

THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

VOL. XXVII.

BARNWELL, S. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

NO. 20

LABOR BILL KILLED

In the House of Representatives by a Decisive Vote

AFTER A VERY LONG DEBATE

The Bill Limited the Hours of Labor in the Cotton Mills in South Carolina to Ten Hours a Day.

Mr. Toole had on the calendar a bill numbered "23," showing that it had been one of the very first introduced last year. It was the first bill on the calendar this year, and when Mr. Toole called it up last night for the purpose of adjourning the debate, the house refused to adjourn the debate, and forced action on the measure upon Mr. Strong's motion to strike out the enacting words.

Mr. Toole told of the hardships encountered by the cotton mill employees. He was taken somewhat unawares by the action of the house in forcing the fight, but made an earnest appeal for the bill, basing his argument on sentiment.

Mr. Bunoh of Marlboro, who speaks rarely, but generally to the point, made a strong speech against the bill. There is a disposition to inject into the legislation of this State a spirit against the pet industry of South Carolina. He declared that the mills are passing through their darkest days. Why does any one want to throw obstacles in the way of the kindly feeling between factory and employe? He predicted that before the year is out operatives will be begging to work 12 hours a day, with cotton as scarce as it is now. He told how people in this county who had not gone decently clad on the farms are now working in the mills and are the happiest people in the world.

Mr. Holman of Aiken, who styles himself the old "warhorse," exhorted in favor of the bill. He seemed to feel sore because he had not been noticed by mill presidents in the campaign, but he had received a telegram from one of them declaring that his bill would ruin the mills, and he inveighed against the corporations.

Mr. Carey, editor of a labor organization paper in Charleston, spoke earnestly in favor of the bill. He appealed to the house to think of the long hours. It was too long to work from before the dawn until after dark. He urged that this bill would reduce the time one hour a day. It would give employment for 11 men for 10 hours instead of 10 men for 11 hours.

Mr. Williams—Who is back of this demand for this so-called relief?

Mr. Carey—The people, particularly the organized labor.

Mr. Williams—Where is there any organized labor in this State outside of a few cities? Is there any in the great Piedmont country where there are nine-tenths of the mills?

Mr. Carey—There may be none now, but there will be.

Mr. Carey continued that if the Democratic party does not grant such moderate demands as this, they will see the time when there will be consequences which they will regret. His remarks implied a threat of socialism with the white man and the negro combined. The negroes are becoming Socialists.

Mr. Bennett asked if the 10-hour day would not decrease the pay proportionately.

Mr. Carey replied that the laboring people would rather have shorter days of labor even if it entailed less pay.

Mr. Kirby of Cherokee opposed the bill. He is in favor of helping the laboring class of people. He declared that the bill would work a hardship on the people in the mills in this section. They had begged him to fight the bill.

Mr. Mahaffey of Spartanburg added his opposition to the bill. The mill people there do not want it. The mills in Spartanburg have good schools, they have good superintendents. He gave a picture of mill life in Spartanburg which did not show the need of any legislation. There were some who had been kicked out of the mill communities for worthless men who now blackguarded the mills.

Mr. Webb of Aiken declared it to be a funny thing that operatives coming from the Piedmont country to Aiken county always declared themselves in favor of the bill. All of the operatives in Aiken favor it. Some of the mill presidents themselves favor it. In reply to some questions from the floor, he said that these presidents could not afford to advocate the measure more openly because the pressure from other mills would be too heavy. No other trades are worked over 10 hours a day, not even convict, and yet in some of the mills the operatives work 13 hours a day, a violation of the law. As to organized labor, he declared that the operatives have doctors and lawyers and merchants. In the Piedmont section, in Spartanburg county, numbers of operatives were discharged for attempting to organize. This was done in Spartanburg and in Laurens; and yet the employers have a right to organize. He declared that an operative can work as much in 10 hours when he is rested as he can in 14 hours when he is jaded. He declared that as perhaps the only member of the house who had had actual experience in a mill he favored it very heartily.

Mr. Dorroh declared that there is a member of the Greenville delegation who has worked in a mill, one in the Darlington delegation and one from Spartanburg, and all of them are opposed to the bill.

INSURANCE LAWS.

Two Very Important Bills Passed by the House Thursday.

ANTI-COMPACT LAW REPEALED

And a Law Enacted to Create the Office of State Insurance Commissioner With a Good Salary.

The House of Representatives passed two important bills on Thursday. The Columbia State says: Three years ago the general assembly passed a law prohibiting the Southeastern Tariff association from coming into the State to make rates on property to be insured. This was known as "the anti-compact law" and Mr. Wm. L. Mauldin of Greenville was the author. Thursday the house of representatives by a good majority passed a bill which repeals that act. Mr. Mauldin is also the author of the repealing bill. The house passed the bill providing for the office of insurance commissioner. Each bill is dependent upon the other, for it is proposed that the insurance commissioner keep the companies from running up the rates, and in return for removing the embargo against the association the companies are to give lower rates.

The insurance commission under the bill is to be charged with the execution of all laws, is to be elected by the legislature, is to receive a salary of \$1,800 a year and \$100 for office expenses, the funds for this expense to be derived from a tax of one-fourth of one mill on gross premiums in addition to other taxes paid by insurance companies. The Mauldin bill provides that there shall be an examination by proper officials into the cause of fires. The companies which belong to an association are permitted to conduct business in the State, provided that the purpose of the association is not to establish excessive or unreasonable charges for insurance. Upon the complaint of citizens, the insurance commissioner is authorized to order the company to correct the rate and to order restitution of over charges. There was quite a discussion over the bills.

Mr. Kibler said that wherever such an act has been passed in other States it has been productive of great good. The people need protection, and the comptroller general's department is unable to keep up properly with this vast business. The department of insurance would not cost a dollar of appropriation, the insurance commissioner's salary would be paid by the insurance companies and the amount on each policy would be so small that there would be no effect on the rates. In reply to Mr. Gaston, Mr. Kibler said that he is sure that the comptroller general, who has the whole tax business of the State to look after, cannot give the proper attention to the insurance department.

Mr. Thomas favored the bill. The comptroller general's department needs to be relieved of some of its duties, for that office is required to give a great deal of time to personal settlements with the treasurers and auditors in the several counties. In many of the counties thousands of dollars might be saved if the settlements were made properly and the comptroller general, who is entirely competent to attend to the duties of the insurance department, should be permitted to give his entire time to the more important duties of the tax department. Mr. Thomas then directed his remarks to the need of an insurance department. The anti-compact law is a failure according to an example which he cited. An agent from St. Paul came here recently and raised the rate on a building from 1.15 to 1.85 and all the local agents had accepted the rate so made. Property owners should have an insurance commission to whom they can appeal for advice.

Mr. Gaston opposed the bill on the ground that the companies are called upon to pay the expense and he suspected that there would be a tendency for the commissioner to feel himself an employe of the companies as well as the State.

Mr. DeVore opposed the bill. There is no complaint from the comptroller general that he is overworked, or that he wants to be relieved of the department of insurance. It is wrong in principle for the man who is to overlook and inspect the operations of insurance companies to be paid by those companies. The railroad commission is not worth three straws to the State today, and the office of insurance commissioner would not be worth three straws for the same reason that it should be kept up by the State and not by the insurance companies.

Mr. Rainsford wants the office of insurance commissioner merged with that of bank examiner created several years ago.

Mr. Beamguard favored the bill but wanted to adjourn debate until other insurance bills could be taken up in connection with it.

THE ANTI-COMPACT LAW.

Mr. Mauldin spoke in favor of separating the work of the insurance department from the other duties of the comptroller general's office. He declared that the Southeastern Tariff association is a monopoly and he had introduced the bill which is now a law forbidding them to operate in the State. The Kibler bill and his own bill would put this State on the same footing as North Carolina and Georgia. At the last session he had voted to repeal the anti-compact law, because he believes that his bill in connection

with Mr. Kibler's would be better for the State.

Mr. Bomar testified to change of sentiment. He had opposed the bill last year, but since that time the Spartanburg chamber of commerce had reported to him that the rates in this State are one-third higher than in North Carolina. He had investigated and had found this to be true. The department of insurance is a side issue now and should be given more importance for the insurance business in South Carolina is enormous, \$1,400,000 premiums last year. This would save thousands of dollars annually.

Mr. Gaston insisted that it would be better for the State to bear the cost of the department and made a strong argument along this line.

Mr. Lide declared that it is a matter of no small concern for the business man to know that he is getting gilt edge insurance. The value of an insurance policy is a mere promise to pay without any security and it is wise to have an insurance commissioner.

SAW A TROJAN HORSE.

Mr. DeBruhl spoke against Mr. Mauldin's bill on the ground that it gives one man the right to say whether or not a fire is incendiary. He does not believe in sacrificing too many rights to secure a reduction in rates. He declared that it is strange that those who advocate this step get their statistics from the insurance companies themselves. He wants the law let alone, and wants the comptroller general to remain in control of the department. It is better to pay a little more in premiums and get the full amount of the policy.

Mr. Bomar said that the reduction of a third in the rates would mean a saving of \$300,000 or \$400,000 a year without a cent of cost to the State. The manner of fixing the pay could be fixed later if it proves unsatisfactory at first.

Mr. DeBruhl wants to know what guarantee there is that the bill would save money to the State.

MR. DEVORE SUSPECTED SOMETHING.

Mr. DeVore asked if this bill is favored by the insurance companies, and pressed the question in such a way that it indicated that he suspected that the bill would do more good for the companies than for the insured or the companies would not favor it.

Mr. Sinkler declared that there is no Trojan horse in the bill. The insurance companies favor the bill because it would give them greater protection—for which they are willing to pay.

Mr. J. B. Black thinks that the duties of the department should be put upon the comptroller general and he given the clerical help to enforce the law.

Dr. Mauldin admitted that this is an "insurance company bill" and he introduced the bill last year at the request of the companies, because as author of the anti-compact law he had seen that the law had served its purpose and had brought the insurance people to a condition where they are willing to deal fairly with the people. There were practically no fires before insurance companies came into existence, but when a man is well insured, or over insured, he becomes careless and fires are of more frequent occurrence. If laws can be passed to prevent such carelessness, it will be to the interest of the companies, and also of the people. That is why the companies are willing to have a reduction in premiums.

BOTH BILLS PASSED.

The previous question was then ordered. Mr. Rainsford's proposed amendment to have the office of bank examiner included was voted down. Mr. Aycock's amendment to have the commissioner's salary paid by the State instead of out of the receipts from the companies levied for this purpose was rejected. Mr. Johnson's amendment to have the office elective by the general assembly instead of appointive by the governor was adopted by a vote of 53 to 37.

By a vote of 75 to 33 the house refused to continue the bill on Mr. Gaston's motion.

Mr. Beamguard wanted to reconsider the vote by which the office is made elective. The legislature has enough of elections, and the governor could not afford to appoint an unworthy man. The house voted down Mr. Beamguard's motion.

The bill then passed second reading and will come up Friday for final consideration in the house.

Mr. Mauldin's bill was then taken up and passed with but slight modifications.

The Story of Leap Year.

One story says that St. Patrick decreed that women should have the right to propose in leap year; another professes to refer the right to an act of the Scottish parliament of 1228, which gave it to "ilka maiden" during the reign of her maldest maister Margaret. There was no Queen Margaret in Scotland in 1228, however. A book entitled "Courtship, Love and Marriage," published in 1606 is said to refer the right to the common law of England, but the law books say nothing of it. The real origin is unknown.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

J. W. Hodges, a farmer in the southern part of Oulman county, Ala., was found dead in his barn Wednesday, hanging from a rafter, while in the house was discovered the dead body of his wife. The woman had been brained with a blunt instrument. Hodges was deeply in debt, it is said, and was being pressed by his creditors. This is believed to have unbalanced him mentally and caused him to commit murder and suicide.

HOPE OF THE PARTY.

Figures Showing the Chance of the Democracy in Next Election.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL.

Forecast Made by an Expert on the States to be Carried, Disposition of the Doubtful Column.

Charles W. Dayton has sent out in "Democracy" the following forecast of general interest: The Democrats are hopeful—more than hopeful—confident of carrying the presidential election in the coming year is apparent to every observer of political events. That they have reason on which to base their confidence is as plain to every one who has taken the trouble to examine the figures in the returns in recent presidential elections. Examination of those figures will show that of the 476 electoral votes to be cast, the Democrats can safely rely upon 215, while the Republicans can at the utmost claim to be sure of 160. This is conceding that there are thirteen doubtful states, with 101 votes. Now, of these 101 votes it would be necessary for the Republicans to obtain 79 to possess the 239 votes to elect their candidate, while 25 votes would be all that were necessary to give the Democrats victory.

Here is a table of the states the Democrats claim, the states conceded to the Republicans, and the doubtful states.

State	Dem. Rep.
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Colorado	5
Delaware	3
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Iowa	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Maine	6
Maryland	5
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Montana	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New York	39
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Total	215

State	Rep.
California	10
Connecticut	7
Indiana	15
Kansas	10
Nebraska	8
New Jersey	12
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Washington	5
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	160

DOUBTFUL.

Now, to consider the doubtful states in their order: In California in 1896 McKinley had a plurality of only 2,797; Cleveland carried the state in 1892. Connecticut was carried by Cleveland in 1884, 1888 and 1892. Indiana was carried by Cleveland in 1892. Kansas was carried by Bryan in 1896 and so was Nebraska. New Jersey was carried by Cleveland in 1884, 1888 and 1892. Rhode Island is debatable ground and has a Democratic governor. South Dakota was carried by Bryan in 1896. Utah was carried by Bryan in 1896, and although it turned to McKinley in 1900, it was only by a plurality of 2,123. Washington went Democratic in 1896. West Virginia was carried by Cleveland in 1884, 1888 and 1892. Wisconsin gave the electoral vote to Cleveland in 1892. Wyoming gave its vote to Bryan in 1896.

The people are ready, yes, anxious, to repudiate the trust building, trust protecting Republican party. Thousands of Republicans are alarmed by the vagaries of our "unsafe," spectacular president. Influential Democratic leaders will guide the party into ways pointed out by the lessons of the past.

In looking over those facts and figures, does it seem more probable that the Republicans can gain the 79 votes needed by them than the Democrats shall obtain 25? Is there any cause for wonder that the Democrats are hopeful; any cause for wonder that they are confident?

It may be objected that New York, with its thirty-nine electoral votes, should be placed in the column of doubtful states. Granting for the moment that this should be so, the table would give to the Democrats 175 votes, to the Republicans 160, and the number of doubtful votes would be 63. But New York this year is not a doubtful state, as Democrats and Republicans alike know. With a candidate such as the Democrats should nominate and a platform such as they should present, it is sure to take its place in the Democratic column.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

Thinking Men Will Meet in Spartanburg for a Conference.

TO TREAT OR NOT TO TREAT.

It Would Be a Most Excellent Thing If Such a Law Were to Be Passed and Be Strictly Enforced.

"To treat or not to treat," was undoubtedly the question in the senate Tuesday. The bill introduced by Representative Doyle of Oconee, which was thrashed to a mass of pulp in the house, was brought up after the calendar had been read, and after a good hour and a half had been devoted to its merits and demerits. The bill provides that on election days no one shall give away or sell liquors within three miles of the polls. This is manifestly to prevent repetition of the public scandals caused by the alleged wholesale distribution of "boose" during the general and municipal elections that have taken place in South Carolina within the last half a decade.

Senator Hay provoked the downpour of verbiage that ensued, by moving to accept the majority report. It seems that the committee on privileges and elections, with the exception of Senator Herndon, agreed to report the bill unfavorably. Senator Herndon, in whose county the bill originated, arose immediately to defend the measure, saying that men under the influence of liquor could not vote conscientiously, or if bribed were not fit to vote. Senator Stansland also favored the bill, having promised some of his constituents that he would vote for it. He spoke of the amount of whiskey circulated in the interest of certain candidates at the last primary election, and cited this as an instance which showed the need for such a statute.

Senator Brice was another supporter of the bill. "Liquor used in an election is always used by the worst candidates, who show by its use that they are unfit to hold office." Even though the statute were not rigidly enforced (though it should be) the moral effect of the State's condemnation would be salutary.

Senator Hay said that every time that a law that was known would not be enforced was placed upon the statute books, much more of the public's respect for the laws was destroyed. As for the sale of liquor the dispensaries are always closed on election days, and in no other place should it be obtainable, were all of the liquor laws rigidly enforced. To pass this law would be voting away a personal right that ought not to be taken away.

After Senator McLeod had spoken in support of the bill the ayes and nays were demanded on Senator Hay's motion to adopt the majority report, which was rejected by a vote of 15 to 10, which may be taken as an index of the bill.

Those who voted "aye" were Senators Aldrich, Hay, Hydrick, Marshall, M. Iver, Peurifoy, G. W. Ragsdale, Sharpe, Sheppard, Walker.

Those who voted "nay" were Senators, Blake, Brice, Butler, Carpenter, Douglas, Gaines, Goodwin, Herndon, Herndon, Hough, Johnson, Manning, Mayfield, McLeod, Mowar, Rappaport, Stackhouse, Stansland, Williams.

An amendment was offered by Senator Rappaport who wished to strike out the words "three miles," and insert "the immediate vicinity." This was vigorously opposed by Senators Herndon and Blake, because of alleged indefiniteness. More discussion ensued. Senator G. W. Ragsdale speaking against the bill, Senator Brice spoke for the bill, Senator McLeod on the same position, and Senator J. W. Ragsdale also.

Senator Sharpe thought that as to the purification of the public morals miracles would have to be wrought to do that.

Senator Brice: "Then you do admit that the politics of the State are corrupt?"

Senator Sharpe: "So I have heard on every side this morning. Not so in my county."

Accidentally Killed.

R. E. Thornton, a white man from one of the cotton mills at Anderson, was killed about nine miles from Anderson Wednesday morning by either falling or being thrown from a wagon and the wheels passing over his neck. He was moving to the country to farm this year and was on a wagon by himself when the accident occurred, to which there were no witnesses. He was said to have been drinking and was driving very fast, and was evidently suddenly killed, as his body was found only a short time after he had passed a house by the roadside. He was 51 years of age and leaves twelve children.

Deadly Fumes.

At New Orleans in attempting to save the life of a sailor named Peter Hansen, George Stadler, engineer of the oil steamer Northtown, from Port Arthur, lost his life Wednesday. Several other men were prostrated by the fumes, but were resuscitated. Hansen went into the hold to repair a valve and was overcome, and Stadler volunteered to go to the assistance of Hansen. He succeeded in tying a rope about the sailor and the latter was dragged to the deck, but died in the meantime fall into the sea. He died in a short time. Several other men went into the hold in effort to aid Stadler, but were themselves overcome.

They Were Married.

Miss Emma Edinger, of Lancaster, Pa., became the bride of J. Jay Mundy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. A year ago, while employed in a cigar factory, Miss Edinger, in a spirit of mischief, put her name and address in a box of cigars, together with a note asking the finder of the name to write to her. Last summer the box of cigars found its way to the business place of Mr. Mundy and he was soon in correspondence with the pretty little factory girl. Photographs were exchanged and last Halloween Mr. Mundy met his bride-to-be for the first time. Courtship and matrimony followed.

Swift Justice.

At Detroit, Mich., Jos. Meunier, alias Miller, who surrendered to the police Wednesday and confessed the murder of his paramour, Mrs. Jos. Seville, on Saturday afternoon, was arraigned before Justice Whelan Thursday morning, pleaded guilty, sentenced to Jackson Prison for life and taken there by train Thursday afternoon.

Carnival of Slaughters.

Przewalsky, the noted Balkan historian, who has just concluded a six months tour of Macedonia, asserts that during the year 1903 Turkish regulars rased 300 villages and massacred 400,000 persons mostly aged men, women and children.

A GOOD BILL.

The State Senate Discusses at Length an Anti-Treating Law.

TO TREAT OR NOT TO TREAT.

It Would Be a Most Excellent Thing If Such a Law Were to Be Passed and Be Strictly Enforced.

"To treat or not to treat," was undoubtedly the question in the senate Tuesday. The bill introduced by Representative Doyle of Oconee, which was thrashed to a mass of pulp in the house, was brought up after the calendar had been read, and after a good hour and a half had been devoted to its merits and demerits. The bill provides that on election days no one shall give away or sell liquors within three miles of the polls. This is manifestly to prevent repetition of the public scandals caused by the alleged wholesale distribution of "boose" during the general and municipal elections that have taken place in South Carolina within the last half a decade.

Senator Hay provoked the downpour of verbiage that ensued, by moving to accept the majority report. It seems that the committee on privileges and elections, with the exception of Senator Herndon, agreed to report the bill unfavorably. Senator Herndon, in whose county the bill originated, arose immediately to defend the measure, saying that men under the influence of liquor could not vote conscientiously, or if bribed were not fit to vote. Senator Stansland also favored the bill, having promised some of his constituents that he would vote for it. He spoke of the amount of whiskey circulated in the interest of certain candidates at the last primary election, and cited this as an instance which showed the need for such a statute.

Senator Brice was another supporter of the bill. "Liquor used in an election is always used by the worst candidates, who show by its use that they are unfit to hold office." Even though the statute were not rigidly enforced (though it should be) the moral effect of the State's condemnation would be salutary.

Senator Hay said that every time that a law that was known would not be enforced was placed upon the statute books, much more of the public's respect for the laws was destroyed. As for the sale of liquor the dispensaries are always closed on election days, and in no other place should it be obtainable, were all of the liquor laws rigidly enforced. To pass this law would be voting away a personal right that ought not to be taken away.

After Senator McLeod had spoken in support of the bill the ayes and nays were demanded on Senator Hay's motion to adopt the majority report, which was rejected by a vote of 15 to 10, which may be taken as an index of the bill.

Those who voted "aye" were Senators Aldrich, Hay, Hydrick, Marshall, M. Iver, Peurifoy, G. W. Ragsdale, Sharpe, Sheppard, Walker.

Those who voted "nay" were Senators, Blake, Brice, Butler, Carpenter, Douglas, Gaines, Goodwin, Herndon, Herndon, Hough, Johnson, Manning, Mayfield, McLeod, Mowar, Rappaport, Stackhouse, Stansland, Williams.

An amendment was offered by Senator Rappaport who wished to strike out the words "three miles," and insert "the immediate vicinity." This was vigorously opposed by Senators Herndon and Blake, because of alleged indefiniteness. More discussion ensued. Senator G. W. Ragsdale speaking against the bill, Senator Brice spoke for the bill, Senator McLeod on the same position, and Senator J. W. Ragsdale also.

Senator Sharpe thought that as to the purification of the public morals miracles would have to be wrought to do that.

Senator Brice: "Then you do admit that the politics of the State are corrupt?"

Senator Sharpe: "So I have heard on every side this morning. Not so in my county."

Accidentally Killed.

R. E. Thornton, a white man from one of the cotton mills at Anderson, was killed about nine miles from Anderson Wednesday morning by either falling or being thrown from a wagon and the wheels passing over his neck. He was moving to the country to farm this year and was on a wagon by himself when the accident occurred, to which there were no witnesses. He was said to have been drinking and was driving very fast, and was evidently suddenly killed, as his body was found only a short time after he had passed a house by the roadside. He was 51 years of age and leaves twelve children.

Deadly Fumes.

At New Orleans in attempting to save the life of a sailor named Peter Hansen, George Stadler, engineer of the oil steamer Northtown, from Port Arthur, lost his life Wednesday. Several other men were prostrated by the fumes, but were resuscitated. Hansen went into the hold to repair a valve and was overcome, and Stadler volunteered to go to the assistance of Hansen. He succeeded in tying a rope about the sailor and the latter was dragged to the deck, but died in the meantime fall into the sea. He died in a short time. Several other men went into the hold in effort to aid Stadler, but were themselves overcome.

They Were Married.

Miss Emma Edinger, of Lancaster, Pa., became the bride of J. Jay Mundy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. A year ago, while employed in a cigar factory, Miss Edinger, in a spirit of mischief, put her name and address in a box of cigars, together with a note asking the finder of the name to write to her. Last summer the box of cigars found its way to the business place of Mr. Mundy and he was soon in correspondence with the pretty little factory girl. Photographs were exchanged and last Halloween Mr. Mundy met his bride-to-be for the first time. Courtship and matrimony followed.

Swift Justice.

At Detroit, Mich., Jos. Meunier, alias Miller, who surrendered to the police Wednesday and confessed the murder of his paramour, Mrs. Jos. Seville, on Saturday afternoon, was arraigned before Justice Whelan Thursday morning, pleaded guilty, sentenced to Jackson Prison for life and taken there by train Thursday afternoon.

Carnival of Slaughters.

Przewalsky, the noted Balkan historian, who has just concluded a six months tour of Macedonia, asserts that during the year 1903 Turkish regulars rased 300 villages and massacred 400,000 persons mostly aged men, women and children.