

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY FOR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

THE GREAT NEED.

Senator Raysor's Plea for the Little Children of the State.

MUST BE EDUCATED.

The Eloquent Speaker Contended that Compulsory Education is Needed as a Logical Necessity Under Present Conditions and Principles.

In advocating his compulsory education bill in the State Senate last week Senator Raysor said: "It is not necessary to discuss either the value or necessity of education. The most sacred in the State and to the State are her children, whether they be the children of the rich or the poor. They are the most valuable undeveloped resources that she has. The poorest child in the State is capable of enlightened, conscientious citizenship and a useful and honorable life if it is properly trained. The pressing question with every people is not what they have been, but what they shall determine to be; not what their ancestors were, but what their children shall be. It is therefore the highest, the holiest, duty of every State to see that the shackles of ignorance shall not be kept on any portion of its people; and just so surely as she falls short of this high prerogative and solemn duty, just so surely does she forge the chains of her own dependence to other and more enlightened communities, in material and mental and moral power, and thus the dependence of the highest honor in the history of this commonwealth is that she has inaugurated and is sustaining and developing a system of education free to all her children, and free to the furthest. In no other way can the greatest good to the greatest number, the ideal of modern statesmanship, be attained, and in no other way can the uplifting of nations and individuals be accomplished. What may follow universal education in the destiny of a people is not given to me to lift the veil and know, but this I do know, that with all the State or individual can enter into the future, the future of this opening century with its heritage of possibility and promise. Under the complex conditions of our modern life, a common school education is not only absolutely essential, but the highest training possible is becoming more and more intensified. Natural conditions no longer determine results, but intelligence determines the preeminence of nations and individuals. Mere labor means mere servitude, skilled industry everywhere has the mastery. To meet this condition it is essential that we develop such a system of public instruction as will reach every child in the State, and afford to parents any of her children who are ignorant. If parents and others who have the custody of children fall in their duty in this regard, the intelligence and conscience of the State should be equal to the protection of these helpless and unfortunate ones. Nothing short of this will meet the conditions as they exist today in this State. Nothing short of this will be fulfilling the duty the State owes to herself. The State must educate her children for the betterment of their conditions and for her own protection. She cannot afford to leave the education of those who are to control her destiny in the near future in the hands of parents or others, who, from carelessness or indifference, are unwilling to send their children to school and deprive them of the opportunity to better their conditions. Our condition is such as to demand serious consideration. In 1901 only 58 per cent. of the white children of this State were enrolled in the schools. The average attendance was only about 43 per cent. Such a state of affairs cannot be long tolerated. There are too many statistics I have been able to obtain. There has been a gradual increase in the enrollment of children and it is to be hoped that the percentage has also increased. But the number of white children who do not attend any school is simply alarming and calls for the enactment of a compulsory law. It cannot be objected that such a measure is an infringement upon parental rights. The argument is that it is the parents' right to determine what education their children shall have, if any at all, overlooks entirely the right of the child. Every child has the right to have that amount of education necessary to become a good citizen. The parent who neglects to educate his child is unfit to govern it. He is committing a crime against the State and society and is doing a great injustice to the child. The children of this State can be taken by the courts from the care of a parent who is manifestly unfit to have charge of them. The State has always recognized its duty to protect her children. In a high sense it is a guardian to the child. The right of the State to do this is founded on the duty of the State to perpetuate itself by the care of those who are hereafter to constitute its citizenship. It would be an anomaly for the law to interfere for the child's physical welfare, as it is constantly doing, and have nothing to say of its intellectual and moral welfare. No government could exist where no children attended school, and no State can allow her highest and best interest, her children, to grow up in ignorance. The duty of the State does not cease when she has provided school facilities for all her children. If parents, or others who have the care of children, will not avail themselves of these opportunities, it is the duty of the State to compel them to do so. Where there is not found sufficient motive on the part of the children themselves to attend school, which is rarely the case, or where parents have

PASSED THE HOUSE.

Resolution to Investigate the Workings of the State Dispensary.

The Bill is Passed and Sent Back to the Senate With Important Amendments.

The resolution providing for a joint legislative committee to investigate the workings of the State dispensary passed the house of representatives on Tuesday of last week and was sent to the senate with amendments. In addition to the items heretofore stipulated as a guide for the committee, the house adopted the following on motion of Mr. Oats of Cherokee: "It is not a fact that excessive freights have been paid to railroads for transporting liquors into the State when said liquors could have been shipped into the State by water at less cost to the State." The house adopted further, on motion of Mr. C. P. Sanders of Spartanburg, by providing that the committee of investigation "shall not receive pay for more than 30 days." The bill was adopted on motion of Mr. Sanders, to be added to Sec. 8 of the original bill: "Provided that the evidence taken or adduced before said commission shall not be used for the purpose of any criminal prosecution against the person who is examined at the time such evidence is taken or adduced." The following new section was added on motion of Mr. Lomax of Abbeville: "Sec. 9. That the costs and expenses of his investigation be paid by the State dispensary, each member of said commission to receive \$2 per day and the usual mileage." When the dispensary bill was reached in its regular position on the calendar, Mr. Ashley moved to strike out the enacting words. During the discussion Messrs. H. H. Evans and J. B. Towill of the dispensary board were observed on the floor. Each seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. The bill came on for action on Mr. Ashley's hostile motion. Mr. Sinkler declared that this bill is an indication of the State board of control. If there has been corruption, let the axe fall to the roots. If there be no corruption shown, let the accused be vindicated. He urged for a fearless investigation. When other States have been charged with corruption, it has been the proud boast of South Carolina that the records of her public servants have been stainless. But the smoke is rising and it getting thicker and thicker, and something must be done and be done at once. He wanted the committee composed of able, fearless and incorruptible men. The bill should be adopted at once as the session is drawing to a close. Mr. McColl declared the dispensary system to be a creation of the South Carolina legislature, which is itself accountable to the people. He declared that the people, the press and one of the best States senators from this State had been charged with the management of the dispensary. Mr. Ashley—Do you know how much that former investigation cost? Mr. McColl—No, sir, nor do I care. If there is corruption going on it should be brought to light and it would be nothing but right to conduct this investigation even if it costs the State five million dollars. Continuing he said that the people of the entire State are clamoring for investigation. There should be a committee which should be composed of men who had not prejudged the case. Mr. Richards declared that it has been charged for years that there is something wrong in the South Carolina dispensary. He personally does not believe it, but he thinks that the people of the State are demanding investigation and should have it. Mr. D. O. Herbert seated on behalf of the commissioner, who is from Orangeburg, that he has no objection to the passage of this resolution. Mr. Gage of Marion favored the passage of the resolution as a matter of justice to those under indictment. Mr. Ashley stated his position. There have been investigations costing the State \$8,000 or \$10,000 and they have never found anything wrong. Mr. Ashley took a shot at the author of the bill, saying that members of the legislature sometimes offer resolutions of this kind just to get a job after the legislature adjourns. The house voted down Mr. LaFitte's amendment to limit the pay of this commission to 20 days. Mr. Lomax's amendment to provide for the expense to be paid by the State dispensary at the rate of \$4 per day for members and the regular mileage allowed members of the general assembly was adopted. The resolution was sent back to the senate with amendments. No Legislative Sessions. Will the Legislature meet biennially? That is a question, says the State, in which the people are very much interested. The people have expressed their desire for the legislature to meet but once in two years, although it is not generally understood that biennial sessions would be more pleasing to corporations than any other measure before the general assembly. Mr. Baumgardner of York has introduced a bill to ratify the action of the people and to amend the constitution as directed. The judiciary committee of the house Thursday submitted an unfavorable report—and there was no minority report—showing that the proposed amendment would be a misfit and would entail confusion. It looks from this report as if we will not have biennial sessions for a while at least.

SWORN IN AGAIN.

Governor D. C. Heyward Commences His Second Term.

The Chief Magistrate, Who Has Served the State So Faithfully the Past Two Years, Spoke Directly to the Members of the General Assembly.

Gov. D. C. Heyward Wednesday took the oath of office of chief magistrate of the State and addressed the general assembly briefly but in a very earnest manner. The impressive ceremonies were witnessed by hundreds, the representative people of many counties being present, and the gallery was filled with ladies who had braved the severe weather.

The exercises were held in the hall of the house of representatives. Just before the bands of the clock pointed to the hour of noon, the house suspended business and the sergeant at arms announced: "The honorable the senate." The senators, headed by the presiding officer, Senator Manning, and the clerk, Gen. Himphill, entered and were seated in their places. The sergeant at arms then announced "the governor elect of South Carolina and his escort." Preceded by the sergeants at arms of the senate and the house, the one with drawn sword, the other with the mace of state, the gubernatorial party entered. Gov. Heyward was accompanied by Hon. Altamont Messers of the legislative committee on arrangements. The chief justice of the State, Hon. J. D. Pope, was attended by Senator J. D. Marshall of the same committee. Lieut. Gov. Sloan was accompanied by Hon. B. A. Magin, Judge W. H. Braxley by Senator Walter H. Hill, and Hon. C. M. Niles, D. D. by Hon. Huger Sinkler. The joint assembly remained standing while the governor and his escort marched down the middle aisle and ascended to the speaker's desk. The other members of the escort were Capt. R. H. Jennings, State treasurer; Col. U. X. Gant, secretary general; Mr. J. T. Gant, secretary of the general assembly; Mr. A. W. Jones, commissioner general; E. J. Watson, commissioner agriculture, commerce and immigration; Gen. Jno. D. Frost, adjutant general, and Solicitors Davis, Wilson, and Sasser. Other in the party were Maj. Benjamin Sloan, president of the South Carolina college, and Gen. Willie Jones, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. When all had been seated, Senator Manning called the joint assembly to order and introduced Rev. C. M. Niles, D. D., rector of Trinity church, who pronounced the invocation. Senator Manning then announced that "Hon. D. Clinch Heyward, governor elect, is present and ready to qualify." The chief justice then advanced to the right of the presiding officer and the chief magistrate to the left. Standing thus: Judge Pope, head of the judiciary of the State, then in a most impressive manner administered the oath of office to the head of the executive department of the State government, the young governor recently elected without opposition to succeed himself in the only political office he ever held, and the only one which he will hold, according to his own declaration.

COME BACK HOME.

This Is the Advice Fam Jones Gives to Runaway Boys.

If Any Such Boys Read This We Hope They Will Follow His Good Advice and Return.

To The Atlanta Journal: There is an epidemic of runaway boys. Scarcely a day passes but what we read of boys and young men running away from home and no tidings of their whereabouts come back to parents and loved ones. The great trouble with boys is the fact they don't think. In the first place, the closer a boy can be and the closer he lives under the shadow of a good mother the better off it is for him. The mother that is the best mother and shield that a boy can know is the one that is the best. The literature of the day is largely responsible for this craze on the part of boys and young men to leave home and wander up and down through the earth. I suppose no boy has left a good home, a good mother and father, but what thoughts of home and friends occur ever and anon to him. At night time, whenever he pillows his head he must think of mother at home; but he doesn't realize how mother and father suffer because of the absent boy. I hope these lines may fall under the eyes of many wandering boys, and that if they refuse to come back to their homes, they will sit down and write to mother and father, or brother and sister. They need not say where they are, but let their loved ones know they are well and how they are getting along. How many thousand mothers have been made to utter the sad, pathetic words: "Where is my wandering boy? Is he all right? Is he well where you will and break him from me with all his blight and tell him that I love him still." A mother's love and a father's devotion are as long as all eternity. Broader than this world, and there is no land so distant, no pathway so cold but that a mother's love would tread that way, a father's love would tread that way until they come to the presence of the one who had wandered off. A good boy can do better at his own home and in the community where he was raised than he can do anywhere else on earth. A bad boy can do no good anywhere. Latitude and longitude do not determine the well-doing of a fellow. Character alone settles the question with him. The judge of our circuit court related the following incident to me a few days ago. Eight or ten boys were indicted in his court as railroad rangers for riding trains, every one of whom were strange to him and from different towns and States in the union. They were convicted and sentenced them simply to pay the cost or to three months imprisonment. None of them could pay their fine and all went to the chain-gang. Some of them have broken down in their parents' life and have written to their parents and their parents want them to pay their fines and bring them home. One of them, a son of a poor widow, who earned the money to pay her boy's fine at the wash tub. One of those boys lived in the State of Tennessee, one in the city of Atlanta, one in a small town in the State of North Carolina, and the others are still in the chain-gang; some of them perhaps, have no parents to whom they can write or friends who will come to their relief, and others perhaps are too stubborn and proud to let their condition be known at home. This is only one of the many instances where courts are compelled to punish boys who are generally good, and they ought to give themselves more thought as to how they may find out the names of every stray boy in every city. Lock him up until he gives his identity. In this way they may save many a boy to his home and his mother and save him from wreck and ruin. Carversville, like other towns, has been contributing to the number who have wandered off. It is a Carversville boy who is away from home and his mother and his father are looking for these words to let him instantly sit down and write and tell the loved ones at home how he is getting along. So many of these wandering boys are killed by trains and other accidents and may be the loved ones never hear of where or how they went. If boys could see that it was a crime thus to make mother and loved ones suffer, and how cruel it is to give no tidings of themselves of those who are anxious and who are all the time thinking of them by day and dreaming of them by night. There is scarcely an act that entails so much punishment upon the innocent as the crime of running away from home on the part of boys and young men. When a boy leaves home and wanders off the mother goes to bed and suffers. The father is troubled and worried so he is scarcely fit for the business of his life. The vacant chair at the table, the pillow on which no head rested the night before, his chair in the sitting room, his table near the window, and the thousand things remind the loved ones of the absent one. I say again, come home boys, come home, but if you will not come home, sit down and write father and mother and tell them how it goes with you, whether you tell where you are or not. These high class or low class novels, which furnish the incentive and motive for many a boy to leave home and wander off, are such that he soon falls in with their ways and goes to the bad before he scarcely realizes at all what he has done. I heard a fellow talking the other day how he and his young brother ran away from home because their father had whipped them; how they spent one night in jail, and the next day went back home. They were only gone a little over twenty-four hours but he said when he got back

AWFUL CRIME.

A Farmer, His Wife and Children Killed and Burned.

A Florida Horror.

It is Believed That the Black Crime Was Committed by Negroes, But No Trace of the Perpetrators Can Be Found by the Searchers. A dispatch from Tampa, Florida, says the little farming community of Wauchula, in Polk county, was plunged into excitement Thursday morning in honor that tragedy at Statesboro, Ga., last year. The home of John Kirby, a farmer, who died there last October from Blount county, Alabama, was found in ashes and in the smoldering ruins were found the bodies of Kirby, his wife and four children, ranging in age from a boy of twelve to an infant of one year. The whole neighborhood soon reacted to the scene and an investigation was made which resulted in the inevitable conclusion that the entire family had been murdered and torch applied to the dwelling. The skulls of Kirby, had been crushed in by some heavy weapon, and with the exception of the woman had evidently been murdered as the Sept. A hammer was the only weapon found in the ruins, which could have inflicted the wounds. The coroner's jury was empaneled and after making examination of premises rendered verdict that the family came to their death by fire or some other means unknown. The general theory is that a party of negroes committed the crime, although no traces of the perpetrators can be found. Some believe other members of the family were murdered in the vicinity of Kirby, but this was not proven. Kirby was outraged and then killed by some means. Thorough search of the neighborhood and investigation among the negroes is being made. ELECTIONS BY LEGISLATURE. Judge Townsend Defeated by Senator Hydrick of Spartanburg. The first election Thursday in the joint assembly was that for Judge Townsend to succeed Judge Ernest Gary. Mr. Pollock nominated Judge Gary, and second came from various other members and county delegations. There were no other nominations, and Judge Gary was unanimously elected, receiving 16 votes. The second election was for a judge of the 19th judicial circuit to succeed Judge V. D. Townsend. The Marlboro delegates nominated Judge Townsend; Senator Raysor nominated Senator D. E. Hydrick; Representative Watson of Anderson, nominated C. F. Sanders of Spartanburg. The result of the ballot was: Townsend, 16; Hydrick, 78; Sanders, 16. Thus unexpectedly, so far as the first ballot was concerned, Senator Hydrick was elected having one vote more than a majority. The total vote cast was 153, of which 77 was a majority. During the day he was the recipient of many congratulations. The third election was for superintendent of the penitentiary. The incumbent, Capt. D. J. Griffith, was nominated by Representative Etheredge. No one else was put forward, and Captain Griffith received the total vote, 149. The next election was for the three directors of the penitentiary. M. O. Leonard, C. M. Moley, A. K. Sanders, incumbents, were re-nominated. Mr. W. D. Kirby, a member of the house from Cherokee, was also nominated. Senator Johnston, of Alken, nominated Mr. B. F. Holman, who a year or two ago was a breezing, merry figure in the house. The ballot result was: Leonard, 65; Moley, 140; Sanders, 122; Kirby, 120; Holman, 12. The result of the election of Messrs. Moley, Sanders and Kirby, Mr. Rowland being defeated. Mr. Arthur Kibler, of Newberry, was elected without opposition a trustee of the colored college at Orangeburg. Watch Him. The Columbia States says: This is not the first time that we have advised our readers to keep an eye on Gov. W. L. Douglas. His part in the settlement of the Fall River strike strengthens us in the belief that he is destined for higher things. A man who can take a six-month strike in hand and arrange a settlement between operators and operatives as, in the language of the press dispatch, to make "both sides regard the outcome of the deliberations as a victory" is more than a passing figure. He is a statesman and a genius. He Must Hang. A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says the supreme court of appeals has denied the supplementary appeal in the case of ex Mayor McCus of Charlottesville, convicted of wife murder. He was sentenced to be hanged Jan. 20 and was respited by Gov. Montague until Feb. 10. A dispatch from Charlottesville says McCus took the news calmly for a few minutes, and then, saying, "I will get justice above," burst into tears. He gave way to uncontrollable grief for five minutes. Many Homeless. At New York with the temperature at zero and a forty-mile an hour wind driving blinding clouds of snow, one hundred and fifty persons were driven from their homes by fire Thursday night. Although no lives were lost, the victims suffered severely from exposure and it is feared that some may not survive. Six double three-story tenement houses were destroyed. The loss is \$100,000.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL KILLED.

In the House by a Decisive Vote on Friday.

The bill to provide for the establishment of the University of South Carolina was killed in the house of representatives. The State says it means that the measure was by a decided margin from the outset, and might have passed second reading Thursday had it come to a vote at that time. The bill was imperfectly drawn, in the beginning, and had been laid over from last Tuesday in order that the objectionable features might be eradicated. At the conclusion of several speeches made by members of the house, the vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Lomax to strike out the enacting words. The vote stood: Ayes—Messrs. Ardrey, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Balentine, Banks, Beaumgardner, Bradham, Brant, Browning, Callison, Cloy, Cofer, Davis, Des Champs, De Vere, Dukes, Ehrhardt, Gause, W. B. Thurgood, Faust, Fishburne, Gause, W. J. Gibson, Gray, Gyles, Hall, Hamel, Harrison, Hemphill, D. O. Herbert, Heyward, Kennan, Ker-shaw, Kirby, Kirven, LaFitte, Lester, Lofton, Lomax, Lyvon, Lathan Mauldin, T. J. Mauldin, Morrison, Nicholson, Oles, Parker, Patterson, Pittman, Riley, Seagr, Spalt, Strong, Taylor, M. W. Walker, Webb, Watson, J. J. Watson, Webb, Wimbler—55. Nays—Hon. M. L. Smith, speaker; and Messrs. Bass, Brantley, Bruce, Clifton, C. Lock, C. Loran, Doar, Ford, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gasque, Gas-tin, Gibson, Graham, Gyles, Hall, Haskell, Higgins, Hutto, J. H. Lane, Lawson, McClain, McColl, J. R. McFadden, McMaster, Massey, Mill-morgan, Nash, Patterson, Pittman, Pollock, Reeves, Saye, Sellers, Sinkler, Spivey, Toole, Tribble, Turner, Verner, Whaley, Whitley—46. The absent and not voting were: Messrs. Boyd, Hice, Edwards, Glover, D. G. Green, W. M. D. Green, Ham-ling, Harralson, Harley, J. B. Herbert, Little, Moses, Nance, Poston, Rawlinson, Sanders, Sheldon, J. M. Walker, Yeldell. They Mean Business. A dispatch from Fort Motte to The States says: "A meeting of the farmers of this, the banner section of Orangeburg County, was held on the 10th, to discuss the cotton situation. Capt. James A. Peterkin was made president of the meeting. The general spirit of the meeting was that it was necessary for the cotton planter to take action, and the organization was a necessity to secure a fair price for the price for cotton. It was agreed that a resolution in language of 25 per cent would be made in this section. The farmers in this section are in a position to hold their cotton for what they consider a fair price." The farmers in the upper part of the county mean business, and we hope they will be backed by the farmers of all sections.

TO PROTECT PRIMARY ELECTION.

A Bill for That Purpose Passed the House Friday.

The bill providing penalties for certain offenses committed in primary elections was acted on by the house Friday and passed in the following shape: Section 1. At every political primary election held by any political party, organization, or association for the purpose of choosing candidates for office, the election of delegates to conventions, or for any other form of intimidation, by the payment, delivery, or promise of money, or other article of value, procured or offered, or endeavor to procure, another to vote for or against any particular candidate, or for such consideration as to vote or abstain to vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than six months. Section 2. That from and after the approval of this act by the governor, it shall be unlawful for any candidate for office to solicit or to influence the selection of the party's nominee for office in this State, by the use of money or other valuable consideration, to employ any person to devote his time or influence or any portion thereof in the promotion of any candidate's interest or for the defeat of any other candidate. Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person who has a candidate for public office during any political campaign to give, promise or subscribe any money or other valuable thing for any purpose whatsoever except for regular church collections had in a regular church building. Section 4. Every candidate offering for election under the provisions of section 1 shall make affidavit, to be filed and filed the same with the clerk of court of common pleas for the county in which he is a candidate, unless he shall be a candidate in more than one county, in which case he shall file same with the secretary of state, before he shall enter upon his campaign, to wit: I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I am a citizen of the State of South Carolina, candidate for the office of _____, hereby pledge that I will not give nor spend money, or use intoxicating liquors for the purpose of obtaining or influencing votes and that I shall at the conclusion of the campaign, and before the primary election, render to the clerk of court (or secretary of state as herein provided) under oath, an itemized statement of all money spent or received by me during the campaign for campaign purposes up to that time, and I further pledge that I will immediately after the primary election, if I am a candidate in render an itemized statement under oath showing all the money spent or received by me in the election. Provided, That a failure to comply with this provision shall render such election null and void, in so far as the candidate who fails to file the statement hereunder required, but shall not effect the validity of the election of any candidate complying with this section, and provided further, That such itemized statement and pledge shall be open to public inspection at all times. A Young Victim. A dispatch from Chicago says Elizabeth McCormick, only daughter of Cyrus H. McCormick, is dead, aged 12 years, of the result of a hemorrhage of the brain of the illness of the millionnaire's family was caused by appendicitis.