SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy, one year.....\$1.00 One copy, six months...... 50

Entered at the postofice at Bennetts

The Marlboro' Democrat.

ville, S. C., as second class mail matter.

BENNETTSVILLE, S., C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896.

NO. 8

## THE STATE'S LAWMAKERS. PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Matters of Importance Considered and Settled-The Proceedings of the House

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Then the senate bill relating to offies to be filled by the governor, proiding that no appointee rejected by the senate should be appointed by the overnor was taken up during the re-

Mr. Thurmond thought members of he house should have as much voice in the making of appointments as a syone else. He moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill.

Mr. Hammett took the opposite side. He thought the bill a good one that should pass

mould pass.
Mr. Watson thought the majority hould have a voice in such matters, and the recommendations of the memers of the house should have some

weight.

Mr. W. J. Johnson considered the bill in the nature of a relacke to the appointing power. He thereupon thoved to indefinitely postpone it. The house agreed to do so by a vote of 66 to 22, upon the calling of the roll.

THE SALE OF MEATS.

Mr. Harvey's bill to regulate the sale of dressed beef, yeal and mutton in this State, for which the committee returned a substitute bill was taken

Mr. Fred Williams spoke against the bill, saying he thought it would work a hardship on a great many.

Mr. Ilderton spoke for the bill. He could why Colleton was interested; there were many phosphate hands in that county, who went out, stole stock, killed it and sold it. There was

no way to catch up with the thieves. Mr. Miller said that Beaufort county already had this law. It had never enabled them to catch a thief, but it had broken up the thieves. Suspi ious characters selling beef had some one after them as soon as they got into town. He thought the rest of the State should be given the benefit of the

Mr. Harvey said his bill gave the seller more latitude than the Beaufort bill. He wanted it given them in the name of justice and fairness. The house then refused to strike out the enacting words.
Mr. Ilderton offered an amendment

that "such demand shall not prevent said person from selling such beef, veal or mutton without it is stolen." HOW IT PASSED.

Mr. W. J. Johnson was opposed to the bill, and Mr. Lofton was in favor of it. The amendment was agreed to. A large number of exemptions were made and then the bill passed in this shape: Section 1. That on and after the

passage of this act it shall be unlawful passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons in this State to sell, or offer for sale, or barter, any dressed beef, veal or mutton, unless the person or persons offering for sale or barter shall, upon demand made within ten (10) days after killing, or offering the said beef, veal or mutton for sale or bartery do publish within the control of the sale or bartery do publish was done.

An amendment to allow the speaker \$8 a day and the mileage of a member, was then voted down, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 48 to 19.

THE SALARIES FIXED.

The features of the salary reduction offering the said beef, year or mutton for sale or barter, do publicly exhibit the hide, with ears and marks, if any attached; such demand shall not preattached; such demand shall not preduring session, \$8 per diem and mileduring session, \$8 per diem and milebeef, veal or mutton without it is stolen; provided, this act shall not apply to beef, yeal or mutton slaughtered in licensed butcher pens within incorpc-

Section 2. That any one violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days in the county jail or the county chain gang; provided, that it shall be a complete defense to any prosecution instituted under the provisions of this act to show that the fresh meats sold were slaughtered outside of the limits of this State; provid ed, further, that the provisions of this bill shall not apply to the counties of Oconeo, Pickens, York, Georgetown, Hampton, Orangeburg, Darlington, Lexington, Saluda, Horry, Richland, Berkeley, Union, Barnwell, Green-ville, Aiken, Edgesield, Anderson, Ab-beville, Laureus, Marlboro, Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Spartanburg, Chester, Chesterfield and Lancaster.

When, Mr. L. J. Williams, bill to reduce the salaries of the State officers, elerks and employes therein named was taken up, Mr. Magill moved to strike out the enacting words Mr. Williams said this was a conservative measure; in no instance was the reduc tion in excess of 8 per cent. He cited the case of some laborers in his country who would not be paid their wages till Feb. 15 and had been unable to pay their taxes. When he thought of this useless extravagance, he felt great pity. He sometimes asked himself if this was L. J. Williams, who marmitted these things to go and the permitted these things to go on? Then he felt his littleness. He had ceased to be a partisan, except in his determination to have every demand of the Reform movement enacted into law if possible. He referred to the other economic resolutions and bills he had introduced and made a reference to the "house of lords" at the other end of the building. As a Reform move-ment, they had not kept all the promises they had made. They had not been able to reform the taxes. There was dissatisfaction in the ranks; it was due to the failure of the move

ment to keep all its promises.

Mr. W. J. Johnson moved to adjourn the debate on the bill, but this was voted down. After further dabte Mr. Magill moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. The vote on this was as follows: Yeas.—Anderson, Bacot, Barkley, Cooper, Crum, Davis, C. M.; Davis, W. C.; Devereux, Garris, Gregory, Holloway, Kennedy, Kinard, Kirk, Lofton, Magill, Manning, Miller, McKeown, McSweeney, Phillips, Pyatt, Sanders, A. K.; Skinner, Williamson, Wilson.—26

Nays-Ashley, Barry, Blackwell, Bowman, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Carroll, Carrothers. Connor, L. S.; Con

The House next voted down motion o strike out the enacting clause. THEIR PER DIEM.

Mr. Bacot then made several verbal changes; than he said that he had one more small amendment to offer, and proceeded to offer one cutting down the salary of the members to \$3 a day. Mr. Thurmond thought this would shut off the poor man from coming to the general assembly. If men wanted to come here for the honor it was all right. He would not consent to cut lown the salary of his successor.

Mr. Bacot said the object of a per

diem was to simply pay the expenses of the members. If it had been in-tended that the office should be one of profit, salaries would have been fixed in the Constitution instead of a per diem. He personally could make much more at home, but he felt that it was an honor to be a member of the body. He called attention to the increased purchasing power of money that had been talked of so earnestly luring the morning.

The debate was continued at the night session. After many speeches, the House took a vote on Mr. Bacot's motion to reduce the members per diem from four dollars to three. The amendment was killed by the follow-

Yeas—Bacot, Breeland, Floyd, Goodwin, Harvey, Johnson, Price, Williamson, Winkler—9.

Williamson, Winkler—9.

Nays—Adams, Barkley, Barry, Blackwell, Bowman, Breazeale, Bramlett, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Carroll, Caughman, Connor, L. S.; Cooper, Crum, Davis, C. M.; Davis, W. C.; Dothage, Duncan, Eadens, Earle, Edwards, Elder, Ellerbe, Finklea, Fowler, Gadsden, Garris, Gary, Gregory, Hammett, Haselden, Hiott, Holloway, Hough, Humphreys, Ilderton, Johnston, Kennedy, Kinard, Kirk, Lancaster, Lemmon, Leverett, Lofton, Love, Magill, Manning, Mehrtens, Mellard, Mellett, Miller, Miles, Mishoe, Mitchell, T. P.; Moore, Murray, McIntosh, McKeown, Nunnery, Otts, Phillips, Pickens, Pollock, Price, Pyatt, Rainsford, Robertson, Rowland, Sanders, A. K.; Shuman, Singletary, Skinner, Sturkie, Tatum, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Townsend, Thurmond, Tyler, Warr, Watson, Welch, Whitmire,

Warr, Watson, Welch, Whitmire, Williams, T. S.; Williams, L. J.; Williams, John G.; Williams, Fred; Wilson, Wolf, Wyche—96.

SOME AMENDMENTS. The house then reconsidered the vote whereby it had ordered the pre-vious question on the whole matter. Then some verbal amendments were proposed. A change was made as to the salary of the assistant clerk, the sergeant-at-arms and reading clerk of he house so as to allow them to get a per diem of \$3 a day extra if the ses-

sion exceeded 30 days.

A motion was made to have the comptroller general's salary raised to \$1,900. This was carried. Josh Ashley moved to amend so as to give the State librarian \$1,000. It

age of a member; governor's private secretary, \$1,000; governor's messen ger, \$400; Secretary of state and com ptroller general, \$1,900 each; clerks of each, \$1,200; pension clerk and book keeper of the comptroller, \$1,200; State treasurer, \$2,000; chief clerk, \$1,590; two bookkeepers, \$1,200 each; superintendent of education, \$1,800 and \$200 for traveling expenses; clerk \$900: adjutant and inspector, general \$900; adjutant and inspector general \$1,200; clerk, \$900; attorney general, \$1,900; assistant, \$1,350; chief justice supreme court. \$3,000; associate justices, \$2,850; circuit judges, \$2,700 each; clerk supreme court, \$800; librarian \$800; messenger and attendant rian, \$800; messenger and attendant, each, \$200; reporter, \$900; superinten dent penitentiary, \$1,800; physician and captain of guard, each, \$1,000 chaplain, \$600; directors, same as members of the general assembly when attending meetings; superinten. lent of asylum, \$3,000; regents same as penitentiary directors; solicitors, \$1,350, each, save of first circuit, who

gets \$1,600, and mileage; State librarian, \$1,000; members of general assem-ply, \$4 per diem and mileage at 5 cents per mile; clerk of senate, \$8 a day and members mileage during session and for actual working days thereafter not exceeding 20 days; reading clerk and assistant clerk, \$250 each for session; seargeant at arms, \$200; clerk of house, same as clerk of senate; assistant clerk \$250; sergeant-at-arms, \$200, and reading clerk, \$250, provided if session lasts over 30 days each of the three shall receive \$5 per day for every day so exceeding; bill clerks of house and senate, \$4 a day each; journal clerks of the senate and house, \$4 a day each during session and same for each work ing day thereafter not exceedin 10 days; engrossing clerks, \$4 a day each; railroad commissioners, \$1,700 each; State liquor commissioner \$1, 800. The reduction does not become of effect until the successors of the in

cumbent have been elected. THE EDUCATION BILL.

The house commmittee on education reports to the house a substitute bill for both the senate and house general education bills. The bill provides for the school commissioners, which the senate bill struck out. The senate bill lefined the word "enrollment" to apoill relating to the privilege tax. The ubstitute changes the section of the present law so as to make it read thus: Section 6. All the privilege tax on fertilizers heretofore required to be

BAD FOR THE YOUNG LADIES. in regard to the engrossing depart-ment bill, reported that it had failed to agree. This of course ended the career of the bill, providing that ladies only should be employed in the en-

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. The debate of the day came up or the bill to regulate contractors. The the bill to regulate contractors. The substance of its provisiens is as fol-

grossing department.

lows: Section 2. Any contractor, contract-ors or sub-contractors who shall for by any court of competent jurisdiction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemea-nor and upon conviction shall be fin-ed not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or imprisonment not less than three months, nor more than twelve months; provided, said contractor, contractors or sub-contractors may have the right of arbitration by agreement with said labors, sub-contractors

and material men. Mr. Jordan amended the bill fixing fees of physicians for post mortem examination, so that when requested by the coroner and before burial, the fee shall be \$10, and three days after in-

Mr. Moses offered a substitute for the joint resolution requiring the printing and distribution of Confederate rolls, authorizing Gen. Farley to have 6, 000 copies of the rolls printed on contract let to the lowest bidder, on approval of the governor, to be distrib-

executive committee of the State board of health and for the appointment, powers and duties of county and local oards of health.

Mr. Stackhouse defended the bill as accessary. He thought there should be boards of health in the county as well as in the towns.

After much debate the bill was kill

ed by a vote of 16 to 11. The following acts were ratified: To incorporate the Indianola Manu facturing company. The pay jurors and State witnesse

To change the name of the State hospital for the insane. To exempt certain portions of Pick

ens county from the operations of the stock law. To fix the time for holding circuit courts in the Eighth circuit.

To amoud the law relating to prize

To regulate the attendance of countreasurers at convenient places in

their counties.

personal property.

In relation to the enforcement of the

upon municipal property.

House bill to provide an additional magistrate for Colleton county.

To amend an act entitled "an act to rotect primary elections and conventions of political parties and to punish

frauds committed thereat," approved December 22, 1888, by adding thereto a section providing for watchers and for certificates of registration.
RAILROAD LEGISLATION. During the afternoon the railroad committee had been considering the house bills bearing on railroads. The

committee met at 4 p. m. and remained in session until 7:15. During that

railway. Railroad Commissioners Wilburn and Evans appeared for their commis-

To provide a 3 cent a mile maximum

passengers than that fixed by the commission. Without recommendation. Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Tillman is just now enjoying the disrespondents than any member of the Senate. Today his desk in the Senate chamber resembled the work bench of chamber resembled the work ben ply to pupils attending a school for 30 days. The substitute makes it apply to children attending one sixth of the session of a public school. These are the only essential points of difference.

The judiciary committee has reported a substitute bill for Mr. Thurmond's with a smile of satisfaction playing bill relating to the pupils a school of the session of a public school. These are the only essential points of difference.

The judiciary committee has reported a substitute bill for Mr. Thurmond's with a smile of satisfaction playing bill relating to the pupils at the session of a public school of the public school of the session of a public school. These are the only essential points of difference.

The judiciary committee has reported a substitute bill for Mr. Thurmond's with a smile of satisfaction playing the session of a public school. These are the only essential points of difference.

The judiciary committee has reported as the public school of the session of a public school. These are the only essential points of difference.

The judiciary committee has reported the session of a public school. These are the only essential points of difference.

The judiciary committee has reported the session of a public school of the session upon his rugged face. In his hand he held a letter opener fashioned after his much-talked-of "pitchfork," the gift of an ingenious surporter of his peculiar doctrines. His Senatorial associates stopped at his desk in passing to facetiously comment upon his large mail and to express profound sympathy for his private secretary, It was to remove from the farmers. fertilizers heretofore required to be paid to the commissioner of agriculture, shall in the future be paid to the treasurer of the State, subject to the order of the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, to the extent of the amount that may be necessary to defray the expenses of the said board in performing the duties now by law devolved upon them and also to the extent of an amount not to exceed \$25,000 for the maintenance of the Clemson Agrisympathy for his private secretary, roll, Carrothers, Connor, L. S.; Connor, L. S.; Connor, J. B.; Eadens, Earle, Edward, Elder, Ellerbe, Finikea, Floyd, Fowler, Gary, Goodwin, Hammett, Harmany be necessary to defray the phrey, Ilderton, Johnston, Johnston, Johnston, Lancaster, Leverett, Leve, Mellett, Mishoe, Mitchell, T.P.; Mitchell, J. W.; Moore, Murray, McIntosh, Nunnery, O.s., Pickons, Pollock Price Price, Prince, Reinsford, Rast, Rowland, Singletary, Sturkie, Tatum, Thomas, Thomps, in, Todd, Townsond, Thurmond, T. lor, Warr, Watson, Welch, Whitmire, Williams, T. S.; Williams, L. J.; Williams, J. G.; Williams, L. J.; Williams, J. G.; Williams, J. G.; Williams, Fred; Winkler, Wolff, Wyche, Wy-

## MANY NEW STATUTES.

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE WORK ON THEIR CALENDARS.

past two days have been days of work in the Legislature. Today was calen-dar day in the Senate and as the calother purposes than paying the money loaned upon said contract expend and on that account fail to pay to any or all laborers, sub contractors and material men out of the moneys received and material received as provided in section 1 of this act, and as admitted by such contractor or contractors or sub-contractors or as may be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction. duty, over which there was a some-what lengthy debate which was sea-soned with humor of an unconscious nature and interspersed with amendments of various sorts and kinds, some of which were offered twice in succession. The great object of the succession. The great object of the would-be amenders seemed to be to exempt boys and ministers from road duty. The idea seemed to provail that the company kept while road working would be damaging to the minds of these classes. But Mr. Moses solved the whole question at one lick by making a neat little motion that killed the whole bill, and left matters in statu quo. The homestead bill with the \$300 exemption for bach-clors was the only other matter of any

ly when the welcome motion to adjourn prevailed.

proval of the governor, uted in the counties in proportion to the enrollment, through the members of the generel assembly, and not to cost more than \$1,000. This was adopted.

Only moved to strike out is hanging on the distant calendar of time without even a number upon it is identification, and THE HOUSE. to provide for its identification, and what is more no further effort will be made to number it until one week from today when the house will talk

about the matter again.
When this conclusion had been eached the registration bill was taken up and after the house had voted down an amendment offered by Mr. Patton to prevent the possibility of frauds in he issuing of registration certificates and an endless variety of committee ammendments were made. Then Mr. Bacot took his blue pencil and an hour or more elapsed while he made verbal amendments one after another, changing a word here and there and very now and then putting in a coma or a semi-colon, all without even

dash of general interest.

A number of new bills of no general nterest were presented, also with a number of reports of as little interest and the senate resolution to fix the day for final adjournment was made the pecial order for the 20th.

THE PRIVILEGE TAX.

The feature of today's work was the personal property vesting in the mort-gagee prior to sale and to regulate the sale under execution of mortgaged manufacturers. The whole morning session was practically devoted to the debate, and the real effect of the billcollection of taxes past due and unpaid that the farmers would continue to pay the same for their fertilizers in the long run, the manufacturers getting the amount of the tax now paid -was not pointed out until about the end of the discussion. As it was the proposition caused the closest vote of the session, the bill being killed by only one vote. The fight was an interesting one throughout.

The committee's substitute for Mr. Rainsford's bill to amend the present act in reference to the distribution of the privilege tax on fertilizers was taken up, being the special order.
Mr. Rainsford said he was a common

friend of all the institutions of higher time arguments were heard for the education, but he was a special friend time arguments were heard for the roads from Mr. Emerson of the South Carolina and Georgia; Mr. W. G. Childs, representing the Atlantic Coast Line; Mr. W. H. Lyles, for the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens; Mr. Brice, for the Chester and Lenoir, and Col. Mike Brown, for the Midland printing and the outset, breaking her southers and the outset, breaking her southers the sale for anything the content of the sale for anything the sale for contract not to ask for anything. Last year she asked for \$20,000; they appropriated \$25,000: in some way it read \$35,000. The trustees discussed The bill to compel competing lines whether to take it or not, and not onof railroads to receive freights from
ly took it, but used it. They owed it
each other, with penalty for refusal,
to the State to return that \$10,000 on was not acted upon, its consideration moral grounds, if no other. He then being postponed until Thursday at quoted the figures showing the income 4:30 p. m. The other bills were re of Clemson college. The farm ought 4:30 p. m. The other bills were re-ported by Mr. Sloan to the senate as follows:

\$5,000. He said the board of trustees passenger rate Favorable. Calendar.

To provide for separate coaches for white and (3) lore. (the Jim Crow.)

To take a way of the calendar.

To take a way of the calendar. were running a hotel there. "Think Unfavorable, Calendar, income would be \$100,000 this year. To take away charter of a road charging a higer rate for freight and such an amount. He wanted the privilege tax fund to be divided and a portion given to the girls. Every student now at Clemson was a benefi-ciary. "Gentlemen, do you believe that every student there should be a

beneficiary?" At least 170 of the little boys there could be as well educated bill until Mr. Connor's bill was disposed of. This was agreed to.
Mr. Watson wanted to have the lemson college bills postponed until the Clemson investigation committee Mr. Floyd said the report would

After further debate Mr. Harper called the previous question on the motion to strike out the enacting enacting words.

Mr. O'Dell moved to strike out the enacting words.

Mr. Derham spoke in favor of the thought it covered points who

motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill. On that motion the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Carroll, Cairothers, Caugh, man, Davis, C. M.; Devereux, Edwards, Elder, Floyd, Garris, Goodwin, Harvey, Haseldeen, Hollis, Holloway, Hough, Johnson, Kennedy, Lesesne, Love, Magill, Manning, Mellett, Miller, Murray, McKeown, McLaurin, D. W.; Nunnery, Pollock, Rainsford, Shuman, Singletary, Thompson, Townsend, Watson, Welch, Whitmire, Williams, T. S.; Williams, L. J.; Williams, J. G.; Williams, L. J.; Williams, J. G.; Williamson, Wyche.—41.

Nays—Anderson, Ashley, Bacot, Blackwell, Bowman, Breazeale, Breeland, Bramlett, Brown, Burns, Connor, L. S.; Connor, J. B.; Cooper, Crum, Davis, W. C.; Eadens, Earle, Ellerbe, Finklea, Fowler, Gary, Hammett, Harper, Hiott, Hunter, Humphrey, Iderton, Johnston, Kinard, Kirk, Laucaster, Lemmon, Leverett, Lofton, Mellard, Miles, Mishoo, Mitchell, T. P.; Mitchell, J. W.; Moore, McIntosh, Otts, Patton, Phillips, Pickens, Price, Prince, Pyatt, Robertson, Sanders, A. K.; Saunders, J. G.; Skinner, Sturkie, Tatum, Todd, Thurmond, Tyler, Warr, Williams, Fred; Wilson, Winkler, Wolff.—62.

The house then took up the substitute, which was offered as an amend-The house then took up the substi-tute, which was offered as an amend-

Dr. Wyche wanted to know why elors was the only other matter of any general interest considered.

Mr. Harrison presided during the greater part of the session and the calendar had dwindled down wonderfully when the walcome protection of the tax? It was a question for the farmers have never, through their stax. Why had the March convention of 1890 demanded the imposition of the tax? It was a question for the farmers themselves to make the matter of any general interest. the farmers themselves to pass upon. It was a matter that should be deferred till the people expressed themselves. He did not think the farmers wanted

it, or they should say so

Josh Ashley wanted to know if it was right to tax one class to support the college, when two-thirds of that class never saw or could see inside of that college.

Mr. Blackwell said the farmers

didn't want the tax repealed because they would have to pay the same amount any way for fertilizers and the manufacturers would get the bene-

fit of it.

Mr. Shuman thought that the State had made a pledge to give Clemson this tax, and had no right to divert it.

Mr. Tatum said if it was right to do with this tax that was enough. away with this tax that was enough. The representatives of the people were here to represent the sentiment of the people. The farmers did not want to pay the tax indirectly.

Mr. Harper said he was a Democrat,

and he would like to know if this privilege tax wasn't a tariff. Who paid it, and who got the benefit of it? The class who paid the tariff should get the benefit of it. Mr. Harper called the previous ques-

The amendment was then agreed to, but the house refused to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Pollock moved to put on the clincher, and the roll was called on this. The house decided to clinch the vote by a vote of 54 to 48.

vote by a vote of 54 to 48.

be done by making direct appropria-

suggesting an adjournment of the de-bate on the bill till the Clemson committee reported. This was agreed to by a vote of 58 to 11. The committee is expected to report

on Monday next. DISPENSARY PROFITS. The bill to provide for the disposition of the profits of the State dispensary

was taken up and ordered to a third reading in this shape: Section 1. That the profits of the State from the State dispensary heretofore accrued up to Dec. 31, 1895, inclusive of the \$50,000 heretofore covered into the State treasury, amounting to the sum of \$243,816.57, be paid into the State treasury as the same is collected, and that the same be entered ipon the general account in the State reasury and be applied to the general

current expenses of the State govern-ment for the fiscal year 1896. Section 2. That the profits of the State from the State dispensary accrung since Jan. 1, 1896, be paid into the State treasury as the same is collected, and that the same be entered upon a special account and be held in the Statutes relating to reports and docuspecial account and be held in the State treasury under the provisions of section 12 of article 11 of the Constitution of the State.

SUNDAY HUNTING. Mr. Harvey's bill to amend the law elating to hunting, shooting and fishng-a bill to prevent such acts on

Sunday—was taken up and ordered to a third reading without debate. When the senate bill to authorize the construction of a public bridge across the Keowee river at or near the mouth of Little river, was taken up, Mr. Earle moved to strike out the en-acting words, Mr. B. J. Johnson, in a speech explaining the local conditions existing, defended the bill. Mr. Earle opposed the bill, stating that it would be in contraversion to one of the important provisions of the new Constitution. A WAGON TIRE MEASURE.

When Mr. Carroll's bill to prescribe the width of wheel rims of wagons. portable engines and vehicles used on the public roads in this State after the first day of March, 1897, requiring such tires to be not less than 4 inches

Col. McSweeney moved to strike out the enacting words, Mr. Carroll claimed that the requirement was alsolutely necessary to the making and maintainance of good dirt roads. Mr. Carroll made a very vigorous and earnest speech. He said the bill would not work any hardships. It allowed old wagons to be continued n use until worn out.

Mr. Cooper suggested that he was tired and wanted the matter disposed The bill was then killed by a vote The house then adjourned.

bill. He thought it covered points not contained in the present law. The motion of Mr. O'Dell prevailed and the bill was killed. The next bill to excite debate was

the one "to regulate the appointment of subordinate officers in the depart-ments of the State." It was read as

follows:

"Section 1. That from and after the approval of this act it shall be lawful for any person at the head of in any department of this government to appear the street of the second of the sec point to any office or position of trust or emolument under his control or management any person related or management any person related or connected with him by consanguinity or affinity within the sixth degree."

Mr. Pettigrew moved to strike out

the enacting words of the bill.

Mr. Barnwell hoped the would not previled.

Mr. Buist thought it an admirable bill.

if it applied to county officers, but it didn't. On his motion to strike out, the ayes and noes were called and his motion was lost by a vote of 26 to 8.

The bill was then passed to a third

reading.
Mr. Archer moved to amend th house bill "to amend section 646 of the revised statutes relating to the qualification of township commissioners, by amending so as to reduce the numer of township commissioners from three to one. Mr. Archer maintained that the tri-

angular system of working roads did not suit Spartanburg. Mr. Mayfield was opposed to reduc-ing the number of the board. He seriously objected to one man olding power to assess his neigh-

oor's property.
Mr. Jordan in speaking for Aiken, nade a statement similar to that of Mr. Archer.

expressions of dissatisfaction. The eystem had been tried in Barnwell, vith greatest success, and they had the best roads ever known in the county. He was confindent if they would take up and complete his county government bill, it would make every-

thing work harmoniously.
Mr. Pettigrew intimated that those least about the practical working of for themselves, the effect of which roads. which intimation Mr. Mayfield is felt in every neighborhood. Then resented as gratuitous, and maintained our educational feature of the grange that while he had not been a member has been of vast benefit to our young of the county board he had given the matter careful attention and thought he knew as much about it as any man on the floor.

A vote was taken on Mr. Archer's motion to substitute one for three township commissioners, and it was lost as follows. Yeas 13, nays 19.

This bill, together with the house bill to fix the compensation of township housely of assessors, was made as

oppressed could get more bondsmen labors of field and home is one of the than he needed.

was needed to appeal a case, it was only needed to stay an execution. This bill would open the way for fraud. The bill was killed.

vere passed:
House bill to regulate the appointseveral departments of the State.

House bill to exempt the officers

dutv. House bill to amend an act relating to traffic in seed cotton so far as it re-

ments being chapter IV, of General Statutes of 1882. House bill to revoke the charter of culture.

now Saluda county. To amend section 24 of title 11. Wh. . med that the condi-code of procedure, as to the holding of tion of the farmers of late years has the courts in the seventh judicial cir-not been what we would have liked it

House bill to amend section 5 of An act to further regulate and pro-

entitled "An act relating to the com-pensation and duties of certain of the and city of Charleston.

Given to Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the Senate today Mr. Tillman secured consideration of a bill granting the city of Charleston the use of the old postoffice pointed out that Charleston was not required to pay back the original purchase price. Mr. Quay explained that this was an old land-mark, the building having been wrecked by the earthquake and not since used by the government. Mr. Hoar, who had a sharp passage with Mr. Tillman during the latter's recent speech, took, occasion to urge that it would be a graceful and appropriate act toward SENATE PROCEEDINGS,

Mr. Eilrd objected to the house bill to permit the building of bridges between counties by contract. All the law necessary on the subject was alread on the statute books and he saw then passed.

## THE STATE GRNAGE.

VORDS OF CHEER AND COUNSEL FROM MASTER THOMPSON.

Review of the Past, With Some Expects. tions of the Order in the Future .-- An Ex-

Following is the full text of the address of Col. W. K. Thompson, of Kershaw, master of the State Grange of South Carolina, at its recent meeting in Columbia. ng in Columbia:

Brothers and Sisters of the Grange. It is a very gratifying and pleasant thought that the grange in South Carolina has sufficiently revived to make it possible for us again to assemble as a State Grange. For some years grange. The sub-granges fell alow the required number to form a State Grange. In a few counties Ker-

Mr. Archer said it was a good bill and he wished someone would put an amendment in it providing that all the efficers should not come from one county. (Laughter.)

Shaw, Sumter, the grange has never ceased to work, and owing to the zeal and perseverance of the granges in these counties, other granges have been organized and old granges reorganized; and to day many who once thought the day many who once thought the grange too conservative and slow, now concede that it is the best organization for farmers and the best adapted to their wants. The grange has escaped the weaks. caped the rocks upon which other or-ders have been wrecked, and now is an old organization, ready at all times to enter any contest in which the rights and interests of the farmers are concerned. Not that we desire to make war against any other interests or professions, but that we seek to look after the interest that so closely concern the farmers. By an unalterable law, we know that all other professions and classes must subsist from sions and classes must subsist from the products of the farm. Still our every effort should be to so educate the farmer that he will be enabled to retain his legitimate share of his products and see that other professions get no more than their legitimate share. It matters not how progressive the agriculturist may become, it he cannot reap the benefit of what is rightfully his own, his best efforts are lost, and he becomes the dupe of somebody else.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE OR-The grange has exerted a vory great and general influence among its mem-Mr. Pettigrew intimated that those bers and among farmers generally, in who were opposed to the proposed an educational way. The farmers amendment, were the ones who knew think of, discuss and decide questions men, discussing some agricultural topic, thus causing them to read and becoming accustomed to express themselves in debate, thus qualifying its members to become useful members of society, and better fitting them for positions in life, to which they may be called. be called.

THE SOCIAL INFLUENCE.

making analyses.

This was agreed to.

Mr. L. J. Williams offered an amendment to put all the overplus, above Clemson's \$25,000,into the State poor man's bill. Why should the poor man be unable to appeal to the surpreme courts?

The bill was a product the product of allowing it logo and become less narrow-minded and selfish. This commingly, and discussing our farm affairs, begets an aspiration and healthy rivalry among farming the poor man be unable to appeal to the surpreme courts? treasury instead of allowing it lo go to the Winthrop college. He said he Mr. Mayfield said the bill would alter and their families that nothing wanted to have the amount to go to low tenants whom it was desired to else will. Stupid must the farmers be, vanted to have the amount to go to low tenants whom it was desired to else will. Stupid must the first have colleges fixed. This could only evict, remain on lands for a year withwho cannot learn something from the experience of his brother farmers. It be done by making direct appropriation.

Out, rent, just by appealing from the experience of his brother farmers. It magistrates' to the circuit courts and from there to the supreme court. In his section, a poor man who was being sisters and brothers in the arduous suggesting an adjournment of the desired to the supreme court.

> brightest features of our order. Mr. Barnwell stated that no bond was needed to appeal a case, it was While in some sections, I fear too much stress has been laid on the fibill would open the way for fraud. He did not see how a lawyer could draw this and call it a poor man's bill.
>
> The bill was killed a poor man's bill.
>
> The bill was killed a poor man's bill. of members of the order to avail them-The following second reading bills selves of every facility offered by the grange of bettering their condition fl-House bill to regulate the appoint nancially. In my own county and ments of subordinate officers in the other counties in this State, the grange several departments of the State.
>
> To amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit county commissioners from paying any fees for proof of claims among the members of the paying any fees for proof of claims against the county,"approved Dec. 20, thousands of dollars to the farmers thousands of dollars to the farmers and their families in the matter of fer-tilizers and supplies. But I cannot and active members of the fire depart too earnestly urge upon the members ment of any city or town of not less the great importance of guarding very than 10,000 inhabitants from jury carefully their good name in their business transactions. Let strict in-tegrity mark each and all of your business dealings. I have often wondered that all progressive farmers do not see and acknowledge the great benefits to be derived from organized efforts in promoting and protecting the great and many interests of agri-

the town Delmar in Files, and county, condition of AGRICULTURE IN THE now Saluda county.

to be. Still I take pleasure in stating that I believe the condition of the farmers today is better than it has been for several years. The financial House bill to amend section 5 of "An act to further regulate and provide for the admission and discharge of patients to the lunatic asylum and promote the management of the same," approved Dec. 24, 1894.

Relating to the holding of: the fall and winter term of the court of common pleas for Beaufort county.

House bill to amend section 5 of farmers today is better than it has been for several years. The financial stringency and low price of cotton of the past few years has in my judgment been 2 blessing in disguise to the farmers. It has taught us economy, it has taught us to provide for the criminal statutes vol. II., of the revised statutes relating to deer.

To amend section 3 and 4 of an act entitled "An act relating to the comcotton crop increases the demand and pensation and duties of certain of the county officers in and for the county and city of Charleston."

Clarate City of Charleston and the doubt and uncertainty of the county of the county and city of Charleston. ply. And white I admi.
legislation and the doubt and uncertainty of the future policy of our government may be unfriendly to the best interest of the farmers. Still I must think that the farmers hold the key to the situation, viz: Plant less water works pumping station and the main was cut of the water works pumping station and the main was cut of the water works pumping station and the main was cut of the water works pumping station and the main was cut of the water works pumping station and the main was cut of the water works pumping station and the main was cut of the control of the control of the control of the satisfactor of the control of the control of the satisfactor of the control of the satisfactor of the control of the c Charleston the use of the old postoffice key to the situation, viz: Plant less property for municipal and commercial purposes. The measure brought out some discussion. Mr. Sherman on the farm, and thus become indeed pointed out that Charleston was not and in truth producers and not alto gether consumers. Let every member of our order throughout the land use of our order throughout the land use his influence to prevent the increase in the acreage of cotton for the future and then I would earnestly urge our members every where to use every effort to induce our national legislative body to pass such laws that will forever prevent future speculation in farm products, and let the inexorable blc law of supply and demand fix the price of our produce. As to politics I merely say that while the members of the order are expected, have a right and feel it a duty to take great inter-

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT

LOW RATES.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

DONE PROMPTLY.

BRIEF WORK IS MADE A

SPECIALTY.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

est in the proper settlement of all public questions, the discussion of partisan and sectarian questions in grange mastings is positively forbidden by the constitution of our order. "There is a place, and a time, for every thing."

While the grange has not prospered in our State of late years, the order is stronger and in a more healthy condition today in the United States than ever before. At the last meeting of the national grange in Worcester, Mass., 26 State granges were represented and the reports show an increased zeal in grange work from Maine to California. 92 new granges having been organized during the past year, and New Hampshire alone reporting a gain of 18 new granges with a membership of 2,000, making a membership in the State of 16,500. And now, brothers in the grange, can't we build up the order in our State? Tis true it will require earnest, persistent work, but I feel sure if every member of the grange will but use his or her influence and work for the grange we can succeed. Believing, as all must, Jiat agriculture is the foundation of all other industries, the hope of the future prosperity resis with the farmers, and any organization whose purpose and influence are to upbuild agriculture must be of great benefit to the State, and that the grange is exerting this influence to a greater degree than any farmers organization, must be admitted by all candid and observing persons. Let us all then take new interest in the grange and return to our homes determined to build up the order through-

could not have served you more faithfully. Give your hearty support to him who will succeed me, whoever that ruy be shall have my carnest support in his work.

Now, brothers, I trust your deliberations may be pleasant, wise and fraught with great good to the order.

grange and return to our homes determined to build up the order throughout our State. In retiring from the responsible position with which you have honored me, I regret that circumstances have been such that I could not have account to the responsible to the country of the could not be a country to the country of the co

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION. A Full Presentation Will be Made to it of England's Side.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ambssador Bayard has briefly informed Secretary Olney by cable that the British government, as stated in Parliament yesterday, had acceded to the request of the Venezuelan Commission transmitted by the Department of State and himself, to supply all of the information in its possession that would throw light upon the question as to the location of the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guina. tween Venezuela and British Guina. The Ambassador expects that the matter will be forthcoming very shortly in the shape of advance sheets of the Blue Book on the subject, which is being prepared for the information of Parliament, and this advance information he will promptly dispatch by steamer for the use of the commission. Touching the report from Lore Several bills were passed to their third reading—among them the following:

Joint resolution to require the printing and distribution of the Confederate at each college.

The leature of today's work was the debate on the privilege tax on fertilization was resumed at the ship boards of assessors, was made a special order to be taken up today with other road bills.

The discussion was resumed at the ship boards of assessors, was made a special order to be taken up today with other road bills.

Mr. Rainsford moved to amend the substitute bill by giving the Clemson and to levy a vote of 54 to 48.

The discussion was resumed at the ship boards of assessors, was made a special order to be taken up today with other road bills.

Mr. Efird moved to adopt the unfavored to adopt the clemson board \$5,000 instead of allowing that the resumption of diplomatic results and the profession, farmers are inclined to much to become isolated. Where granges exist this has been to a great exist this has been to a great of the total tribute to the total tribute and circumstances and debate on the discussion was resumed at the substitute bill by giving the Clemson are concerned, therefore the total tribute to the total tribute and circumstances and debate on the discussion was resumed at the profession, farmers are inclined to a special order to be taken up to that the resumption of diplomatic re lations between Great Britain and Venezuela has been for years past one of the objections of the United States government, which has felt confident that if this could be brought about, the good sense of spirit of justice of each party could be relied upon to specify reach an adjustment of the boundary question, that would be emnently satisfactory to them and to the United States. Therefore, the statement that the United States government in this instance has advised lations between Great Britain and ment in this instance has advised Venezuela to adopt this course appears to have some foundation. The utter-ances in the Queen's speech and in the debates in Parliament, and particularly in the Commons, upon the address from the throne, have given satisfaction in official circles here. There is tion in official circles here. There is no disposition to take too optimistic a view of the matter and to go to ex-tremes in the belief that a satisfactory settlement of the question is now abso-lutely assured, but it is comforting to the officials to find that the British the officials to find that the British are now taking a more reasonable view of the action of our government in applying the Monroe Doctrine to the Venezuelan question, and they are hopeful of an honorable termination of this i cident in the end, though, as

is Lord Salisbury himself in-dicated in his speech, that end may be still distant and only to be reached after much long negotiation. ADVIOR ACCEPTED.

London, Feb. 12.—It is announced from a good source that, following the advice of the United States, Venezuela has practically decided to send a representative to London with power to open direct negotiations with the government of Great Britain for a settlement of the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. ADVICE ACCEPTED.

Washed Into The Rivery CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.—At 8:18 this morning a water main on Frank lin avenue hill burst, and with the were three of the train crew, and the men were carried with the cars. Two of the men jumped before the river was reached and escaped, but the third

Explosion of an Aerolite.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—An immense acrolite explosion above this city 9,80 a, m. to-day. There was a vivid glare of light and a loud report, followed by a general pario. All buildings were shaken and many windows were shattered. According to the officials of the Madrid observatory, the explosion was felt for several kilometers around this city and the concussion was so severe that the partition wall of the United States Legation collapsed and nearly all the windows of that building were broken.