

## HEARING FOR BAIL.

### Chief Justice Pope Continued Matter of Irregularities.

### THE AFFIDAVITS FOR TILLMAN.

#### Holtzschach of Edgefield Swears to Hearing a Conversation in the Senate. The Defendant's Self-Defense Plea.

On a motion made before Chief Justice Pope at Newberry on Thursday by Solicitor Thurmond on the part of the prosecution, the hearing on the application for bail of James H. Tillman, charged with murder, was postponed until Thursday 23th instant, when it will be held in the supreme court room in Columbia. The motion was sustained on the ground that counsel for defense had not submitted to State's counsel the affidavits presented last Thursday, and State's counsel therefore had no opportunity to reply. Following are the affidavits in substance, as they were submitted. Mr. Nelson for the defense also presented the testimony taken at the inquest over the body of N. G. Gonzales.

#### HOLTZSCHACH'S AFFIDAVIT.

Some time personally appeared Richard Holtzschach, who being duly sworn, says: "I came to the city of Columbia on the 12th day of January, 1903, for the purpose of trying to get a position as doorkeeper for the house of representatives but was unable to get the appointment and returned to my home the 17th day of January, and while I was in the State house a day or two before the unfortunate occurrence, I was talking to Capt. J. A. White, who was the keeper of one of the committee rooms. While he was there N. G. Gonzales came in and asked White where his boss was, and Capt. White replied, 'I have no boss. Mr. Gonzales said he meant Lieut. Gov. Tillman. He said, 'I suppose he is neglecting his duty, as he always is.' At the time Gov. Sheppard was presiding. N. G. Gonzales said to Capt. White he was referring to Lieut. Gov. Tillman, that he made him show the white feather on several occasions and would make him show it again. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gonzales went off. I don't recollect whether he turned and went to the senate chamber. Soon after saw Gov. Tillman in company with Senators Talbird and Brown walking up Main street. Senator Brown was on the inside. He dropped back to speak to a lady and left Lieut. Gov. Tillman with Senator Talbird. Senator Talbird was on the outside. Deponent noticed Mr. Gonzales coming down the street, walking in the direction of the State house. He had on an overcoat and each hand in the pocket and his thumb resting on the top of pocket. As he got near Gov. Tillman he cut across the pavement and thrust his whole right hand in his overcoat pocket. I expected from what I heard him say in the State house that he intended to shoot Gov. Tillman. About that time I heard Gov. Tillman say, 'Mr. Gonzales, I received your message,' and then immediately I heard a report of a pistol. I didn't see where Gov. Tillman got his pistol from, as I was watching Mr. Gonzales, expecting to see him shoot Gov. Tillman. Gov. Tillman, after he fired turned and walked off into Main street. Shortly after he shot, Senator Talbird said, 'This must stop,' and several persons went to Mr. Gonzales."

#### J. A. WHITE'S AFFIDAVIT.

An affidavit was read from J. A. White, keeper of one of the committee rooms, in which White said that he recalled the events mentioned in Holtzschach's affidavit and substantiating it in every particular, except that not knowing N. G. Gonzales, he did not see it was Mr. Gonzales.

#### TILLMAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

"Before me personally appeared James H. Tillman who being duly sworn says: That the statement herein made so far as he is informed and believes, it is proper to make at this time, is as follows: That for more than a year and possibly longer, N. G. Gonzales has been deponent, pursuing him unrelentingly with malice and venom which deponent believes was never equaled in the history of this State, charging him with being a liar, blackguard, rogue, debauchee and villain and such other epithets. Every act of deponent has been distorted and disclosed by hate and venom. That Gonzales, though innocent he was called upon to endure these, inasmuch as deponent was a public officer. That he bore all this with patience, though his private life, heretofore considered sacred was invaded, discussed and held up to public derision. That deponent had been informed that during the campaign there was a rumor that Gonzales had said if Tillman had said the same things in Columbia that he said elsewhere there would be a personal encounter in which one would die. Deponent was repeatedly urged and warned to look out for his safety while in Columbia, by various parties. Deponent was informed that Gonzales came to the State house and inquired for deponent and said that he had made deponent show the white feather on several occasions and intended to make him do it again. That deponent verily believes that N. G. Gonzales at that time was armed. Deponent was still anxious to avoid an altercation if it could be done honorably. Inasmuch as deponent was about to retire from the office, he was removing his personal belongings from the State house to his room in the hotel and among other things it became necessary to remove two pistols, one left in the room by some one not known, but presumably some friend. While carrying these we went to the room, while upon Main street, he observed N. G. Gonzales coming directly towards him, glaring at deponent, and with his hands in his overcoat pockets. Suddenly he pushed his hand into his pocket on the right side and turned to-

## STATE DISPENSARY

### To Be Investigated by a Legislative Committee.

### INTIMATIONS MADE IN DEBATE.

#### "Coon Corn, Old and Mellow," Exhibited in the Senate Chamber. No Drinking on the Premises.

As soon as the Senate assembled Tuesday evening the galleries began to fill with spectators and before the evening was over every available seat was taken on the floor of the chamber with prominent persons, among whom were the governor and Mrs. Heyward.

When Mr. Hood's joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the management of the dispensary was called, Mr. Manning moved to strike out the enacting clause and declared the regular committee was empowered to make all necessary investigations. He regarded this proposed investigation a useless expenditure of money.

This brought Mr. Stanland to his feet. He requested that he be allowed to address the Senate from the reporter's table in front of the president's desk. His request being granted Mr. Stanland came forward bearing in his arms a box with the name of a well-known patent medicine plainly branded on the four sides, and proceeded at once to display its contents which were four different kinds of whiskies contained in bottles of different sizes.

Senator: "Are you extending invitations?"

Another senator: "Have you enough to go around?"

The president's gavel stopped any further jesting remarks, but could not prevent the majority of the members from gazing longingly and anxiously at the tempting spread before them. They wondered what would come next.

Mr. Stanland prefaced his remarks with the statement that he is not opposed to the dispensary, has always advocated it, but his purpose was to pay his respects to the Richard Distilling company. He said that not many weeks ago he saw the advertisement in a daily newspaper where this company was offering a special brand of whiskey called "Coon Corn-Old and Mellow." It made him smile when he thought of this same whiskey distilled one day, rectified the next, sold to the dispensary the third and the fourth day the people were drinking this "Coon Corn-Old and Mellow." Mr. Stanland went on to say that the Richard Distilling company made one X and two X corn whiskey, gin, rum, apple and peach brandy, all out of the same product.

And he thought that it had become an annex of the dispensary; or rather the dispensary an annex of the distillery. He exhibited the various samples of alleged certain products were bought by the dispensary from the distillery and resold at a profit of only five cents a bottle, on which distilleries in other States had to allow the dispensary a larger margin of profit besides paying the freight.

From this Mr. Stanland argued that the profits accruing to the State were dissipated and wrongfully diverted and given to the Richard Distilling company.

County dispensers had told him that they could not get what they ordered. New and untried brands were shipped them instead. Picking up one of the bottles from the table he read the name of the label, "Cream of Carolina." "Its real name," said Mr. Stanland, "I cannot mention in this chamber, but I have written it on a slip of paper and hand it to the reporter."

On the slip of paper were written the words, "H—Fire."

Mr. Stanland asserted that the last general assembly had instructed the management of the dispensary to reduce their stock to \$400,000 but instead they had increased it nearly \$83,000. The very fact that the management is fighting this investigation is proof conclusive that something is wrong.

He charged that the dispensary liquors are adulterated by water and if the investigation is ordered he promised to produce all the necessary documents and testimony. The regular committee has no authority to go into the internal management of the concern, which handles a business amounting to \$3,000,000 a year and he did not think the small salary of \$400 a sufficient amount to pay to each of the members of the board in compensation of their services.

Mr. Aldrich opposed the resolution and said there was nothing brought before the committee, nor in Mr. Stanland's statements except the board was discriminating in their purchases in favor of the Richard distillery.

The legislature in its wisdom had granted them discretion in their dealings with distilleries within the State and with foreign concerns, and he saw no wrong in what they had been accused of doing.

Mr. Sharpe asserted that "the dispensary is alright." "The people," said he, "are satisfied that it is the best solution of the whiskey question, and it is only the dissatisfied outcasts that are making all this fuss." The only trouble that exists rests in the minds of those who are hostile to the institution and are based upon a newspaper article signed by Mr. Douthitt, who at one time was connected with the dispensary.

Mr. Hood said that the national government keeps a close watch on all

#### ANOTHER MURDER.

### James Hinson Shot Dead in Greenville by John Goodwin.

A special dispatch from Greenville to the State says a fatal shooting took place between 5 and 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon on Washington street by which James Hinson lost his life in the twinkling of an eye. His slayer was John Goodwin, a young man not more than 20 years of age, who was a clerk in a store of Finlay Bros. Hinson was a horse dealer who worked at Pates & Allen's livery stable.

The two men had been together for several hours and apparently there was no cause for the trouble which arose over the purchase of a bottle of liquor that Goodwin had in his possession. They had crossed the street in the presence of several persons, and Goodwin had walked ahead some distance when Hinson called after him and said he must have some of it, supposed to be the liquor.

Goodwin had gone about 30 feet from Hinson, when he turned around and drew his pistol, firing the first shot in the air and then in a straight line fired directly at Hinson, the second shot striking Hinson in the left breast and going through the heart. He died almost instantly and was carried into the office of Thackston & Son. Goodwin immediately surrendered to a policeman and was afterwards taken to jail. He is well connected and has been regarded very favorably since he came here from the county.

Hinson has been living here for several years, but went back occasionally to North Carolina, where he has wife and two children. He was about 37 years old and a strong, athletic man. It is another case of pistols and whiskey as there does not seem to have been any previous quarrel, and an eye witness to the shooting says that he was with them not ten minutes before the fatal shot was fired, when they were friendly so far as he knew.

#### STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

A dispatch from Walterboro says Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock, near Cottageville, Allen Adams laid wait for Henry Jaques and, with a shot gun, sent a load of buck shot through his neck, instantly killing him. Jaques was on his horse and never knew what struck him.

Adams and Jaques had a difficulty Christmas. Mr. Jaques was a quiet, peaceable man, while the reputation of Adams in his community for peace and order is not good.

The killing is greatly deplored. Jaques leaves a wife with eight children, several of them small. The sympathy of the people is with Jaques.

Adams came up Wednesday night and surrendered to Sheriff Owens.

#### Bear This in Mind.

The State says the governor has been fairly flooded with letters from various parties throughout the State reporting cases needing the assistance of veterinary surgeons, particularly as applied to diseases of cattle and live stock. The governor asks that in future all such notifications be sent direct to Dr. G. E. Nesom at Clemson college, who is the State veterinarian. All reports of smallpox cases should be sent direct to Dr. James Evans at Florence. Dr. Evans is the secretary of the State board of health and much time and trouble can be saved by writing direct to him.

## THE PUBLIC MONEY.

### The Appropriation Bill as Passed by the House.

### HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT.

#### The Appropriations Made for the Maintenance of the Several Departments and Institution of the State.

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Mr. DeBrühl wanted to reduce to \$10,000. Mr. Pearson of Anderson, Mr. Williams of Lancaster and Mr. Wingo of Greenville called attention to the fact that in these counties there had been epidemics and their application for help and relief had been rejected by the State board of health. If this money is spent who gets the benefit of it. Mr. Williams moved to cut out the entire proposed appropriation. This was voted down, ayes 48; nays 60.

The State board of health was defended by Messrs. Moses, Tatum, Cooper, Lancaster, Lofton, Jeremiah Smith and Lesesne.

Mr. Donald moved to cut the appropriation from \$15,000 to \$5,000. This was carried by a vote of 68 to 34.

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Mr. Eild offered an amendment proposing to reduce the appropriation from \$28,000 to \$24,000. Mr. Eild said that last year he had warned the house that the appropriations would exceed the State's income. This prediction had been fulfilled. There are other appropriations in the bill from which the South Carolina college will derive benefits. He proposed no discrimination, but would move to reduce proposed appropriations to all State institutions.

Mr. Towill also of Lexington, differed with Mr. Eild. He spoke of the good the college has done for over one hundred years and referred with feeling to the splendid work being done there now. It would not do to cripple the institution.

Mr. Lyles in reply to Mr. Eild stated that the \$7,500 for sewerage is an extraordinary expense imposed by the city of Columbia, and should not come out of the fund for operating the college.

Mr. Cooper called attention to the fact that the college asked for more than the committee had recommended, although a great many of the committee favored the increase in order to pay valuable men good salaries.

Mr. Purfoy of Saluda supported Mr. Eild's amendment. He decried the tendency to increase appropriations.

Mr. Moses replied that not a single appropriation to colleges had been increased. Furthermore the bill this year is \$42,000 less than the expenditures of last year. No appropriation had been recommended unless it was needed.

The motion to cut the appropriation failed by a vote of 68 to 40. Mr. Bennett wanted the appropriation fixed at \$25,000. This, too, was voted down, and the committee's recommendation, \$28,000, was adopted.

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Mr. Pollock offered an amendment to appropriate to the public schools \$100,000. Mr. Pollock declared that the house had refused to put aside a little extra-dispensary profits for the benefit of the schools, and he felt it a duty to introduce this amendment. The State of South Carolina has never appropriated a cent for the public schools while she has always given liberally to the colleges, but the masses should be taken care of first.

There was no other discussion. Mr. Dorroh moved to table the amendment. This was lost by a vote of 48 to 51. Mr. Dorroh then moved to provide that the money be applied to the counties in which it is raised. Mr. Pollock urged that this would reduce it to a local tax instead of a general tax. He moved to table Mr. Dorroh's amendment. This was lost by a vote of 29 to 79.

Before Mr. Dorroh's amendment could be adopted Mr. Kibler moved to indefinitely postpone the original Pollock amendment. The vote was 55 to 56, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Mauldin moved to continue the amendment. This was carried by a vote of 60 to 54 and the amendment was killed. There would have been another tie vote, but three members who had been with Mr. Pollock, voted against the proposition this time. There were three roll calls and one poll of the house on this amendment so close was the vote.

The house passed an amendment giving the governor's office an addition of \$2,500 for paying judges of special courts. If so much be necessary. The governor's stenographer is also to get an increase of \$100.

The two firemen in the engine room of the State house get \$15 a month additional for the seven months they are employed, and there is a State house janitress at \$120 per annum provided for.

When the house took recess, the following items in the bill had been approved:

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

Governor's Office—Salary of governor, \$3,000; private secretary, \$1,350; stenographer, \$500; messenger, \$400.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.]

## CHILD LABOR BILL.

### Full Text of the Bill as it Passed the House and Senate.

### THE MAN WANTED IN FLORENCE FOR THE MURDER OF ROGERS.

#### He Had Formed Partnership With Senator S. G. Mayfield to Plant Tobacco. A Sudden Dissolution.

The following is the full text of the Child Labor Bill as it passed the Senate and House:

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May, 1903, no child under the age of 10 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1904, no child under the age of 11 shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1905, no child under the age of 12 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That from and after May 1st, 1903, no child under the age of 12 years shall be permitted to work between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock in the morning in any factory, mine or textile manufactory of this State.

Sec. 3. That children of a widowed mother and that children of a totally disabled father who are dependent upon their own labor for their support, and orphan children who are dependent upon their own labor for their support, may be permitted to work in textile establishments of this State for the purpose of earning their support: Provided, That in case of a child or children of a widowed mother, or of a totally disabled father, the said mother of the said father, and in case of orphan children, the guardian of said children, or person standing in loco parentis of said child or children, shall furnish to any of the said persons named in Section 4 of this act, an affidavit duly sworn to by him or her, before some magistrate or clerk of court of the county in which he or she resides, stating that he or she is unable to support the said children, are dependent upon their own labor for their support; then, and in that case, the said child or children of the said widowed mother and the said disabled father and said orphan children shall not be effected by the prohibitions in Section 1 of this act, and filing of said affidavit shall be full justification for their employment. Provided, further, that the officer before whom the said affidavit shall be subscribed shall endorse upon the back thereof his approval and his consent to the employment of said child or children. Any person who shall swear falsely to the facts set forth in said act shall be guilty of perjury and shall be indictable, as provided by law. Provided further, That the employment of said child or children shall be subject to the hours of labor herein limited.

Sec. 4. That any owner, superintendent, manager or overseer of any factory, or textile manufacturing establishment or any other person in charge thereof, or connected therewith, who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$10, nor more than \$50, or to be imprisoned not longer than 30 days, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. That any parent, guardian or other person having under his or her control any child, who consents, suffers or permits the employment of his or her child or ward under the ages as above provided, or who misrepresents the age of such child or ward to any of the persons named in Section 4 of this act, in order to obtain employment for such child or ward, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or to be imprisoned not longer than 30 days, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That any parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis, who shall furnish to the persons named in Section 4 of this act a certificate of a school teacher or school trustee that their child or ward has attended school for not less than four months during the current school year, and that said child or children can read and write, may be permitted to obtain employment for such child or children in any of the textile establishments of this State during the months of June, July and August, and the employment of such child or children during said months upon the proper certificate that such child or children have attended school as aforesaid, shall not be in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. That in the employment of any child under the age of 12 years in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment, the owner or superintendent of such factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment shall require the parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis of such child, an affidavit, giving the age of such child, which affidavit shall be placed on file in the office of the employer; and any person knowingly furnishing a false statement of the age of such child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10, or be imprisoned not longer than 30 days, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The young man who only works enough to earn his wages is always the young man who complains because he cannot get a better job. —Will M. Maupin in The Commoner.

#### A Desperate Fight.

Chief of Police Albert Hughes, of Laurens, had a desperate encounter lasting fully ten minutes with a negro named John Wrentham whom he was attempting to arrest Thursday night. The negro resisted and struck the officer a terrific blow on the head with a flat iron. This occurred in a cabin. The fight was then transferred to the yard, when in the struggle the officer secured the chief's pistol but the negro managed to keep him from using it, and finally in a terrific grapple and clinch the chief caught the negro's lip in his teeth. About this time help arrived and the coon was subdued.

#### A Cruel Joke.

Criminal action, it is said, will be taken against the persons implicated in the burning of Fred Saida, a boy of Jerricho, L. I. From what can be learned, the boy had his hair cut at a hotel. The barber soaked his hair with alcohol, and some one threw a lighted match on his head. Immediately his head, face and neck were enveloped with flames. Shrieking with agony, the boy dashed back and forth about the room until he was finally caught and the flames extinguished. He was then removed to his home and attended by a physician.

#### A Town Attacked.

A dispatch from Manila says a hundred ladrones attacked the town of Nanjan, Island of Mindoro, Thursday. The constabulary repulsed them after a scattering fight which lasted several hours during which one ladrone was killed and one was wounded. Twenty women and children living in the town were wounded. Inspector Crockett with a large force of mounted constabulary, has swept through northern Bupal and southern Buleuan provinces, where ladrones have been operating but he failed to find a trace of them.

## KING ARRESTED.

### The Man Wanted in Florence for the Murder of Rogers.

### WAS CAPTURED IN DENMARK.

#### He Had Formed Partnership With Senator S. G. Mayfield to Plant Tobacco. A Sudden Dissolution.

A special dispatch from Denmark to the State says Wm. C. King, wanted in Florence county for the killing of Sam Rogers and the wounding of James Rogers, was caught there on last Thursday. The dispatch says: "The firm of Mayfield & King, composed of Senator S. G. Mayfield and Wm. C. King, tobacco planters, has been dissolved by the arrest of the latter.

Our intendant and chief of police being wide awake, saw in the Mr. King, expert on tobacco planting, the man wanted in Florence county for murder and notified the sheriff that he was here. Mr. Thos. Burch arrived here Thursday morning at an early hour from Florence and from description given him said at once it was the man wanted.

Expecting that King would give trouble to those trying to take him, and knowing that he would be armed and knew the Florence sheriff at sight it was decided for Mr. Burch to remain out of sight and let our plucky deputy, Capt. Hunter, arrest the man. Deputy Hunter was assisted by C. J. Baxter, and expecting trouble they had to do their work quickly.

King was armed as expected, having a pistol in the inside pocket of his vest. Before going to arrest King his room was visited and in it was found a Winchester rifle, which he brought with him here, and this was taken possession of by the sheriff.

"Mr. King tells your correspondent that he went direct to Sumter after the killing, from Sumter to Columbia, and thence to Denmark, where he has been ever since; also that he intended going back to Florence in time for court. It seems strange that he should use his correct name here, but it is true that no one thought to ask him his first or given name. Says he thinks Senator Mayfield should put in a good word for him.

"Mr. King, I learned, called on Senator Mayfield Tuesday morning after his arrival here and represented himself as an expert on tobacco raising and made a bargain with the senator to plant 10 or 12 acres on siarac, he to do all the work and Mayfield to furnish the land and fertilizers. Mr. King was progressing nicely with his new farm when the law steps in today. It is hoped the senator will succeed in getting another partner to carry on this work, for it is believed that our soil is the very thing for tobacco."

#### The Green Eyed Monster.

At Birmingham, Ala., John Smith, a motorman, put four bullets in the chest and abdomen of A. T. Wright, a molder, at the common boarding house of Wright, himself and Miss Gussie Gardner. Both young men were enamored of the girl. Wednesday night Miss Gardner went to the show with Smith and they returned at a late hour. Wright, just after the young man had told the girl good-night, appeared in the hallway with a pistol. Smith at once opened fire on him and inflicted what are bound to be fatal wounds. The girl was a witness of the tragedy. She spent a portion of the day at the bedside of the wounded young man, advising him to be quiet.

#### A Good Bill Killed.

One of the first measures that was taken up in the Senate Tuesday was the bill which passed second reading the day previous relating to the qualification of the county superintendents of education. The bill was called up for a third reading and immediately Mr. Sharpe moved an indefinite postponement. Mr. Rysor moved to lay this motion on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Blake, Brown, Carpenter, Goodwin, Herndon, Hydeck, McLeod, Ragsdale, J. W. Rysor, Stackhouse, Stanland—12.

Nays—Messrs. Brice, Butler, Dean, Dennis, Douglass, Forrest, Gaines, Hardin, Hood, Johnson, Manning, Marshall, McCall, McDermott, Mc Lyer, Peurifoy, Sharpe, Sheppard, Kolnitz, Warren, Williams—21.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost and bill killed.

#### A New Disease.

The mysterious "sleeping sickness" of West Africa, which has been the subject of late scientific investigation, proves to be a form of meningitis, differing from cerebro-spinal meningitis in its chronic and almost invariably fatal character. It is classed with hydrophobia as one of the most deadly diseases known. It is communicated from person to person in some unknown way. It is communicated from person to person in some unknown way, beginning with slight listlessness, which passes into coma and then into death, its duration being from one to six months. Thus far it has been known only among negroes. It has depopulated large districts, however, and its spread is feared through the opening of Africa trade.

#### Overcome by Gas.

Five men met death and ten were overcome Thursday night by the fumes of gas escaping from the purifying box in the plant of the Northwestern Gaslight and Coke company at Blue Island Ill. The men, under the direction of Supt. Russell had been engaged in changing the purifier in the purifying box. According to the statements of men at the plant when the men finished the work of changing the substance in the box they did not close the covers of the box. When the gas was turned on into the box for the purifying process, it escaped in volumes and the men were overcome where they stood. Supt. Martin is among the dead. The other victims were laborers.

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### The Man Wanted in Florence for the Murder of Rogers.

### WAS CAPTURED IN DENMARK.

#### He Had Formed Partnership With Senator S. G. Mayfield to Plant Tobacco. A Sudden Dissolution.

A special dispatch from Denmark to the State says Wm. C. King, wanted in Florence county for the killing of Sam Rogers and the wounding of James Rogers, was caught there on last Thursday. The dispatch says: "The firm of Mayfield & King, composed of Senator S. G. Mayfield and Wm. C. King, tobacco planters, has been dissolved by the arrest of the latter.

Our intendant and chief of police being wide awake, saw in the Mr. King, expert on tobacco planting, the man wanted in Florence county for murder and notified the sheriff that he was here. Mr. Thos. Burch arrived here Thursday morning at an early hour from Florence and from description given him said at once it was the man wanted.

Expecting that King would give trouble to those trying to take him, and knowing that he would be armed and knew the Florence sheriff at sight it was decided for Mr. Burch to remain out of sight and let our plucky deputy, Capt. Hunter, arrest the man. Deputy Hunter was assisted by C. J. Baxter, and expecting trouble they had to do their work quickly.

King was armed as expected, having a pistol in the inside pocket of his vest. Before going to arrest King his room was visited and in it was found a Winchester rifle, which he brought with him here, and this was taken possession of by the sheriff.

"Mr. King tells your correspondent that he went direct to Sumter after the killing, from Sumter to Columbia, and thence to Denmark, where he has been ever since; also that he intended going back to Florence in time for court. It seems strange that he should use his correct name here, but it is true that no one thought to ask him his first or given name. Says he thinks Senator Mayfield should put in a good word for him.

"Mr. King, I learned, called on Senator Mayfield Tuesday morning after his arrival here and represented himself as an expert on tobacco raising and made a bargain with the senator to plant 10 or 12 acres on siarac, he to do all the work and Mayfield to furnish the land and fertilizers. Mr. King was progressing nicely with his new farm when the law steps in today. It is hoped the senator will succeed in getting another partner to carry on this work, for it is believed that our soil is the very thing for tobacco."

#### The Green Eyed Monster.

At Birmingham, Ala., John Smith, a motorman, put four bullets in the chest and abdomen of A. T. Wright, a molder, at the common boarding house of Wright, himself and Miss Gussie Gardner. Both young men were enamored of the girl. Wednesday night Miss Gardner went to the show with Smith and they returned at a late hour. Wright, just after the young man had told the girl good-night, appeared in the hallway with a pistol. Smith at once opened fire on him and inflicted what are bound to be fatal wounds. The girl was a witness of the tragedy. She spent a portion of the day at the bedside of the wounded young man, advising him to be quiet.

#### A Desperate Fight.

Chief of Police Albert Hughes, of Laurens, had a desperate encounter lasting fully ten minutes with a negro named John Wrentham whom he was attempting to arrest Thursday night. The negro resisted and struck the officer a terrific blow on the head with a flat iron. This occurred in a cabin. The fight was then transferred to the yard, when in the struggle the officer secured the chief's pistol but the negro managed to keep him from using it, and finally in a terrific grapple and clinch the chief caught the negro's lip in his teeth. About this time help arrived and the coon was subdued.

#### A Cruel Joke.

Criminal action, it is said, will be taken against the persons implicated in the burning of Fred Saida, a boy of Jerricho, L. I. From what can be learned, the boy had his hair cut at a hotel. The barber soaked his hair with alcohol, and some one threw a lighted match on his head. Immediately his head, face and neck were enveloped with flames. Shrieking with agony, the boy dashed back and forth about the room until he was finally caught and the flames extinguished. He was then removed to his home and attended by a physician.

#### A Town Attacked.

A dispatch from Manila says a hundred ladrones attacked the town of Nanjan, Island of Mindoro, Thursday. The constabulary repulsed them after a scattering fight which lasted several hours during which one ladrone was killed and one was wounded. Twenty women and children living in the town were wounded. Inspector Crockett with a large force of mounted constabulary, has swept through northern Bupal and southern Buleuan provinces, where ladrones have been operating but he failed to find a trace of them.