pressure gave out for two hours, when the area was left to the mercy of the flames. Dufer's general store, one of the largest in the city, is a total loss.

Over 100 houses were destroyed before the flames were checked. The district between Ouachita avenue and Prospect street was swept by the flames. More than 2000 persons were made homeless. Fortunately the cold weather has passed and springlike temperature prevails. The streets are filled with merchandise taken from stores in the threatened district.

The main hotels, the Eastman, Park and Arlington, are safe, as are also both railroad stations.

NEW NAVY FOR SPAIN.

Way Found to Build It Without Increasing Taxation.

Madrid.—It is understood that the Government will raise a loan to carry out its naval program without increasing taxation. The scheme involves the expenditure of 500,000,000 pesetas. It was temporarily abandoned after its inception, but has now been taken up again.

Claims at the establishment of a strong navy, with vessels of the latest type, the re-arming of the coast defenses and the naval bases in the Canary and Balearic Islands.

Jurymen Fined For Race Prejudice.

Edgel Davis, the Indian Territory cattleman who refused to serve on a Federal Grand Jury with negroes, was taken from jail at Durant, brought before United States Judge Humphrey and fined \$50 for contempt of court. Davis' friends paid the fine and he was released.

Canal to Cost \$230,000,000.

The engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission unanimously recommends the construction of a sea level canal, which it is declared, can be accomplished in twelve years, at a cost of \$230,000,000.

Federal Insurance Control.

Senator Dillard, president of an insurance company, has introduced a bill to regulate the business of insurance companies.