

OUR NEW OFFICIALS

Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State House Officials Inaugurated

CAPTAIN HEYWARD'S ADDRESS

Peace, Harmony, Good Feeling and Prosperity Prevail Throughout the Commonwealth.

Wednesday Capt. D. C. Heyward of Colleton county was inaugurated into the duties of the governor's office, the ceremonies being conducted in a most impressive manner. The inauguration was held in the hall of the house of representatives. This being the first time in six years that the retiring governor was present to take part in the formal exercises made the ceremony doubly impressive.

There was an immense crowd of visitors present, representing the best people of every county of South Carolina, and the members of the general assembly, even the dignified senators were compelled to stand during the exercises which lasted nearly two hours. The galleries were crowded with representative people, and the chairs on the floor of the house were occupied by the fairest womanhood of Carolina. Mrs. McSweeney and Mrs. Heyward and other ladies of the party were seated immediately in front of the speaker's rostrum.

Just before the hour for the inauguration the senate came over in all of its dignity, headed by the president, Ex-Gov. Jno. C. Sheppard and the clerk, Gen. R. R. Hemphill. Gov. Sheppard, ascending the stand, called the joint assembly to order and announced the purpose of the assembling.

When the approach of the governor's party was announced by the sergeant-at-arms, the joint assembly arose and the distinguished company threaded its way through the closely packed aisles to the speaker's desk where the ceremonies were to take place.

First came the official party, each member of which was attended by a member of the legislative committee on inaugural exercises—Capt. D. C. Heyward, the governor-elect, with Senator G. W. Brown of Darlington; Gov. Miles B. McSweeney, with Hon. J. R. Coggeshall of Darlington; Col. Jno. T. Sloan, lieutenant governor-elect, with Senator J. E. Peurifoy of Colleton; Hon. Y. J. Pope, chief justice, with Hon. Wm. L. Mauldin of Greenville; Hon. Eugene B. Gary, associate justice, with the retiring secretary of state, Mr. M. R. Cooper of Colleton; Hon. Ira B. Jones, associate justice, with Hon. E. H. Aull of Newberry; Mr. Jesse T. Gantt, the new secretary of state, with Capt. R. H. Jennings, who succeeds himself as state treasurer; Mr. U. X. Gunter, the new attorney general, with his predecessor, Mr. G. Duncan Bellinger; Mr. A. W. Jones, the new comptroller general, with his predecessor, Mr. J. P. Derham, Mr. O. B. Martin, the incoming State superintendent of education, with his predecessor, Mr. John J. McMahau; and the incoming and the retiring heads of the militia, Gen. Jno. D. Frost and Gen. J. W. Floyd.

Gov. Sheppard having announced the presence of the distinguished party, prayer was offered by the senate chaplain, Rev. O. A. Darby, D. D. Gov. Heyward then advanced to the right of the presiding officer and Chief Justice Pope to the left. The head of the judiciary presented the oath of office which was assented to verbally and then subscribed to by the new head of the executive department. After Gov. Heyward's address, the same formality was observed with the lieutenant governor, Col. Jno. T. Sloan.

Governor Heyward addressed the general assembly for forty minutes, discussing important questions of the day. At the close he was liberally applauded and received handsome bouquets. Lieut.-Gov. Sloan was somewhat nervous when he was sworn in, but regained his self-composure when a page laid a handsome bouquet of carnations beside the gavel which Col. Sloan will wield for the next two years.

After the conclusion of the exercises Gov. Heyward and ex-Governor McSweeney and their party returned to the executive office where they received hundreds of friends from all parts of South Carolina, welcoming and encouraging the handsome and genial young governor and giving goodspeed to the man of large heart and keen perception who has been the chief executive for three years past. Gov. Heyward's first executive act was to sign the commission of the new secretary of state, Mr. Jesse T. Gantt. The other State officers were sworn in privately in their several offices.

Gov. HEYWARD'S ADDRESS. The following is in part. Gov. Heyward's first utterance to the representatives of the people, his inaugural address:

Members of the General Assembly and My Fellow Citizens:

Under our form of government the voice of the people is supreme, and we have met together today to carry out the wishes of the people of this State, as expressed at the recent election.

In the providence of God it has fallen to my lot to be called from the quiet walk of life to assume in this manner and in this presence the high and noble office of governor of South Carolina. In doing so I am almost overwhelmed by a sense of the great responsibilities which I have now assumed; but even beyond this is my sense of gratitude for the great honor done me by the people of my State. I am mindful of the fact that the truly great gifts of life ever involve the most solemn responsibilities, and when they come as the expression of the manhood of the commonwealth, involving the selection of a chief magistrate of a people whose heritage is as proud as that of any people upon this earth, whose history is a glorious record of patriotism, virtue and achievement, well indeed may be upon whom this honor falls stand silent in contemplation of the sacred responsibilities which his people have placed upon him. The honor you have bestowed upon me is such as would fill the heart of any man with deepest gratitude—a gratitude that should call forth the most sacred loyalty of a South Caro-

linian to South Carolinians.

To meet these responsibilities, to execute the various and onerous duties of my office; to give my time, my thoughts and my every endeavor to the service of my State, I feel would indeed be a poor recompense to my people for the trust and confidence they have placed in me. I beg, my friends and my feelings on this occasion to speak to you of a heart filled with love for South Carolina and for South Carolinians—let them speak to you, for me, of a devotion to the welfare of our State, which with your continued trust and help, will endure all things to achieve this end; let them speak to you of a determination to know no higher ambition than to labor for the best interests of all the people of South Carolina.

I need not assure you that no greater pride is mine than lies in the fact that I was elected to this office by South Carolina for every county and from almost every precinct of our State. Our fellow Democrats of South Carolina came together as brethren, and this can have but one meaning—a deep and holy meaning which cannot possibly augur other than the best, trust and highest things for our dear old State, go far towards advancing the interests of both races. Our white citizens are, as they should be, in undisputed possession of every department of our State, county and municipal government. While this naturally gives us great cause for rejoicing it should at the same time make us deeply sensible of the fact that it is incumbent upon us to enact and to administer laws when enacted that the humblest citizens, be they white or black, can look to those laws for the protection of life, liberty and property. It is only by acting in this spirit and under the divine guidance of Him who holds us all, State and nation, in the hollow of His hand that the great problem which confronts the people of the South, and especially the people of South Carolina, can be rightly and finally solved.

Gradually the colored man is awakening to the fact that the white man of the South, whose land he tills and from whom in various ways he derives his entire livelihood, is at last his best and truest friend, and instead of seeking to attain political office he is now devoting himself to those occupations for which by nature he is most fitted, and in the pursuit of which alone he can advance his own material interests and in so doing the best interests of his State.

In connection with this political condition it is fully as significant and quite as gratifying to add that our industrial conditions were never so satisfactory as they are today. In agriculture, and especially in manufactures, South Carolina has taken such strides that the attention of the outside world is upon us. While we can congratulate ourselves upon this—however, remembering that there is still so much to be done—we cannot afford to rest here. South Carolina, though one of the original thirteen States, has fully one-half of its great resources yet undeveloped.

No one doubts the truth of the statement that the general prosperity of a State is dependent primarily upon its farming interests, which establishes the fact that a government should in every way possible foster and protect this industry. The steady, persistent work of the farmer is not blazoned forth to the world in meaningless flattery, but the results of this faithful labor most forcibly gives its own speech. I ask you all, each and every one of you, to stand by me in the administration of the high duties of this office, even as you have manifested this spirit by your votes.

The address deals with a number of questions that will demand the attention of the legislature, and closes with an appeal for harmony and good feeling among all the people.

LABOR WORLD.

Steamfitters at Duluth, Minn., have formed a union.

Syracuse (N. Y.) bakers will demand day work after May 3, 1903.

About 5000 workmen are employed in the meerschbaum mines of Turkey.

The standard rate of wages for hand compositors in England is \$4.88 a week.

Street passenger traffic of London, England, gives employment to 50,000 persons.

Miners in the Russian iron mines work ten hours a day. Night work is unusual.

Under the rule of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union no strike can be ordered between November and April.

The Montreal, Canada, Longshoremen's Union has decided to affiliate with the international union of that craft.

It is estimated that 20,000 to 30 agricultural laborers cross the Channel annually for haying and harvesting in England.

Journeyman plumbers at St. Louis, Mo., have been granted their demand of \$5 a day, an increase of \$1 over the old scale.

A Central Labor Union, comprising nearly all the labor unions of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, Me., has been organized.

Bakers at Winnipeg, Man., have started in business on the co-operative plan, the employers having refused to pay union wages.

Michigan labor unions are protesting against prison-made cigars in that State, claiming that they enter into competition with union labor.

Chelsea, Mass., Aldermen have unanimously voted to give organized labor the preference in all matters of construction of public works.

Of 224 trade unions reporting to the Labor Department of the London Board of Trade, 26,451 men, or 4.8 per cent., were unemployed last month.

Emperor William talks fluently in six languages—English better than any other except his own. Indeed, it has been said that he actually speaks German with just a trace of English accent. In the case of his august uncle, King Edward, this condition is just reversed, and for a precisely similar reason. William's mother was English; Edward's father was German.

COL. SLOAN TAKES THE GAVEL

New President of the Senate Enters Upon His Duties.

The Senate met at noon Wednesday and after the usual formal opening the joint committee appointed to arrange for the inauguration of the governor and lieutenant governor made its report naming yesterday at 1 o'clock as the time appointed for the ceremonies.

Mr. Marshall in behalf of the joint committee made the following report: HAMPTON MEMORIAL DAY.

Be it resolved by the senate the house of representatives concurring:

1. That the general assembly cordially approves the action of his excellency Governor M. B. McSweeney in inviting Gen. M. C. Butler to deliver before the legislature an address upon the life and services of the late Gen. Wade Hampton and adopts his recommendations.

2. Resolved, That the two houses meet in joint assembly on Friday, the 22d day of January inst., at 12 o'clock m. to receive the orator appointed and to hear his address and otherwise pay suitable marks of respect to the memory of her great soldier and statesman.

3. Resolved, That the joint committee heretofore appointed be continued as a committee of arrangements to properly carry out the object of these resolutions.

The joint committee to whom was referred the message of his excellency the governor in which he communicated to the legislature that he had invited Gen. M. C. Butler to deliver an address before the two houses of the generally assembly upon an early day in its session upon the life and services of the late General Wade Hampton and requesting that arrangements be made to fitly recognize the occasion; have had the same under consideration and beg leave respectfully to report.

That it appears to your committee that the action of the governor is eminently appropriate and that nothing should be left undone to properly express the sentiments of the State and to pay a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of her great son.

Your committee accordingly submit herewith for your consideration the accompanying resolutions and recommend their adoption.

(Signed)—J. Q. Marshall, Robt. Aldrich, on the part of the senate; Lewis W. Haskill, Wm. L. Mauldin, E. H. Aull, on the part of the house.

The report was adopted. The hour having arrived, the senate arose and proceeded to the house of representatives to take part in the inaugural proceedings.

Two hours later the senate returned to their chamber bringing with them Lieut. Gov. John T. Sloan, who having taken the oath of office immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties as president of the senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. In a few neat, well chosen sentences President Pro Tem J. C. Sheppard introduced the new president, who on assuming the chair said in part:

Gentlemen of the Senate: Elected to the office of lieutenant governor by the people of my beloved State, and required by the constitution to preside over the deliberations of this honorable body, I assume the responsibility of my new position with a profound sense of my inexperience as a presiding officer, and, when contrasting myself with the distinguished men who have preceded me as president of the senate, I cannot hope to make their records, but I am deeply impressed with the high trust imposed in me, and with your aid and cooperation I shall earnestly try to execute it for the public good and for the welfare of our people in a manner liberal, above narrowness and partisanship, and characterized by moderation, fairness and justice.

I appreciate that it is a high distinction to preside over the senate of South Carolina; an honor so high that words are idle to express my admiration of it. Composed as it is of members conspicuous for their ability and high character, representative especially in their loyalty and supreme devotion to their State, and to the welfare of its people; and gentlemen who have aided in raising her from sack cloth and ashes and in clothing her in bright garments of honor, strength, power and wealth, and preserved all her trials and woes have persevered for the children of coming generations the priceless treasure that truth, courage and patriotism live forever.

Through such aid our State has risen from her fallen fortunes to be one of the foremost and most progressive commonwealths in our broad land. Indeed, no brighter nor more beautiful star can be found in the heavens of the southland than our beloved Carolina.

In my earnest efforts to discharge the onerous duties of this high office, and in facilitating the business of your honorable body, I invoke your kind consideration and hearty cooperation.

There will be differences of opinion, of course, on the various questions that will come before you during the session, but I am sure that your discussions will be marked by courtesy and gentleness, and that you will deal with all matters with one purpose—to seek the truth, to find it and to do the right thing for your State and its people.

It is not proper and becoming in me to say what in my judgment should be done by you during the session, even if I could do so, for I believe on your judgment the people can rely for efficient and wise laws.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY. But pardon me, senators, for speaking for a few minutes of the prosperity of our State.

During the three months last summer of the political campaign it was my good fortune to visit every county in the State. I was surprised and gratified at the industries to be seen throughout its borders. In some counties, rivers which have heretofore wasted their energies in moving pebbles and sand, now leap in glory as they turn thousands of spindles, manufacturing the best cotton in the world from our fields into cloth which not only arouses the admiration of China but is seen displayed in ship sails which defy the storms of the sea wherever our flag floats. The increased

prosperity of the State is due largely to her cotton factories, and the presidents of these mills deserve great credit for the success they have attained. They do not ask for class legislation to help them, but they ask for such reasonable legislation as will extend commercial relations with foreign countries. Appropriations might well be made by our State government for building and maintaining textile schools so as to elevate and educate labor.

In other counties could be seen acres of golden colored tobacco which is exported largely to England and her colonies and charm thousands of their inhabitants.

Again in other counties could be seen the thrift, energy and intelligence of our farmers as exemplified by the improved conditions of their lands and their happy homes, in their abundant harvests, diversified crops and marked improvements in well-bred stock. Indeed the lowering herds of blooded cattle delighted the eye as they plodded their way homeward in the golden light of the setting sun from meadows green to well-filled barns.

In other counties could be seen orchards of luscious fruit—peaches and pears, and of strawberries shipped to the markets of New York, Boston and Chicago before the ice is thawed in their frozen lakes and rivers.

In others truck farms with products of great value and in still others are lumber mills, among the largest in the world, besides naval stores of great value.

Depression is at an end in South Carolina; no longer is she a prostrate State; money is easy and her banks are in sound condition; her finances are merged on a safe basis; her bonds are far above par; her credit is unlimited; her colleges and schools are flourishing, and let God be praised that our people are together again, that factional lines have been obliterated, that partisan bitterness is at an end, and our people have one common interest to build up the welfare and prosperity of our State. In every direction are life, progress and activity. The future of our State contains more than hope; it is a certainty, and her prosperity may be compared to a skylark in its flight toward the blue sky—"higher still and higher from the earth thou springest and singest still dost soar, and soaring ever singest."

In conclusion, let me say, senators, that I believe that your deliberations will be marked by harmony and wisdom and your acts will reflect honor upon your State, and I humbly trust that a merciful God will bless our free, enlightened and re-united people with peace, prosperity and happiness.

I beg to announce that the senate is now ready for business.

Saturday's Proceedings.

Saturday's session of the House was full of snap and business.

There were several second reading bills proposing amendments to the general road law which was passed last year. In speaking on one of these bills Mr. Beauford of York declared that the act had been rushed through on the last day of the last session and the senate conference had made the house conference accept provisions as to commutation tax which the house had in open session persistently refused.

No action was taken, but all the road bills were grouped and made the special order for next Thursday.

PASSED SECOND READING. Mr. Sinkier's bill proposing an amendment to the Charleston county drainage act was given second reading.

Also Senator Von Kolnitz's bill providing for the drawing of grand juries for Charleston and other counties.

Mr. Peurifoy's two bills relating to the duty and salary of superintendent of education of Saluda county passed second reading.

The house gave a second reading without any discussion to Mr. Kibler's bill relating to the qualifications of county superintendents of education. The bill provided "That no person shall be elected county superintendent of education unless such person shall have a certificate of qualification to teach in the free public schools of the State. Said certificate to be granted upon examination either by the State board of education or by the county board of education."

TO PROHIBIT CHICKEN FIGHTS. Mr. Wingo had a bill to amend the law in regard to cock fighting so that the sport be prohibited from taking place within three miles of any church. Mr. Cooper offered an amendment which prohibits cock fighting any where in the State. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed second reading. Heretofore the law prohibited chicken fighting within three miles of any school. Mr. Wingo denounced chicken fighting in unmistakable terms.

CORONERS JURIES. The house by a vote of 44 to 36 killed Mr. DeVore's bill to reduce the number of jurors for a coroner's inquest from 14 to 6. Mr. DeVore explained that in the rural districts it is a difficult matter to secure a jury. The duties of a coroner's court are simple. No property is at stake, nothing is at stake. The coroner's jury merely settles the manner of the death of the deceased, and does not go into a trial.

Mr. Frasier thought it a dangerous matter to do away with these safeguards. The solicitor of his circuit had complained repeatedly because of the insufficiency of these coroner's investigations. It would not be a difficult matter in rural districts to have salient facts presented with a small jury. Homicides are not decreasing and we need all our safeguards.

Mr. Pollock favored the bill. The only thing which the coroner's jury should do is to say who killed the deceased. The slayer is not on trial. Six men can hear the evidence as well as fourteen. He would go further and provide pay for these six men.

Mr. Bomar of Spartanburg opposed the bill. The only reason which had been urged was one of convenience. He urged that haste should not make the officers lose sight of the carefulness with which the investigation should be conducted. The evidence taken before a coroner's jury is used by the accused in getting bail. Twelve or fourteen men can well be called together in a case in which human life has been taken.

On the motion to strike out the enacting words the vote was 44 to 36. The vote was clinched.

NO ELECTION OF DISPENSERS.

The first dispensary fight in some time came up. The law has been left alone for a year or so. Last summer some of the counties wanted to elect their county boards and their dispensers just as members of the legislature are elected. The State Democratic committee would not permit this matter to go into the primaries in these counties in which a direct expression of the people was wanted.

Mr. Holman of Aiken introduced a bill to permit these officers to be elected by the people. When the bill came up yesterday for second reading, it precipitated quite a flurry, but was killed by an overwhelming vote.

SOME NEW BILLS.

There were 19 new bills introduced in the house Saturday, making 153 in all for this session. This is a pretty good record. However the house shows a disposition to kill after the bills get on the calendar, so that people will not be inflicted with many new laws.

Among the proposed measures introduced yesterday were the following:

Mr. Kibler: To prescribe additional punishment for violation of the concealed weapon and pistol law.

Mr. Frasier: Relating to charter fees of domestic building and loan associations; and another bill relating to negotiable instruments.

Mr. Banks: To prohibit the appointment of other than freeholders as local trustees of common schools. Also by Mr. Banks a bill to provide for the election of the dispensary commissioner, board of directors of the State dispensary and county dispensary.

Mr. W. C. Smith: To submit to the voters in 1904 the question of a capitation tax on dogs.

Mr. Patterson: To extend the time for the payment of taxes without penalty to March 1st, 1903.

Mr. DesChamps: To protect highways from parallel or intersecting tramways.

Mr. Lyles: Relating to wages of farm laborers.

Mr. Quick: An anti-pistol measure.

Mr. Bomar: To validate all street improvement bonds issued by the city of Spartanburg.

Mr. Coggeshall: To amend the law relating to certain forms of commercial papers.

There was a favorable report (with amendments) on Mr. Richards' bill to increase each Winthrop scholarship from \$44 to \$100.

There was a favorable report on Mr. Jeremiah Smith's bill to authorize an election in Horry county on the stock law question.

The committee on commerce manufactures reported a substitute bill in the place of Mr. Webb's, Mr. D. O. Herbert's and Mr. Aull's child labor bills. The substitute is like the senate bill.

There was an unfavorable report on Mr. Rainford's bill to increase the penalty for usury to 25 per cent. of the principal.

A number of local measures received favorable reports.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Portland, Ore., is about to remodel its public parks.

Last year was not a profitable one for the British cotton trade.

Disease has broken out among the foxes in North Cheshire, England.

Hotel rates are to be advanced when the Grand Army meets at San Francisco, Cal.

The total enrollment in the elementary schools of New York City is 431,491 children.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson will be observed next May.

Chicago savings deposits show an increase of thirty-nine per cent. within about six months.

The Carnegie Institute has guaranteed \$4000 to the Lick Observatory for astronomical research.

The St. Ives (England) School Board has sanctioned the purchase of a rocking horse for the use of infant scholars.

The Government is being urged to hold the annual manoeuvres between Army and Navy on the Pacific Coast next year.

Great veins of ore containing from fifty to sixty per cent. of iron have been discovered in the neighborhood of Vadsø, Norway.

Electricity is to be used for lighting the bow, masthead and compass lamps of the British torpedo boat destroyers now being built.

A reproduction of King Solomon's Temple on a large scale is to be one of the features of the Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904.

The promoters of the Jamestown Exposition will ask the State of Virginia for an appropriation of \$200,000, payable in four annual sums of \$50,000.

Among the German exhibits to be shown at the St. Louis Fair will be the aesthesometer, an instrument widely used in German schools for measuring mental weariness.

School for Cats.

This school does not exist in fairyland, but in the midst of the city of Paris.

Prof. Bonnetty is very fond of cats and has started a school for them.

His pupils are generally stray cats that no one wants. He takes them, keeps them in a large room, and feeds them well.

He does not immediately begin to teach them, but washes them to form some idea of their character.

He feeds them on bread and milk and liver. It is surprising to see how the most miserable, starved-looking cat under his good treatment turns into a beautiful, sleek pussy fit for any lady's drawing room.

These cats are taught to jump through hoops, over chairs, climb ropes, etc. All these lessons are taught by kindness. Prof. Bonnetty never has to punish his pupils. He depends on their affection and can do with them what he likes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The man who always wants the most for his money should never propose to a woman who jars the scales at less than 200 pounds.—Chicago News.

ROBBERY OF A BANK

A Sharp Fight in a North Carolina Town, With Shot Guns

PROFESSIONALS DRIVEN AWAY.

Vault Torn Open By Explosives, But Only a Small Amount of Money Secured.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer, 26th.

At 2 o'clock Monday morning an ineffectual effort was made to rob the Bank of Advance at Mocksville. Expert crackmen broke open the vault and stole some loose metal currency, but were interrupted before they had time to open the time lock safe inside the vault.

At about 2 o'clock Mr. T. J. Byerly, the cashier of the bank, who rooms in a building close to the bank, heard two explosions, which he thought came from the bank. He aroused the vice president of the bank, Mr. James McQuire, Jr., and among themselves with shot-guns and pistols the two young men started at once for the bank. When they came close to the building they saw that the door was open. As Byerly started to enter a man inside fired on him with a Winchester rifle. Byerly and McQuire both returned the fire and a fusillade ensued. The cashier and vice-president fired ten shots and the would-be robbers answered them almost shot for shot. No one was struck.

When the firing was over it was found that the crackmen had fled. A hurried examination of the bank showed that no damage was done beyond ruining the vault, which has a massive steel door one and a half inches thick. This had been torn off by nitro-glycerine. Mr. Byerly stated over the phone this morning that there was every indication that several professional robbers were engaged in the attempted robbery.

The whole town of Mocksville was aroused by the occurrence and efforts were made to surround the place and prevent the robbers from escaping. As the Observer goes to press the cashier and the other officers of the bank are trying to get a special train to bring bloodhounds into Mocksville in order that the dogs may get on the trail of the crackmen before it gets too cold.

Sunday Memorial Service.

Washington, Special.—The House of Representatives inaugurated the experiment of holding memorial services for deceased members upon the Sabbath. It will be followed hereafter during this session and probably will become the general practice in the House in the future. Heretofore, except on very rare occasions, the House has broken in upon its legislative work on Friday or Saturday to listen to eulogies on deceased members, but the time has seldom been propitious and latterly the practice has been meeting with growing disfavor. On account of the pressure of public business at this session it was decided to hold the memorial session on Sunday, and during the course of these eulogies today several members took occasion to voice their commendation of the innovation and to express their opinion that it would be followed in the future. At the session last Sunday, tribute was paid to the life and public services of the late Representatives Russell, of Connecticut, and Sheppard and DeGraffenreid, of Texas, each of whom died during the congressional recess. The attendance in the galleries was quite large and there was a numerous assemblage of the friends of the deceased members on the floor. The following members paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Russell: Messrs. Brandegee, of Connecticut; Capron, of Rhode Island; Sperry, of Connecticut; Hill, of Connecticut; Payne, of New York; McClellan of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and McCall, of Massachusetts. Those who eulogized Mr. Sheppard were: Messrs. Henry, of Texas; Brantley, of Georgia; Ball, of Texas; Randell, of Texas; Burleson, of Texas; and Feely, of Illinois. Those who eulogized Mr. DeGraffenreid were: Messrs. Russell, of Texas; Stephens, of Texas, and Kleberg, of Texas.

Crew Rescued.

Port Arthur, Tex., Special.—The steamer City of Everett has arrived here, having on board Captain B. E. Clinton and six men whom the Everett picked up from the water-logged schooner Otis, on January 21. The Otis had encountered a heavy gale and rapidly filled despite the work of the pumps. The Otis was from Scranton, Miss., carrying a cargo of lumber and timber to Havana.

The Plague Situation.

Mexico City, Special.—The charity commission at Mazatlan has received up to date \$130,000 for use in combating the plague. Money is still pouring in from all parts of the country. The official bulletin from Mazatlan reports four deaths and four new cases for Wednesday last, and for Thursday five deaths and two new cases. The total number of cases in the hospital was 44. At the pavilions are housed 520 persons, none of whom are sick. Dr. J. H. Grimes, the bubonic plague expert, who offered his services to the government, has been notified to hold himself in readiness to proceed.

Earthquake in Mexico.

Mexico City, Special.—News has been received here by the Minister of the Interior of