HE LAW-MAKERS IN SESS!OI

Annual Session of the General Assembly Convened on the 11th.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES.

Senators and Representatives From New Countles Sworn In--Resolution to Extend Time for Paying Taxes.

The assembling of the Legislature on the 11th was no attended by any un-usual incidents. The members were promptly in their seats and business proceeded with the usual formalities.

The principal business of the day in both houses was the reading of the Governor's message. Below can be cand, that part of the work accomplished in the Senate, that is of general interest to the public:

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY. - Pres. McSweeney called the Senate to order promptly at 12 o'clock, and spoke in part as follows: "Senators: After a parting of nearly a year, we meet again to discharge the duties of this co-ordinate branch of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina. I feel assured that we have, one and all, come to this session with the full determination to perform those duties on such a manner as to meet and obtain the approbation of those who sent us here; whose welfare we have at heart and whose interest we are bound to subserve

The roll was called and all were esent except Senators Norris, Talbird and Sauders. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Willoughby. He invoked vine guidance that all might realize t they were the representatives of whole pe ople, that the deliberations the present ses 2.on might be racterized by large wisdom, largeof heart, sympathy and liberality

following new Senators were in: Wm. T. Jeffries, Cherokee; Mayfield, Bamberg; C. A. C. Greenwood; Bobert Aldrich, J. H. Lesesne, Charleston; Ihaney, Dorchester. ing were among the bills

> . An amendment to except ggists and their agents from n of the act to prevent inders from plying their

. To facilitate and econoforcement of the criminal viding that solicitors and ses shall appear at the rthouse on the Saturday onvening of court, so that sy ascertain such witnesses rnal; and discharge unnenesses who shall be paid a and mileage for one day. public funds a felony, making shment in the discretion of the

court, etc. A concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. Henderson, was adopted and sent to the House for an election on the 17th, at 12 o'clock for a Chief Justice and judges for the first, second, third, fourth and sixth circuits.

WEDNESDAY. - The session of Senate was exceedingly short and devoid of interest. Very little was done, and the body, which convened at 11 o'clock, adjourned before 12, having been in session but little over half an hour, nothing of great interest having been accomplished.

THURSDAY. - The Senate got down kept up, the session will not be need-lessly prolonged. The House concur-rent resolution was adopted fixing Tuesday, Jan. 25, for balloting for a United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Joseph H. Earle. A petition was presented from citizens of Edgefield county questioning the right of Senator J. M. Gaines to hold a seat as Senator from that county. The bill providing for township and local boards of health was killed. Tributes of re-spect to the late Gen. Hagood was adopted.

FRIDAY.-In the Senate Mr. Ragsdale's joint resolution proposing a con-stitutional amendment providing for the election of circuit judges by the qualified electors of the respective cir-cuits, and a similar joint resolution rel-ative to the election of justices of the Supreme court, were killed after ex-tended debate, and Mr. Mayfield's bill to divide the State into judicial districts was recommitted to a special com-

Third reading bills: A bill to amend section 31 of the Code of Procedure, so as to permit circuit judges to qualify before any officer authorized to administer an oath; a bill to amend section 2316 of the Revised Statutes of his State, the same being a part of the Lord Campbell act; a bill to provide for the transfer and investment of the Downer fund; a bill to make the em-bezzlement of public funds a felony, and to fix the punishment therefor.

New bills: Waller-To approve the action of the town council of the town of Greenwood in the matter of the contract for the county of Greenwood and to declare the bonds issued pursuance of said contract a valid debt of the town of Greenwood. O'dell-An amend-ment to the road law of the State, increasing the commutation tax Pickens county from \$150 to \$2. McAlbany-To authorize au election McAlliany—To authorize an election in the town of St. George in relation to bonding said town, and to authorize the issue of bonds under prescribed conditions. Mayfield—A bill providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in this State. Lesesne—To authorize town authorities to exchange labor of town convicts with county au-

THE HOUSE

Tuesday. — In the House the roll call showed only twenty-four absentees. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Dr. Kinard. The speaker made a brief address before actual business was begun. He said:

"We are again assembled as repre-sentatives of the people of South Carolina to enact such laws as in our judgment are needed. Coming as we do from every section of the Siate, and representing all classes and conditions

reat hardship on the look to us to relieve urden as far as possible. s, therefore, to dispatch the business of the results of the business of the rouse is retarded until they are disposed of, and I suggest that they have be held as soon, and is soon and I suggest that they have been soon and is soon and I suggest that they have been soon and I suggest that they have been soon as a passible. be held as soon as possible.

The new members sworn in were M. P. DeBruhl, of Abbeville; D. E. Hydick, of Spartanburg; F. C. West, Spartanburg; Horace E. Johnston, of

The message was read, and then the various subjects touched upon by the Governor were referred to the proper

Among the new bills were: Rainsford. A joint resolution to ex-tend the time of paying taxes without the penalty until March 15, 1898.

To elect a chie! justice and Pollock. judges of the first, sscoud, third, fourth, sixth and eighth circuits on the 14. Adopted.

Goodwin. A bill to require persons holding mortgages to have it entered on record in a limited time.

Pollock. Joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of taxes to and including Feb. 20.

Thomas. To amend section 44 of an act entitled to declare free school law, approved March 6, 1896, by adding thereto another subdivision to the subdivision defining the powers and prescribing the duties of boards of school trustees, so as to facilitate the acquisition of sites for school buildings; to authorize the levy and sale under execution of personal property, notwithstanding the same may be covered by mortgage or other incumbrance. A proviso is that such sale shall not affect the lien of said mortgage or other incum-

WEDNESDAY. - The House went to work in earnest. The calendar from last year was taken up and the following were among the sixty-three bills disposed of: Haselden's bill to equalize the railroad fares of all students hereafter attending the Winthrop Col-lege was killed; several bills relating to the establishment of voting precincts in various counties were recommitted, in order that a general bill on the subject might be introduced; the bill to include Hampton in the provisions of a measure to regulate the sale of seed cotton passed to a third reading; Mc-Cullough's bill relating to negotiable instruments, being an act establish a law uniform with the laws

of other States on the subject was recommitted after some discussion; Patton's redistricting bill was made a special order for Tuesday next and from day to day until disposed of; Tool's bill to amend the county government bill in connection with the public roads, was referred back with amendments; Cushman's bill to regulate the speed of railroad trains and engines passing certain stations, was killed on motion of Magill, though Cushman argued its necessity; Owens' bill to provide a license fee for owning and carrying a pistol was passed over on motion of the author; Thomas, of Richland, had a bill which would allow aliens to own five thousand acres of land in the State, instead of five hundred, as the law allows, but it was killed; the Child's prohibition bill came next, but as the author was not present it was passed over; Action on the bill to regulate the pub-lic printing was postponed until an-other day. This bill was introduced last session by Mr. Reynolds and puts the public printing on a competitive basis. Mr. Reynolds moved that it be passed over for the present; the joint resolution to extend the time fo r the payment of taxes to Feb. 20th was passed, after considerable discussion pro and con.

Among the bills killed were: To create the office of State geologist and provide for a ical and physical survey of the State.

Another bill with the same object in view will be introduced by Mr. Lancaster, of Spartanburg; to prohibit railroad companies from employing any person under the age of 18 years as night telegraph operator.

The two bills following were among the other proceedings: The bill to require all the institutions of this State, educational, charitable and penal and State dispensary to furnish an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements, inclusive of saloons, passed to a third reading; Tuesday, the 18th, was agreed upon as the day for electing judges, and Tuesday, the 25th, Select

Senator McLauren. Among the new bills introduced were: Caughman—To require railroads to pro-vide separate first-class coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers, and enforcing a penalty for each violation, to be recovered by suit of any citizen; McCullough—An act to amend the dispensary law; Price-To license the carrying of pistols, dirks, razors, knucks, knives, having a blade over three inches in length or any other deadly weapons upon the per-son; Rogers-to repeal the lien law.

THURSDAY. - The house put in a hard day's work, and among other things passed the committee's substitute to the Reynold's public printing bill, which provides that the contract for the State printing shall go to the lowest bidder. Some amendments were made enabling the General Assembly to award the contract for the next two years at the present session. There was quite a fight over the bill of Mr. O. P. Goodwn directed against all kinds of labor on Sunday. When it was shown labor on Sunday. When it was shown that servants could not be required under the bill to work in the household on Sundays the bill was killed. There was quite a lively racket on the third reading over the joint resolution providing for the extension of the time for the payment of taxes. It did not amount to much in the end, however, for the House passed the measure and ordered it sent to the

There were quite a number of new bills introduced, among them being Mr. W. S. Smith's bill to repeal the metropolitan police act and Mr. Reynolds' bill to provide for the reorgani-

zation of the engrossing department.
The last hour of the day's proceedings were devoted to the memorial address es upon the late ex-Governor Gen.
Johnson Hagood. Even while these
addresses were being delivered the dags on the building were at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of another deceased Confederate general and ex-State official—Jno. D. Bratton.

FRIDAY .- The House had a brief session, but managed to dispose of several bills coming over from last session.

strealize that last year. The public printing bill passed its third eat hardship on the reading without debate or opposition. All bills relating to the dispensary were referred to a special committee on that subject, except one by Mr. J. P. Thomas to provide for the sale of native wines by county dispensers which was promptly killed.

The bill to establish a bureau of labor for the purpose of gathering the labor statistics and inspecting the weights and measures of South Carolina was withdrawn. It was a measure championed by Mr. Ilderton during the last session and caused a great deal of debate.

The bill to prohibit the reduction of ages of operatives was killed without

The graduate license bill from last session was knocked in the head without the least commotion on motion of Mr. Yeldell. Last year it came near passing the house, but members after mature deliberation evidently felt that the bill was one which good policy condemned.

A bill regulating the work of immi-grant agents in the State was passed to a third reading. This bill is of great interest to farmers, and is as follows:

Section 1. That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to prohibit emigrant agents from plying their vocation within this State witout first obtaining a license therefor, and for other purpo-ses," approved 24th of December, 1891, and all acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby, amended by striking out all of the words between the word "State" and the word "without" in said section, so that the same when so amended shall read as follows, to-

Section 1. That from and after the approval of this act no person shall carry on the business of emigrant agent in this State without having first obtained a license therefor from the State

Mr. Reynolds introduced the following concurrent resolution, which went

over for consideration: Resolved, That the South Carolina Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to take such action as they may deem advisable to induce the passage, by Congress, of an act submitting to the several States of the Union an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which shall require that Senators of the United States shall be chosen by a vote of the people in the several States.

YOUNG MEN'S BEST CHANCES Of Success Are to Be Found Outside Our Large Cities.

"Business conditions of the great cities are not favorable to young men," writes Edward W. Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal, advising young men about to begin their careers against going to the big cities. "It is said," he continues, "that competition develops men. It does, unquestionably. But to cope with present competition as it exists in the centers, calls for a vast amount of experience. That experience a man must have back of him before he can enter the competing arena. But how can I better acquire that experience than where there is constant need of it? How better, my young friend? By serving a long apprenticeship in some city smaller than the greatest. The large cities are to-day poor places in which to learn the rudiments of business competition, for while the young man is learning, the experienced man swallows him up. But that is experience, persists the young man. It is, but a more severe kind than there is need of; a kind which, once indulged in, does not leave a pleasant remembrance. Competition in a smaller city may be just as keen, proportionately, but, what is all-important to the young man starting out, the risks are not so great; the experience is not apt to be so costly should he fail to succeed. It is a true saying that a man before he succeeds in business must expect to measure his height on the ground a time or two. But it is not necessary that in his first knockdown he should be knocked out.

"But there is another and more important fact which the young man away from the large cities does not realize. It is that the number of possible positions in the large cities is not increasing, despite the reiterated assertions constantly made to the contrary. The very opposite is the truth. Various causes explain this: higher taxes, higher prices of lots, or lack of building room, labor strikes and lower cost of production. The manufacturing interests of this country are constantly tending toward the smaller cities and away from the centers. All this means fewer positions, since only in rare instances does the executive branch of a business call for a larger number of employes than does the manufacturing side. Strange as the change of current may seem, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the young man who to-day leaves a good-sized city of actual manufacturing advantages, turns his back on what in a few years will be one of the industrial beginives of America."

"I happened to remark a little while ago, in the presence of Miss Billmore, that some persons carried their fondness for cycling to extreme lengths. I'd like to know what there was in that observation to cause her to turn red and say, 'Sir!' " "Great Scott! Don't you know? She is engaged to a young bi-cyclist nearly six and a half feet high." Chicago Tribune.

Before the advance of the personally conducted globe-trotter, even the awful mysteries of Mount Sinai are not safe It is proposed to build a railway up the historic mountain, and to erect a station at the spot where, according to tradition, Moses received the commandments. To many people this enterprise will seem not only incongruous, but almost irreverent.

Diseases whose names end in itis eem to multiply. Why not add to the list billitis, or a malady common to legislators? Its chief characteristic is an apparently uncontrollable desire to multiply bills which never get beyond the stage of reference to a committee.

Roseborough, of Fa Marries Hester Hov

REN. FATHER OF TWENTY

The Mother of the Bride Was Present -- The Eath Groom, Aged 95, Still All

The Ridgeway, Fairfield county, correspondent of the News and Conrier, reports the following notable negro wedding: Near Sharp Postoffice there was a remarkable marriage of an aged colored couple-Frank Roseborough to Hester Howell. A number of white and colored friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. The bride is 70 years of age. Her mother was present. She was an old servant of the late Thomas Session, and was purchased by him fifty-six years ago, at the age of 40; therefore, she is known to be 96 years of age. She is conversant and has a retentive memory. The genial Frank was owned by the Roseborough family, of Ridgeway. He was all through the campaign in Virginia with his young master, Mr. Thomas Rose-borough. Many of the soldiers with the old 7th batallion will recollect Frank and wish him happiness and prosperity. Frank is now 70 years of age. He is the father of twenty children by his first wife, who died about two years ago. His father aged 95, is now living near Ridgeway. He was the former slave of the late Col. H. C. Davis, claims to have known him from an infant, and he a man-servant of his father, the late Dr. Davis. In his youth he remembers when there was only a few stores on Main street, Columbia, which is now the business portion of the city.

Against the Cotton Seed Oil Trust.

At Bennettsville on the first Monday the cotton growers of Marlboro county met and organized, and among the most important business transacted was the following resolution, which was passed, and the co-operation of other counties and States is solicited in their enforcemeat: "Whereas the late Cotton Growers' Convention declared against all trusts and combines; and whereas the cotton oil companies have organized a trust on cotton seed and meal, fixing prices on both without regard to our in-terests; and whereas these articles come at once into the legitimate domain of our revenue from cotton growing, and the control of their prices is undemocratic as opposed to free trade; therefore, be it Resolved, That as the bulk of seed has already passed from our hands at ruinous prices, we deem it advisable not to pay more than \$15 per ton for meal delivered."

Free Library for Marion.

Marion County is soon to have a public library, which will be a gift from Messrs. C. A. Woods and H. C. Graham. Mr. Woods has given \$500 for that purpose and this amount has been supplemented by a guft of \$200 from Mr. Graham. Mr. Woods has also signified his intention of giving \$300 a year to the library for three years and Mr. Graham will give \$100 annually for the same length of time. The library will be absolutely free to all the people of the county. In connection with the library there will be well furnished club rooms, which will be kept up by membership fees. Mr. Woods and the Bank of Marion have given the second floors of their buildings, which are under the same roof, for the uses of the libtary and club, free of rent. This will give the library a convenient and spacious

Hudson on the Nimble Pistol.

Ex-Judge J. H. Hudson is out in an able article on the cause and cure of homicides. He says the nimble pistol and the relaxation of the laws and rules relating to criminal presecution is at the root of all the trouble and that all efforts to annul the evil should be di-rected to prevent the use of pistols and to re-establish the efficiency of the courts in dealing with the crime. He further says pistols should be prohibited as they are not within the constitutional provision regarding "the right to bear arms for the common defence," and that judges should be allowed to instruct and aid the juries; that criminals should not be allowed to testify in their own behalf, and thay bail should be within the discretion of the judge.

High Prices for Rice Lands.

The Georgetown correspondent of the News and Courier, says that on the first Monday there was a larger crowd of people in the city than for a long time. The attraction seemed to be the valuable rice lands to be offered for sale under rice lands to be offered for sale under foreclosure proceedings. The prices brought were high, as will be seen by the following figures: "Annandale" was bid off by Mr. L. Breslauer for \$34,225. This is full value at the present ontlock, notwithstanding the plantation is in first rate; condition. The three places, "Hopeland," "Hopewell" and "Barony" were said together and "Barony," were sold together, and brought \$13,550, being bought by Mr. O. R. Skinner. A syndicate of local capitalists will be formed, and a stock company chartered, which will plant this valuable tract of land.

Pledmont Farmers Pay Up.

The Spartanburg banks say that the farmers have paid their notes remark-ably well. Even with 5-cent cotton there seems to be a living on the farm. Perhaps, after all, the low price of cots ton will prove helpful in that it will force the farmers to diversify their crops, and to give more attention to the raising of cattle, hogsand chickens.

Sale of Broken Down Stock.

At Florence, the merchants and some other busin men have organized a Boneyard the first Monday in this month he inaugural day. le, as well as Quite a cr and. Horses, itable s d plows were Cone the highest w as \$8. The ducted every "Oh, I'r

Armed wit She went t She oiled a

Then in the While perspi As if an army She toiled an She hurried, When Thursda

And Mrs. Comp. They kissed and And then began To make excuses

"Ob, dear! my he Is 'most too dirty t So shut your eyes— Take off your things You must excuse m

It isn't fit to offer you ['Twas fit for kings.] Just when I'm upside

And thus she welcon And spoiled the visit Who wished she had A tired woman's -New Yo

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day near the close August, and Virginia All-u stepped into a corner drug store to refresh herself with soda.

A woman is never

too warm or too

fatigued to notice another woman's gown, and as Virginia waited at the soda counter her took in every

observant detail of the charming summer costume worn by a young woman who was standing at the telephone. Just now she was a bit out of temper. "Express 2804," she called impatiently. And as she waited for the desired number she turned and looked at Virginia, who, quite overcom; by the heat4-or was it for some otler reason -had seated herself at no great distance off and was wielding a palm leaf fan energetically.

The pretty woman turned abruptly to the 'phone in response to a call. "Is this Express 2804?" she said.

"It is Byron's number," Virginia muttered to herself. "I thought so." The woman at the 'phone spoke again: "This is Mr. Curtis, is it not?"

Virginia ceased fanning and scarcely disguised the fact that the conversation interested her. "Yes, I am Miss Cleavebrook," con-

tinued the woman in the linen gown. Then, "Yes, please." A short pause ensued. The drug

she continued, with a little laugh. "Did you? I'm so glad. Thanks so much for the flowers. You really mustn't send them so often. It's

too extravagant of you." Virginia gave a little start. "Theatre again this week?" questioned Miss Cleavebrook doubtingly. "I really think twice a week is too often."

But the man with whom she was talking seemed to overcome her scruples, and after agreeing to go with him on Friday evening of that week, she said:

"Why don't you ask me why I called you up?" Then, seeming to forget that she was in a public place, she laughed merrily at the response that came back over the 'phone. Finally she said:

"No, it wasn't that. I want very much to see that book of 'After Din ner Speeches' you spoke of. Can't you bring it to me this evening? No? Well, to-morrow, theu. What are you going to do to-night?"

The fair questioner seemed but little pleased at the answer she received. She tapped her foot impatiently, and it was a full minute before she spoke.

Virginia fancied she heard Byron if he ... ght come over to see her Tues-

Miss Cleavebrook recovered her temper, if indeed she had lost it, and said:
"I thought I told you to drop that?"
"I thought I told you to drop that?" 'I thought I told you to drop that?" Virginia arose hurriedly and walked to the front of the store. "It is in-supportable," she muttered to herself. "She speaks as if she owned him

Her thoughts overcame her as the memory of all that had happened between her and Byron Curtis rushed to her mind.

The sharp ring of the little bell recalled her to herself and she looked up to see Miss Cleavebrook leave the store and go slowly down the street with a

happy smile dimpling her pretty face. Virginia took an impulsive step to-ward the telephone, heedless of the curiously.

"He need not come to see me," thought fiercely. "He would rather be with her." Her voice nearly choked her as she answered. "Express 2804," to the inevitable "Number, please!" *

The moments which followed were agony to her. Her thoughts raw wild. they are introduced into "It was only last week that he told me kets.—Chicago Criterion.

Virginia," he answered, "it i

"Yes," she said, softly, "it is Tues-

Tnesday.

day."
"And"—questioned he.
"Yes, again," she murmured, even

A drug store is not a very romantic place, but I think that those two told each other everything in the look they gave each other, quite unmindful of the little clerk, who flippantly mixed an egg phosphate for the next customer.-Chicago Tribune.

Wear Only One Shoe.

The one-legged man buys his shoes precisely like the two-legged man. At the big shops they break a pair to sell the single shoe that the legged man requires without the slightest besitation, and he can any shoe he wants. The single a remaining is sent back to the fa to be matched, and this is done wit perfect accuracy. Every pair of shoes is numbered, and it could easily, if it were desired, be traced back to the stock from which it is made. There is no guess work about it. The shoere quired to match the shoe remain may not be made on the identical les upon which the original shoe made, but it is made upon a last of mathematically the same proport and the pair thus restored is as

fectly matched as the original pa The one-legged man who bu this way a single shoe pays sli more than half the price of a One-legged men are in the very est shoe shops among the regu tomers, and there they are not unusual as to be remarkable.

store cuckoo clock struck two. Virginia excitedly imagined what Byron Curtis must be saying at the other end of the 'phone in his office, high up in one of the downtown buildings.

Miss Cleavebrook interrupted her thoughts. "Yes," she said, and Virginia fancied perhaps that her voice took on a more tender tone. "Same place," she continued with a lattle the pair broken for the continued with a lattle the pair broken for the continued with a lattle the pair broken for the continued with a lattle the pair broken for the continued with a lattle than the wishes, and he sometimes do buy a single shoe. The remaining shoe from the continued with a lattle than the pair broken for the continued with a lattle than the continued with the contin

shoes of different sizes, their f being mates. This may be due nature or it may be that an accident has befallen one foot. For su tomer two pairs of shoes are brointo and he takes one of each.—Pe son's Weekly.

Chinese Dog Farms.

In Manchuris and slong the Mongolian borders of China there are those sands of farms on which nothing raised but dogs, of a breed peculia this region. Each proprietor ke several hundreds of them. They of a large size, and when eight mon old are killed, usually in midwin for the sake of their skins. As a sult of the severe climate, they covered almost from birth with a m nificent growth of fur. Hence they are much in demand among the Nor ern Chinese as material for winter clothing.

They constitute the only wealth of this desolate country. In each family a certain number of dogskins is laid aside as the daughter's marriage porsaying: "I am going to call on Miss tion. Yet they command no very high Alle to-night." For had he not asked price, eight skins being required for a gown about two yards long, and worth some three or four dollars. This would make the average value of and dressing; also of manufacturin the garment. The hides find the first market at geveral main depots, whence they be taken to Moukden, Fou-Tcheou, and other cities to be made up. Last year the estimated proceeds of his traffic at Newchang, a leading emporium, amounted to 1,000, 000f., against 1,500,000f. the year before.—Popular Science News.

Texas Figs to the Front. Ly The fig industry of Texas is develo ing into a paying industry. The fig is being discussed at present, as this season has demonstated the value of clerk who stood behind the counter the crop, and in a year or two more and who began to gaze at her rather the output will be large. Notwithstanding the long drought considerable money was made on the crop this season, and the demand largely exceeded the supply. The fruit can be crated the same as strawberries at shipped for a long distance in condi-tion. The demand is increasing as they are introduced into distant mare