

## LIQUOR LAW PASSES

### GIVES CHARLESTON RIGHT TO SELL LICENSES

### UNDER CERTAIN RULES

Conditions in Charleston Are Reviewed, Which Shows That Present Law Has Never Been Enforced, and Points Out the Benefits Under Plan Proposed in Bill.

By a vote of 66 to 45, the House Thursday night passed to third reading Mr. Rittenberg's bill to provide a liquor license system for the city of Charleston. The message was taken up Thursday morning and Mr. Rittenberg spoke earnestly in favor of his bill. He asserted that it was purely a local matter and that all other methods of dealing with the liquor question in Charleston had failed to accomplish the desired results.

Other members of the House took the opposite view and held that it was not a local question, and that the evil effects of the license system in Charleston would spread to other counties. Further debate on the question was postponed until Thursday night by the arrival of the hour to consider Mr. Rembert's bill.

When debate was resumed Thursday night on Mr. Rittenberg's bill, Mr. Barnwell made the opening argument, which was clear-cut and effective. He asserted emphatically that the contemplated law will relieve conditions which have become intolerable. The situation demands relief, he said, and Charleston is trying to work out her own salvation.

Mr. Whaley discussed Charleston's unique position in the State, both as to its citizenship, which is cosmopolitan, and as to topographical and geographical location. It is impossible to stop shipping of illicit liquor into that city, he said. Mr. Whaley argued strongly that the lawbreakers of Charleston are getting rich under the present regime and that the dispensary is an absolute failure.

Taking up the question of lawlessness, Mr. Whaley said that if the law was enforced by the Governor or by the Mayor or by the Justice of Charleston, they would not have blind tigers, but neither of these officials has done it and Charleston has suffered. He argued that if licenses at \$1,000 each were issued to fifty liquor dealers they would act as a deterrent and would see that no one engaged in the sale of liquor without a license.

The blind tigers of Charleston are fighting the bill was information which he had received and members had told that the tigers would not let the bill pass the House. This made him all the more eager to show that the Charleston tigers did not run things. He said the bill could hurt no one and ought to pass.

The question was on Mr. Hiett's motion to strike out the enacting words of the Rittenberg bill, which with amendments had been accepted by the delegation. The result was 66 to 45 against killing the bill. This is a real modern miracle, a majority voting to give Charleston a license system, or at least against killing the pending bill. Those who voted for the motion to strike out enacting words were as follows:

J. W. Ashley, Atkinson, Baskin, Belsler, Betha, Bowers, Boyd, Browning, Brice, W. E. Laughter, Epps, Evans, Friday, Frapp, Gasque, Greer, Haynesworth, Hiett, Hunter, Hutchinson, Hutson, Irby, Jones, Kibler, McCravy, McDonald, McQueen, Malpass, Means, Mower, Nelson, Nicholson, Pegues, Ready, Riddle, Riley, W. M. Scott, W. W. Scott, Sherwood, Shirley, White, Whitehead, Wyche, Youmans and Speaker Smith. Total—45.

The nays were as follows: Addy, Ashley, M. J. Barnwell, Blackwell, Dubeau, Clowney, Creech, Cross, Daniel, Dick, Fortner, Goodwin, Gray, Halle, Hall, Hardin, Harrelson, Harvey, Holley, James, W. A. James, W. E. Johnston, Kelley, Kirby, Kirk, Lee, Lumpkin, Lybrand, McMillan, Massey, Melif, Miller, Mitchell, Mixson, Moore, Moseley, Murray, Odom, O'Quinn, Pyatt, Rembert, Rittenberg, Robertson, Robinson, Rogers, L. Rogers, W. S. Jr., Sapp, Schroder, Senseney, Smiley, Stanley, Strickland, Sturkie, Thompson, Tindal, Vanderhorst, Walker, Warner, Warren, Welch, Whaley, Wilburn, Williams, Wyche. Total—66.

The full text of the bill was published in The News and Courier on the 13th, the chief amendments are to provide for a license for brewers and bottlers, at \$5,000 and graduated down, reducing the salary for the license commissioners from \$1,800 to \$1,000 each; the wholesale license is to be \$3,000 and retail license \$1,000 each. No liquor is to be shipped outside Charleston; no liquor can be sold by licensed dealers in less than half pints. There was a question about allowing the right to manufacture liquor or beer until it was shown that this right is now given. The amendment provides for publication of names of all applicants for licenses and no application can be granted until duly advertised.

Mr. Kibler said there were so many amendments that they should be printed and studied before a final vote was taken. Mr. Whaley took charge of the parliamentary situa-

## KILLED BY A SINGLE VOTE

### SENATE REJECTS LEVER AGRICULTURAL BILL

### The Measure Will be Brought Up in the Next Congress When it Will Pass Both Houses.

The vote of Senator Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, who is generally believed to be slated for Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet, defeated the Lever agricultural extension bill in the Senate Wednesday. Thirty-one Senators voted to substitute the Page vocational bill for the Lever bill, and thirty Senators voted against the substitute. Four Democrats, Senators Chilton, of West Virginia; Gardner and Johnson, of Maine, and Martine, of New Jersey, supported the Page substitute, while six Republicans, Senators Bourne, of Oregon; Bristow, of Kansas; Burnham, of New Hampshire; Burnton, of Ohio; Cummins, of Iowa, and LaFollette, of Wisconsin, voted in favor of the Lever bill. Otherwise, the division was strictly on party lines, the Republicans as a body standing by their Vermont colleague.

When seen after the vote, Representative Lever said: "I am not discouraged by the situation because the Page bill was passed by one vote and included the substantial features of my bill, as the latter was unanimously adopted by the House. I have not determined whether to have the matter referred back to the House committee on agriculture or to ask for a conference. I do not know what the attitude of the House will be, as the Page bill has never been considered on that side."

The Lever bill is confined to agricultural extension and is a continuation and development of an established policy, while the Page bill also includes vocational and industrial features and means the beginning of an absolutely new line of activity by the Federal Government. Again, under the Lever bill, South Carolina would have to spend only \$70,000 to secure the benefit, while the state would have to put up about \$350,000 under the Page bill before getting a cent.

If the Lever and Page bills are referred back to the House committee on agriculture, there will probably be no further action on them at this season. If they go to conference there is a bare chance that some agreement may be reached. The general view is that the subject is at a standstill for this Congress.

### SENATOR TILLMAN RE-ELECTED

#### Gets the Entire Vote of the Members of the Legislature.

Senator Tillman's reelection was Wednesday officially confirmed. It now remains for the governor to certify the result of the election to the President of the Senate of the United States with the 10,000 copies of Secretary of State McPherson. First the Senate cast its 37 votes for Senator Tillman, then the House cast its 114 votes. Wednesday the clerk of each branch read the result and Lieutenant Governor Smith announced that as a result of the unanimous vote of both legislative branches having been cast for the reelection of Senator Tillman he was re-elected United States Senator for the full term of six years beginning March 4 next. Senator Tillman was in Columbia Wednesday, attending to work in connection with Clemson college and to attend the Corn Exposition.

### ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

#### By the General Assembly at Columbia on Wednesday.

The following are the result of Wednesday's election by the General Assembly in joint session: Superintendent of penitentiary—Capt. D. J. Griffith, of Columbia, who was elected to succeed himself. Directors of State penitentiary—John G. Mobley of Winnsboro, A. K. Sanders of Camden, and Jasper M. Smith of Colleton, who were re-elected to succeed themselves. Trustees University of South Carolina—W. M. Hamer of Dillon and A. P. Willcox of Florence, in place of Julius H. Walker of Columbia, resigned, and W. P. Hamer of Dillon, deceased.

#### Young Groom and Old Bride.

At Fullerton, Ky., Mrs. Della Kitts, 71, thrice a widow and the mother of 18 children and a number of grand-children, has just married Manford Nelson, 18 years of age. Nelson is younger than a number of his bride's grand-children.

tion and insisted on finishing with the amendments. In his remarks (Mr. Whaley's) reference to the non-enforcement of the dispensary law referred to no particular. Governor nor mayor, the non-enforcement was general, he said, and he believed the people would back up a restricted license system. The House refused to adjourn on Mr. Kibler's motion and went on adopting delegation amendments.

Mr. James, of Bishopville, wanted twenty-five per cent. of the license fees to go into the State treasury; on this Dr. Wyche asked for an eye and a nay vote, and this resulted 91 to 35 against the amendment. The bill was then ordered to its third reading without even a division vote.

## BILL WAS KILLED

### HOUSE REFUSED TO PASS IT TO THIRD READING

### AFTER HEATED DEBATE

The Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Bill is Probably Killed by Refusal of the House, on Close Vote, to Pass the Measure to Third Reading.

The joint resolution in the House providing for a commission to investigate the question of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, when taken up Wednesday on the Calendar, provided the continuation of the interrupted speech of Tuesday of Mr. Miller of Richland. Mr. Miller eulogized the lawyer members of the general assembly as being very competent. Mr. Miller claimed that the passage of the liability would do away with the "pet-fogging" lawyer who receives the major portion of all moneys received from a successful suit. He claimed that a negro would get justice before the commission, just as in a court of law. The speaker claimed that the commission would do good at little cost.

Mr. Miller said that the commission will consist of two capitalists and two laboring men who will be appointed by the governor; two members of the senate appointed by the president of the senate and three or five members of the house appointed by the speaker of the house. On question, Mr. Miller said he was willing to limit the cost of the commission to \$1,000.

Mr. Welch of Richland then gained the floor of the house and presented a vigorous argument in favor of the passage of the resolution. Mr. Welch said that at first he thought that he would have nothing to do with such a resolution, as it took away a lucrative source of revenue from the lawyer, but later thinking of the whole matter, he rose above petty selfishness and would help in the passage of resolution on the high grounds of humanity.

Mr. Welch said that a liability bill will help the laboring man and will not rebound to the benefit of the corporations, as had been charged. The speaker stated that only two reasons could be advanced in opposition to the resolution, ignorance and selfishness. Mr. Welch in his argument read extracts from an article in Collier's, telling of a test case brought by the Buffalo Railway company.

The speaker, reading an excerpt from a work by Woodrow Wilson in favor of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, spoke these words: "I do not suppose the gentleman from Cherokee will say that Woodrow Wilson champions the cause of railway companies and other corporations."

Mr. Welch vehemently asserted that the question under consideration is a big question, that only by a split of "kiss together" could an equitable bill be drafted. Mr. Welch then took up the question of industrial arbitration, characterizing it as the largest question now looming on the political horizon of the State. He deprecated the enormous loss of money and time during a strike, asserting that arbitration could stop this waste.

Mr. Welch, in his argument, quoted statistics from a report of five fatal court cases settled out of court. The report showed that the complainants received \$2,000 after lawyer's fees had been paid, under liability and compensation act they would have received \$12,975; the average amounts received, less the lawyer's fees, were \$1,800, under the compensation act it would have been \$2,595 1/4, the average time for recovery was 22 1/2 months, under a liability commission the claimants would have received compensation at once.

Mr. Irby of Laurens said that he was in favor of some of the features of the resolution; but opposed it because the resolution favors corporations. He claimed that the corporations are being forced to pay out much money annually on account of the court's continually failing to recognize contributory negligence; and they want some measure to overcome this judicial tendency; that an industrial regulation as proposed in the resolution is just what the corporations want.

Another assertion by Mr. Irby is that a fixed amount for injuries and death will be specified in a liability act; that the corporation will take out insurance on the life of their employees—something that they cannot do now, because of the uncertainty of jury verdicts—and if one is killed the corporations will pay absolutely nothing. Mr. Irby caustically criticized all commissions as doing nothing except for themselves—going on trucking trips, etc.

Mr. Thompson of Charleston said that the resolution for a commission is a compromise on several bills; that no agreement could be reached on several bills, and by the formation of such a commission all interests could be heard, and from the mass of information received a good bill could be drafted. Mr. Thompson said that 15 states of the union have compensation acts, and South Carolina needs such legislation. The

speaker, on behalf of organized labor, vehemently spoke in favor of the passage of the resolution. Mr. O'Quinn then moved for the previous question, which is a motion to recommit. By a vote of 54 to 52 the house refused to recommit. On roll call the house refused to pass the bill through its third reading by a vote of 56 for and 59 against, and it was, therefore, killed. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Speaker Smith, Barnwell, Baskin, Belsler, Betha, Bowers, Boyd, Brice, Charles, Clowney, Courtney, Delaughter, Dick, Evans, Frapp, Goodwin, Greer, Harper, Haynesworth, W. A. James, W. E. James, Johnston, Kirk, Lee, Lumpkin, McDonald, McMillan, Malpass, Massey, Means, Miley, Miller, Mitchell, Mower, Nicholson, Odom, O'Quinn, Pegues, Pyatt, Rittenberg, Robinson, L. M. Rogers, Senseney, Shirley, Stevenson, Thompson, Tindal, Vander Horst, Walker, Warren, Welch, Whaley, C. C. Wyche, C. T. Wyche, Youmans, Zeigler—56.

## THEY GO TO AUGUSTA

### CONVICTS ARE RELEASED AFTER LEGAL DETENTION.

It is Charged that the South Carolina Authorities Are Negligent in Sending For Them.

The Augusta Chronicle says Police Lieut. E. B. Hatcher is responsible for the statement that Augusta is overrun with criminals from South Carolina, and that in the greater number of instances, the city authorities are powerless to act. In the first place, he says, there are any number of pardoned criminals, who have found their way into the city from "across the river", and in the second place, the authorities are lax in sending for escaped convicts when they are apprehended and held in the city.

Whether the recent excessive number of burglaries are attributable to any of the escaped or pardoned convicts, Mr. Hatcher would not say, for if there were any evidence against any of them the situation would take on a different aspect.

Mr. Hatcher referred particularly to a recent case wherein two convicts escaped from the South Carolina chain gang. The customary notice was sent the Augusta police department, and the two men were arrested. The South Carolina authorities were formally notified, but the men were never sent for. One is said to have been a more or less prominent burglar, and the other was held for robbery.

They were detained at the Augusta headquarters as long as the law allowed or a longer period, and were finally released. South Carolina has not sent for them yet, and unless they have left the city within the last twenty-four hours, they are still walking the streets "within the law."

### GANG OF THIEVES AT WORK.

#### Said to be Operating in This Section of the State.

The Herald says on Wednesday night of last week the store of the Hamburg Furniture and Hardware Company in Hamburg was broken into and robbed of about \$100 worth of goods among the articles taken being a fine shot gun, knives, razors, and the like. The thieves made their entrance through a rear window but went out the back door.

The next afternoon a telephone message was received from Alken saying one of the robbers had been captured there, he being arrested by Mr. H. W. Kearsey, a game warden, who found the negro, John Green, in company with two other negroes. However, he only arrested Green, who carried the shot gun taken from the store there.

Green has been brought to Bamberg and lodged in jail. His story is that he did not assist in the robbery, but came to Bamberg with the other two negroes Wednesday night. That they walked to Denmark and took the early Coast Line train to Augusta, where they pawned a watch taken from the store, and were back in Alken county when arrested by Mr. Kearsey.

He says the other two negroes are the ones who did the stealing. No doubt all are guilty, and Mr. John Cooner, secretary and treasurer of the hardware company, has offered a reward of \$25 each for the capture of the other two negroes. Green says there is a regular gang of negroes organized for robbing in that section, and that the two negroes wanted to belong to it.

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Nays—Addy, J. W. Ashley, M. J. Ashley, Atkinson, Blackwell, Browning, Creech, Cross, Daniel, Dantzier, Epps, Fortner, Friday, Gasque, Gray, Hall, Hardin, Harrelson, Harvel, Holley, Hunter, Hutson, Irby, Jones, Kellehan, Kelly, Kennedy, King, Kirby, Lybrand, McCravy, McQueen, Martin, Melif, Mitchell, Moore, Moseley, Murray, Nelson, Ready, Rembert, Riddle, Riley, Robertson, W. S. Rogers Jr., Sapp, Sanders, Walter M. Scott, W. W. Scott, Sherwood, Smiley, Stanley, Strickland, Sturkie, Warner, White, Whitehead, Wilburn, Williams—59.

Seventy Persons Drowned. Seventy persons were drowned at Raugou, India, by the foundering of a launch in the River Raugou on Thursday night.

## GEN. ROBT. E. LEE

### HE IS OUR HERO AND IDOL, BUT HE IS OUR IDEAL

### IS HIS LIFE OUR GUIDE

An Eloquent Sermon on the Life and Character of the Great Southern Soldier and Ideal Christian Gentleman by Rev. M. Ashby Jones, D. D., at Augusta, Ga.

The Herald says one of the most eloquent sermons ever preached in Augusta was delivered by Dr. M. Ashby Jones at the First Baptist Church on Gen. Lee's birthday on the topic: "Is Robt. E. Lee the Southern Ideal?" There was a large number present. Dr. Jones is peculiarly well qualified to speak on the life of the great leader of the Confederacy, not only because of his own brilliant attainments as a thinker and an orator, but also because his father, Dr. J. William Jones, was chaplain in General Lee's army. The eloquent Augusta minister knew General Lee personally as a boy, and had heard his father often talk of the great leader of the armies of the "Lost Cause." Here is the sermon, and we hope it will be read by our young men specially.

"My friends, the name in which this service is held is its own justification. It is fitting that in this house, on this day, there should be emphasized a life that so exemplified the teachings of Jesus Christ. I measure my words and speak without excitement or exaggeration when I say that I believe in the South, at least, the name of Robert E. Lee instantly suggests that of Jesus Christ. And diverting myself of all prejudice my judgment is that in all these centuries of the Christian Era there has been found no name and no life that so fully expressed the beauty, life and truth of the Lord and Master as that of the beloved captain of northern Virginia. It would seem to be throwing away an occasion and an opportunity when the birthday of Lee and the resurrection of the Master were united in the beauty of the winter sunshine.

"We should strive to measure ourselves by Robert E. Lee and to test our civilization by his.

"I come with humility to-night to ask with you is Robert E. Lee the Southern Ideal? I grant you he is our hero—I grant you he is our idol.

I grant you he is the sweetest sentiment ever cherished in the hearts of the people that shall never be by him—that we shall revere his memory—but I am not asking this—I am asking if his life is the dominant element of the spirit of the South of to-day? and if his character is the model by which we rear our boys? Oh, tragedy of history, men have garlanded the tombs of the prophets, yet stoned their descendants. Men have shouted in praise of the dead, yet crucified those who foretold their coming. So I am asking you to consider three epochs in his life. If we are to search for the real Lee we will find it in his three decisions. When a man decides upon a course of action we can find the man if we can discover why he made the decision. It does not matter what decision a man makes, but why he makes it. I am not interested to-night in the question of the judgment of Lee, but of the moral purpose of the will of Lee. Why did he choose the Southern side? We can arrive at an intelligent answer to that by the process of elimination. We will answer in the negative first—he did not fight for slavery, he did not believe in slavery. No ardent Boston abolitionist ever believed in slavery less than Robert E. Lee.

Lee on Freeing the Slaves.

"He wrote to General Scott, saying, 'If four million slaves were mine I would free them in a moment to preserve the Union.' I love to read a private letter to an abolitionist friend of his in which he says: 'I am as anxious for the freedom of the slaves as any of you but am trusting to the sunshine of love to melt the bonds of slavery—he is no friend of slaves who makes an enemy for them of a white master.'

"Neither did Lee cast his fortunes with the South because of sectional hatred to the North. He loved the army of the North with a passionate loyalty—his old comrades were officers in the army and when they met in war time would clasp hands with a love that made the ensuing battle seem the irony of the fate of men. Not even after four years of carnage, not after all the horrors of reconstruction, not even when he was refused the general amnesty offered by that brave soldier, U. S. Grant, not even when threatened with an indictment for treason—did no person hear him utter a word of unjust criticism or abuse either of the brave foe that met him on the field of battle, or of the cowardly politician that fought him in secret.

Not Because of Personal Ambition.

"Lee did not make his choice because of personal ambition. He and Lincoln both seem to have had prophetic vision, and he predicted that the war would last four years, and that the South would fall. He said to Gordon after the surrender: 'I (Continued on last page.)'

## SENATE IS DEMOCRATIC

### HAVE TWO MAJORITY NOW IN THAT AUGUST BODY.

Can Carry Out Their Measures Without the Aid of Any of the Progressive Republicans.

With the election Wednesday of Willard Saulsbury as United States senator from Delaware, the Democratic strength in the next senate swung from the precarious figure of 47 or exactly one-half senate to the safer total of 49, a majority of two. Mr. Saulsbury's election, added to the victory recently secured in Tennessee, assures the Democratic party absolute control of the senate after March 4. The vote of Vice President Marshall would have been the deciding factor in any event, but the addition of another Democratic vote to the column gives the party leaders what they believe to be a safe margin for tariff and legislative action.

Contests still exist in the legislatures of New Hampshire, West Virginia and Illinois with a total of four senators to be elected about whose political affiliations doubt now exists. A victory in any one of these States would so materially strengthen the Democratic party that the senate would be completely removed from the element of uncertainty.

The attitude of the Progressives and the progressive Republicans upon tariff matters is as yet unknown, but the margin of strength promised to the Democrats makes it unnecessary, it is believed, to count upon any combinations with the Progressives.

Of the entire membership of 96 senators, 63 will hold over beyond March 4. Of these 32 are Republicans and 31 Democrats. The terms of 32 senators expire in March, and there is, in addition, one vacancy in Illinois. Thus far 17 Democratic senators have been elected and the election of Senator Bacon in Georgia is certain, making 18 Democrats to take the oath of office March 4.

The opposition forces, including both the Republicans and the Progressives, have elected 11 new senators. The senate, after March 4, will stand as follows, if the deadlocks are not broken in Illinois, New Hampshire and West Virginia: Democrats, 49; Republicans and Progressives, 43; vacancies, 4.

### TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN FLORIDA.

#### Two Children Die From Snakebites and a Third Drowns.

A horrible tragedy occurred in the Rousseau family on the banks of the Suwanee River, in Lafayette County, Fla., Wednesday afternoon, when three children met death, two from snake bite, the third from drowning. Mrs. Rousseau sent her little boy to deliver a message, but before the child had gone very far his screams attracted the mother, who, busy with her baby, sent a younger child to ascertain the trouble.

Presently the screams of the second child attracted the mother, who put her baby on the floor and ran to their assistance. As she approached she saw a monster rattlesnake slinking its fangs into the smaller child.

After beating away the snake Mrs. Rousseau gathered the children in her arms and started for home, where both died within a few minutes. In the meantime, the baby, left at home alone, fell into a tub of water and was drowned.

### WAS IN TWENTY HOLD-UPS.

#### Bandit Confesses and Then Dies From Shot Wounds.

Peter Boore, a young Chicago bandit who was shot by Clarence McSweeney, a police telephone operator Thursday night, admitted having participated with his brother Albert in more than twenty hold-ups on the South side during the last six weeks. Shortly after making the confession he died. The brothers stopped McSweeney as he was returning to his home late at night. McSweeney beat Peter Boore who returned the fire, one bullet striking McSweeney in the hip but not seriously wounding him. Albert Boore escaped but later was captured.

### Kills Self as Sheriff Waits.

At Jacksonville, Fla., while a deputy sheriff was in his store to serve a writ of attachment on his stock of goods, W. E. Daughtry, a well known south Jacksonville merchant, excused himself for a moment, went to the back of the store and drank the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid, which caused instant death.

### Meat Man Killed the Cook.

According to a wireless dispatch received by the navy department, from Crystal, in the Canal Zone, Alfred Wilmot, of Charleston, a colored ward room cook on the U. S. S. Nebraska, was stabbed and killed by Thomas Johnson, a colored mess attendant. Johnson says he is from Baltimore.

### Four Die in Hotel Fire.

Three men and one woman were burned to death, three men were seriously injured and a dozen others suffered less hurts in a fire which early Thursday destroyed the Ives Hotel, a four-story brick structure at No. 121 North Clark street, Chicago.

## FOUND IN A SWAMP

### FOUL MURDER INDICATED BY THE BODY OF A MAN

### WITH HIS NECK BACKED

Stiff and Cold, His Neck Literally Cut to Pieces, Isaac DuBois, Middle-Aged White Man, Was Found Dead Wednesday Morning About One Half Mile From Bath.

What seems to be a foul murder has been discovered over in Alken County. Stiff and cold, his neck literally cut to pieces, Isaac DuBois, a respectable, middle-aged white man, was found dead at Bath Wednesday morning, the body having been discovered just after daybreak in a swamp, or branch, about a half mile from the mill village, where it had lain apparently for many hours. The dead man is survived by a wife and small son.

Without any clue to the affair, it is believed that the man was foully done to death some time Tuesday night, and one of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of Alken County is indicated. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery.

Sheriff Henry H. Howard, Rural Policeman S. E. Holley and a physician hastened to Bath when the news was received at Alken at noon Wednesday. There they were joined by Coroner A. G. T. Spradley, who started an inquest, but this was adjourned until Saturday. The coroner's inquest, as far as it has gone, served to reveal only one possible clue that may ultimately reveal the identity of the dead man's assailant or assailants.

One witness, a Bath preacher, testified to having seen four men late Wednesday evening travel leisurely toward the swamp where DuBois was found dead; that DuBois was one of the four, and the only one whom he, the witness, knew. Later three men emerged from the swamp and went away.

This is all that the witnesses have, as yet, connected with the crime. However, they will continue to investigate and the resumption Saturday of the coroner's hearing may develop something of interest.

### TILLMAN IN COLUMBIA.

#### Senator in Fine Shape, Physically and Mentally.

Senator Tillman was in Columbia Wednesday and Thursday. He looks far better than he has in years. Much of his ruddy color has returned to his face and he gets about pretty well. He says he feels that he is better than he has been in years, because he can think as he used to, and is in the frame of mind that answers questions to fire at will.

He says that he is very much in hopes that the legislature will get down to work and quit trying to torment strife. He is ready for fighting if it has to be done, but does not think it for the good of the State.

He thinks the Federal Congress will do very little before the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, because the Republicans are trying to leave as much over as possible to handicap the Democrats and make them act by deferential.

### MEN WAILED IN ALL COURTS OF THE STATE.

#### From the Dock (States) 91-4

### Submarine MILHOUS,

#### The News and Co.

The names of the two men washed overboard from Submarine D-3, off the Florida coast Tuesday morning, mention of which was made in The News and Courier of Wednesday, were J. Campbell, electrician, first class, and L. Hurst, machinist's mate, second class. Submarine D-3 was one of a flotilla of submarines which left Charleston last Friday en route to Jacksonville and Key West under convoy of the tenders Vestina and Tonaph. No particulars of the accident were obtainable at the Navy Yard Wednesday, the officials of the wireless station only the bare statement that the men mentioned above were overboard from D-3.

### Democrats Win in Delaware.

Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, was Wednesday elected United States Senator from Delaware to succeed Senator Harry Richardson, Republican. Mr. Saulsbury's election came after a week's Democratic deadlock, caused by four members of the Legislature who refused to support the Democratic caucus nominee, because they wanted the Senatorship to go to their own county.

### Jeweler Details

Dependent over the \$100,000 fortune in a jewelers' Samuel Norberg, once a prominent jeweler, ended his life in the balcony of an upper room in New York during the performance Friday night. He drank himself into a stupor and then jumped from the balcony. The police are unable to identify the person named.