THE ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

The House Bill to Prohibit the Formation of Trusts and Mono-

The bill introduced by Mr. W. J trusts and monopolies in this State, and which is a copy of the Hogg law in Texas, came up for discussion in to reach a test vote, the motion to strike out the enacting words was recalled, which forced a vote to be taken. The House refused to strike out the enacting words by a vote of 84 to 34, and the bill was left for further consideration. The discussion was re-

ported as follows: Mr. Johnson, who was the first to speak upon the bill, said that it had been shown by the special report of the attorney general that the present anti trust laws are practically ineffective and wholly inadequate to remedy the evils of trusts growing out of the constant combination and amalgamation of rival interests for the sole purpose of stifling competition. This report has been made by the attorney general after a most thorough and exhaustive examination and investigation in pursuance of the joint resolutions directing the same. The bill, although voluminous, has been prepared with the aid and advice of the attorney general, who by reason of his connection with the matter is thoroughly familiar and conversant with the evils and must necessarily be regarded as an authority for a remedy.

The bill has been prepared with great care, study and consideration, and every precaution has been taken against coming in conflict with the State or Federal constitution, and it simply provides against the formation of trusts and combines to defeat and prevent legitimate competition.

No claim can be made that this bili will drive capital from the State for almost every State in the Union now has anti-trust laws, and many of them very drastic and sweeping in their provisions. It is very necessary that we should have effective anti-trust legislation and restrict the heartless corporations when they attempt to extort as argued, but to "prevent." money unjustly from the great masses of the people. Corporations have many privileges that individuals do not have and this bill is only intended for the protection of the people against unjust extortion. Now if those who are opposed to the passage of this bill are sincere and just, and only want legitimate profits why are they unwil ing to launch out into the business and commercial world upon their merits, and compete with other like concerns for their just share of business? Merit most invariably wins its just reward but these constant combines of rival concerns are labelled from head to foot with suspicion and danger, and the sum of the form of the said that they would never organize anyway.

Mr. Croft made a splendid reply to the argument that the bill would keep out capital. Texas is not hampered by the Hogg law and in the cill wells. with suspicion and danger, and the

The formation of trusts during the last few years have reached such a magnitude as to arouse an interest to the danger of trusts throughout the whole civilized world. Huge corporation after corporation have consolidat ed and then all the power and influence of amalgamated wealth is utilized to weave a complete net work around every similar producing plant with the evident purpose of either absorbing the rival concern or driving them from the commercial field. The trusts have increased and flourished under the fostering care of the Republican administration until nearly all the avenues of industry are being fed and clothed by the trusts.

The trusts of this nation alone have a capitalization that approaches the entire volume of metallic money in the whole world; they have a combined capital which almost if not quite equals all of the gold and silver used by the people of the entire world, and thus armed with such a powerful concentration of wealth and capital they make war upon similar competing concerns killed in this House.) Mr. Weston and soon sweep them from the commercial field by absorption or driving them into bankruptcy. And then with no lt. As a stockholder in a fertilizer competition to meet or law to restrict. It is then that the dangerous feature of extortion is unbridled to prey upon the honest gotten gains of a helpless

If the numerous and constant combines are not for the sole purpose of extortion, why do they combine? If they want to increase their capital or enlarge their plants, no one could object to that; this country is quite large enough for all the increase or enlarge ment, they may desire, that is legitimate and would increase the taxable property of the State and give employ-ment to others, but that is not the kind

of increase they want. They want to water their stock and absorb and gobble up all competing and rival concerns that they may be free and untrammeled in their dishonest ex-

tortion, upon the great consuming pub-To show you the complete power and control of monopoly and the high hand-ed way in which it is wielded, I will refer you to the great prints combine at Fall River, the manufacturing centre of America. They bought our fleecy staple a few years ago at 8 cents before they joined in the mar facture of the cotton in to clothes and then sold the goods back to the Southern jobbers at cents per yard in 1898 after going into the trust. Cotton declined to 4 1-2 cents per pound and this same low have never built, a plant in the State price cotton was bought up by the same trusts and manufactured into print cloths and again sold back to the jobbers at 5 cents per yard, an advance of nearly 100 per cent., while the raw organizing to control the price of cot-material had declined nearly 100; now ton. if the mills were making money when they were buying our raw ma-terial at 8 cents and selling the cloths ton. at 3 cents per yard imagine the out-

poly is vicious, dangerous and intolerable to say nothing of extortion.

When an independent corporation or concern cannot enter the business or commercial world upon its merits and meet legitimate competition and take even chances with other like concerns it should go to the wail and should not Johnson to prohibit the formation of be given special privileges to practice you will have a durned sight more their outrageous extortions upon the

great consuming public. Mr. Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., opposed the House, and a motion was made to strike out the enacting words, which was afterwards withdrawn. In order gulated. But capital cannot be prevented from making combinations. No State Legislature can prevent combi-nation. He was doubtful if it is wise newed and the previous question was to attempt to so prevent them. But it is the duty of every citizen to see that they are properly regulated. There is a correct principle of legislation for the State to regulate prices. The combination of railroads into systems has not in an evil sense affected the peopie, because the State has regulated

the rates. He doubted the truth of the saying that "Competition is the life of trade." He declared that the officiency of the service is increased with the size of the concerns. Whenever mercantile or manufacturing establishments become combined until they become monopolies, then they should be regulated. He agreed that there are evils in the operations of the trusts, but they cannot be cured by grafting on our statute books laws taken bodily rom the statute books of Texas. He hen attacked the bill in some of its provisions, particularly the section preventing the organization of companies to control the sale of patents and patented articles. This would prevent a company from being organized to manufactuze a patented cotton planter.

ever "foreign capital" is referred to in legislation they should make the cry, "don't drive foreign capital away," but he believes that the foreign capital should be subject to regulations. However, there should be a bill to correct a specific evil and not to generalize.

etc. He did not believe that, when-

Mr. M. L. Smith, of Kershaw, followed Mr. Thomas. The people of and told the Aiken man of his sale. the State had in 1894 elected their The Aiken mill claimed a forfeiture of the State. That constitution makes it mandatory upon the General Assembly to pass laws to prevent the formation of trusts, combinations of capital. The constitution says "shall." It is not in the organic law of the law of the State to "regulate," as Mr. Thom-

Mr. Smith then went on to say that the law now on the statute books is in tain territory and a certain price. violation of the interstate commerce law, and will some day be wiped off

The anti-trust laws in 33 States are no more radical than this proposed measure. There is need for proper prices and driving out competitors. That is what the bill seeks to prohibit. It is a question of fact to be passed up-

on by a jury. The constitution gives the right to the Legislature to take away the corporate rights of companies violating the laws of the State.

He was followed by Mr. Weston, who declared that he is not the representative of any trust. The General Assembly cannot in being true to it-self do anything which will injure the interests of the State. He told how L Q. C. Lamar had gone contrary to the wishes of the people of Mississippi, but against trusts was again under discushad by them been vindicated, as he sion, Mr. C. E. Robinson, of Pickens, had done what was right and what they afterwards saw was right. He attacked popular legislation which will acting words. He had done so hoping not be beneficial to the interests of the that the measure could be properly State. Like Addison's Cato, he de. modified. He feared, however, that plored the creature who would become reat on his State's ruin.

Mr. Weston went on to say that if South Carolina should adopt such a had already refused to adjourn the delaw as this she would be blacklisted and capital would seek investments elsewhere. He stated that this bill had been killed two years ago. (Mr. Johnson stated that it had not been answered that the House might have passed it hoping for the Senate to kill company which had sold to the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company he declared that they found little money in the business and were glad to sell to the larger corporation. This bill would keep a man from accepting the agency for a bicycle or a sewing ma-

Mr. Rucker asked if the Virginia Carolina had built a single plant in the State for the State's interests. Mr. Weston replied that it had done what was equivalent, it had bought up

bankrupt plants. Mr. DeBruhl in reply to Mr. Weston said that if this bill is wrong in principle, so is the law now on the statute books and so was the action of the Legislature authorizing the attorney general to investigate. The policy of the State was settled by the constitu-

tion in 1895. He declared that there is nothing in the bill to keep foreign capital out of the State. If capital doesen't want to aquiesce in the laws of a State, it should keep out of the State. The farmers who have had the price of their cotton seed reduced arbitrarily know whether or not trusts are good things for the people. He didn't think the Fed ral Congress could reach the trusts as effectively as the States can. These trusts have never created, and cannot be contributing to the

Mr. Ashley wanted to know if the bill would not keep the farmers from

Mr. DeBruhl explained that the farmers will be able to hold their cot-

Mr. R. B. A. Robioson opposed the rageous robbery when they bought the same raw material at 4 1-2 cents and sold the manufactured goods at 5 cents.

And beside the principle of mono-

bill hatched up here lately is stained

with persecution, not prosecution.
Col. Robinson told a joke. A hardheaded boy got kicked by a mule. When he recovered his consciousness he asked his daddy, "Will it leave a scar?" The old man replied, "Yes, you will never look pretty again, but sense." He said the Legislature was fixing to learn a hard lesson.

Mr. Wingo opposed the trusts and favored the bill. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical company is buying up plants in the State. How? By running down the price of products, by forcing the little companies to the wall and thus buying them in. The farmers will see the price of guano go up when the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company gets control of the fertilizer manufacturing world.

Mr. Webb opposed the bill for the reason that it prevents labor from being organized. The bill is too sweeping It would prevent carpenters or othe workmen from organizing to control the price of their labor. He would vote for the bill if it could be so amended that the labor organizations could not be intertered with.

Mr. Croft then spoke in favor of the bill. In answer to Mr. Thomas he said that competition is the life of trade. The Boston tea party incident showed what the people thought of arbitrary methods of assessing commodities. He then gave a running account of the growth of corporate wealth in this country. No nation on the earth can now be compared to America in wealth. She exceeded Britain in 1880. Now she has more wealth than Austria, Russia and Italy combined. The question is to prevent riches from assuming arrogance.

The evil of the trust is that so great

crop of cotton seed cannot be controlled by the farmers, but is directed at the stroke of a pen of the chairman of a board of directors. He had recently had a case against the trust which brought the facts to light. His client had offered seed for sale in Aiken and had been offered 19 cents; the client later went to Augusta and sold for 21 cents. He went back to Aiken wisest men to frame a constitution for 300 tons of seed from the Augusta The latter asked Mr. Croft's mili. client for a release from the trade. As an honorable man his client agreed and then came to Mr. Croft to seek redress in the law against trusts. Mr. Croft declared that his investigations had led him to see how the cotton seed crop of the State is controlled here in

> ceed the limits prescribed. As to Federal legislation, he wished to God that something could be done but it seems improbable. As to Mr.

There are heavy forfeitures if they ex-

by the Hogg law and in the oil wells of Texas is the one hope for success against the Standard Oil company There have been many such bills in the General Assembly and the cry has always been that it would keep out capital, but no incorporation acts have ever kent out capital and the industries of the State have grown. Mr. Croft's was a splendid speech, and a synopsis does not do it full justice. He spoke for an hour and kept the attention of the usually restless and inattentive House.

stated that he was one of those who had voted against striking out the enthe matter could not be properly discussed at this session, so he moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House

This motion was not debatable, but there were "points of order" raised. The vote was taken finally and the House by a vote of 47 to 46 decided to reconsider the vote of the morning. Mr. Robinson then moved to adjourn debate. This was carried by one vote -51 to 50, which killed the bill for

Gratitude

for itself, and womanly gratitude will not keep silence. Cynical people sometimes say Why do women write these testimo-nials to the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite



agony a woman is freed from pain, when the weak woman is made strong and the sick woman well, the natural impulse is to write a word of grateful thanks for the medicine which caused the cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

larity, stops weak-ening drains, heals ening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness

weakness.

"Having used Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' during the past year," writes Mrs. Mattie Long, of Pfouts Valley, Perry Co., Pa. "I can truthfully recommend the medicines for all female weaknesses. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' which I consider a great blessing to weak women. I was so nervous and discouraged that I hardly knew what to do. Your kind advice for home treatment helped ms wonderfully. Thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce."

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Nature, in her efforts to correct mistakes, which mistakes have come from careless living, or it may be from ancestors, shoots out pimples, blotches and other imperfections on the skin, as a warning that more serious troubles (perhaps tumors, cancers, eryspelas or pulmonary diseases) are certain to follow if you neglect to heed the warning and correct the mistakes.

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"I was cured of a bad humor after suffering with it for five years. The doctors and my friends said it was salt rheum. It came out on my head, neck and ears, and then on my whole body. I was perfectly raw with it. What I suffered during those five year is no use telling. Nobody would believe me if I did. I tried every medicine at was advertised to cure it. I spent money enough to buy a house. I heard JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA highly praised. I tried a bottle of it. I began to improve right away, and when I had finished the third bottle I was completely cured. I have never had a touch of it since. I never got any thing to do me the least good till I tried JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. I would heartily advise all who are suffering from humors or skin disease of any kind to try it at once. I had also a good deal of stomach trouble, and was run down and miserable, but JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA made me all right."

The blood is your life and if you keep it pure and song you can positively resist disease or face contagion fearlessly. JOHNSTO 3 SARSAPARILLA never

The blood is your life and if you keep it pure and cong you can positively resist disease or face contagion fearlessly. JOHNSTO 3 SARSAPARILLA never fails. It is for sale by all druggists, in full quart bottles at only one dollar each parchical DRUG COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH

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VIRGINIA-CAROLINA

The Fertilizer Company Won the Fight in the Senate.

Senator Graydon,s bill to repeal the charter of the Virginia Carolina Chemcal company was taken up. The juliciary had made two reports. The majority reported a substitute bill to the effect that if the company does not comply with all the laws of the State can make right that which is wrong by May 1st, and also agree to abide by the State courts, then its permission to do business in the State should be withdrawn.

Senator Mauning moved to strike out the enacting words, and Senator Graydon then took the floor to defend duced it without consultation with any one, and had done so because he believed the Virginia-Carolina company is the most vicious trust that is op pressing the people of the State. It is grinding the farmers, and unless the farm rs are prosperous and contented we have lost the balance wheel, nothing will go right. We talk about our cotton mills and other industries, but Columbia. Each mill is allowed a certain price. will prosper. He considered this the most vitally important measure that will come up at this session. We all know that since the Virginia-Carolina company secured control of the ferti. lizer business in the State the price has gone up \$2 to \$3 per ton. In other words, the trust is wringing out of the pockets over half a million dollars per

stop to this robbery now.

The attorney general, at the direction of the Legislature, has made an nvestigation of the workings of the oncern, and in a special report to the General Assembly he recommended that the privilege be withdrawn from the company to do business in the State. And yet before the committee he said he would not advise the passage of the resolutions, and intimated that he felt slighted because he had not been consulted before their introduction. He would not impugn the mo-tives of the attorney general in his sudden change of front, but it certainly does look strange. "As for myself," explained Senator Graydon emphatically, "I am not in the habit of conulting the attorney general or anyody else when I get ready to intro-

As to the cry that if this thing is done it will drive capital from the state, he would say that if capital is to come here and oppress and rob our people it should be driven away. He cited instances showing that as soon as this company got control of the cotton oil mills the price of seed and hulls was increased without a corresponding increase in the price of seed. This continued until after the meeting of he Legislature this year, when the price was run up from 18 or 19 cents o 27 cents a bushel. Some have argued that none of the fertilizer comanies had been making money and hat the Virginia-Carolina company had paid more for them than they were worth; he said that was too thin. No New Jersey corporation is going to come down here and pay more for a thing than it is worth. The fact that he company paid such a price for the plants it now controls shows that it did not come here to do a legitimate business, and its history will show that by extortionate prices it has gotten back many times over the money it invested.

This company did not bring any new taxable property into the State, for all the different plants were in exstence and paying taxes before the company came here. And if we drive the company out of the State the State will not lose any property, because all these fertilizer plants and oil mills will remain here and will continue to be run by other parties, by separate concerns. Senator Graydon said that he was not an enemy of any legitimate corporation, but he was opposed to alowing any concern, whether foreign or domestic, to come here and violate the laws of the State as this company has done. The State has the right to know the conditions under which any concern may do business in this State, and he thought it not unreasonable to ask that this concern should agree to he bound by the decisions of the State courts. He thought it would be an insult to the State courts if the Virginia-Carolina should refuse to accept this condition. All that he asked was that the concern should comply with the same laws that domestic corporations have to conform to. Is this unreasonable? Is this unfair? Is it unjust to make the Virgivia-Carolina company conform to the same laws that citizens of South Carolina have to live under?

Senator Mayfield said that when it is ecalled that in some sections of the the Charlet Flithers Aways Bough tate the farms have produced a lesser number of bales of cotton than tons of fertilizer consumed, some idea can be

A-CAROLINA had of their desparate straits. He CHEMICAL COMPANY then went into the details of the bill and the plan proposed. He was strongly in favor of some legislation as any one, but he was opposed to this bill. He thought the State could not maintain its right to prescribe the conthe Virginia-Carolina company is the unholy trust that has been alleged, it should not be allowed to do business in the State even under the sanctity not lay down as a condition to a corporation entering the State its aggreement to be bound by the State courts. If we pass this resolution it will come in conflict with the Federal courts and the measure. He said he had intro- will defeat its very object. Furthermore, the attorney general has stated that he does not want this bill to pass; that it will be inimical to the interests of the State and will defeat the suits now being carried on by the attorney general against the company. The attorney general is prosecuting the Virginia Carolina as a trust and trying to drive it out of the State altogether, whereas if this bill passes the company can come into the State and do busi-

The hour for adjournment having arrived while Senator Mayfield was speaking, the Senate took a recess un pose we drive out the Virginia Carolina til 4 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Senator

Mayfield resumed his argument in op-position to the bill against the Virginiapockets over half a million dollars per Carolina Chemical company. He said to be the policy of the State to drive ries may be established in the countries three years, and the levy may be increased at any time unless we put a stop to this robbery now.

In that the company has been declared a country of the State to drive out capital? Do we want to advertise of Williamsburg, Pickens and Marion out capital? Do we want to advertise to the whole world that South Carolina and at Seneca and other towns now bill undertakes to allow this very trust does not want investors? He said this incorporated in Oconee County, withto come into the State and do business. If this is passed it will set at naught the suit that has already been comthis or any other company pledge it- both the bill and the substitute. self to be bound by the State courts. We need some legislation, but this is in the courts and if it be convicted not the measure we need. It is a there is a law to punish it. not the measure we need. It is a special law and as such will not stand asserted that the attorney general did not want this bill to pass.

Senator Henderson then defended the substitute bill offered by the committee. He said that all of us recognize that some legislation is needed. no substitute is offered. If this bill is a bad one, why haven't they offered word to say against the attorney genduties well, and will continue to do so, but he called attention to the fact that in his report the attorney general had stated that the Virginia-Carolina company had done business in the State prior to going before the proper authorities and obtaining permission to do so. This of itself, he thought, was sufficient to warrant this bill. However, he was not committed to the bill in its entirety, and was willing to allow an amendment striking out the reference to the State courts, but he did not think the bill in that shape should pass. It is admitted that the concern had violated the law; let us make them con-form to the law. If this bill is objec body in perfecting it.

tionable he would join hands with any-Senator Walker disapproved the bill. Senator Walker disapproved the bill. understood his reasons for taking the It seems, he said, that the Virginia- position that he did. However, he had Carolina company has been selected of all other corporations to appear before the Senate practically under a bill of indictment. He was not the defendant's attorney, and had no personal interest in the matter whatever. There are four charges, the first is that it is a trust, the second that it has violated the laws of the State, the third that it nas carried a suit against it into the United States court, and the fourth is that it is oppressing the people. He quoted the position taken by Judge Hudson, the assistant to the actorney general, who said that the bill should not pass as it would be taking snap judgment. The issue should be tried airly on its merits in the courts, where the case has already been commenced. As to the charge that the company had defied the State by failing to take out papers before commencing business, he asked has it been shown that this is tions wilful? Has anybody suffered, has the to be bound by the State courts. And State lost money? The attorneys of the company frankly say that it was through an oversight that it was not done, and that there was no intention

to defy the State or viclate the laws.

There is a penalty for this technical be argued that this condition would violation of the law; let this penalty be enforced, but not this measure.

As to the charge that the company nad carried a suit against it into the Federal courts, he said that is a constitutional right that no man or cor-poration should be made to suffer for exercising. Would not any Senator have done the same thing if he had hought that he had cause to do so? shall the right of change of venue be against a corporation the jury is nearly always prejudiced against the corporas a poor man and needs the money, and the corporation is rich and wouldn't We must admit this, and, looking at it fairly, you can't blame any corporation for seeking to have its case ransferred to the Federal court where his sentiment is minimized.

As to the charge that the company is ppressing the farmers of the State, he asked seriously, is this true? Are prices extortionate? He said he was o farmer and knew nothing about fertilizers, but he had some well defined deas. By the act passed ... 1893 the State invited outside or foreign corporations to come into the State and do ousiness. This company came into the State and bought up seven fertilizer plants that were nearly bankrupt, and started to do business. They do not monopolize the fertilizer business in the State ; they do not control the output. There are independent companies in this and other States. It is asserted that the Virginia-Carolina company has ditions set forth in the bill. Again, if a capital of \$50,000,000. If this is true, and the company wanted to monopolize the fertilizer business, why didn't it buy all the plants? The fact is that the company simply bought up a lot of run-down enterprises, put them on their feet and commenced to do business. That's all. If this is a monof the courts showing that a State can- opoly why hasn't it frozen out all the concerns?

Recently a new fertilizer company with a capital stock of \$600,000 was formed at Anderson, and a new plant costing \$100,000 has just been built in Columbia. Both of these are independent companies. He quoted figures to show that the Virginia-Carolina company has not depressed the price of seed and increased the price of hulls and meals as has been charged. It may be true that the price of some kinds of fertilizers have been increased within the past few years, but hasn't the price of the ingredients increased too? Doesn't it cost more to produce these fertilizers now than it did a few years ago? There is no big profit in fertilizers at the present prices. Ask any of the independent companies this. Supcompany, what assurance have we that the independent companies will not form a combination and form a trust in

fact as well as in name? bill involved not only the fate of the Virginia-Carolina company, but many others, of great and varied interests. menced. It would let the trust go un. The fate of the bill will have far-reach-whipped of justice. He said he fought ing effects, and he hoped it would be every measure that would give our killed in the interests of the whole State. State courts jurisdiction in preference A large syndicate is being formed to to the Federal courts, for he knew of control the rice plantations around no way by which the constitution of Georgetown, which would be as great the United States can be circumvented, a God-send to that section as was the Where a State law comes in conflict big lumber company, and he teared with the Federal law the State law will that if this bill passed the company go down. And this State cannot make wou'd not be formed. He opposed the Virginia-Carolina company be tried

Senator Barnwell said that the Virthe test of our own courts. He again ginia-Carolina is not the only one that has violated the law in the same respect as is charged against it. There are seven or eight others, all of them larger than the Virginia-Carolina company. There was certainly no intentional wrong, merely an inadvertence through yet it is urged that we kill the bill and ignorance, yet this is taken as the excuse for a bill which would, as Judge fence to Mr. Arthur Dunbar, who left thing that you can manage?" Hudson said, "be snap judgment," to the room and in a few moments reone that will suit? He said he had no use no less harsh expression. Besides, any attempt, to prevent the transfer of eral, for that officer has performed his cases to the Federal courts will always Dunbar, all of whom approached Mr. be futile. Again, the State should have no reason to fear the Federal oourts if the State has right on its side. This bill that is before us can do no good; it will do a great deal of harm. It will hurt a great many sections of the State and it will help nobody. He George Dunbar dead and a general hoped that the idea which seemed to prevail that "something ought to be was the killing of Harry Dunbar and done" would not cause the Senate to the mortally wounding of Arthur Dundo that which would always be regretted. Because this company may have a bad name, do not let injustice

Senator Talbird said that the question of whether the Virginia-Carolina company is a trust really has nothing to do with the bill. He had talked with the attorney general and fully secured from him an amendment to the bill which would meet the issue and would stand the test of the courts. That amendment simply said the Virginia-Carolina should be debarred from doing business in this State on May 1, 1902, unless before that time the company shall domesticate itself in this State as is now provided by law. He offered this as an amendment to the substitute bill.

Mr. Graydon then took the floor and made some further arguments in support of the measure. He quoted from many court decisions showing the power of States to control corporations. He contended that the Legislature has the right to prescribe the conditions upon which a foreign corporation may do business in the State, and he held that the courts have said that the State may prescribe as one of these condithat the corporation shall agree

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The King You Have Always Bought Bears the Cart Viltaber English on that he welcomes machinery, while the English working man does not.

be upheld by the United States supreme court.

Senator Aidrich said we are called upon to do that which has never been done in South Carolina, to debar a legit imate business corporation from doing business in the State. Naturally the question will be asked, what are the reasons for this? These reasons should have been set forth by the advocates of the measure, but so far no valid readenied? You all know that when a sons have been advanced. As to the case is brought in the State courts argument that the price of fertilizers has been raised, hasn't the price of every other commodity been increased? You all know how familiar is Is this enough to justify this legistathe argument, "Oh, well, the plaintiff tion? There is no reason for this bill except unfounded public clamor. Are we to drive this company out of the State because it did business here before filing its papers-its naturalization papers, so to speak. The law already provides a penalty for this crime-if rime it can be callad. The Legislature of South Car lina cannot afford to enact post facto laws.

The vote on the question of striking out the enacting words of the bill resulted as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Appelt, Barnwell, Blakeney, Bowen, Caughman, Dennis, Gaines, Glenn, Goodwin, Hough, Manning, Mayfield, Moore, Sheppard, Stackhonse, Stanland, Sullivan, Walker, Williams-20.

Nays—Brice, Douglass, Graydon, Henderson, Herndon, Hydrick, Mower, Sarratt, Sharpe, Talbird-10. The enacting words were stricken out and the bill was killed.

ANOTHER DISPENSARY FIGHT. The Florence correspondent of the News and Courier says that it seems as if there is to be another hot fight in the State courts over the disp nsary law. Some time ago elections were held in Scranton and Lake City, two thriving towns in Williamsburg Coun ty, as to "Dispensary" or "No Dispensary." The election in both places resulted, by a very close vote, in favor of the dispensary. Those who voted "No dispensary" have secured Mr. S. W. G. Shipp, of this city, as cousel. Yesterday Mr. Shipp went to Cheraw and secured a temporary injunction from Chief Justice McIver. The injunction writ is made returnable at the next meeting of the supreme court, which will, of course, stop the estab- found out; a politician is a man who lishment of dispensaries at Lake City and Scranton for a time at least. his argument before Chief Justice Mc-Iver, Mr. Shipp made a strong point against the dispensary law, claiming that it is unconstitutional in that it ex empted certain counties from the pro visions of the dispensary law, which is

undoubtedly special legislation. It appears that in the first act or his subject, in counties which had pro hibitory liquor provisions and in towns which had adopted "local option" laws, special provision was made as such election 'on' compliance with the other requirements of this

act." By some means or other in the pro vision the "on" was changed, probably by error in the engrossing department, in the act of 1896 to "or," which materially changes the whole man's thoughts by merely feeling her business and removes the section en- pulse." tirely from under the operation of the Just what will be the outcome will be anxiously awaited by a large number of South Carolinians.

THE ROBBINS TRAGEDY .- An interesting case came before Justice Pope, of the supreme court, when a notion was made last week to grant bail to George Kirkland, indicted for murder. Simply stated the facts seem to be about as follows: At a party at the residence of Mr. J. C. Griffin, of Robbins, in Barnwell County, on the evening of the 31st of December last, while the dancing was in progress, Mr. turned with his father, Mr. George Dunbar, and his brother, Mr. Harry Cobb in a threatening manner. Mr. Alfred Sennett interposed to prevent a difficulty, when Mr. George drew out his pistol. Mr. F. P. Sennett also interposed to keep the peace when he was shot. He theu shot shooting ensued, the result of which bar, who died a few days later of his wounds. After the general shooting was over George Kirkland appeared on the scene and shot F. P. Sennett, who was lying wounded on the floor; it is for this that he is now under indictment for murder.
The testimony is said to be conflict

ing, it being contended by him that masked, approached a woman masked at the time, while on the other hand it is testified to by several witnesses that Kirkland disarmed Sennett before hooting him.

of \$3,000 with not less than two nor gonaut. more than five securities.

During a school ter the other day a he had seen a ghost on the church wall kindly old doctor was regarding one of the young guests with evident alarm. as he passed it in the night. "And what was it like?" asked the priest. Undismayed by the doctor's glinces, the young scholar rapidly demolished plate after plate of bread and butter home, Pat, and be easy replied the and cake. At last the doctor could priest, soothingly; "you've only seen stand it no longer. Going up to the your own shadow.

what to drink and what to avoid?"

Gilbert Parker, the famous English novelist, who has just been visiting this country, said before leaving for England that the American working

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

IN A HUMOROUS VEIN.

"He's a grandfather and yet he's going to marry that young Miss Kittle skittish." "Yes. He's old enough not to know any better."

The Teacher-When the logs get eaught in the fast moving stream, what

would you call that?
The Boy-Why, I'd call that a current jam.—Yokers Statesman. Mrs. Neighbors-Do you and your husband live happily together?

Mrs. Eupeck—Sure. I'd just like to see my husband try not to live happily with me.—Chicago News. Mamma: "Teacher tells me you vere very naughty in school yesterday.

Why did you not tell me yourself?" Tommy: "Why -er-you always told me not to tell tales out of school. "You say you are not sure it was suicide?" asked the newspager man.

" No, stranger," responded Amber Pete; "he was playing solitaire, caught himself cheating, and, of course, he had to shoot .- Chicago News, "What is the difference between a statesman and a politician?" "A statesman is a man who can

doesn't care whether he is found out In or not so long as he gains his ends.' "If I had an engagement with you," said the clerk, "it would be this."

bamboozle the public without being

And he gently placed a date with a " No," answered the pretty cashier, it would be like this.' And she laid the date beside the canned lobsters.

Teacher-" What zone is which we live?" Johnny- T m-perate." Teacher-" Correct. No what is meant by a temperate zone.

"I suppose," said the physician smiling and trying to appear witty, while feeling the pulse of a lady patient, "I suppose you consider me an old

humbug? "Why, doctor," replied the lady, "I had no idea you could ascertain a wo-

" How's Mandy gittin' along at that fashionable boardin' school?' "She's learnin' things hand over fist. She can write a four-page letter now so's you have to turn it upside down and sideway six or eight times 'fore you git to the end of it."-Chicago Record-Herald.

"Yes," said the Fairy Ptince, " you nay have whatever you want for a Christmas present." "I will choose," said the Fortunate Person, " either a wife or an automo-

"How foolish!" exclaimed the Fairy Prince. "Why do you not select some-

"There is another application for you to give something to a very worthy enterprise," said the Congressman's wife "Well, it's a hard matter to decide,"

he answered. "If I don't give, my constituents will consider me ungracious. And if I do, they will think I am luxuriating here in Washington, with nothing to do but waste money. "As to my merit," said the young

man who was asking the lady's father for her hand, "you will have to take me at my face value." "Well," answered the fond father, you'll have to drop in later in the day.

The market quotations on brass are not out yet."-Baltimore American. Some years ago at a Mardi Gras ball at the Hopkins Institute of Art, a man

Senuett was attempting to shoot him and asked her for a dance, as is considered right and proper at Mardi Gras "But I don't know you, sir," said the lady in her most icy tone. "Wil, I'm taking as big a risk as you are, Justice Pope granted bail in the sum retorted the man .- San Francisco Ar-Jacob A. Riis tells of an Irish teamster who went to the priest in a fright;

"It was like nothing so much as a big ass," said Patrick wild eyed. "Go "My boy, have, you ever read any book which would tell you what to eat, cian quoted by The Rochester 1' at "During my absence," says a physsi-

Express, "my two boys got into my "Lor' bless yer, sir," replied the consulting room, where they began young gentleman, with his mouth half to play at being doctors.' Presently full of plum cake, "I don't want no one of them unlocked the door and disbook. Why, I eats all I can, drinks closed a skeleton. 'Pooh. What are all I can and I avoids burstin'."—Tit- you 'fraid of?' he asked. 'It's nothing but an old skellington.' 'W-wh-where did it come from?' asked the other with chattering teeth. 'Ch, I don't know, Papa's had it a long time. I expect it was his first patient.

Bears the Bignature Charlet Hitching