

The General Assembly.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Separate Coaches for the Whites and Blacks—The Cigarette Tax Is Held With and a Tax Imposed.

Mr. Gage's bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes was taken up and passed over to permit Mr. Epps' bill on the same subject to be considered first.

Mr. Sinker said that the United States court of appeals had recently decided exactly similar bills unconstitutional.

Mr. Ashley moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill. Both bills had been unfavorably reported.

Mr. Epps thought that it was time to put a stop to the injury that was being done to the youth of the State by the sale of cigarettes. He thought their lives were being endangered.

Mr. Sinker said, if any one could satisfy him that this law was constitutional he would vote for the bill. The circuit court of appeals had decided adversely to such a bill.

Mr. Winkler knew of no more damnable habit to the youth of this country than that of smoking cigarettes. It was a bill to command itself to the members of the general assembly. He held that the law decided covered a different case. He was satisfied that the bill would stand. If it injured the tobacco industry, let the tobacco industry go rather than ruin the boys of the State.

Mr. Cushman argued that the boys would purchase smoking tobacco and use the worst kind of paper to make cigarettes. Why not pass a bill if you are going to do this to include all kinds of smoking tobacco, cigars, etc.

Mr. deLoach said that all physicians agreed that cigarettes ready made were most dangerous. That was the most harmful way in which tobacco was used.

Mr. Speer explained the position of the committee and declared himself in favor of the bill.

Mr. Perritt said they had a law on this subject which was not enforced. It was not the province of the general assembly to legislate parentage.

Mr. Gage did not belong to that class of men who wanted to take care of his fellowman, but said he had protection for the people from this evil. One great evil was the tendency to drink liquor; the other greatest was the smoking of cigarettes. He said it was a curse.

Mr. Patton rose when Mr. Gage asked any one who did not think it a curse to raise his hand, and said he had been chewing tobacco and smoking pipes, cigars and cigarettes for 20 years, and he submitted that he was perhaps a better physical specimen than his friend. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patton, making a pretty quotation and application, went on to say that some men were prone to attack the pet vices of others.

Mr. Patton resumed his argument on the cigarette bill at the night session, saying the worst thing about tobacco was its cost, from 10 cents a drink to 3 cents a drink; now they would raise the price of cigarettes, the lesser evil. He said he thought that the house was going to refuse to prohibit the sale of liquor. He said the cigarette law would not stand the test of the courts. If they would pass it as a revenue measure, then it was unjust and discriminating.

Mr. deLoach replied, saying that the smoking of cigarettes was not to be compared with the smoking of pipes. He argued that the dispensary law decreases the drinking of liquor. Mr. deLoach was a reformed cigarette smoker himself.

Mr. deLoach's amendment to make the privilege tax 10 cents instead of 25 cents was then killed, after being considered again, there being some doubt as to its having been voted upon at the morning session.

Mr. Ashley offered to amend by adding the following words: "Nor shall any cigar be sold without complying with the terms of this act, or pipe be sold without a stamp of 10 cents; nor shall any pipe be used more than three days without being stamped; and further that no man shall chew tobacco more than once." This created loud laughter. Of course nothing was done with the amendment. The bill was then ordered to a third reading in this shape:

Section 1. That no package of cigarettes sold or offered for sale shall contain more than five cigarettes, nor shall any package of cigarette paper sold or offered for sale contain more than 100 leaves of length and width now used.

and shall be furnished by the comptroller general to the county treasurers upon demand, who shall account for them and the sales of each year to the comptroller general.

Sec. 4. That all persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment with or without hard labor for not less than 20 nor more than 30 days.

THE JIM CROW CAR BILL.

When Mr. Caughman's Jim Crow car bill, which had been unfavorably reported, was called up Mr. Meares moved to strike out the enacting words.

Mr. Caughman defended his bill. He thought it was their duty to legislate for the benefit of the Caucasian race in the State. He was fully aware that this bill had been fought over every two years since '76. He feared that as the years rolled by intermarriage of the races might come. He argued that the railroads would not suffer. He urged the fact that most of the other Southern States had such laws.

Mr. Reynolds said that the unfavorable report of the committee was of course of weight in this matter. He said there had been a growing feeling that this legislation was unnecessary.

Mr. Pollock, of the railroad committee, resented the statement of Mr. Caughman that the committee had heard railroad men on the bill, who they hadn't notified him of the consideration. He said that a railroad representative did appear before the committee, but the committee didn't care to hear anything special on the subject, because the subject had been discussed for 20 years and every man possibly had his mind made up on the subject. He could see no argument in the fact that other States had passed such a law. South Carolina was supposed to be the best judge of her own needs and she could do as she pleased for such a bill. Usually the traveler in the State was not so large as to require separate coaches. Color was not the only consideration any way. His experience was that colored men in first-class coaches always behaved themselves decently and respectfully. He saw no necessity for the bill.

Mr. Kinard, of Abbeville, said he believed in keeping the negroes separate from the white gentlemen and ladies. The race question is a deep one and the only way to settle it is to keep a well marked line between them under all circumstances.

Mr. Cushman said he had never heard any complaint as to the operation of the law where it is in force. If the law is needed in other States, so much more do we need it, for our colored population is much greater in number than in any other State. It would require no hardship on the railroads, because a simple division of a passenger car into two compartments would be sufficient.

Mr. Reynolds said the trouble about negroes was infinitely greater on street cars, because they apply to them and drive them out of bus. He said he must raise his voice in behalf of this bill. To vote to kill this bill was to say they approved of negroes riding in the same cars with white gentlemen.

Mr. Rogers said the tendency on the age was to decide all such questions in the light of their utility. This was a question which rose far above utility and all questions of expense.

Mr. Sturkie had always favored the Jim Crow car bill. He said he had seen the bill carried by the House. Mr. Pollock went for Mr. Kinard in quite a warm manner in regard to his assertion that the practice of the races traveling in the same coaches was an incentive to amalgamation.

Mr. Rogers remarked that if it were possible the world would be divided into negroes bottled out of the State. Mr. Kinard spoke of the water closet problem, urging that matter. He said that some of the arguments against the bill were sound.

Mr. S. S. Smith said they needed the bill but he favored the lower portion of the State. He argued for the bill. The previous question was then called on the whole matter. The House refused to strike out the enacting words by a vote of 80 to 19, as follows:

Ayes—All, Armstrong, Asbill, Ashley, Austell, Bacon, Bailey, Banks, Barlow, Bates, Beeson, Bell, Bell, Gadsden, Gage, Hines, Hines, Hines, McBratton, Mitchell, McKown, Pollock, Pyatt, Reynolds, Thomas, J. P., Jr., Vincent—19.

Nays—All, Armstrong, Asbill, Ashley, Austell, Bacon, Bailey, Banks, Barlow, Bates, Beeson, Bell, Bell, Gadsden, Gage, Hines, Hines, Hines, McBratton, Mitchell, McKown, Pollock, Pyatt, Reynolds, Thomas, J. P., Jr., Vincent—19.

Mr. Pollock then offered to amend so as to give the railroad commission authority to order Jim Crow cars put on when in their judgment it became necessary.

Mr. Smith opposed any amendment from anybody or any of the members of the committee. They wanted the bill passed as it was. After a little debate between Messrs. Smith and Pollock, the former moved to table the amendment, but withdrew the motion to let Mr. Pollock advocate his amendment.

Mr. Yeldell said that unless this amendment went in, the bill would have to be extensively amended. He thought it should be left to the railroad commission.

Mr. Pollock's amendment was then tabled.

Mr. Meares wanted to amend so as

to make it effective on November 1, 1897.

As a substitute for this, Mr. Sturkie offered to amend so as to provide for nurses, vestibule trains, etc., and to make the act effective July 1, 1897.

Mr. Meares insisted on the date he had suggested. The House refused to let it stand until November.

Mr. Sturkie's amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Gadsden then offered an amendment to do away with the second-class fares, in order to put this State on a footing with the other Southern States.

Mr. Townsend moved to table this, and it was done.

Mr. Laurin offered to amend so as to make the road, carry separate second class as well as first-class coaches. Mr. Sturkie opposed this, saying it would work a hardship on all roads. The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Owen offered an amendment looking to the elimination of all reference to slavery from the bill, but the House tabled it.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading in this shape:

Sec. 1. That all railroads or railroad companies engaged in this State as common carriers of passengers for hire shall furnish separate apartments in first and second-class coaches or separate first and second class coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers; provided, equal accommodations shall be supplied to all persons, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, in such coaches.

Sec. 2. That any first or second-class coach of such carrier of passengers may be divided into apartments by a substantial partition, in lieu of separate coaches.

Sec. 3. That should any railroad or railroad company, its agent or employee violate the provisions of this act, such railroad or railroad company shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500 nor less than \$300 for each violation, to be collected by suit of any citizen of this State, and the penalty shall be equally divided between the citizen bringing the suit and the State of South Carolina.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to nurses on train, or to relief trains in cases of accidents nor to through vestibule trains.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not go into effect until July 1, 1897.

BILL AD' AS A TEACHER.

The Cost of a Good Dinner—How Knowledge is Acquired and Disseminated.

There is no column in a newspaper that is so attractive and instructive as that devoted to questions and answers. Indeed, if any whole page were left apart to this mode of diffusing knowledge, it would all be read.

There are books enough, of course, but the masses of the people have not got them and can not buy them. Cyclopedias are expensive, but almost every successful newspaper is well equipped with such works and can readily refer to them and answer the questions correctly.

I was ruminating about this because of the eagerness with which my own family peruse all the questions in The Constitution and The Home and Farm and then make research to answer them. I once had quite a valuable library, but about thirty years ago some vandals calling themselves soldiers did feloniously take, steal and carry it away, and I have not been able since to supply its place; nevertheless, we have more books than the average family and find great comfort in them.

The Evening Constitution promises its readers a symposium on the most practical questions every week—and while the people are seeking the answers, they unavoidably come across much interesting and valuable information. I like to read the biographies of all the presidents, our first President to Jackson, before they are written, which of them was married twice to the same lady. This is a good method of diffusing knowledge, and it is gratifying to note how many responses are made by the young people. It is a pleasant mode of teaching without constraint or discipline. The knowledge is profitable and enduring. There is a dare, a banter, a competition about it that makes it inviting. Nothing flatters an old man's vanity more than to be appealed to for information concerning such things. He is proud to have the young people look up to him as a philosopher, a historian, a scholar.

Solomon says: "Get wisdom; get understanding." Lord Bacon says: "Knowledge is power, and Shakerly says: "Knowledge is the wing with which we fly to heaven." Most of us get our knowledge from books—from the brain of other people who have gone before; but that obtained from thoughtful observation and experience is the better kind. Long, long ago I knew an old man who had no books and could hardly write his name, yet his knowledge of things around him—the changes of the moon and the forebodings of the weather; the growth of plants; the habits of fowls and fishes; and the structure of animals was remarkable. I was glad to be a pupil under such a master.

The other day I thought to show off a little of my learning at the dinner table. It was not an extraordinary dinner and I asked what it cost. They figured it out to be about 75 cents. Then I remarked that this capital investment in procuring this unprofitable meal was not less than five hundred millions of dollars and gave employment to five million men, for it takes many ships and many railroads.

The pepper in this little box was grown in the East Indies, 10,000 miles away. It grew in a little bush about eight feet high and not less than five years old. It was grown when gathered, and was then dried in the sun until it turned black. The white pepper is made by taking the black shell off and the residue is ground. The vine is said to be very beautiful and the natives use the root for a beverage that intoxicates them just like the Mexicans use the maize plant or the Americans their rye and corn. So you see that since the day of Noah the people of every nation have found something to exhilarate or make them drunk. Well, it took a ship and 1,000 miles of road to bring this pepper here. Then

here is the tea that is brought all the way from China and the coffee from South America and Mexico. The codfish we had for breakfast came from off the coast of Maine. This piece of butter-ham came from Kansas City. This bread was made from flour that was ground from Dakota wheat. This salt came from the Indian reservation in New York State. This Worcester sauce came from London. These canned peaches came from California. The spices that are in this cake, the cinnamon and mace and nutmeg came from the Moluccas or Spice Islands in the Indian Archipelago. And the cloves that you use came from over there. Cloves, you must know, are the little short black bobbins that the cobblers drive in the heels of peasants' shoes and the spikes resemble them so much that it took their name. Cloves are not the fruit nor the seed of the tree, but is the bloom plucked and dried before it has quite opened. A great naturalist says that the clove tree is the most beautiful of all known trees, and the most precious of the most elegant lives to be 100 years old. Wouldn't you like to have one in the front yard? And there is another fragrant fruit—in your fruit-cake, it takes a big ship to bring that here from Italy and the macaroni has to come.

Now here are the potatoes and rice and sugar and cheese that come from abroad. Please tell me what we have in your fruit-cake, or take a big ship within the month of February county? "Corn bread and butter and butter-milk," was the reply.

"Well, we could live on that," said I. "Suppose we try it for a year and see how it works. It looks like a sham to me, 500,000 and five million men employed to get us dinner on that. Suppose we wait till next week?" said my wife. "We are going to have dinner tomorrow. By the way, you didn't mention this linen damask tablecloth that came from Belfast, nor these knives that Rogers made in England and the ivory handles that came from the jungles of India. All these dishes came from somewhere up North, and so did this extension table and that side board."

No," said I, "we never had anything but grapes and cotton before the war. They took the grapes away from us and have run the cotton down to 4 and 6 cents, and we still live, poor and proud, thank the good Lord for His mercies."

Yes," said my wife, "better is a little with the fear of the Lord than great treasures and iron. He that is rich shall be equal divided between England and the ivory handles that came from the jungles of India. All these dishes came from somewhere up North, and so did this extension table and that side board."

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two nations not fully at peace. The former has recently discovered a range of utilities, the largest and most powerful in the reign of the press at czar, and Germany is agitated with dynamite. These have been tracked to middle Germany and are being arrested as fast as found. Dynamite works are being destroyed and dynamite men imprisoned.

In Armenia rapid reforms are going on, and the powers have decided to let the Sultan alone for awhile. He may turn over a new leaf. If he does not it is said that Europe is decided to take Turkey away from him and divide it up.

This rumor has driven the Sultan so wild with anger that recently he imprisoned, fined and tortured in various ways influential members of the Hant-shak and Prussian societies, so-called revolutionists. Meanwhile the people of Asia Minor are starving and drowning, and the stoppage of the Orient express prevents their cry of woe from reaching the outside world.

The situation in Africa is such that a speedy outbreak is regarded as inevitable. The Boers are still under arms, ever suspicious that another Jameson will arise and raid them, and to the west of them the Matabeles are sleeping on their clubs, and the Germans are still in the north.

The army of the Mahdi in the Sudan has its face pointed toward the Nile, down which the British troops steadily move. Menelik and the Abyssinians are on one hand of them and the Amharas on the other.

England and the Zulu tribe of Southern Africa, in the throes of war in Southern Africa. A British mission station in South Africa has been burned and French dispatches sent to England for help.

The troubles of the queen of Madagascar have been again. An immense body of her subjects arose at Antananarivo and drove the queen from her castle. The purpose of the uprising was to form a small separate government for the plunder of travellers who were the Madagascar natives, are thieves. England and the ivory handles that came from the jungles of India. All these dishes came from somewhere up North, and so did this extension table and that side board."

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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE HISTORY OF THE DISPENSARY LAW.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Athens, Ga., Devised the Plan to Prevent a Return to the Saloon System—Larry Gantt Proposed it as a Compromise in South Carolina.

A great deal has been said and written about the dispensary law, and in order that the true history of this attempt to control the liquor business may be known, we have decided to give an authentic account of the first law, and how it came to be introduced in South Carolina.

Some time ago the introduction of a certain kind of whiskey for his own use, but when a sale is made a fine of from \$100 to \$500 is imposed. This little Athens dispensary proved from the start a financial success, and in a county with less than 10,000 inhabitants, the net annual profits range from \$12,000 to \$15,000. There are no constables employed, and the city police force are instructed to look after blind tigers. While there is some dissatisfaction over the law, a large majority of the people of that city endorse it, and the liquor men have never dared to attempt a repeal.

The above is the true history of the dispensary experiment, and to Col. T. W. Rucker, now a citizen of Atlanta, Ga., and Capt. John W. Brumby, are due whatever praise or censure it merits.

Now to the introduction of this law into South Carolina. The first Legislature that convened after the senior editor of this paper moved to Columbia was elected on the prohibition issue. A separate box had been set aside for the voters to express their desires, and the liquor men took out little part in the contest; they were overwhelmingly defeated, and a large majority of the members were committed by their constituents to prohibition. Partisan feeling then ran very high, and Gov. Tillman had announced his intention to sign any bill that the General Assembly should pass regulating the liquor traffic. We believe that a majority of the members felt that prohibition was impracticable, and would prove a failure, but they pledged their people to obey the commands as recorded at the ballot-box, and the voters had decided on prohibition.

Mr. Roper, afterwards private secretary for Senator Butler, had prepared a very lengthy prohibition bill of the strictest character, and it went through the House like a flash and was sent to the Senate, where he thought it would do anything else than prohibit. We urged some of the leading reformers to let the thing alone, and adopt high license, with strict police surveillance over bar-rooms, with no sales to be made after sundown, the license to be divided between the town and county equally. We believed that this compromise could have been effected, but the members from some of our large cities would not hear of any division of the license fees with the country, and neither would they consent to restricting the number of hours. We stated to a leading reformer that did this Legislature pass the Roper bill it would be farewell to the Reform Movement, for the next contest in our State would be fought on the line of liquor vs. prohibition, and there wouldn't be enough of the Reform movement left to war a gun with.

Seeing that no compromise would be made, we wrote to Hon. H. C. Tuck, mayor of Athens, for if he sent us at once a copy of their dispensary law, he did so, together with a round volume containing a number of laws enacted in that State to regulate liquor. This book we presented to the State, and it is probably now in the library of Columbia University.

We carried this law to Gov. Tillman, who seemed impressed with it. He had a conference with Hon. John Gary Evans, then in the State Senate from Aiken County, and the result was the withdrawal of the Roper prohibition bill and the substitution of our present dispensary law.

While the bill was on its final reading in the Senate, we called Senator Evans into the rotunda, and told him to take his knife and cut all of that red tape from around his bill and simplify it; that there was no necessity for the constant features of the State went into the liquor business, she must expect to compete with outsiders. Senator Evans partially agreed with our views, but remarked that the bill was a compromise they had to make with the prohibitionists in the Legislature and to amend the same would be equivalent to its defeat.

Well, the bill passed, and is now a law in South Carolina.

—There is a clerk in Marna, France, who has made 17 unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS ABSOLUTELY CURE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT AND GRAIN IN THE DIET—The Apple is the King of Fruits for Health.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT? The Importance of Fruit and Grain in the Diet—The Apple is the King of Fruits for Health.