

# THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

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NO 19

## PASSED AT LAST.

Members of the House Vote for the Biennial Sessions Bill.

## IT IS NOW UP TO THE PEOPLE

To Say Whether they Want the Legislature to Meet Every Year or Every Two Years.

After a hard fight the House Representatives passed the biennial sessions bill on Tuesday, Jan. 26. The bill passed the Senate at the last session and is almost certain to become a law. If it does it means that the people of South Carolina will be called upon to vote on this question in the next general election, and if a majority of the vote is in favor of biennial sessions, the legislature will meet every second year after 1906. The fight in the biennial sessions bill has come up every year since the session of 1896. There have been intimations that in the past the bill was advocated for "home consumption," and that the members of the house knew that in passing the bill they would rely upon the senate to kill it. But the action Tuesday was brought about by conditions that had to be faced squarely. The senate had passed the bill last year, and the house after its repeated kicks on account of the lack of support on the part of the senate on bills which before had been killed—was called upon to declare itself in favor of the measure without any strings tied to it. The number of votes required was 83, and the bill received 87.

Mr. Moses, of Sumter, opposed the biennial session constitutional amendment. The people do not attend the general elections and they do not take any interest or care about constitutional amendments. The Legislature of South Carolina is one of the cheapest. Long terms lead to carelessness and possibly extravagance. He thought it a good idea to bring the people together. The people have a perfect right to have their laws changed when they involve hardship. The people do not demand this legislation. He wanted the people to vote often on their candidates.

Dr. Black said he would favor the bill on the line of economy. Every two years was enough.

Mr. Beaguard wanted to put the whole issue squarely up to the people. It is in the line of economy and his people want such legislation. He proposed to favor the bill before his people.

Mr. Richards insisted that his people knew what was going on and were fully posted on public issues. His people wanted such a bill.

Mr. Efrid insisted that he has favored this resolution for seven years and the resolution has passed the House. All that ought to be done is to pass the Senate resolution and then take up the matter of tenure later. All that is asked is to let this whole matter go to the people.

Mr. Dorroh urged that it was a routine bill. The only argument is that the people want this law. This is a legislative body and ought to consider this measure on its merits. He was an economist. He regarded the Legislature as a necessity—as much as the grand jury. As to too much legislation, if we need it we must have it. There must be a great deal of legislation to keep up with the rapidly changing conditions in this State. He thought there was danger in leaving too much power to the Governor. He believed it better to pay members a fixed salary and an unlimited session. South Carolina is one of the few States that has annual sessions and it has less statute law than most States. There has been a steady growth of crime, and it is as sensible to argue in favor of one session of the grand jury. The Legislature meets to provide for changed conditions.

Mr. Haskel urged that biennial sessions would lead to hasty legislation. Conditions have not changed since 1895, and the proof ought to be offered to show that there is a necessity for changing the sessions. Georgia changed back to the annual sessions, and called extra sessions nearly every year. The Legislature may easily save more than the cost of a session. In Alabama, where the corporate power is supreme, that corporate power secure quadrennial sessions. Corporations want infrequent sessions.

Mr. R. S. Whaley said there was no campaigning in his county. He has previously opposed this bill. In thirty-four out of forty-four States there are biennial sessions. In Texas they have quadrennial sessions and in five States they have annual sessions. He had letters from forty-four States and was now convinced that the demand was for biennial sessions. He was of the opinion that the majority of the people were for biennial sessions. This bill would not take effect until 1907.

Mr. T. H. Rainford was convinced that the people want biennial sessions. There was no use to argue that biennial sessions would not save much money.

Mr. Lide, of Orangeburg, was heartily and thoroughly in favor of the State advancing itself and going to biennial sessions. There is no necessity for annual sessions and such matters as are needed can be acted upon for two years. A bill could go over for two years as well as for one year. The people would get along by waiting a little.

Mr. Holman favored annual sessions of the Legislature.

Mr. Magill insisted that the people do not want this bill. In response to a query as to whether the people would support a bill to change the sessions, he said that the people would support a bill to change the sessions.

a hypnotist. The main point was that there is no demand for such legislation and there is no use to make the change.

Mr. Magill made a long and forcible speech for annual sessions.

Mr. Quick, of Marlboro, made a red-hot speech in the line of trusting the people on this measure. He favored the bill vigorously and thought biennial sessions meant economy in whatever way it is figured. His people favored the change.

The House called the previous question. The question was whether the Senate resolution should be passed or not. On ordering the question to its third reading the House first killed the House substitute bill, and then took a direct vote on the proposition whether the joint resolution should be ordered to its third reading or not, and on this an aye and nay vote was necessary, which resulted:

Yeas—Speaker Smith, Aull, Bailey, Banks, Barron, Bates, Beaguard, Bennett, Black, Bomar, Brown, Bunch, Callison, Carville, Coggeshall, Colcock, Culler, Davis, Dennis, DeVore, Doar, Doyle, Edwards, Efrid, Ford, Fox, Gaston, Gause, Glover, Halle, Harrellson, Hendrix, D. O. Herbert, J. E. Herbert, Hill, Humphrey, James, Jarnegan, Johnson, Kibler, King, Kirby, Lanham, Leverett, Lide, Lofton, Logan, McCain, McColl, Mace, Mahaffey, Mauldin, Middleton, Mims, Morgan, Moss, Nichols, Parnell, Patterson, Pearman, Peurifoy, Pollock, Quick, Rainford, Rankin, Ready, Richards, Richardson, Russell, Sarratt, Sinkler, Jeremiah Smith, W. C. Smith, Stackhouse, Strong, Stuckey, Tatum, Towill, Traylor, Tribble, Walker, Whaley, Wingard, Wingo, Wise, Wright, Youmans.

Nays—Aycock, Bass, Clifton, Cooper, DeBruhl, DesChamps, Donald, Dorroh, Fraser, Haskell, Hinton, Holman, Irby, Kelley, Lancaster, Lessee, Magill, Moses, Potts, Pyatt, Rawlinson, Seabrook, Thomas, Toole, Wade, Wall, Webb, Williams.

It is to be noted that Richard, Sarratt, Aiken, Spartanburg and Clarendon furnished most of the votes against biennial sessions.

The bill failed to pass third reading Wednesday morning when it was first called up, but the matter was reconsidered and on the second vote the bill received the two-thirds majority required by the constitution.

When the vote was first taken there were 79 in favor of giving the bill its third reading and 27 opposed. Mr. Coggeshall quickly changed his vote to the minority as he wanted to be in position to move for a reconsideration.

This was done before the vote was announced, and the vote as recorded was 78 to 28. There were 18 absentees.

When the friends of the bill saw that it had not received the 83 votes necessary to its passage they immediately moved for a reconsideration through Mr. Coggeshall. The point of order was raised by Mr. Thomas that a motion to reconsider is not in order as the bill had failed and that is the end of it.

The point of order was overruled, but Mr. Moses made the further point of order that it would require a two-thirds vote to reconsider. This, too, was overruled and the house reconsidered its action whereby it failed to give the bill third reading and to order it enrolled as an act for ratification.

Mr. Pollock then moved to adjourn the debate for 15 minutes, which was agreed to and in that time the friends of the bill went into the committee rooms and lobbies and brought in several members who voted for the bill when it came up again at the expiration of 15 minutes. The final result was yeas 83 yeas 26. Thus the bill passed and now is awaiting signature before becoming a law. The act will bear the name of Senator Warren.

Those who voted in favor of the bill were Hon. M. L. Smith, speaker, and Messrs. Aull, Bailey, Banks, Barron, Bates, Beaguard, Bennett, Black, Bomar, Brown, Bunch, Callison, Carville, Coggeshall, Colcock, Culler, Davis, Dennis DeVore, Doar, Dowling, Doyle, Edwards, Efrid, Ford, Fox, Gaston, Gause, Halle, Harrellson, Hendrix, D. O. Herbert, J. E. Herbert, Hill, Humphrey, James, Jarnegan, Kibler, King, Laney, Lanham, Leverett, Lide, Lofton, Logan, McColl, Mace, Mauldin, Middleton, Mims, Morgan, Moss, Nichols, Parnell, Patterson, Pearman, Peurifoy, Pollock, Quick, Rainford, Rankin, Ready, Richards, Richardson, Russell, Sinkler, Jeremiah Smith, W. C. Smith, Stackhouse, Strong, Stuckey, Tatum, Towill, Traylor, Tribble, Walker, Whaley, Wingard, Wingo, Wise, Wright, Youmans—83.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Aycock, Bass, Brooks, Clifton, Cooper, DeBruhl, Deschamps, Donald, Fraser, Haskell, Hinton, Holman, Irby, Kelley, Lancaster, Lessee, Magill, Potts, Pyatt, Rawlinson, Sarratt, Toole, Wade, Wall, Webb, Williams—26.

Those who added to the affirmative on the second ballot were Messrs. Coggeshall, Parnell, Richards, Tribble, and Whaley, who were not voting on the first ballot.

Caused by Blizzard.

According to the officials of the Burlington road, the collision of a local passenger train and the Denver express Tuesday night at Dardene creek, 38 miles north of St. Louis in which four were killed and ten injured, was the result of the terrific blizzard weather and no blame rests on the crew. The blinding snowstorm made it impossible for the engineer of the local train to see the danger signal in time to stop from crashing into the express train, which had stopped at a water tank.

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## AS HE SEES IT.

The Brooklyn Eagle on Political Conditions in South Carolina.

## WE ARE ALL NOW AT PEACE.

Four Leaders Named Who It is Claimed Has Gotten the Sections Together in Harmony.

The following article was recently published in the Brooklyn Eagle. It was written by Mr. N. O. Tensing, a staff correspondent from Columbia.

It is an interesting review, but where he gets his facts from we do not know. Read what he says:

Evidences are not lacking that the Democratic feuds of a half century, which have estranged the people of the eastern district of this state from those of the up-country, are nearing an end. Significant as this is, it is less important in its bearing on the results of elections than it is on the social, commercial and industrial welfare of the people, for South Carolina is invariably Democratic, despite its sectional and class differences of opinion.

It is largely due to the influence of four men, two of them life-long controversialists and two of them peace-makers of a younger school, that this condition is approaching. They are Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor D. C. Heyward, J. C. Hemphill, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, and Mayor R. G. Rhett, of Charleston. They are men of strong individuality, differing in the viewpoints from which they regard political affairs, but possessing in equal degree the qualities of state pride and party loyalty. This year these important South Carolina Democrats, who have hitherto represented Bryanism on the one side, Clevelandism on the other, and the idea of a compromise of Democratic factions between, will be in union in all the essentials of Democratic policy.

They will favor such action at St. Louis as will restore the integrity of national party lines, the adoption of a platform of live principles as distinguished from experimental theories, and the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president who will appeal to the conservative business men of the country.

Nothing but the overwhelming control of the national convention by radicalism could this year swing Senator Tillman to Bryan or to any Bryan candidate, according to his close friends here. He was a free silver Democrat in 1896 and 1900, but he does not regard the old issue of importance now, except as it may become an instrument of damage to Democratic prospects at the polls.

Nothing could induce Senator Tillman, according to these same friends, to support ex-President Cleveland for the presidential nomination. The statements made here on that head are very positive. President Cleveland and he were at odds over patronage in the last Cleveland administration.

Cleveland influences manifest themselves most conspicuously in the principal towns of South Carolina—Charleston, Columbia, Spartanburg and Greenville—where the idea of a commercial democracy in the South, fostered by President McKinley and supported by Mr. McLaughlin while he was in the United States' senate, was entertained for awhile. Which the retirement of Senator McLaughlin the last semblance of organization of the Commercial Democrats disappeared. It was made up exclusively of Cleveland Democrats in the beginning, and it did not attract during its life any of the uncompromising regulars of the state Democracy. The Cleveland Democrats have not however, changed their opinions of Mr. Cleveland. They regard him as the best man who could be nominated. They are inactive because they believe that his letter to the editor of the Eagle cannot be disregarded in justice to him.

Chief Judge Parker's admirers here say that he more nearly represents the doubtful Northern states than any other man. The Democratic farmers of South Carolina are regulars of the old war-time school who look upon Mr. Cleveland's separation from the Democracy in 1896 as a bar to his eligibility. What they believe, they consider to be the belief of Democratic farmers in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. On these promises they reason that Mr. Cleveland would be knifed in South Carolina, while Chief Judge Parker, who voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 would be loyally supported.

Conferences are to be held this week by Senator Tillman and his lieutenants, with respect to the make-up of the state delegation to the national convention. The men who are most mentioned for delegates at large are Senators Tillman and Latimer, Governor Heyward and State Chairman Jones. It is now understood that the delegation will be uninstructed and will be made up of the state's best known and most conservative Democrats. It is to be remembered, however, that South Carolina's anti-convention politics is the most uncertain of the South. But for the early and general recognition of the Democratic need of reunion in the state and nation it would be useless to speculate at all, at this time, on what the state will do at St. Louis.

It may safely be said that in any event the action which South Carolina will take the national convention will not be imitative. This state will follow that Northern leadership which best suits Senator Tillman.

## A BIG HAUL.

Twenty-Three Gamblers Up Before the Recorder in Columbia.

The trial of 22 negroes who, with W. R. Watts, a white man, were arrested Sunday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock in the midst of an alleged all-night gambling session, in Watts' place on upper Main street, came off Tuesday morning on schedule time and with considerable eclat.

W. R. Watts, charged with keeping a gambling house, asked for a continuance of the case against him. It was not made quite clear whether the continuance was wanted on the ground that it would be distasteful to his more refined sensibilities to be tried in connection with the 22 negroes who had been making themselves at home in his place all night, or because he desired additional counsel, as he had only one attorney at the morning session and two at the afternoon session. He presented no witness.

When the case was called, a platoon of 22 coons "fell in" in irregular double formation without regard to height, size, color or previous condition. They were all there—the short chunky specimen adorned with a red sweater slung over the right shoulder, the big, heavy fellow and the little thin-voiced negro whose whisper rattled the tin on the roof; the leery-eyed individual who was crazy to take the recorder into his confidence, and the melancholy member "who had just arrived when the police busted in."

When the recorder opened the game every player, while seemingly intensely interested, hesitated before playing; the pikers, contrary to custom, started in just to see how luck was run in and were early joined by bettors on the side, the lookers-on soon queered the game and Recorder Stanley called for a new deal, which so rattled the entire bunch that they "shoved in" their "stacks" and took the consequences—which was a forfeit of \$7 or 15 days for the "plungers" and \$10 or 30 days for the "lookers-on."

The case against Watts was transferred to the magisterial side of the court, and Recorder Stanley, having jurisdiction in both, Watts gave a preliminary hearing Tuesday afternoon and bound him over to appear at the April term of court.—Columbia State.

## Just Had Some.

General Gordon said that, on one occasion during the Civil War, a threatened attack of Federal troops brought together a number of Confederate officers from several commands. After a conference as to the proper disposition of troops for resisting the expected assault, the Southern officers withdrew into a small log hut standing near, and united in prayer to Almighty God for His guidance. As they assembled, one of the generals was riding within hailing distance, and General Harry Heth of Hill's corps stepped to the door of the log cabin and called to him to come and unite with his fellow officers. The mounted General did not understand the nature of General Heth's invitation, and replied: "No, thank you, general; no more at present; I've just had some."

## Private Postal Cards.

The following information knocks out, after a certain date, a large class of advertising mail matter, and all private postal cards which imitate the regulation postal cards. "The law officer of the postoffice department advises that cards issued by private persons, bearing on the address side the words, "United States of America," are in "likeness or similitude" of the regulation United States postal cards and therefore in violation of the law and unmailable. However, in order to give owners of such cards reasonable time to dispose of those on hand, postmasters will accept them for mailing until July 1, 1904, upon the payment of the postage at the proper rate. On and after July 1, 1904, such cards will be treated as unmailable at any rate of postage."

## They Looked Alike.

Many curious blunders are constantly occurring in Congress by reason of the strong resemblance, actual or fancied, between well-known men. Major Lacey, of Iowa, continues to be mistaken for Senator Alger, of Michigan. They are about the same height and wear beards of exactly the same shape and essentially the same color. Their resemblance has been noted for many years. In fact, Speaker Reed at the time of the investigation of Secretary Alger's conduct at the war department put his arm around the neck of Iowa's member one day with the remark: "Lacey, you look so much like Secretary Alger that I always think, when I see you, that you ought to be whitewashed."

## By Powder Blast.

By premature explosion of a charge of dynamite Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Shuman's camp on the Seaboard grade, near Powder Springs, Ga., an old negro known as "Uncle Dick," was blown to pieces, and Thomas Shuman, contractor in charge, was seriously injured as was seven other laborers. It is not thought that any of the injured will die. Charles Shuman, a brother of the one injured, was instantly killed at the same spot two weeks ago.

## Ship on Fire.

A dispatch from Charleston says the British steamship Manhattan, loaded with \$9,000 bales of cotton and 40,000 sacks of grain on fire came into port Wednesday morning. She left New Orleans Jan. 16 for Bremen. Fire boats are at work trying to save the cargo. The loss will be heavy.

## FREE SCHOLARSHIPS

At Clemson College Is Provided for by the Legislature.

## PASSED AFTER A LONG DEBATE

The Bill Provides for as Many Scholarships in Each County as There Are Members in the House.

After a long debate in the House on Wednesday, Mr. D. O. Herbert's bill to provide for scholarships at Clemson college passed second reading.

Mr. Cooper, in a strong argument against paternalistic features of the bill, declared that the State should foster its public schools and should maintain its State colleges, but it ought to stop there. The practical effect is that these scholarships will go to those who have had the advantage. If Clemson has more money than it needs, the revenue should be reduced or there should be some other disposition of the funds. He is opposed to all free scholarships at the hands of the State.

Mr. Logan favored the bill. He proposed an amendment, but he opposed giving preference to those who will take the agricultural course. The ambitious son of a farmer should not be confined to a particular course but should be given wide latitude. The history of all agricultural colleges is that the young men do not wish to take the course. The wish of Mr. Clemson was that this should be a mechanical as well as an agricultural college.

Mr. Mauldin opposed the bill. It will fall short in its application. Many young men have been educated at the citadel whose parents are amply able to provide for them. He submitted the proposition that a man can support a boy at Clemson as cheaply as he can at home. He thinks the legislature had better keep its hands off.

Mr. Bomar thought that the remarks which he had heard seemed to be good politics but not much business. He suggested the need of a journal into which the speeches could be put for home consumption by those who are always talking of the "poor farmer." The trustees want to be left alone in the management of the institution. The proposition is not a good one.

Mr. Herbert corrected Mr. Bomar by saying that members of the board who had opposed the bill are now in favor of it.

Mr. Bomar continued that if they favor it they have not recommended it in their report. The college is more than full now. The history of colleges which have offered scholarships proves that it is not wise. Trinity college in North Carolina has done away with free scholarships although it has plenty of money. These scholarships would breed a race of office seekers who would say to the State, "You owe me a living."

Mr. Wingo, hailing from the rank and file of the farming populace, stated that he had acquainted his constituents with the nature of the bill. His farmer friends do not want it. The farmers feel that it will be favored few who get the scholarships. In reply to a question from a member, Mr. Wingo repelled the intimation that he opposed the bill on account of his friendship for denationalist institutions. What South Carolina needs is practical men. He is in favor of higher education, but the great structure of education in this State is top-heavy. He cited the case of a farmer who wrote to Mr. Wingo to favor the bill and concluded his letter by saying that he has \$2,000 worth of cotton and wants to know if now is the time to sell. That is the kind of man who expects to be benefited by the bill, not the really poor man.

Mr. Toole was surprised at the position taken by Mr. Wingo, who is a farmer. He favored the bill but opposed the proposition to require the beneficiaries to study agriculture alone.

Mr. Richards, the author of a bill to increase the Winthrop scholarships from \$46 to \$100 each, favored Mr. Herbert's bill. He wanted to make it certain that none but the extremely poor would be benefited and none but those who propose to take the agricultural course. However, he feared that it would be unconstitutional to give the scholarships to farmers' sons alone.

Mr. Jeremiah Smith favored the bill. He made a very strong speech in advocating it as a whole and particularly amendments which he offered. He wanted to give these scholarships to sons of farmers but not to restrict them in the course which they should elect. He wanted to see the sons of farmers given advantages to become men of education in technical branches. Mr. Smith wanted to give these scholarships to farmers' sons.

Mr. D. O. Herbert thought the sarcastic flings of Mr. Bomar were unworthy. He accords the highest motives to others and asks the same for himself. He read a letter from a trustee favoring the bill. Senator Tillman himself upon the laying of the corner stone of the agricultural hall had expressed the hope that it would turn the trend of education toward the agricultural department. Col. R. W. Simpson, president of the board, declares in his annual report that there is nothing lacking to make the course attractive. It is compulsory upon members of the freshmen class. The trustees want to teach agriculture. This bill would carry out their purpose.

There was a mass of amendments

on the speaker's desk, and the house decided that as it was 2 o'clock further action had better be deferred until evening.

At the night session the Clemson college scholarship bill was hammered upon again. The "previous question" had been ordered and there was no discussion, but on the speaker's desk were no less than two score proposed amendments. These were taken up in order and were rejected with great regularity.

The most important amendments submitted came from Mr. Jeremiah Smith who wanted to confine the scholarships to farmers and sons of farmers. These amendments were overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Sarratt wanted to exempt all students at Clemson to have free tuition. This too was voted down.

Mr. Webb's amendment to make the course received instead of confining scholarship students to agricultural course was adopted by a vote of 58 to 49.

Mr. Efrid moved to continue the bill. This was lost by a vote of 67 to 48.

The house voted down Mr. Dorroh's amendment to require the recipients of the scholarships to enter into bond to repay the college the amount of the scholarships.

The bill then passed second reading by a vote of 82 to 26 and the house then adjourned.

## Smallpox Deaths Increasing.

The Columbia State says Dr. James Evans of Florence, secretary of the State board of health, who is here with Dr. T. Grange Simons, a member of the board from Charleston, to look after the appropriation for the board for the ensuing year, says that the number of deaths in smallpox cases in this State outside of this city and towns has increased to 5 per cent. since the first of January. In 1903 the deaths were only 1 per cent. of the reported cases, this also being the situation in the north. Since January the death percentage has gone up to 13 per cent. in the north and to 5 per cent. in South Carolina. Dr. Evans says that the disease is now of a more virulent type all over the country. For the year ending the 31st of last December there were 1,922 reported cases in this State outside of the cities and towns, and of this number 15 resulted fatally. In the 27 days of January there have been 193 cases, of which 9 resulted fatally.

## Holding the Treasury.

A special dispatch from Washington to The State says "there appears to be real danger of the passage by the Republicans of the service pension bill, a measure which makes possible an annual grab from the treasury of upwards of \$60,000,000." The proposition is to pension every soldier who fought on the union side in the Civil war whether he fought for a day or year, and whether he is sick now or was ever sick or maimed. If this bill is passed there will be no public buildings left. There is to be no river and harbor bill according to the announcement of the chairman of the committee. Speaker Cannon is said to favor the pension service bill and the president is also quoted as approving it. It will be put forward so far as the Republicans are concerned, openly as a good vote getter. The argument has been made that a Republican campaign fund could not be expended in a better way; moreover this fund will be contributed by the government."

## The Lined Dress Suit Case.

The Columbia State says one of the negro porters of the Southern, who had been suspected of transporting contraband whiskey, was caught Wednesday night. His method, while not without precedent, is not exactly a common practice among offenders of this kind. The negro, Lee Boyd, was made to hand over his dress suit case to be examined. It was possessed of a solid lining within which would hold two gallons. The case was nearly full of whiskey. The negro was arrested and Thursday morning he had the nerve to try to explain to the recorder. But circumstantial facts were too strong, and the recorder faced the porter \$20.

## Treacherous Moros.

A dispatch from Manila says it has just been learned that Lieut. Campbell W. Flake of the Twenty-second Infantry, was killed while trying to enter Moro Cotta, Mindanao, for the purpose of examining the locality. He was accompanied by Private Foy of the same regiment. Lieut. Flake was shot treacherously, the Moros firing on the party while Maj. Bullard was parleying with them. Moro Cotta was at once taken by assault, with no further loss to the expeditionary forces. The estimated loss among the moros is twenty killed.

## Wanted an Old One.

"Yes," said the old man addressing his younger visitor, "I am proud of my girls and would like to see them comfortably married and as I have a little money they will not go to their husbands penniless. There's Mary, 22 years old, and a real good girl; I shall give her \$5,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see 35 again; I shall give her \$10,000; and the man who takes Eliza will have \$15,000 with her." The young man reflected a moment and then inquired, "You haven't one about 50, have you?"

## Life Is Cheap.

A special to the Augusta Chronicle from Waycross, Ga., says as the result of a quarrel over a bird which both claimed to have killed, Carey Howell, a young man of that county, Tuesday shot John Barber, a boy aged seventeen, whose wounds, it is feared, will prove fatal.

## FISH AND GAME LAW.

It Is Now Being Discussed by the House of Representatives.

## IT WOULD RAISE SOME CASE.

It is Claimed That a Large Amount of Fish and Game Are Taken Off of State Property.

It is estimated that the bill now before the house regarding the taxation on the coast for profit will in a few years raise the state over \$200,000. The bill has been before ways and means committees of the house and has been favorably reported with minor amendments and it is now up for consideration.

Its title is "a bill to grant the commissioners of the sinking fund exclusive jurisdiction for the protection of shell fish, migratory fish, ducks and other game fowl in the public waters and lands of the state." As it stands now a very large industry on the coast is doing business on state land without cost. The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business or practice of gathering oysters or clams or catching crabs or terrapin, shad, or sturgeon, or killing ducks or other game fowl in or about the public waters, navigable rivers or public lands of this state, for sale within the state or for shipment, or for sale without the state without first procuring a license therefor, to be issued and signed by the secretary of state and countersigned by the county treasurer of each county in which said license is to be used and exhibited as a permit which licenses shall be good for one year only from the date it is countersigned by the county treasurer; the license fees to be paid to the county treasurer shall be as follows:

For each person gathering oysters, \$10.00  
For each person gathering clams, 10.00  
For each person catching terrapin, 10.00  
For each person catching shad, 10.00  
For each person catching sturgeon, 10.00  
For each person killing ducks, 10.00  
For each person killing game fowl, 10.00

For each boat of one ton or less to be used gathering clams or oysters, \$5.00, and for each additional ton, \$5.00. For each boat to be used in catching shad or sturgeon, \$5.00, that each boat used under license as aforesaid shall be numbered in large plain figures, at least ten inches long, on a conspicuous part of such boat, by the owner or manager of such boat, and each person engaged on any such boat shall first procure a license as aforesaid; and the licenses shall be numbered and have corresponding stubs to be retained by the county treasurer as exhibits and vouchers, and each county treasurer shall report and remit the fee to the secretary of state for the use of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to enforce the provisions of this act strictly, and to that end they shall establish such rules and regulations as in their judgment and discretion will best believe the object of this act; they in their discretion may expend such part of the funds realized from license fees as may be necessary and proper for the enforcement of this act; at their discretion they may fix and grade a suitable license fee and require a license for each dealer, wholesale dealer in oysters, clams, terrapin, shad, sturgeon, and ducks and other game fowl, and for each factory for canning shell fish, shad or sturgeon, and it shall be unlawful to carry on any such business in violation of any rule or regulation adopted or required by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the premises.

Sec. 4. That all licenses now extant from the county board of commissioners of any county shall hold good until they expire by their own limitation, but no other license on the subject of this act shall be granted by the county board of commissioners of any county.

Sec. 5. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars (one-half of each fine to be paid to the informer, who shall be the prosecutor), or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, and each boat found used in violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed forfeited to the commissioners of the sinking fund for the use of the state, and shall be disposed of by them as in case of the forfeiture and condemnation of teams and vehicles seized in this state while transporting contraband alcoholic liquors.

## Dad's Old Breeches.

"A Misourit boy puts it like this: 'When dad has worn his breeches they pass to bud John, then me turns around about and Bill puts them on.' When Bill's legs are long has grown the trousers fall to him 'em then George claims them for his own and styles himself inside 'em. Next Sam's fat legs they close in, and when they stretch no tighter, they're turned and shortened, washed and pressed and fixed on me, the writer. Ma works them into carpet rag when I burst out the stitches, and doom's day we perhaps will see at last of dad's old breeches."