

DEFEATED, BULLER RETIRES

His Attempt to Rescue Ladysmith Proved to Be a Dismal Failure.

CAPTURED KOPJE GIVEN UP

Boers Were on Both Flanks and Position Was Made Impossible to Hold.

London accepts as true the Boer statement that General Buller has once again failed to succor the beleaguered inhabitants of Ladysmith. These statements were passed by the British censor at Aden and are read in the light of Mr. Buller's announcement in the commons that General Buller is not pressing his advance.

Mr. Winston Churchill wires that Vaalkrantz was impracticable, for the guns which were needed to support a further advance. His cablegram leaves General Buller on Tuesday night sending a fresh brigade to relieve the tired soldiers of Vaalkrantz.

The descriptive writers with General Buller were allowed a rather free hand again in explaining the ugly position which the British held and the natural obstacles which had to be overcome. So it is easier to infer that with Boer riflemen and artillery defending them, these hills, ravines and jungles have not been overcome and thus the public is prepared in advance for bad news.

Heliograms from Ladysmith dated Monday describe the effect General Buller's cannonade had on the worn garrison. Hope ran high that the long period of inactivity and tedium was drawing to a close. The crash of guns was almost continuous for ten hours and at times it seemed as though as many as twenty shells burst in a minute.

BRITISH WERE OUTFLANKED.

A dispatch dated Free Camp Feb. 8, probably written with the advanced lines, says:

"The forces of the enemy on both our flanks and continue to render our position extremely difficult to maintain."

This makes evident that General Buller after devoting Wednesday to bringing more artillery and troops across the Tugela, was badly in need of re-enforcements. It is more patent that it is impossible for him to advance until the artillery has been enabled to take up forward positions for the purpose of subduing the Boer guns on both flanks.

Almost all the critics now point out that the mere pushing through to Ladysmith without securing a decisive victory on the way there would only add danger to what is already a critical situation.

Another Free camp dispatch says a Boer prisoner asserts that the burghers expected General Buller to cross at Skiet drift and that thousands of Boers were being posted at Doorn Kloof to oppose such a passage, while on the captured hill there were only a few hundred Johannesburgers. This tends to increase the anxiety of those who believe that General Buller has scarcely begun the serious part of his advance.

RETIRES FROM KOPJE.

The British who were in possession of the kopje at Moot drift abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon. Thursday morning and retired across the Tugela river to their former position.

JEFFRIES AND CORBETT.

Will Meet Before National Athletic Club in San Francisco.

The twenty-five round battle between James J. Corbett and James J. Jeffries for the world's heavyweight championship will take place before the National Athletic club of San Francisco on or about April 1 next.

William A. Brady and George Conside, the respective managers of the two principals, met in New York for the purpose of selecting a location for a battle ground, and after a brief conference, decided to accept the offer of the California organization, which is 75 per cent of the gross receipts.

FREE COINAGE SUBSTITUTE

To Financial Bill Is Introduced By Senator Jones.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has introduced a free silver coinage substitute for the pending currency bill. The substitute provides that "from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver 90-10 as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold."

HONOLULU QUARANTINE.

Over Seven Thousand Japs and Chinese In Detention Camps.

The steamer Alameda arrived at San Francisco, Friday, from Australian ports via Samoa and Honolulu. The Alameda was ordered to quarantine but Mr. Kinyoun, state quarantine officer, reports that up to February 20, there had been no new cases of the plague at Honolulu since January 25th. There were 7,490 Japanese and Chinese in quarantine at Honolulu and detention camps have been established for them.

KILLED IN WRECK.

Two Engineers and a Fireman Are Crushed to Death.

Three persons were killed and three seriously injured in a head-end collision Thursday between fast freight trains on the Berea creek division of the New York Central railroad at Gordon Heights, Pa.

Both engines were demolished and thirty-seven cars were wrecked. The trains were running at highest speed.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LAWTON.

Remains of Ideal American Soldier Laid to Rest in Arlington Cemetery.

A Washington special says: Major Henry W. Lawton was buried Friday in the National cemetery at Arlington. The services at the grave were preceded by those at the Church of the Covenant in the city, where President H. M. Stryker, of Hamilton college, delivered a funeral oration that has seldom been equaled in beauty of expression, nor could it have been in more perfect accord with the spirit of the solemn occasion that called it forth.

Never in the history of the capital has there been a more representative gathering of the nation's official life to pay a last tribute to the nation's honored dead. No mark of military pomp and ceremony that the regulations could provide was wanting to render the occasion solemn and impressive. Nearly all the available troops of the regular military remaining in this country were called out. Three thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, followed the flag-draped caisson to the grave.

Lawton was to the people the ideal American soldier whose exploits in three wars made his name a household word and who being a soldier, first and only, died in the line of duty, leaving nothing to his children but the heritage of an honored name.

It was in tribute to this soldier's ideal that American generosity for weeks past had swelled the "Lawton fund" beyond all expectations of its originators, and in further tribute Friday that the great outpouring of people filled the streets long before the hour when the services at the Church of the Covenant were to commence.

But mere official formulae were dwarfed beside the deep popular demonstration that the burial of the dead soldier called forth. Every department of the government paid its official tribute. Flags hung at half mast.

The president and his cabinet, representatives of the supreme court, of the house and senate, and of the army and navy, all combined to fill the national church to its utmost. But these official representatives of the people were lost in the great crowds that surrounded the church and lined the streets along which the procession passed.

President McKinley was among the early comers, accompanied by the secretary of war. They came to the church with Adjutant General Corbin, who, assisted by Colonel John Bingham, had charge of the official arrangements. The secretary of the navy, the secretary of the interior, the attorney general and secretary of agriculture were also there.

The supreme court was represented by Chief Justice Fuller and several of the associate justices. Admiral Dewey was absent from Washington, but was represented by Captain A. S. Barker. Ex-Secretary Alger was also present by proxy, having sent from Michigan Mr. Victor Mason, his secretary while in the war department, who brought a great wreath of flowers for the already overladen caisson.

The Presidential burial service was read by Rev. Hamlin, pastor of the church, and President Stryker then arose to deliver the oration.

After the oration the caisson, lighted with part of the burden of flowers, was lifted to the shoulders of troopers, borne down the aisle to the street, past the great crowd outside and raised to the caisson waiting at the door.

The waiting ranks of the cavalry moved forward and closed about it as a guard of honor and formed into line. Then with a rattle of wheels and a clash of trace chains, field and siege batteries joined the procession, and the hero of three wars moved on his last march to his final resting place on the Virginia hillsides beyond the Potomac.

GENERAL LEWIS DEAD.

Former Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., Dies Suddenly in Lewis.

General John R. Lewis, former postmaster at Atlanta, died suddenly at Chicago Thursday night. General Lewis was prominent in Grand Army circles. He entered the civil war at the head of a company of Vermont men and was made captain. He was a brevet brigadier general at the close of the war. He lost one of his arms at the battle of the Wilderness.

New Tennessee Cotton Mill.

Col. C. M. McGhee and Col. L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn., will begin at once the erection of a cotton mill at an expense of \$300,000.

Signed Reciprocity Arrangement.

Minister Carson, for the United States, and Baron Fava, Italian ambassador for his government, at the state department at Washington signed a reciprocity arrangement under the third section of the Dingley act.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE

League Meets In Chicago and Discusses Evil and Remedy.

FAVORABLE PROGRESS IS MADE

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, Makes a forcible Argument Against Present Conditions.

A Chicago special says: Monday night, at the close of the first day's proceedings of the anti-trust conference called by the National Anti-Trust League, good progress had been made with the set speeches, of which a dozen or more were delivered.

Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Already, he said, the senate of the United States had been reduced to a small convention of the owners and representatives of the trusts. A few years more would see the house and our judiciary reduced to the same condition.

Former Judge William Prentiss, of Illinois, was selected temporary chairman, and addressed the convention. The resolutions committee meantime was busy and formulated resolutions covering the following points:

Government ownership of all railway and telegraph lines; the abolition of all special privileges by legislative enactments; placing on the free list all trust goods, and direct legislation from the people.

The discussion in committee was carried out on those lines. An amendment was offered for the taxation of all franchises, but was voted down on the ground that such action would simply legalize special privileges. H. S. Bigelow was the first speaker at the night session.

Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, received a hearty reception when presented to the audience. He said:

"The law on the statute books against trusts is clear and plain and the highest court in the land has sustained its validity and sustained the constitutionality of its provision. The anti-trust law of 1890 declares that every contract or combination in restraint of trade is void, and that every contract or combination in restraint of trade is void, and that every contract or combination in restraint of trade is void."

"How much longer will the people consent to be robbed and submissively permit a continuation of this outrage? The trusts have their being and grow by special legislation; they have no heart to fight the Boers, knowing that if General Buller's fresh and strong troops can do nothing with the enemy their own weak batteries and depleted stock of ammunition and cheerless men cannot hope to hold out long in a battle."

MOLINEAUX GUILTY.

Jury Returns Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

A New York dispatch says: After deliberating seven and a half hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineaux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison on December 28, 1898.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, made the usual motion, and Recorder Coffey adjourned court until February 16, when he said he would hear the motion and sentence the defendant.

The announcement of the verdict of guilty was received in the uptown districts and about the clubs apparently with great surprise. Many of the club men seemed to be staggered by the announcement and it was the main topic for discussion.

RESOLUTION SLIPPED THROUGH.

United States Senate Unwittingly Expresses Sympathy For Boers.

A resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers in their struggle against Great Britain and urging mediation on the part of the United States between the belligerents, was adopted by the senate Saturday in a fit of temporary aberration of attention. The resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and went through without attracting the slightest comment from any one of the dozen or more senators present. A minute later, however, at the request of the chair (Mr. Frye) Mr. Allen consented to a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed and the incident closed amid much quiet laughter.

RIOTS AT MARTINIQUE.

White Residents of Fort De France Appeal to Island Governor.

Advices from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, state that the white inhabitants of La Francois, being threatened with death by rioting strikers, have sought refuge in Fort de France, the governor having declared it impossible to guarantee their lives.

The managers of the plantations are requesting permission to organize forces of military for the purpose of protecting the persons who are kept at work, but the governor will not accept the responsibility of authorizing such a step.

New National Bank Bill.

Senator Nelson has introduced an amendment to the currency bill permitting the organization of national banks in towns of 4,000 inhabitants and over with a capital stock of \$25,000.

BAD LEGAL TANGLE.

Beckham Asks Democrats to Continue Legislative Sessions In Louisville.

A Louisville special says: The collapse of the peace negotiations through Governor Taylor's rejection of the Louisville agreement and the latter's action in calling off the London legislature have left the fight over state officers divided of many of its warlike features, but in a worse legal tangle than ever.

The receipt of the news from Frankfort Saturday afternoon was followed immediately by a gathering of Democratic leaders at the Willard hotel. At this conference were Senator Blackburn, Governor Beckham, General Castlemann, President Carter, of the senate, Speaker Trimble, and others.

At its conclusion Governor Beckham sent to the legislature a message reciting the failure of the peace negotiations and the conditions existing at Frankfort as seen by him and recommending that the legislature continue its sessions in Louisville, as he could not guarantee their personal security nor protect them from unwarranted interference at Frankfort.

Acting upon this suggestion, the legislature decided to remain in Louisville for the present, and both houses adjourned to meet at the court house Monday at noon.

The Democratic members do not accept Governor Taylor's action in ordering away part of troops as restoring a condition under which they may return to the capital. They say they would feel safer with the militia than with "the irresponsible armed mountaineers who for weeks have been gathered about the state buildings" left to menace them.

The positions of the two governments are irreconcilable, and while they are maintained a clash can only be deferred.

IS LADYSMITH DOOMED?

British Retire from Potent Victorious Boers In the Ascendancy.

A London special says: General Sir Redvers Buller's army is once more on the Tugela river; General MacDonald is back at Modder river, and, apparently, the Boers have lost none of the ascendancy they have held so long.

The third great attempt to end the siege of Ladysmith results in utter failure, and even the most optimistic Britisher fails to hold out any hope that Ladysmith can now be saved from the Boers.

It is regarded as certain that the garrison, so long bravely defended by General Buller's forces, must fall into the hands of General Joubert's army.

The besieged city has been short of rations for weeks and it is feared that the situation there is desperate in the extreme. It is now feared that General Joubert will make another attack on the garrison; taking advantage of his rout of the British under Buller, and forcing the latter back to a position south of the river, and making it impossible for the British army to interfere with the attack on the city.

There is much doubt as to the ability of General Buller to make munition must be nearly exhausted and his men are no doubt suffering from the long siege and privation. They will have no heart to fight the Boers, knowing that if General Buller's fresh and strong troops can do nothing with the enemy their own weak batteries and depleted stock of ammunition and cheerless men cannot hope to hold out long in a battle.

LEAK IN GAS PIPE.

Causes Death of Engineer, His Wife and Baby at Chicago.

Martin Jordan, an engineer, his wife, Mary, and their five months' old boy, were asphyxiated by gas last Saturday night in their home in Chicago.

A leak in a gas pipe in the basement deluged the house with gas and when found by other members of the family had been dead for several hours.

A cablegram from San Salvador, Central America, states that the city has been visited by a serious fire. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

LAWTON'S BODY ARRIVES.

Federal Train Bearing Remains of Dead General Reaches Washington.

The train bearing the remains of General Henry W. Lawton completed its trip across the continent at 9:30 Thursday morning, when it rolled through banks of mist into the Pennsylvania railroad station at Washington.

Adjutant General Corbin met the party at the depot, and troop H, Third cavalry, from Fort Meyer, acted as escort to the Church of the Covenant, where General Lawton's remains were to rest until the funeral at Arlington cemetery Friday.

FRANCE AWAITS OPPORTUNITY

To Get Even With England While War Is In Progress.

A dispatch to the New York World from Paris says: France, England's hereditary foe, seems to wait her opportunity in England's direst need.

France and England are at the door of a serious disagreement. If the disagreement comes it probably will be over the Egyptian question.

TAYLOR DON'T SIGN

Peace Negotiations In Kentucky Are Broken Off.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM FRANKFORT

Legislators Are Ordered Back to Capital. Contest Will Now Go to the Courts.

A Frankfort dispatch says: Nearly every Republican committeeman was in the city Saturday. Several Republican members of the legislature were among the number, including Senator Kirk and Johnson and Representative Lewis.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors of the capital were opened and the state delegates went to the assembly room, the first time it has opened since the shooting of Governor Goebel.

At 11 o'clock Governor Taylor accompanied by Private Secretary Todd, Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Thatcher entered the assembly room. His arrival was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, men standing on chairs and yelling and waving their hats in greeting. The doors were then locked and a guard placed at the door.

After a two hours' session Governor Taylor definitely decided that he would not sign the Louisville agreement, and decided to allow the matter to be settled in the courts and will abide by their decision.

Shortly after the meeting the following statement was given out: "After mature deliberation and conference with my friends from every section of the state, I have concluded to allow this controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost. If those rights be destroyed, the responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment."

"It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the proposition resulting from the Louisville conference, acted in perfect good faith, from the highest motives of patriotism and did the very best they could."

W. S. TAYLOR.

During the conference Governor Taylor stated to the members that there were two courses to be pursued. First, to sign the Louisville agreement; second to quietly withdraw the troops, allow the legislature to convene in the capital building in Frankfort; to call off the session now being held in London and to ignore the Louisville agreement entirely.

Several speeches were made and it was soon apparent that the sentiment of the gathering was very strongly in favor of the second course, and this was adopted.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

The following proclamation was issued Saturday afternoon:

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10, 1900.—The excitement recently prevailing in this city having to some extent subsided and there appearing now to be no necessity for the general assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby by this proclamation reconvene the same in Frankfort, Ky., February 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. S. TAYLOR.

Governor of Kentucky.

Orders were at once issued to Gen. Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops, and in a very short time a large number of them were ready to leave. Six companies left Saturday night; more departed Sunday and only a small detachment remained by Monday morning. These, it is said, are retained only as a peace guard.

Word was at once sent to the members of the Republican legislature, in session in London, that the next session would be in Frankfort, and a prompt reply was received to the effect that they would all leave in a body on Sunday, and be in Frankfort Monday.

The action of Governor Taylor now returns the gubernatorial fight to the exact position it occupied on the day following the Goebel assassination, with the additional complication that there was then but one legislature and one governor in fact, whereas there are now two claimants for the position, and two separate bodies, each claiming to be the lawmaking power of Kentucky.

"GO AHEAD," SAID TAYLOR.

Rump Legislature Informs Him That It Is Ready For Business.

Monday was another day of unbroken calm in Frankfort. The Republican members of the legislature met at noon and appointed committees to inform Governor Taylor that the legislature had adjourned at London and was convened at Frankfort to transact such business as might come before them. The governor acknowledged the message by saying "go ahead." Both houses then adjourned until Tuesday. There were nine members in the senate and twenty-eight in the house.

"ROOSTY" WILL NOT RUN.

Denies That He Will Be a Candidate For Vice-President.

The New York Press says: Roosevelt is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for vice-president, Woodruff is. Roosevelt told Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, of the committee, that he would not take the nomination. He told them, too, that he had written a letter to his friend, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, to that effect.

Another Endowment Expected.

It is expected that at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Manhattan, New York, early next month John D. Rockefeller will announce a further gift of \$1,500,000 to Chicago university, making his total contribution to that institution \$7,500,000.

Shipwrecked.

Captain Joslin Howell, a guest of the Hotel Montezuma in Ocala, Fla., shot and killed himself Monday morning. He was the owner of the pleasure sloop Eleanor, hailing from East Moriches, N. Y.

WOLCOTT GIVES WARNING.

Senator Says the Abandonment of Bimetallism Would Be Fatal To Republicans.

The final week's discussion of the pending financial bill was begun in the senate Monday. The speakers were two Republicans, Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, and one Populist, Mr. Butler, of North Carolina.

Mr. Elkins advocated the passage of the pending senate measure in a brief but forceful argument. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the international bimetallic commission of 1897, spoke for many Republicans who adhere to bimetallism and his speech, earnest and eloquent, was received with unusual attention. Mr. Butler advocated the adoption of his amendment providing for an issue of paper currency by the government.

A house bill for the preservation of the fragile constitution was passed, the measure providing that the ship should be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition.

The following bills on the general calendar were passed:

To construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn., at a cost of \$11,500; to carry into effect two resolutions of the continental congress to be erected to the memory of General Francis Nash and William L. Davidson, of North Carolina, appropriating \$1,000 for each; to encourage enlistments in the navy by providing successful applicants with an outfit valued at \$45; to authorize Hon. A. S. Handy, at present in Greece, Rumania and Serbia, to accept the decoration tendered him by the shah of Persia; to authorize the following naval officers to accept orders and decorations tendered them by the government of Venezuela—Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Captain H. C. Taylor, Captain F. A. Cook, Captain C. D. Sigbee, Captain F. E. Chadwick, Captain C. F. Goodrich, Commander W. W. Mead, Commander M. J. H. Dayton, Commander F. M. Symonds and Commander C. C. Todd.

BEFORE JUDGE TAFT.

Application For Injunction of Kentucky Election Commissioners Is Heard.

In the United States circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati, Monday afternoon, Judge W. H. Taft heard argument for over three hours on the application for injunctions against the Kentucky state board of election commissioners and the contestants for the state officers other than governor and lieutenant governor.

The large courtroom was unable to hold all who came to the federal building for admission. Very many of the visitors were from the Kentucky side. The plaintiffs were represented by Bradley, Wilson, Sweeney and Host, all of Kentucky. The defendants were represented by Scott, Hendrick, Hager and Maxwell, the latter being a member of the bar of Cincinnati and the others of Kentucky.

After the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Taft advised counsel that he would announce his decision so far as the court having jurisdiction in the cases concerned at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

A TELEGRAM FROM BULLER.

General Notices Field Marshal Roberts of His Bad Fight.

The war office at London has received the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated from the Modder river, Sunday, February 11th:

"I have received a telegram from Buller as follows, dated Friday, February 9:

"It was necessary after seizing Vaalkrantz to entrench it as the pivot of further operations. But I found after trying two days, that owing to the nature of the ground that this was impracticable. It was also exposed to fire of heavy guns in positions from which our artillery was dominated. It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Monger's drift to hold Vaalkrantz securely, and accordingly we are not pressing the advance by those roads, as I find we cannot make it secure."

RANSOM HOLDS COTTON.

Ex-Senator M. W. Ransom, the biggest cotton grower in North Carolina, is still holding 1,000 bales of the present crop. The rise has so far netted him about \$5,000.

ROBERTS OFFERS AMNESTY.

Transvaalers and Free Staters Have Chance to "Give Up."

A London special says: Lord Roberts has caused to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory an invitation to Free Staters and Transvaalers to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their farms on the British occupation of republican territory.

The manifesto guarantees that those bringing horses can sell them. Those who will have their passages paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

"JIM-CROW CAR LAW"

Is Radically Changed By the South Carolina Legislature.

The South Carolina legislature has adopted changes in the "jim crow car law," which provides separate coaches for the white and colored races. Instead of having separate compartments in one coach and first and second-class coaches, with different fares, as at present, the new law provides for one coach for each race at a uniform fare, 3 cents a mile. The law goes into effect in 60 days.

FEARED ASSASSINATION.

Texas Postmaster Seeks Abolishment of His Office.

The postoffice at Wilmoth, Tex., has been ordered discontinued from February 14th. This action was taken by the postoffice department as a result of representations by the postmaster there that he wished to resign because of open threats that he would be assassinated. The postoffice officials have no other information in regard to the case.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Charleston Congratulated.

"Charleston is to be congratulated," says the Columbia Record, "upon her success in securing the National Educational Convention. The teachers of South Carolina should all endeavor to attend and profit from its sessions."

Lunch Was Disabled.

The little gasoline launch, Ida Bell Lannan, with Thomas I. Madge and crew aboard, was towed into port at Georgetown by a tug boat, her spars gone and engine disabled. She left Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 27, and was caught in prevailing gales and blown across the gulf stream four times, her masts and engine giving away in the heavy sea on the 30th. She will remain in port several days undergoing repairs.

Medical Men to Meet.

The annual convention of the Tri-State Medical Association will be held in Charleston on Feb. 20. The sessions will continue for several days. The association is composed of members from south Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina, and subjects of great importance to them will be discussed at the Charleston meeting. Some of the brightest medical men in the states named are members of the association and they will be at the convention.

Separate Coaches For Races.

The bill providing for separate coaches for the races, and abolishing class fares on railroads, has passed both branches of the legislature, and will receive the governor's signature. A single fare fixed at the uniform rate of 3 cents per mile is provided. The plan of railroads dividing coaches by partitions for the use of the races is prohibited. Negroes and whites must each have one full coach. Three cents is a cent lower than the present charges for first-class.

Anti-Trust Bill Passed.

The anti-trust bill passed the house last Monday night, after being weighted down with amendments. As originally introduced, it was the favorite of the Texas law. Then it was amended to the Illinois law, with slight modification. This was subsequently taken up, destroying the original purpose of the bill. Jeremiah Smith, an old farmer, made one of the chief speeches against the bill.

"It would be committing suicide to interfere with trusts before the national government has laid its hands on them. This bill will cripple the commerce of the state. It will prevent our merchants from buying anything." He said he was opposed to the trusts on general principles, but he had had experience in using southern oil as against the trust product, and the former smoked everything in three feet of pipe.

"The bill will encourage deception and fraud among the people," said he, "for a man can get out of paying an honest debt by saying he bought the article from the trusts."

He believed in competition, but said this bill would prevent the American Tobacco Company from sending its buyers here and to his section of the state.

"South Carolina has the biggest trust (the dispensary) in the whole country, and what are you going to do with it?"

The tobacco growing district led the fight against the bill.