The Amrens Advertiser.

The General Assembly.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN COLUMBIA.

The Legislature Gets Actively to Work After A Short Recess.

In the House, Mr. Gray's bill to authorize the sinking fund commission to lend the sinking fund on the security Mr. Gadsden moved to strike out the

Mr. Gadsden moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill, saying it was very dangerous for the State to go into the banking business with the Mr. Haselden then quoted comparainto the banking business with the credit of the State. This fund was put Securities are liable to depreciate and the fund may be endangered. It is not certain that the State would always have such an honorable gentleman for State treasurer as she now has. It was putting too much power in one man's hands, and opened the gates for gigantic defrauding of the State. The bonds themselves would be endangered. Judge Townsend said there was no foundation for his friend's objections. He said Mr. Gadsden thought evi dentity that the board was incompetent to take care of these funds because the Governor and other State officers were members of the board. He read from Governor Evans' message on the sub-ject, and the House then refused to

strike out the enacting words. Mr. Gadsden was about to offer an amendment that the loans should not exceed 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds, when Judg : Townsend mov-Mr. Patton wanted to know what was the objection to putting in a minimum

rate of interest. No one could offer any, and he suggested that it be fixed at not less than 6 percent. Mr. Gadsden's amendment was then taken up, and he spoke to it. He said that the treasurer should be told that there was a limit beyon? which be

should not go.

Mr. Bowman said he could not see that this was a banking business. Mr. Patton suggested that if they

meant that only the last issue of bonds should say so. The House tabled the Gadsden amendment by a vote of 42 to 19.

Mr. Patton moved to amend so as to fix the rate of interest at not less than 7 per cent. He said money was worth 7 per cent.
Mr. Townsend said they would have to lend the money for short periods or on call. He moved to table the amend-

Mr. Manning suggested that the amendment be changed so as to read

The Patton amendment was killed by a vote of 47 to "no further count de-manded." Mr. Manning then offered an amendafter the motion was voted down by a lowed the humblest negro.

viva voce vote, a division vote was Mr. Skinner favored the bill and taken, the clause being stricken out by a vote of 39 to 25. The 41-2 per cent.

provision was then adopted.

Dr. Wyche said he couldn't under-State could ever buy her bonds in. He

provide for the overflow of the fund, which at the rate of \$75,000 a year ould become cumbersome.

Dr. Wyche said that he wished to know how the State would secure funds to purchase the bonds, if this money

was out on loans.

Mr. Mellett asked for the roll call on the passage of the bill. The vote resulted as follows, the bill being ordered to a third reading:

Yeas--Anderson, Barry, Bowman, Bunch, Burns, Carroll, Caughman, Conner, L. S.; Conner, J. B.; Crum, Davis, C. M.; Davis, W. C.; Duncan, Elwards, Elder, Ellerbe, Garris, Gary, Gaston, Goodwin, Hammett, Harvey, Haseiden, Hollis, Holloway, Hough, Ilderton, Johnston, Johnson, Kennedy, Kinard, Kirk, Lancaster, Love, Magill, Manning, Menrten, Meilard, Miller, Miles, Mitchell, T. P; Mitchell, J. W.; Moore, McKeown, McLaurin, D. Numbery, Otts, Phi lips, Pyatt, Rainsford, Rast, Rowland, Sanders, A. K.; Shuman, Sturkie, Tatum, Thomson, Todd, Townsend, Thurmond, Wallace, Warr, Williams, T. S.; Williams, John G.; Williams, Fred; Wolf, Wyche.—68. Nivs-Bucot, Devereux, Dothage, Fowler, Gadsdon, Gregory, Harper, Hiott, Lofton, Mellett, Patton, Wes-

ton.—12.
The bill as it passed reads as follows: Section 1. That the sinking fund commission be, and are hereby, authorized, when unable to purchase the State bonds at par, to lend the sinking fund at such a rate of interest as may be agreed upon between them and the borrower, not less than 4 1-2 per centum per annum, on the security of the valid State bondf sufficient to cover the loan and interest at the par value of the bonds, the bonds to be deposited with the State treasury as security for the loan, and as collateral to the personal obligation of the borrower to be taken by said commission showing the terms and maturity of the loan. Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect

immediately upon its approval.

TO FORFEIT CHARTERS. The bill by Mr. Haselden to provide for the forfeiture of charters of railroad companies charging higher rates for the transportation of passengers and freight than those fixed by Railroad Commission, came up, and Mr. Gadsden thought it unnecessary in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had al-

ready decided that the commission had such powers.
Mr. Weston in speaking against the measure, said that in the first place it proposed to take away from the railroads the power to appeal from any decision of the board. This was unjust. Railroads should have the same right to appeal to a court of justice as

any individual.

Mr. Shuman favored striking out the enacting clause of the bill. In a dispute between railroads and the

commission this bill would prevent and they have ample power to enforce them from appealing to the courts of the rates provided they are just and the country—the tribunals established to decide any such controversies as

may arise.
Mr. Shuman held that we had all the laws necessary now to carry out the terms of the proposed bill. He re-viewed at some length the railroad law and spoke of the fact that although railroads might not a ways be just, still the Legislature in legislating for

to go to the courts. The Attorney General is instructed by the bill to go to the courts in order to forfeit the of the valid bonds of the State, when the bonds cannot be purchased at par, was called up out of its order, Judge Townsend saying that there was a large amount of money lying idle, which should be utilized.

Mr. Gedsden moved teatwike out the courts in order to forfeit the charter. If we are destroying or confiscating their property then it is shown in the courts and the Attorney General fails in his efforts. The railroads have withdrawn their opposition, but it was only after they had to tion, but it was only after they had to

aside as a guarantee for the security of the State's bonds. It was wrong to touch this fund in any way, shape or form. This scheme would allow the State to run the risk that a bank does. Scurities are liable to depressint only \$14. The railroads are dodging. They claim to have submitted to the terms of the commission, but as a matter of fact the rates are about as bight. tive figures to show now as ever before. When it comes to paying taxes they make affidavits one way when it suits them and anothor way when it suits them. This measure is only intended to give the commis sion power to enforce their rulings.
If we don't give them this power why have the commission and pay their salary? Why not abolish the commission?

Mr. Thurmond thought the bill

ought to pass because we need some radical legislation along this line. When rates are fixed, the railroads keep on appealing even to the United States Supreme Court. What we want is some prompt, sovereign remedy. It is not intended to keep Mr. L. J. William from the railroads any of the rights now had by them. It will only compel them to come to time quickly and re-spect the rights of the people. Mr. Wyche said he disliked to op-pose the oill, but it seemed to him

it was putting too much power in the hands of three men. They should have some court of appeal—say the General Assembly. It did not look to him to be just.

Mr. Duncan said the plan now used by the railroads was to apply for an injunction. Under this bill they will have first to prove that the rates made by the commission are unjust and will present.

Mr. Patton gave it as his opinion as a lawyer that the roads which did not put in the rates of the commission would at once forfeit their charters. He aidn't believe the bill was consti tutional, but, leaving that out, he thought it most unjust in that no rule should be made to apply to corporations that didn't apply to individuals.

Mr. L. J. Williams said that he would never raise his voice against railroads, but he would not sit here and see them run roughshod over South Carolina. It was either repeal the commission or the railroads. Laws the said that Mr. Townsend said they would loan on cail. The opportunities, not for fraud, but for partiality are too strong to be placed before any man. Under the bill as it reads it puts a premium on favoritism and partiality. The Patton amon ignorations are made for individuals and if they are outraged they have a right to appeal to the courts. As he understood the law it was provided that the rates of the commission should go into offer and or railroads may warrant or require.

The Patton amon ignorities and partiality.

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The Patton amon ignorities and if they are outraged they have a right to appeal to the courts. As he understood the law it was provided that the rates ignored the law it was provided that the rates of the commission and if they are outraged they have a right to appeal to the circumstances of such railroad commission, as to be the Railroad Commission, as to the courts. As he understood the law it was provided that the rates of the courts are made for individuals and if they are outraged they have a right to appeal to the courts. As he understood the law it was provided that the rates of the commission to the railroad commission, as to any railroad or railroads any railroad or railroads any railroad commission to the courts. As he understood the law it was provided that the rates of the courts. As he understood the law it was provided that the rates of the courts. As he understood the law it was provided that the rates of the courts. As he understood the railroad commission to the courts. As he understood the rates of the courts are outraged they have a right to appeal to any railroad commission and railroad commission and if they are outraged they have a right to appeal to a provided that the rates of the courts. As he understood the railroad commission and railroad commission and railroad commission that the rates of the law it was provided that the rates of the law it was provided that the rates of the law it was provided that the rates of the la are made for individuals and if they are outraged they have a right to ap-

side questions by Messrs. Thurmond ment to make it 4 1-2 per cent. and limit the loan to one year. Mr. Townsend moved to table the last part, and appealing to the courts, the right al-

> thought it gave the railroads all rights of appeal.

Mr. Watson said the question re-Dr. Wyche said he couldn't under-stand how, if no limit was put on, the creator create a bigger affair than itsell? If charters are granted by the thought this was opening the doors to General Assembly should it not have partiality.

General Assembly should it not have power to control them? If the railpartiality. power to control them? If the rail-Captain Barry said they wanted to roads would recognize the rights of our commission and our own courts and not disregard the rights of the people he would be willing to meet them half way.

Mr. Bacot said the object of the would be willing to meet

commission rightly was to control and regulate the roads but not to crush them. But this bill with one blow would destroy them, if they should disregard the regulations, and the roads would have no hearing in the

Mr. Magill called for the previous question. On a vote the House refused to strike out the enacting words. Mr. Shuman offered the following amendment: Amend by inserting on line 5 of section 2, after the word "charter," the following: Provided. That any railroad against which such proceedings have been instituted may prevent such forfeiture by showing t the satisfaction of the court that the rates fixed by the railroad commission are not just and reasonable, and it shall be a complete defense to such proceeding to show that such rates are not just and reasonable. The amend ment was tabled by a vote of 59 yeas;

noes not counted. Mr. Earle moved to amend as fol-"Add after 'commissioner' or adjudicater to be reasonable and just by a competent court."

Mr. Patton offered the following substitute: Unless such rates shall be

thereafter determined upon appeal to be unreasonable. Mr. Patton's substitute was adopted

by a vote of 43 to 30. The bill as amended was then or-dered to its third reading as follows: Section 1. That reading as follows:
Section 1. That no railroad company chartered and doing business in this
State shall charge any higher rates for the transportation of passengers and freight within this State than those already or hereafter fixed by the Rulroad Commission, unless such rates shall be thereafter determined

upon appeal to be unreasonable.

Section 2. Any railroad company violating the provisions of this Act shall thereby forfeit its charter, and the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to proceed forthwith to have such railroad corporation liquidated according to law, and to institute all proceedings necessary in consequence of the forfeiture of such charter.

Section 3. This Act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

PASSENGER FARES. Mr. Garris's bill making the first class passenger fare on railroads three

railroads, but he wanted the rates made definite and fixed and for the Railroad Commission to have power to enforce them. Other Southern States have a three cents fare, and he could see no reason why old-established roads in this State should charge four.

Mr. Gadsden spoke of the fact that

The General Assembly did not accomplish a great deal prior to the recess, as the committees were considering the various measures before them, but the real work of the session has begun in earnest, and an adjournment is expected in two or three weeks.

THE STATE TO LEND MONEY.

In the House, Mr. Gray's bill to authorize the sinking fund commission to lead the sinking fund commission.

Still the Legislature in legislating for the whole people could not in a spirit of vindictiveness pass such an unjust and unconstitutional law.

Mr. Gadsden spoke of the fact that none of the railroads are paying dividends, and the property is unprofitable. There was no instance where roads had resisted a single passenger rate of the arguments of the attorneys who opposed him. They argue that the bill is not necessary. If it is not will it be a hardship on the railroads? Next it is claimed they are not allowed to go to the courts. The Attorney General is instructed by the bill to go to tected.

tected.

Mr. Garris said he had no idea of oppressing the roads, but was glad to stand on this floor as the representa-

tive of the people.

Mr. B. J. Johnson said the reason the roads didn't make money was be-cause they were buying up other roads and are forming gigantic corporations

to oppress the people.

Mr. Townsend, in explaining the favorable report on the bill, went on to take the Southern Railway as an example, showing that three cent rates were charged in North Carolina and Georgia, and they couldn't see why the same thing could not be done in South Carolina. It is a legislative question, and does not become a judicial question until the rates were made so low as to mount to a practical confiscation. He held that none of the systems in South Carolina were poverty-stricken, and hey can operate under this rate and

still make money.

Mr. Bacot said he was always opposed to what is known as governing by in-junction, but it was just such iron clad measures as this which enabled those opposed to us to resort to it. He went on to say that unless our railroads are fostered and protected they would be bankrupted and our people would be deprived of these advantages in con-

Mr. L. J. Williams, while expressing sympathy with the measure, thought it was wrong, because he thought the Commission should act in these matters. The law passed last night on the subject is amply sufficient to accomplish what was wanted.

Mr. Caughman in speaking of the poverty of railroads, said they would always be poor if they kept up their present tacties. They should conduct themselves on the same business principles as farmers and merchants. Mr. Sturkie favored the law because he could see no reason why we should

roads:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act the rates for the transportation of passengers by railroad companies chartered and doing business in this State shall be, for first class fare three (3) cents per mile every nile traveled, and for second class fare two and one-half (2 1-2) cents per mile for every mile traveled; and shall sell first and second class tickets: Provided, This rate may from time to time be altered and changed by the Railroad Commission, as to any railroad or railroads, as in the judgment of said Railroad Commis-

transportation than those herein fixed, or such as may be hereafter fixed, by the Railroad Commission, shall suffer all the penalties provided by law

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any railroad company from selling excursion tickets and mileage tickets of not less than one thousand miles for herein fixed. miles for lower rates than those

Section 4. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

THE "JIM CROW" CAR BILL Mr. Otts' "jim crow" car bill was called up. The House had passed it last year and sent it to the Senate, which body killed it. The bill was reported unfavorably.

Mr. Skinner thought it would inflict

hardship on the railroads. Dr. Wyche said that the constitutional convention had emphasized the fact that the two races should be kept apart. He had voted against the bill, but proposed to vote for it now. The State should enact such laws as would forever keep down social equality in this State.

Judge Townsend said a number of

railroad men had come before the com-mittee and he detailed the disadvantages that would arise under the ope-

ration of the law.

Mr. B. J. Johnson said it would cost little to make the necessary changes and the fair women would not be subject to humiliation by compelling them to ride in the same car.

Mr. Otts said the bill had been dis-

cussed and passed by this House on more than one occasion and it is unnecessary to go ever the argument again. He called for the ayes and noes on ordering the bill to its third reading. The result was, ayes 58; nays

SUNDAY FREIGHT TRAINS. Mr. Johnson's bill to prohibit the running of freight trains between 12 Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night, came up, and Mr. Manning moved to strike out the enacting

Mr. Johnson said that the law astit now stands is a dead letter and he wanted to amend it so as not to allow any freight train to run on Sunday whether there is perishable fruit to be handled or not. He thought the law a just and right one in the interest of the railroad workmen. Mr. Johnson made a very earnest speech in avor of the proper observance of the Sabbath.

Judge Townsend said the committee took the view that there was already sufficient laws on this subject and read the present law.

Mr. Bacot held that if it was wrong

to run trains of any kind on Sunday it was wrong to run them for any cause. Mr. T. S. Williams spoke against the bill. It was a work of necessity that fruit should be shipped at once and it would cause a great loss to fruit

The ayes and noes were demanded on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, resulting in the refusal to pestpone by a vote of 33 to 53, as fol-Yeas-Adams, Anderson, Ashley,

Mr. Garris's, bill making the first class passenger fare on railroads three cents and second class fare two and a half cents was taken up. Mr. Garris contended that this bill ought to pass in order to give the Commission power to enforce their rates.

Mr. Thomas moved to strike out the enacting words. The Commission has the power now to regulate the rates Wilson, Woiff, Wyche—33.

Nays—Blackwell, Bowman, Bramlett, Bunch, Burns, Carroll, Caugnman, Edwards, Floyd, Fowler, Garris, Goodwin, Hammett, Harper, Harvey, Hollis, Hough, Humphrey, Ilderton, Johnson, Kinard, Lazcaster, Lammon, Mellard, Miles, T. P. Mitchell, J. W.

(c) All ex-Confederate soldiers and work on the farms. He called this medicine legislation. They had too much law in this State. Mitchell, Moore, Murray, McIntosh, McKeewn, D. W. McLaurin, McSween-

ey, Nunnery, Otts, Pickens, Price, Prince, Rainsford, Rowland, Shuman, Sturkie, Tatum, Thompson, Todd, Warr, Watson, Welch, Whitmire, L. J. Williams, Fred Williams, Wy-Mr. Gadsden spoke of the hardship the law would inflict on truck growers.
Mr. Watson didn't see why fruit and truck could not stay on the vine or tree one day and stand over until Mon-

day.

Judge Townsend said as far as inter-State commerce is concerned, the law will be unconstitutional, and that t would discriminate against our own

oitizens.

Mr. Townsend at the night session reiterated the opinion that the law would be unconstitutional, but as far is he could see there was just as much harm in running passenger trains on Sunday, yet no effort is made to stop

them.
Mr. Ilderton said the queston was simply between a man and his God, and whether the General Assembly would countenance a sin. It is our duty to put our foot on every evil whethe the Supreme Court says it is unconsti-

Mr. Skinner referred to the fact that number of people had entered business as truck growers with the under-standing that they could ship their products any day or any time and it would be bad faith to shut them off. Mr. Price thought it a good bill be-cause it is in the interest of humanity and will work no hardship on the people. He asserted as a fruit grower that fruit could be pulled a day in advance of or a day after Sunday without

a horse on Sunday. Is it right to run mail trains on Sunday? Why not raise that question? It seems that members want to go back to the old Blue laws. It will ruin truck growers. If you are going to legislate morality why not pass the "cussing bill." He would vote against it in the interest of

he heard nothing about the law conpay more than the people of North Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Patton said he didn't believe in doing work that properly belonged to the Commission. The bill was then ordered to the third reading. The bill

Mr. Josh Ashley held that it was just the new of the control of the con Illoting with inter-State commerce.

you pass this law the great Jehovah will make arrangements that the fruit list as above they shall certify the same to the clerk of court for such same to the clerk of court for such shall record the same in

as much harm to drive a horse fifteen or twenty miles as it was to run a freight train. The whole thing is bosh. et us clean up around our own homes before we go and try to clean other people's places.

Mr. T. S. Williams spoke of what

fruit would be injured and showed how the fruit growers would be injured. The ayes and noes were demanded on the motion to strike out the enacting words resulting in the rejection of the bill by a vote of 46 to 41. PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES.

The Senate had under consideration to pensioning soldiers of the Confeder-

Mr. Mayfield offered an amendment Mr. Finley hoped that the amend-ent would not prevail. The sum of \$100,000 had been decided on by the unanimous vote of the joint finance committees, as that which the State could afford to pay. The subject had been very carefully weighed and the committee only regretted that the State was not in a position to give nore for those who risked all they had In life for the honor of the State.

Mr. Mayfield believed the \$25,000 additional was a liberal increase and he thought it would do the deserving ones more good than if \$100,000 was given. Experience was that by opening the doors too wide undeserving ones would flock in and cut down that going to the needy ones. At this time when they had been increasing and taxes were heavy, Senators should be care-ful about making too heavy an increase in one direction. If we could stand \$25,000 increase this year, he would favor giving another \$25,000 next year, and so on till \$150,000 was given.

Mr. Moses, as a member of the fi cance committee, desired to state that they thought this was the least they could do and obey the constitutional provision requiring a liberal appropriation. They thought \$100,000 too little,

but the best they could now do. Mr. Brown was opposed to the \$100,-000, but thought there were cases of needy soldiers and their widows which this bill did not reach. He favored giving something to the many, rather than more to the few.

Mr. Pettigrew hoped the original bill would pass. He related how he had started a movement for pensions in Darlington County and sent to the Legislature the first petition that had been gotten up asking that pensions be granted to needy Confederate soldiers. Give the old soldiers this \$100.-000 and not a dollar will go amiss and not a man in the State will protest.

Mr. Norris-Mr. President, I move to lay the amendment of the Senator from Barnwell on the table. Carried. The bill was passed to a third reading, with notices of amendment. The several section as amended are as fol-

lows: ows: Section 939. The following persons, soldiers and sailors, now citizens of South Carolina, who were in the service of the State or of the Confederate States in the late war between the States, shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the State a monthly payment of four, six and eight dollars, to be paid in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereafter set forth.

benefit of tals chapter, such soldier or sailor must show: First, that he was sailor must show: First, that he was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State of South Carolina or of the Confederate States in the war between the States; second, that while in such service he has lost a leg or arm or received any wound causing a permanent disability, incapacitating him for earning a livelihood; third, that neither himself nor his wife is receiving an income exceeding the amount of \$250 per annum: Provided, That the word income shall be held to include any amount received as wages, salary or from any other source. And all such persons shall receive as pensions \$4 per month, to wit: All ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors, and the widows of such soldiers and sailors, who are residents of this State, who have reached the age of 60 years and who are not receiving or enjoying the

road or street tax. Sec. 950. The State of South Caro-

liua shall annually appropriate the sum of \$100,000, which shall be apportioned among the several counties in the proportion of the claims ap-proved in such counties, and shall be distributed as hereinafter provided. Sec. 951. On salesday in October in

very year the surviving soldiers and sailors who were in the service of the Confederate States, or of this State, in the late wer between the States, residing in any county in this State, shall authorized to meet in convention in the court house of such county at 11 o'clock a. m., or such hour thereafter o'clock a. m., or such hour thereafter on such days as will procure as large an attendance as may be had, and organize by electing a chairman and secretary, after which they may elect by bailot two of their number, who shall receive a majority of the ballots cast in such election, who, together with the county auditor, the county treasurer and a practicing physician, (the latter to be selected by the other members of the board) shall compose a board of pension commissioners for a board of pension commissioners for such county until the next ensuing election hereunder. After first being duly sworn fairly and impartially to discharge the duties herein prescribed for them to the best of their ability, and filing such oath in the clerk's office in such county, they sha!l meet as soon as practicable with the county Mr. Wyche said he had heard so many sermons on this subject that he began to doubt whether he could drive in the country from such number of the most needy examing board of pensions, and, with them, examine the pension roll for number of the most needy applicants as will be sufficient to consume the appropriation for such county, allowing to each applicant so selected the sum of three dollars month from such appropriation. selecting such applicants for pension the said board shall have regard to their physical condition and financial would vote against it in the interest of truck growers—men who make their living out the soil.

Mr. Warr held that the man who would load a train on Saturday night was responsible for the violation of the Sabbath.

Mr. Fred Williams said he had lived. Mr. Fred Williams said he had lived members present composing the two a Texas where neither passenger or said boards shall be necessary to dein Texas where neither passenger or reight trains were allowed to run and termine any matter presented to them,

and a majority of each board shall be necessary to form said joint board. As soon as such board completes its a list to be designated "Approved pen-sion roll for 18-," and shall certify such list to the secretary of State, and such persons shall constitute the pension roll entitled to receive the aid herein provided for the ensuing fiscal year. If from any cause the meeting herein provided for should not be held

or salesday in October in any year, the same may be held on salesday in November following, and the action of such meeting shall be as valid as if held in October. Said board, or a majority of them, are to decide all questions relating to pensions in their questions relating to pensions in their questions relating to pensions in their respective counties, subject, however, to the right of review by the State board. The compensation of the two veterans and the physician shall be

three dollars each for each day's ser-AS TO LABOR CONTRACTS. Mr. Thurmond's bill to amend the law so as to increase the penalty for the violation of agricultural labor contracts, giving jurisdiction to the courts of sessions, was then taken up. Mr. Thurmond said that at present the penalty was too light. He thought if laborers left their employers in busy seasons they should be punished. If

a few of them were put on the chain gang it would have a good effect. He said the present penalty of 30 days had no effect Mr. Breazeale thought that the passage of this bill would mean giving he strong power to oppress the weak. Mr. Manning opposed the bill on the ground that transferring the jurisdiction would cost too much

Mr. Lofton remarked that the comnittee had unanimously reported the bill unfavorably.

Mr. Breazeale moved to indefinifely postpone the bill, and Mr. Thurmond emanded the roll call on this. bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 74 to 18.

THE RAILROADS AGAIN.

Mr Rast's bill to regulate the hours of labor of trainmen on railroads in this State and to provide for the viola tion of the same was called up, and Mr. Manning wanted it to go over, saying he thought they had enough railroad talk the preceding day to last for a spell. He said the railroad men had been before the committee and the committee of the committ en before the committee, and the bill would do no good.

Mr. Rast said this was a copy of the law in Georgia. Railroad men had asked him to introduce such a measure. These men needed the protection badly. He was not in favor of oppres sing the railroads. Some railroad employes were anxious for this bill. They were badly oppressed and afraid to say anything, because they were afraid of being blacklisted by the bosses. He knew of instances where train dispatchers had been kept on duty for two days.

Judge Townsend said the committee had decided to let the house discuss the bill, though its sentiment was against the bill; hence they had made

no report. They would prejudice the very class they were desirous of protecting; employes were paid by the hour. So far as over work was concerned, it was easy to see that the roads had every-thing at stake in seeing that the men were wide awake and attending to duty. He thought they were going too far legislating to become special guardians of every class of citizens. soon they would begin to take care of Section 940. In order to obtain the the lawyers even.

for any legislation that would be oppressive to any railroad corporations This bill will result in great benefit to any oppressed class of people. Em-ployes of the roads dared not come * ployes of the roads dared not come to the legislative committee and say any-thing. Conductors and trainmen had come to him and begged him to introduce such a measure. The employes had a right to come up and demand protection. They did not ask South Carolina to act as their guardian. A man must have some rest in the course of 24 hours.

Judge Townsend—Would you vote

to regulate the hours of farm laborers? Mr. Tatum said he too had been approached by employes of the roads.
If the roads didn't object to the bill why did they have their counsel before the committee 9 Judge Townsend—I move to recom-

the employes a chance to specific and sailors who have lost one arm or one leg in the said service, \$0 per month.

(c) All ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors who are residents of this State and who have lost obeth arms, or both am who have lost both arms, or both legs, or who are physically helpless, and who have lost both arms, or both legs, or who are physically helpless, and shall receive \$8 per mouth.

(c) All ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors who are residents of this State and who have lost both arms, or both legs, or who are physically helpless, and shall receive \$8 per mouth.

(c) All ex-Confederate soldiers and so oppressed, why didn't they quit working on the rallroads and go to work on the farms. He called this medicine leg station. They had too much law in this State. He thought one General Assembly in four years sufficient. Even the Supreme Court didn't know what the law was. The great trouble was that the State had great trouble was that the State had little obedience to this State.

(a) All ex-Confederate soldiers and working on the rallroads and go to working on the rallroads and go to work on the farms. He called this medicine leg station. They had too much law in this State. He thought one General Assembly in four years sufficient. Even the Supreme Court didn't know what the law was. The great trouble was that the State had converted to the sail of the construction of the Constructi and give sympathy to every hard worked man. He pictured the over worked doctor, up for 24 hours without hope of pay. His sarcasm was refined

and to the point. He doubted if they would accomplish what they wanted. Mr. Weston thought that it would result in a salary reduction. It was a contract entered into by the men them-

Mr. Bunch hoped that the bill would be killed. He did not want any man's privileges to be abridged. If he wanted to work 16 hours it was no body's business. It seemed to him they were going into radical legislation.

Judge Townsend wanted to know, in case the law passed, who was going to report the roads for violating the law. He withdrew his motion to recommit. Mr. Bowman said he wanted the raveling public protected.

arguments made and then the vote was taken, the House refusing to strike out the enacting words by a vote of 35 to 46. The bill was then ordered to a third reading in this

shape: Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any railroad doing business in this State to require or permit its employees, who are engaged in the business of operating its trains over its roads, to make runs of over thirteen hours, or to make runs aggregating more than thirteen hours in twentyfour hours, except when such train is detained by reason of casualty, or other cause, from reaching its destination on schedule time, and no trainman, after having been on a run or runs for as much as thirteen hours out of twenty-four hours, shall be required to again go on duty until after ten hours' rest, except in case above stated. No employee of any railroad company shall be deprived of his right to recover damages for personal injury by reason of the fact that he, at the time of such injury, was making a run of more than thirteen hours, or making a run aggregating more than thirteen twenty-four hours, or had gone on duty after a thirteen hours' run, or runs aggregating thirteen hours, before ten hours' rest. Section 2. That any railroad violaing any of the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be subject to a forfei-

\$500. That one half of all forfeitures collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State treasury, to the credit of the school fund, and the other half to the informer.

ture of not less than \$50 nor more than

EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS. Mr. Thurmond's bill to declare the liability of railroads or corporations for injuries sustained by persons while their employment was adopted as

follows: Section 1. That from and after the approval of this Act, any person who while in the employment of any railroad or other person of corporation in this State shall suffer any injury from or because of any act or negligence on the part of such railroad company, or of his superior officer or agent in said company, or of a person having a right to control or direct his services, shall against said railroad as now exist in

favor of persons not employees.

Section 2. That any person who while in employment of any railroad or other corporations or persons shall suffer any injury from or because of the negligence of a fellow servant engaged in another department of labor from that of the party injured, or of a fellow servant on another train o cars, or of one engaged about a dif-ferent piece of work, shall have the same rights and remedies against rail road or other corporation or person as now exists against persons not em

ployees. Section 3. That the knowledge by any employee of railroad or other corporation or persons of the defection and unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways or appliances shall be no defense to an action for injury caused thereby, except as to conductors or engineers in charge of langerous or unsafe cars or engines

voluntarily operated by them. Section 4. That no contract, agreement, expressed or implied, by any employee of a railroad or other corporation or person to waive any of the benefits of this section shall constitute a defense to an action brought against the railroad or other corporation or person by such employee or hi or personal representative.

Mr. Townsend's bill relative to the suspension of certain public officers follows the new constitutional provision on the subject, allowing sus-pension in probable embezzlements, a rial and removal if conviction results It was passed without debate.

THE PRIVILEGE TAX. Mr. Connor's bill to abolish the pri-Connor said that it was an imposition n farmers. The sum collected amounted to from \$17,000 to \$53,000 yearly. The total sum for the last fifteen years was over \$500,000. There is some merit in the contention that the be collected to pay for fertilizer analysis for farmers but it has been diverted from its original purpose. The farmers have paid for Clemson College through this tax over \$200,000. Are the farmers to be taxed always to keep up Clemson? Why not tax the dudes on their high collars to support the "dude factory" in Charleston or the ladics on their millinery to support in Charleston or the Winthrop or the professions to support the college at Columbia? So far as opposing Clemson College is concerned he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he was one of its most carnest friends. The very first effort he made in the Legislature was to abolish this imposition. He knows it is not popular because Clemson gets the money, but it is an unjust tax and should be repealed. He would be willing to pay a small tax for purposes of analyzing but last year only 206 analyses were made which cost only about \$4,000. Mr Price endorsed what Mr. Connor had said and if the matter was looked at from a business rather than a senti-mental standpoint it would quickly be se in that the tax as now imposed

a grievous burden.
Mr. Hammett said if a bill reducing the tax had been proposed he would have favored it. If the tax is abolished Clemson will have to get an approp lation and as far as he had ever heard no farmer complained about the tax. Mr. Connor said should this bill pass to such an amount as was sufficient to pay for inspection. The debate was adjourned.

and heard on the floor since the early days of the 51st Congress, which raged for an hour and a half and was ended by a reference of the agitating subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Talbert, (Dem. of S. C.). rising

And in rising I do not rise to apologize for or to retract what I said on that think the man who makes tuat motion occasion, but to re-echo and reiterate ought to lie on the table. every word and sentiment that I uttered on that occasion. On last Wednesday evening, when the present bill was under discussion, the gentlemen from North Carolinn, (Mr. Pear son), saw proper, while making his speech, to go out of his way to unkindly criticise the State of South Carolina, which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, the great and grand and glorious State of which I am proud, and a State that is as true and as loyal to the flag to-day as any State in the United States. In his remarks he criticised the prominent part that South Carolina to the act of secession in 1861. In the course of his remarks, as I understood him, he took occasion to say that North Carolina had followed South

Carolina out of the Union in secession and that North Carolina and South Carolina too had been whipped. As to that I have to say I have nothing to say. I only, in a jocular way, remarked to the gentleman, that he was mistaken ; that South Carolina had never been whipped, that she wore herself out trying to whip the other fellow. But when he said, in substance, that he was ashamed of such action on the part of his State, I rose, possibly in an unparliamentary manner, and, in the heat of the moment, impulsively said that South Carolina was not ashamed of the part she took in it, that she was proud of it, and that I for one, endorsed secession then, as I thought we were right, I think so yet, and that under the same circumstances, sur rounded by the same conditions, that I would do the same thing again. Now

Mr. Speaker, I repeat it— Up to this point Mr. Talbert had been attracting apparently little atten-tion, but here he was interrupted by Barrett, (Rep. of Mass.), called him to order and demanded that his words be taken down.

Almost instantly there was much confusion on the floor, and a disorder which almost prevented Mr. Talbert from being heard to say:
"I am willing, Mr. Speaker, for my

words to be taken down, and I propose to stand by every word that I utter upon this floor.' The Speaker (vigorously wielding the gavel)—The gentleman will have to resume his seat. While the words were being transcribed, many Re publicans endeavored to dissuade Mr Barrett from prosecuting his point of order, but unsuccessfully. When the reporter's notes had been transcribed,

Speaker Reed said: "Does the gentlemen from Massachusetts insist that the words shall be taken down?

Mr. Barrett: "I ask that the words be taken down, because as I under-stood the remarks of the gestlemen from South Carolina, his statement was in direct violation of the oath that he took at the bar of this House at the opening of this Congress. (Applause

on Republican side.)

After the clerk had read the objectionable language, the Speaker suggested to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the gentleman was re peating what he said previously for the purpose of making some modification

tion, as the Chair understood.

Mr. Crisp moved that the gentleman from South Carolina be permitted to explain. This motion precipitated liscussion as to parliamentary proced are, the excitement continuing to increase despite the efforts of the Speak er to restrain the members. In its course, Mr. Barrett said

"I do not object to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Talbert) at he proper time, being allowed to ex plain the statement twice made by hir vith deliberation, that, under certain circumstances, having taken the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, he would attemp to overthrow and humiliate it; but I do claim that the rule does not give any right to postpone the present con-sideration of the resolution which I

Propose to submit to the House."
The rule regarding procedure in such cases was discussed by Mr. Crisp with numerous interruptions and ques-

Mr. Barrett explained the sequence of what had occurred. He said : Wednesday night I was one of the few members of this House who, braving the action of the elements, were pres ent at the meeting here for the discus sion of the bill now, or a few moments ago, under discussion in the House. To my surprise, I heard the remarks ssome merit made by the gentleman from South tax should Carolina at that time and I supposed tnat some member, older and more ex-perienced than myself, would take proper action on the subject. But sev moments having elapsed, and therefore, the point of order having become properly applicable that the attention of the House was not prompt ly called to the subject, I allowed it to drop, thinking that perhaps the gentleman from South Carolina had, in gentleman from South Carolina, and in the spirit of the famous invitation moment of excitement, made a state the United States which sober reflect tion and time for consideration would prompt him to disavow. This morning, to my still greater surprise, he arose and reiterated that assertion. that under certain circumstances—he having within two mouths taken the oath of office, carrying with it the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States-he would approve and endorse and participate in secession. The gentleman might have been allowed to proceed under the ordinary interpretation of the rule, if he simply violated the rules of this House, under which he might very properly have made immediate explanation, for which the gentleman from Georgia might have asked leave that he be

given time. Mr. Crisp's motion was finally agreed to and Mr. Talbert explained what he called the misinterpretation rather than the misrepresentation of his remarks, by saying that the circumhe had another which reduced the tax stances and conditions that existed when South Carolina seceded could not and never would exist any more, and he was glad of it. (Applause.) He easily, and will not split the wood.

HON. W. JASPET Talbert added that while before her then, it is quite different to-day," and he did not quite different to-day," and he did not any that he wished to violate the 13th amendment of the Constitution by advocating secession, because those circumstances and conditions cannot and

At the request of Mr. Barrett, the clerk read the resolution offered by him which declared that the words uttered by Mr. Tabert "are seditious and treasonable, in violation of the oath Representatives was precipitated into taken by said gentleman at the opening the liveliest row that has been seen of this session, and that said statement of this session, and that said statement is hereby censured by the House, and that it be stricken from The Record."

(Applause on the Republican side.)
The confusion and excitement which had been temporarily allayed, were renewed, as Mr. Barrett endeavored Mr. Talbert, (Dem. of S. C.). rising to question of privilege said: "It has been brought to my notice that I have been misrepresented by the press of the country, unintentionally, I have no doubt, for I cannot believe that the press of the country desires to misrepresent members upon this floor. And in rising I do not rise to apologize for or to retract what I said on that

> Mr. Cannon—Oh, very well; I will make it when I get the opportunity.
> Mr. Dingley, (Rep. of Me.), suggested to Mr. Barrett it would be well to refer the matter to the Committee on Ju-diciary and have it brought back to the House House for deliberate consideration. (Cries of Yes and No.) Mr. Boutelle-We don't want any

> lawyer's opinion on this question.
>
> Mr. Barrett—Mr. Speaker, under ordinary circumstances any suggestion made to me by the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Dingley), who is very properly and deservedly the leader of this side of the House would be promptly acquiesced in by me; but I desire to first ask the gentleman from South Carolina a categorical question bis Carolina a categorical question, his Carolina a categoriea quantum not re-answer to which may or may not re-move this matter entirely from the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Talbert) whether he will rise in his place and distinctly, succinctly, and definitely withdraw any remark made by him on this floor which carries with it, directly, or indirectly, any implied threat on his part, of secession, under any circumstances whether. (Derisive

cries on the Democratic side.)
Unless the gentleman will withdraw his remarks and make an apology to the Hovse, this resolution is going to be voted upon. (Cries of "No! "Let it be voted on!" and "Vote, vote!") Mr. Barrett continued :

"The great Democratic party on that side of the House, by their gentle shout of "No," advise the gentleman from South Carolina as their spokesman, not to withdraw his remarks, not to say that he disclaims any statement which gives the slightest color or inti-mation of an intention under certain circumstances to lead in a secession movement against the Government of the United States, which he has taker

an oath to maintain.

Mr. Talbert: I have stated my position and have not another word to say, (cries of vote,! vote! on the Re-

publican side).

Mr. Barrett: Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman from South Carolina asks me to yield to him in order that he may make such an apology, and such a direct retraction as is due to the House—which I now pause for him to do—I shall move the previous question on this resolution. (Cries of

t!" on the Democratic side.) Mr. W. A. Stone, (Rep. of Penn.)-Mr. W. A. Stone, (Rep. of Fenn.)—
If the motion for the previous question
is voted down, will it not be then proper
to refer this matter to the Committee
on Judiciary?"

Mr. Boutette-How does the Speake tnow whether it will be "proper" not? Mr. Barrett-Mr. Speaker, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I again ask the gentleman from South Carolina to retract or apologize for the words which he has untered, the words which he has uttered, (disorder in the hall and derisive cries

on the Democratic side).

Mr. Dalzell renewed his motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary, and it was agreed to-yeas 154, noes 41.

A demand for the yeas and nays was made by Messrs. Barrett, Boutelle and others, and seconded. Mr. Boutelle asked the Republicans, who opposed the resolution, "Do you approve such language?" and when several answered affirmatively, said, "All right, you'll

have the opportunity to say so on the The motion to refer was carried-

yeas 200, nays 71. Mr. Henderson, (Rap. of Iowa), chairman, asked consent for the Committee on Judiciary to sit during the session of the House, which was granted.

The House then, after the exciting episode of nearly two hours, resumed debate on the bond-silver coinage bill, entering into a unanimous agreement to close debate Monday next with night and morning sessions until that

The Talbert episode was recalled for a few minutes by Mr. Piersen (Rep. of N. C.) He explained that he did not hear Mr. Talbert's statement at the beginning of the session, but had been furnished a copy of it. He desired to say that he could not have uttered the sentiments attributed to him by Mr. Talbert to the effect that he was ashamed of the part taken by North Carolina in the war. To do so would be treason to his own blood and State. If the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle), and the gentleman fram Massachusetts (Mr. Barrett Barrett) would leave the Southern Republicans alone to deal with their sister States he would promise that if South Caroina attempted another secession movement, long before either of them could reach the scene, the libertyloving Union Republicans of North Carolina would go over and whip South Carolina back into the Union

of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Pearson expressed the hope that the matter might be permitted to end Mr. Talbert said he accepeted the invitation on behalf of the Governor of his State to take a drink with any representative of North Carolina, but for himself, being a total abstainer, he must decline. He had heard the dis-claimer of the gentleman with pleasure

(applause,) and with a disclaimer of the words imputed to him by the

"When a man dies suddenly, without having been attended by a doctor,' says a popular guide to the law, "the coroner has to be called in and an inquest held to ascertain the cause of death." "But," adds the writer, when he dies after having been attended by a doctor, then everybody knows why he died, and so an inques is not necessary.'

and was satisfied to let the matter rest.

-One of the latest inventions is a three-cornered nail that will drive