

JUSTICE McIVER RE-ELECTED

Geo. S. Mower, of Newberry, Made the Race but Was Defeated.

GAGE NOW A CIRCUIT JUDGE.

All the Other Circuit Judges Re-Elected—Other Work of the General Assembly in Detail.

Shortly after noon Tuesday, the 18th, the two houses of the General Assembly met in joint assembly and proceeded to the election of circuit judges and a chief justice of the Supreme Court, which resulted as follows: Chief Justice—McIver, the present incumbent. Circuit Judges—W. C. Benet, first circuit; Aldrich, second circuit; O. W. Buchanan, third circuit; B. C. Watts, fourth circuit; Hon. Geo. W. Gage, sixth circuit; Jas. C. Klugh, eighth circuit. Judge McIver received 98 votes to Mr. Mower's 91.

There was a great deal of political log-rolling about the judicial elections, especially in reference to the chief justiceship. Efforts were made to get Associate Justice Pope, Col. Aldrich and Senator Henderson to stand for the election, but each declined. Just before the election occurred the friends of Senator Geo. S. Mower put him in the position of a candidate, and they worked hard for him, but it can be seen by the above vote that Justice McIver received a big vote above all opposition.

There was no contest as far as the circuit judgeships were concerned, the prospective candidates having withdrawn before the vote was taken and the incumbents were re-elected.

Below can be found the work of both houses of the General Assembly, in detail, from day to day:

THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, 19TH.—Senate reported unfavorably on the House bill for the extension of the time of payment of taxes to Feb. 20th. The president of the Senate appointed the special committee on the bill for reorganizing the circuits of the State, as follows: Circuit, Mr. Dennis; second, Mr. Aldrich; third, Mr. Williams; fourth, Scarborough; fifth, Mr. Griffith; sixth, Mr. Ragdale; seventh, Mr. Arden; eighth, Mr. McCalla. The Mackey bill was referred to the finance committee. A second reading bill, Brown—To organize universities and colleges of the State to provide a course of study and confer the degree of licentiate of instruction, which shall authorize their graduates to teach in the free public schools of the State without examination. Norris amended so as to make this apply to the graduates of Winthrop college.

Among the new bills: Lesene—To regulate charges for advertising legal notices, making the maximum price \$1 per inch for first insertion and 50 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

MONDAY, 17TH.—The Senate accepted an invitation to visit Clemson College Wednesday, Lee's birthday.

The committee on county offices and officers reported favorably on Henderson's county government bill, which provided for a return to the old system with county commissioners.

Brown's bill to authorize universities and colleges of this State to provide a course of study and confer the degree of licentiate of instruction, which shall authorize their graduates to teach in the free public schools of the State without examination, passed its third reading after considerable debate.

The Governor transmitted to the Senate the finding of the court of inquiry into the disturbance between militia and students last summer on the South Carolina college grounds.

Henderson's bill to facilitate and economize the enforcement of the criminal law in this State came up and was debated on pro and con at considerable length. The ayes and nays were called for and resulted in the bill passing its second reading by a vote of 19 to 14.

Tuesday at noon was set apart as the day for the election of circuit judges and one chief justice.

Among the new bills were: Dennis—To make the drawing of jurors public. Suddath—To amend section 1 of an act providing for a new school district in Edgefield county and authorizing the levy and collection of a special school tax therein by exception from said school district the plantations of E. A. Perry, D. L. Cato, Bonnet and Burgen. Jeffries—A joint resolution to require the treasurers of York, Union and Spartanburg to pay the per diem and mileage to commissioners appointed by the Governor under an act entitled an act to establish Cherokee county.

The following were the third reading bills: Scarborough—To amend revised statutes relating to powers of circuit judges at chambers. Donnell—To amend an act to provide for the election of public cotton weighers and to provide for their compensation. Lancaster, Orangeburg, Coconee, Florence, Lexington and Abbeville asked to be excepted from the operations of the bill. Dennis—To devolve the duties of the master of Berkeley county upon the clerk of the court of common pleas.

TUESDAY, 18TH.—The extension of the time for payment of taxes to Feb. 20, and the introduction of a wide tire bill by Mr. Gaines were the features of the session of the Senate, which was necessarily short on account of having to meet at 12 m. in joint session with the House for the purpose of electing a chief justice and judges. Immediately after this duty was performed the Senate adjourned until 12 m. Thursday.

The Governor notified the Senate that it became the duty of the Legislature to elect a Comptroller-General vice Congressman Norton, resigned. He announced his appointment of Mr. Epton to that position.

The Governor also transmitted the memorial of a number of prominent Charleston gentlemen in relation to General Edward McCrady's History of South Carolina and recommended its consideration in these words: "I bespeak for this all important public work the approbation suggested by the Memorialist and through you commend

to the people of the State at large. The memorial suggests that the General Assembly express their approbation of this long needed history and commend it. The several commissioners of public schools in every county of the State for a text book. The memorial further prays that 100 or more copies be purchased by the State for distribution to the State libraries at the capitals of the other States and Territories of the Union, and to the colleges and libraries of our State.

THURSDAY, 20TH.—A personal altercation between Senators Ragdale and McCalla occurred in the Senate during the progress of debate, which looked at one time as though it were going to develop into a serious matter. It finally ended by each Senator explaining his remarks, expressing a high opinion of the other and declaring that he stood ever ready on the floor or off to defend his honor. With this happy culmination the Senate soon recovered from the little breeze of excitement attendant upon the incident and settled down into a protracted discussion of Mr. Brown's compulsory education bill, which passed its second reading by a good majority.

In addition to this a determined fight was made against the extension of the time for the payment of taxes, but when it was put to a yea and nay vote, it resulted: yeas, 16; nays 20. The bill to provide for a banking and insurance commissioner was killed.

The three liquor bills which were carried over from last year came up under special order and were being debated when, at the suggestion of Mr. Moses, they were made the special order for next Thursday, awaiting such liquor measures as may come over from the House. The object is to discuss the whole liquor question at the same time.

The House concurrent resolution fixing next Wednesday for the election of a comptroller general, two members of the State board of control and two directors of the penitentiary was agreed to.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution urging the South Carolina representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a bill leaving the regulation of the liquor traffic to each State.

This passed a third reading: Mr. Suddath—A joint resolution to require the county treasurer of Edgefield county to pay over to the county treasurer of Saluda county certain school funds and to authorize the school officer of Saluda county to apportion and check out same.

FRIDAY, 21ST.—Mr. Ragdale's bill to prevent unjust discrimination against the citizens of this State by railroad companies with respect to the operation and schedule of passenger trains, which was carried over from last session, came up in the Senate for consideration under special order, and after considerable debate was passed to a second reading.

Buist's primary election law bill came up for consideration, but was made a special order for Monday. The bill to require all the parents or guardians to compel their children or wards to attend school for eight weeks in each year passed its third reading. The Senate held its first night session. Aldrich, of Barnwell, made a ringing speech in favor of reform in the jury system of this State. Aldrich, among other things, said, with great earnestness, that the long list of homicides in this State was not due to the pistol, to whiskey, to lack of power in judges to charge juries as to fact, but in the jury box. Men of character and those having a solemn realization of their duties on juries and homicides would become fewer. The only way to do this would be to have men expecting no public favor for jury commissions.

Henderson's bill to prevent traveling medicine vendors from plying their vocation was defeated when it came up for a second reading.

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These two bills were killed: Suddath—To amend act to provide for the establishment of a new school district in Edgefield county by excepting from said school district the plantations of E. A. Perry, D. S. Cato, Benet and Burton; Griffith—Making it unlawful to endeavor to influence the finding of jurors, and providing a penalty for violations of this act.

There were a large batch of bills to pass their second reading, most of a local character, after which the Senate adjourned to meet at 12 m. Monday.

THE HOUSE.

SATURDAY, 19TH.—Usual salary reduction bill appeared in the House. It comes from Mr. G. G. Toole, of Aiken, and proposes a general cut of 20 per cent on all salaries; this is the basis of the entire schedule. Mr. Toole says he thinks the time is very opportune for such a measure. "If the bill were to become a law," he says, "it would be a net saving to the taxpayers of \$28,000, quite an item in these times of financial depression. There have been promises of reform for eight long years and reduction of salaries. On the other hand we have met with new offices created without number."

A large number of new bills were introduced. Mr. Wilson wants the people to vote on a constitutional amendment changing the time for the annual meeting of the general assembly to the fourth Tuesday in November. Mr. Harvey presented the first dog bill; he wants all sheep-killing dogs killed. Mr. Reynolds wants to prohibit the granting of bail in capital cases.

The initial move in regard to the dispensary law at this session was when Mr. Skinner offered the following resolution asking the Attorney General to wrestle with the whole question.

Resolved, That the Hon. W. A. Barber, Attorney General, be respectfully requested to submit to this house, such a bill as in his opinion is most expedient and advantageous to the success of the dispensary law and the traffic in "original packages" in this State.

About twenty members objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution and it went over for consideration.

Final reading bills: Graham's bill relating to licenses for emigrant agents; de Loach's bill making the provision of article 3, chapter XCIX, relating to liens on lands and buildings for labor and material, of the revised statutes of 1893, applicable to railroads, was passed to a third reading without a word of debate.

Mackey's bill for services in collecting the claim against the United States government for the use of the citadel during the war was brought up and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The committee appointed by the last Legislature recommended the payment of \$3,500. Goodwin's bill to provide the manner in which persons may be exempt from poll tax or commutation road tax in certain counties was killed after a hot debate.

Among the new bills were: Timmerman—To provide for the county government of the various counties of this State. Reynolds—To regulate charges for advertising legal notices. Henderson—To make the drawing of jurors public. Johnson—To amend an act entitled "An act to furnish the pupils attending the public schools with school text books at actual cost." Reynolds—To prohibit the granting of bail to persons indicted for capital crime. DeBrulh—To protect boarding houses and innkeepers.

MONDAY, 17TH.—The House accepted an invitation to visit Clemson College Wednesday, Lee's birthday. Lancaster's illuminating oil inspection bill and Patton's street paving bill were among the measures that passed to a third reading. So was the bill repealing the act requiring returns from taxation from merchants. A number of new bills were introduced during the day, one of them being a bill to regulate taxation of dogs in aid of the school fund and another being Livingston's important measure changing the system of taxation upon telegraph, telephone, express, sleeping car and kindred companies.

Bills sent to the Senate: The bill making the act relating to liens on lands and buildings for labor and material applicable to railroads; the bill to amend the dispensary law so as to prevent the location of distilleries within two miles of any church or public school; the bill to require the supervisor or county commissioners of Aiken county to provide for the dieting and maintenance of the inmates of the county poor house and prisoners confined in the county jail, and for prisoners at work upon county chaussegang; the bill to amend section 121 (2466) of criminal code of the revised statutes 1893, relating to attempt to poison; the bill to approve the action of the town council of the town of Greenwood in the matter of the contract for the erection of a court house and jail for the county of Greenwood, and to declare the bonds issued in pursuance of said contract a valid debt of the town of Greenwood.

The concurrent resolution, fixing Feb. 12 as the day for adjournment sine die, was made the special order for next Monday.

Goodwin's bill to amend the act apportioning the road fund derived from special county levy was ordered to a third reading without discussion.

TUESDAY, 18TH.—In the House Patton's Congressional redistricting bill was taken up and though no reason why it should not be passed other than that it was unnecessary, was presented in the debate, it was killed by a very small majority. But it has been killed and the vote has been clinched and there will be no more trouble over it at the present session.

The committee on privileges and elections reported without recommendation the bill to require the nomination of all officers, elective and appointive, by primary elections.

Among the bills that passed a final reading were: To provide for and regulate the public printing of South Carolina; to provide for the inspection of illuminating fluids and oils in this State. This was amended on final reading to make it effective May 1; joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of the commutation road tax until April 30th, 1898; to provide for the grading and paving of the streets, public ways and alleys of cities of this State of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards; to amend the act relating to the publication of supervisors' reports; to amend the county government act in sections 4 and 27.

The following were among the committee reports unfavorable: Bill to provide for an additional magistrate at or near Trenton; bill to require the treasurer of Edgefield to turn over to the treasurer of Greenwood certain school funds; bill to alter the county lines of Greenwood by including the counties of Abbeville and Edgefield.

The Governor sent a message to the House calling attention to Gen. McCrady's History of South Carolina and endorsing the work. On motion of Mr. Mitchell it was referred to the committee on education. The Governor also sent a message calling the attention of the body to the fact that it had to elect a Comptroller-General at this session.

THURSDAY, 20TH.—Mr. Winkler introduced a concurrent resolution in the house giving an expression of opinion in the preamble, and calling upon the South Carolina delegation in Congress to urge the passage of the Tillman dispensary measure now pending in the United States Senate. The resolution was adopted without a word of discussion.

The resolution asking Mr. Barber, the attorney-general, to prepare a liquor bill was withdrawn. Next Wednesday was fixed as the day for the election of a comptroller-general, two members of the State Board of Control and two directors of the penitentiary. The memorial from the State Good Roads Convention was presented and arrangements were made for the delegation from the convention to wait on the joint committee from the two houses.

The fight of the day was over Mr. de Loach's bill to put telegraph and express companies under the control of the State railroad commission. It was amended so as to include telephone companies, and passed by a decisive vote. Mr. Reynolds' bill to reorganize the engrossing department met its death. The arbor day bill passed.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to repeal the anti-free pass act. Mr. Reynolds has a new bill to provide for sessions of the Supreme Court once a month for nine months out of every year. Mr. Rainsford, in a bill he presented, wishes to repeal the act providing for the payment of township bonds issued in aid of railroads in the State.

man of the committee on printing, and Mr. Blythe, of the committee, relative to the recent appointment of the son of the former public printer, Mr. Charles A. Calvo, Mr. Crum, later in the day, offered a concurrent resolution providing for the election of a public printer on Tuesday next, which was at once adopted.

During the day Mr. Rainsford's bill looking to a constitutional amendment providing for the election of judges by the people was exhaustively debated and then killed. A large number of bills, local in character were ordered to a third reading. The prohibition bill, at the request of the author, was made the special order from day to day until disposed of. Mr. Sinkler's bill to do away with the death penalty for arson was killed. The house ran through its calendar pretty well and there was no necessity for a night session.

The following were given a second reading and ordered sent to the Senate: de Loach's bill to put express, telegraph and telephone companies under the railroad commission. Kibler's bill to require the free public schools to observe Arbor day.

Sinkler's bill to do away with the death penalty for arson was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate sent a message saying it had killed the insurance commissioner bill.

Harvey's bill to require the killing of sheep-killing dogs was passed.

A WIDOW'S AFFECTIONS.

Judged by an Illinois Jury to Be Worth Over \$54,000.

In most breach of promise cases the amount of damages asked for is ten times as much as the damages sustained or hoped to be received. But a jury recently gave a verdict in a case at Danville, Ill. in which the affections of the fair plaintiff were adjudged to be worth over \$54,000. This is probably the largest award for slighted



MRS. CARRIE CORBETT.

love ever made in a breach of promise court. The story of the circumstances out of which the case arose is an important one.

John H. Germand has long been considered the wealthiest man in Danville, Ill. He was a real estate owner for several years and his property brought in large returns. He had many tenants, among whom was Mrs. Carrie Corbett, a beautiful widow of 35 years, who lived with her little 12-year-old son. Germand visited her once a month, but claims his visits were at first of a purely business nature. One day he went to the house to give some instruction to some painters who were at work when Mrs. Corbett asked him to come into her apartment. This he did and the two sat upon the sofa. This was the beginning of a long courtship, in the course of which Germand took her out for carriage drives, and on several occasions they journeyed to distant towns together, and once both went to Chicago on a vacation trip. Of course they were always properly chaperoned.

It went along this way for a long time, and then came a trip that led to a disruption. Mr. Germand was going to the convention of Christian Endeavorers in San Francisco. Mrs. Corbett expressed her desire to go along, and her sweetheart bought the ticket and paid the other incidentals of the trip. On the way Mrs. Corbett paid particular attentions to a delegate on the train, and carried on a flirtation with him all the time. Germand was jealous, and so the trouble came on which culminated in the breach of promise case as above indicated. Germand is 71 years old and has been three times a widower. The amount of the damage allowed was a surprise to all—even to Mrs. Corbett herself. But before the trial Germand had disposed of most of his property, so that in all probability the judgment of the court will stand unsatisfied.

Dirie Knitting Mill Burned.

The Dirie Knitting mill, in Atlanta, Ga., the largest hosiery factory in the State, was destroyed by fire. S. A. Magill says that the mill will be rebuilt and the opportunity will be embraced to organize a strong stock company and make it the largest mill of the kind in the South. The capacity will be quadrupled, giving employment to about 150 people. The mill has been a paying enterprise from the beginning.

No Reindeer For Klondike.

The War Department has determined to abandon the use of reindeer for the Klondike relief expedition.

Riots in Paris.

Anarchists broke up an anti-Dreyfus meeting in Paris. They routed students then paraded the streets and were charged by troops. The Cabinet threatened to resign if the Chamber of Deputies discussed Dreyfus's alleged confession. Demonstrations against Zola and the Jews have taken place in Lyons, Marseilles and other cities.

The Laurada Capital Acquitted.

Captain Murphy, who was on trial in the United States District Court, Wilmington, Del., charged with abducting in connection with the steamer, Laurada, was declared not guilty by the jury.

No less than thirty night houses in this country are attended by women, but these are only a small part of the women who do light house-keeping.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Novelty goods of all sorts, according to May Manton, are much in vogue for children's wear. The costume shown combines blue with



GIRL'S COSTUME.

and is trimmed with black braid. With it is shown a Tam hat of the same color. The foundation of the blouse is fitted lining that closes at the center-front. The blouse proper is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams only, and closes invisibly at the left side. Both back and fronts pouch well over the belt, which is of black well over the elbow, and fits snugly to well above the elbow, where they are slightly full after the latest children's style. At the wrists are braid ornaments which add to the

with fur throughout, thus insuring both warmth and elegance.

Some outdoor blouses are made entirely of caracul, not only in its natural black, but dyed blue, green, brown, etc. The dyeing remedies the bristled look and the inkly hue, the damage of which is becoming too new. The Housewife.

A Word About Hats.

A variety of hats are shown, among which the Tyrolean hat with its erect cock's feathers is quite conspicuous. Small toques of fur, and hats of felt, with one side turned up and trimmed with velvet, and ostrich feathers are next in favor to the Tyrolese. Velvet trimmings are more liked than any others, and the cock's feathers and the ostrich plume carry all before them; and we feel thankful that the bird of paradise and the heron's feathers are less in favor than they were.

Lace, Net and Chiffon.

Lace, net and chiffon were never more popular than at the moment, and the spangled net skirts are lurid which only a woman of these might covet. They are not to be confounded with the old spangled nets. Those in vogue now have the sequins placed very closely together, and as a rule they outline some geometrical design on net or silken ground.

Costume For a Little Boy.

While trousers are donned at an early age, there is always a necessary time of transition between the baby dresses and the genuine boy's garb. The costume shown is especially designed to fill that need, and can be worn out of doors or in, according as the material is heavy or light in



RUSSIAN SHIRT-BLOUSE.

effect. At the neck is a high standing collar.

The skirt is four-gored, and shows fullness at the back only. It is lined throughout, and trimmed with braid ornaments at the left-front seam.

To make this costume for a girl of eight years will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.

Ladies' and Misses' Russian Shirt Waist.

The latest variation of the shirt waist writes May Manton, combines blouse front with the familiar yoke back. The model shown is of plaid taffeta silk, cuffs, collar and neck being all made of the material. The fronts pouch over the belt and the side, which laps over the left, is finished with a frill beneath which the closing is invisibly effected. The back shows the double-pointed yoke and plaited body which is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores. The sleeves are of moderate size and are gathered into the straight cuffs. The collar is made in the narrow turnover or stock style, but one of linen can be substituted with equally good effect. At the waist is worn a plain belt of the silk.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of twenty-two-inch material.

Weaves and Fabrics.

The craze for giving a Russian name to almost everything in the line of apparel this season has resulted in old material masquerading under new titles. A closely-woven corded woolen brocade, now very fashionable under the name of Muscovite reps, is nothing we called it in other days.

And silks are also very fashionable this winter, and are always rich and handsome in black, fawn color, plum, green or cream color.

Then there are exquisite materials of rare and beautiful tints, such as the shades of Henrietta cloth, double-cashmere, drap d'ete and similar fabrics.

For the German Russian the richest wraps are lined with broadcloth in a shade of dark red or blue is much used. Some of the richest wraps are lined



BOYS' COSTUME.

neck is finished with a roll-over collar banded with braid.

To make this garment for a boy of two years will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.

The Stylish Waist Finish.

The jeweled belt, the sash and the velvet girdle, with a bow on the left side, resplendent with jeweled buckle, are the novelties in finish at the waist.