

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Bills That Have Become Laws In That Body

MUCH WORK IS BEING DONE

Proceedings of the House and Senate From Day to Day—New Bills and Other Matters.

It was expected that the discussion on the now famous Gause "shad" bill would be concluded in the senate Monday. It was on the calendar for third reading and Senator J. W. Ragsdale moved that it be read. Senator Warden noting the absence of Senator Walker asked that it be passed over, which was done.

Senator W. E. Johnson has a bill on the calendar to prevent strikes and lockouts. This bill was read for the second time. This bill says Mr. Johnson is identical with the one killed by the house a few days ago by two votes, but which passed the senate last year. He wants to give the bill a better chance for its life than it received before when many of its friends were absent from the floor of the house. The bill reads:

Section 1. That from and after the approval of this act no cotton or woolen manufactory shall lockout or refuse or fail to give employment to operatives or employes because of friction, disagreement or trouble of any nature whatsoever, between other such manufactory or manufactories, and their operatives or employes, and no cotton or woolen manufactory shall lockout or refuse or fail to give employment to its operatives or employes for the purpose of coercion, or of assisting directly or indirectly any such manufactory whose operatives or employes have struck or discontinued work for any reason whatsoever, or which, for any reason whatsoever, has locked its operatives or employes out, or failed or refused to give them employment; and no member of any labor union or labor organization composed of persons who are operatives or employes of any cotton or woolen manufactory, and no operative or employe not a member of a labor organization shall strike or refuse to work for their employer or employers because of friction, disagreement, between any other manufactory or manufactories, and its or their operatives or employes; and no member of such labor union or labor organization and no operative or employe, whether a member of a labor organization or not, shall strike, fail or refuse to work as employed to work by such cotton or woolen manufactory on account of said trouble elsewhere.

Sec. 2. That the circuit judges of this State shall have power and authority, at chambers or in open court, to make such orders as may be necessary or proper to enforce this act.

Baby Carriages as Baggage.
House resolution No. 329 was also given its second reading. This bill amends section 1267 of the civil code by including baby carriages as baggage as well as bicycles. The amended section reads:

"Bicycles and baby carriages shall be deemed baggage for the purpose of transportation by common carriers. Common carriers shall carry bicycles and baby carriages under the same rules and subject to the same liabilities as govern trunks and other separate baggage of passage. No person shall be required to crate, cover, lock, box or otherwise protect bicycles or baby carriages as baggage, under the provisions of this section. But said common carriers shall not be required to carry more than one bicycle or baby carriage for any one person.

An interesting bill sent to the house was Senator Brice's to amend the code so as to make the office of state librarian appointive by the governor instead of elective as at present.

A number of bills relating purely to matters local to the counties were sent to the house. The only new bill introduced was Senator Carpenter's relating to some moneys held by the county supervisor of Pickens.

The senate was in session less than an hour. Just before adjournment an order received from the governor the special message relative to the vacancy on the vitinary board.

The House of Representatives by a majority of one vote Monday killed Mr. Haskell's bill to repeal the act authorizing a special term of court to be granted upon petition of a majority of the members of the bar of a county. The vote was 50 to 49. Mr. Williams moved for a reconsideration and this time the vote was more decidedly against the bill—50 to 55.

THESE BECAME ACTS.

The following having passed the Senate last year and having been given their third reading in the House, now become acts:

Senator Poyson's to apportion the dispensary profits in Orangeburg county for 1903 (last year) so that half shall go to public schools and the other half to the ordinary fund.

Senator Dean's providing for regulations of fire department of Greenville.

Senator Aldrich's bill to provide for the deposit of funds accruing under the act authorizing the issue of bonds for erecting a school in Barnwell.

Senator Brown's bill to provide for the office of master of Darlington county and to validate the acts of T. H. Spain, acting master.

Senator Rayson, to permit Orangeburg city school district to issue bonds to erect a school building.

THIRD READING BILLS.

The House bills which passed third reading and were sent to the Senate were the following:

Mr. Lesene to authorize payment of \$500 to Paddy Jail Building Company for balance due on the Clarendon jail.

By Mr. Slinkler, to punish malicious and mischievous interference with police and fire alarm boxes.

of \$12,000 from the State sinking fund to the county of Marion for the purpose of erecting a jail.

By Mr. DeVore, a bill to change the law with reference to public cotton weighers in Edgefield.

By Mr. W. C. Smith, bill to allow persons tried before a magistrate for any violation of law to be entitled to deposit with said magistrate, in lieu of entering into recognizance, a sum of money not to exceed the maximum fine in the case for which said person or persons are to be tried.

By Mr. Ford, bill to change the boundaries of fourteenth magisterial district, in Fairfield county.

By Mr. Halle, a bill to grant to water power companies the same rights of condemnation as are granted to telegraph and telephone companies.

By Mr. Jeremiah Smith, bill to provide for payment of \$200 past due expense account of W. L. Richardson former county superintendent of education of Horry county.

The house of representatives has passed the "biennial sessions bill." As this measure came over from the senate it will probably become an act soon. If so it means that the people of South Carolina will be called upon to vote on this question in the next general election, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of biennial sessions, the legislature will meet every second year after 1906. There was only one other matter acted upon Wednesday—Mr. Whaley's bill to regulate the assessment of taxes on building and loan companies was given second reading after it had been discussed at some length. The arguments on the two bills above named consumed the entire four hours of yesterday's session with the exception of a half hour spent in presenting new bills and reports of committees. There was no third reading bill on the calendar.

The fight on the biennial sessions bill has come up every year since the session of 1896. There have been intimations that in the past the bill was advocated for "home consumption," and that the members of the house knew that in passing the bill they would rely upon the senate to kill it. But the action was brought about by conditions that had to be faced squarely. The senate had passed the bill last year, and the house after its repeated kicks on account of the lack of support on the part of the senate on bills which before had been killed—was called upon to declare itself in favor of the measure without any strings tied to it. The number of votes required was 83, and the bill received 87. It is probable that a fight will be made, for there was some intimation to that effect.

Discussion was also indulged in on the Building and Loan Bill.

Senate Proceedings.

The bill to regulate the daily hours of service of railway employees met its death in the Senate Thursday by a vote of 16 to 11. The bill was brought up for second reading and had been amended by the committee so as to include telegraph operators, passenger or freight agents or any person employed in and about stations or depots. Although 12 hours was fixed as the time, a clause was inserted "except at the option of such employe and except in case of unavoidable emergencies and then only so long as may be actually necessary. Provided," continues the bill, "that upon its being made to appear to the satisfaction of the railroad commission that the duties of any such employe are not such as to require more than 12 hours of actual labor or service out of each day, though the nature of such duties be such that it is necessary for him to be in and about said office, station or depot for a longer period; and, if it be made further to appear that such longer hours of labor or service will not be detrimental either to such employe, or to the interests of the public, they may pass an order, excepting such employe from the provisions of this act."

If complaint should be made to the railroad commission it should investigate and enforce the act.

In the House.

The number of the last bill introduced in the House Thursday is 977, which means that by the end of the session there will have been presented in the House and Senate something like 1,200 bills if the present rate keeps up. Eleven were introduced in the House and five in the Senate.

Mr. Moses introduced in the House a bill recommended by the joint legislative tax commission, a bill to require the payment of annual license fees of corporations engaged in business in the State.

Mr. Thomas presented a bill throwing restrictions around primary elections.

Mr. Bass, punishment for rape; and others by Mr. Aull, Mr. Toole, Mr. Lesene and Mr. Tribble, regarding schools, almshouses, etc., in their respective counties.

In the Senate the following were presented yesterday:

Senator Sheppard, to amend the law as to voting precincts in the various counties.

Senator Gaines, joint resolution relating to the issuance of school certificates in Greenwood county.

Senator Sheppard, concurrent resolution to investigate whether it is necessary to make other constitutional changes so as not to conflict with the biennial sessions amendment.

Senator Davis, to provide for the purchase of a poor-farm for Clarendon county.

Senator Stanland, to authorize a sinking fund for Dorchester county.

The house of representatives Thursday passed the "building and loan" bill which had been killed a day or two previously, and killed all three of the bills relating to the creation of additional circuits in order to relieve the congestion of court business.

The bill to provide the manner of taxing building and loan companies—really the bill to exempt building and loan companies from taxation—passed second reading last Tuesday. Wednesday when it came up for third reading it was recommended, an action which was calculated to terminate the life of the bill. However, the ways and means committee rendered a unanimously favorable report and the bill was restored to its former position on the calendar on motion of Mr. Moses Thursday. Yesterday it was given its final reading in the house and was sent to the senate.

There seems to be a lack of understanding as the several bills providing

relief for the court, and the house killed all three of them because those who advanced some kind of relief measure were working at cross purposes. They were unable to agree upon any one measure. There is in the senate a bill by Senators McIver which has the same provisions as Mr. DeBruhl's, and this is the only chance for legislation at this session.

Mr. James Smith's bill to increase the bond of the treasury of Horry county to \$12,000 was the only bill given second reading.

THE LANHAM BAGGAGE BILL.
The free conference committee on the Lanham free baggage bill reported, recommending that the house concur in the senate amendments reducing the amount of baggage from 250 to 200 pounds. The free conference committee inserted an amendment providing that the bill shall apply to only such roads as use steam for motive power. The report was adopted and the bill becomes a law.

The house adopted the senate resolution looking for an investigation into the conditions which would obtain should the constitution be amended so as to provide for biennial sessions of the general assembly.

Mr. Mauldin's and Mr. Kibler's bills relating to the office of insurance commissioner and to the rate made by insurance companies were made special orders. Half a dozen other bills were so treated.

BUILDING AND LOAN BILL.
The building and loan bill came up for a third reading. It had been a third reading bill when recommended by the house Wednesday. The ways and means committee had again brought in a report unanimously favorable, and had asked for the bill to take its former place on the calendar. This was done, and when the bill came up yesterday Mr. Herbert moved to commit the bill to the judiciary committee. This motion of course, is hostile, and was aimed at the life of the bill. The house by a vote of 70 to 29 "abled Mr. Herbert's motion and the bill then passed third reading and was sent to the senate.

When the debate was resumed on the 10-circuit bill, Mr. Rainsford got the floor. The people are much interested in this bill. From all over the State come appeals for relief from congested dockets. But all that was learned from the debate of the lawyers Thursday was that there is grave doubt as to whether or not this measure would give relief. Edgefield does not need it, and the same may be said of other counties in the State. Mr. Frasier had declared that one cause of congestion was the trial in circuit court of cases of *negotiable notes*.

MAGISTRATES' JURISDICTION.
Mr. Rainsford declared that he has a bill to put such cases in the hands of magistrates. He then argued in favor of increasing the jurisdiction of magistrates. He did not seek to criticize the lawyers, but he believes that they take up too much time of the court getting cases postponed. Mr. Thomas had told of the bad state of affairs in Richmond. In reply Mr. Rainsford declared that a judge who presided here recently told the lawyers that there would be less congestion if they would be more zealous in getting their cases to trial. Mr. Rainsford then favored the creation of county courts in counties like Richland, Spartanburg and Charleston. It would be unfair for the smaller counties to help pay for additional judges when such counties do not need them.

Mr. Magill, the author of one of the 10-circuit bills, argued the necessity of some kind of legislation. However, he is satisfied that the committee bill will not answer the purpose. He reviewed the arguments in regard to the increase in the wealth and population of the State since the eight circuits were created two years ago. He referred to the terms of his bill, showing that the circuits would be complete and practically of the same size. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Magill stated that he had been persuaded that the only bill which would give the relief wanted is the DeBruhl bill, for neither his nor the committee's bill would do it.

NEW BILLS.
The following new bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. W. C. Smith, a joint resolution to amend section 21 of article 5 giving to magistrates jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Mr. Sarratt, a bill to exempt certain citizens in Cherokee county from the taxes levied for the fiscal year 1903.

Mr. Blackwood, a bill to provide for an examination of, selection and appointment of court stenographers.

Mr. Moses, a bill to amend section 325, volume 1, Code of Laws of South Carolina, as to graduated tax on incomes.

Mr. Davis, a bill relative to the persons entitled to pensions.

Mr. Potts, a bill to repeal section 608, regulating the business of emigrant agents.

Mr. Mauldin, a bill to abolish the county board of control and to provide for the appointment of county dispensers.

Mr. Colcock, a bill regulating the handling of oysters and tarrapins within the State, and prohibiting the exportation of oyster in the shell out of the State.

Mr. Richards, a bill to require school trustees to make annual reports to the patrons of public schools.

Mr. Callison, a bill to require railroad companies to construct, maintain and operate industrial side tracks.

Mr. Kelley, a bill to authorize the Bishopville graded school district No. 1 to issue \$4,000 additional coupon bonds for the purpose of completing the public school building.

Mr. Dannel, to allow a dispensary to be established at Ten Mile Hill, in Berkeley county.

Mr. Aycock, a bill relating to chattel mortgages and the foreclosure thereof.

Mr. Brooks, to limit the pay of the members of the general assembly to 30 days for any one session.

Mr. Moses, a bill to amend the Code of Laws of South Carolina in reference to the State board of assessors and its duties.

Saturday's Session.
The house of representatives Saturday gave second reading to 39 local bills, which are of considerable moment to the several localities affected thereby. The attendance Saturday was small, and for that reason no bill was taken up if objection was made. In addition to the large number of bills passed five others were withdrawn. The

calendar was becoming formidable in size, a score of new bills being reported daily by committees and put upon the calendar for consideration. Getting these local measures out of the way will simplify matters very much.

SECOND READING BILLS.
Among the bills given second reading Saturday were the following which had passed the senate and with one more reading in the house will become acts:

Senator Gaines' bill to permit Greenwood county to borrow money in advance of collection of taxes in order to meet expenses, school claims.

Senator Blake's bill to authorize Abbeville county to pay F. C. DuPre, superintendent of education \$2,250 for salary and per diem of certain officers who have been paid improperly out of the school fund.

Senator Gaines' bill to pay H. J. Kinnard certain claims against school districts 1, 6 and 7 in Greenwood county.

Senator von Kolnitz's bill relating to punishment for interference with fire alarm and police call boxes. The original bill made this offense a felony. The house amends by making it a misdemeanor.

Senate bill fixing the time for holding elections of trustees of schools in Blacksburg.

Senator Talbird's bill to amend law in reference to acquisition of land for public purposes by the United States so that the advertised notice in papers shall run six weeks (instead of four months as heretofore.)

Senator Ragsdale's bill giving the United States government the right to acquire by condemnation or otherwise land in this State for custom houses, court houses, postoffices or arsenals; to give the United States exclusive jurisdiction over lands so acquired; jurisdiction to be coterminous with the federal ownership.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.
The following 33 house bills were given second reading and were ordered to their third reading Tuesday.

Mr. Halle's bill to amend the law so that at the request of the president or treasurer of an industry the sheriff may appoint a special deputy in such communities of not less than 50 inhabitants. The law at present is for 100 inhabitants. Another clause in the bill exempts the sheriff from responsibility for the misfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance of such special deputy, whose duties are those of a constable.

Mr. Coggeshall's bill relating to the holding of courts in the fourth judicial circuit. Mr. Laney submitted a substitute agreed upon by the delegation from that circuit. As amended the bill divorces the sessions court from the civil, and the judge will first make a round of all counties, hearing criminal cases, and then another round at which civil business will be dispatched.

Mr. Youman's bill to abolish the office of township commissioner in Hampton and to provide for the appointment of a board of assessors for that county.

COL. TRIBBLE PAID \$1,500.
Mr. Walker to appropriate and to pay to Col. M. P. Tribble \$1,500 for completing the Confederate records. The bill states:

"For service rendered in compiling Confederate records, under appointment of his excellency, D. C. Heyward, pursuant to a provision in the legislative and judicial appropriation act, approved Feb. 25, 1903, part 1, United States statutes at large, page 884." Col. Tribble is a member of the House from Anderson, has been engaged in this work during the last year.

Mr. Stackhouse's bill to repeal the charter of the town of Little Rock.

Mr. Lide's bill to amend the act chartering the Elmore graded school district, also by Mr. Lide a bill to pay school claim of \$101.75 of J. M. Fogle.

Mr. Pollocks bill to authorize Cheraw graded school district to issue \$12,000 in bonds for new school, lot and equipment.

Mr. Bomar's bill to authorize Landrum to erect new school on bond issue; and a similar bill as to school at Duncan's, the amount being \$2,500.

Mr. Aull's bill to allow Prosperity to issue \$5,500 in bonds to build school house.

In the Senate Saturday a number of bills were presented; none of them, however, being of general importance. The members seemed anxious to get some to spend Sunday. The Senate adjourned at an early hour.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Frederick D. Grant has relinquished command of the Department of Texas.

King Peter of Serbia is said to be prepared to abdicate and allow the Powers to name his successor.

King Christian returned to Denmark and was welcomed with a great illumination at Copenhagen.

Major-General James F. Wade has been elected President of the Army and Navy Club at Manila.

The reported serious illness of former President Kruger is denied, he being at Meudon, France, in excellent health.

Henry Harland, novelist, who has been spending a few weeks in the United States, will soon return to England.

Lord Lamington, the new Governor of Bombay, has been made knight-commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Empress Augusta Victoria has been obliged to cancel several German court functions because of an injury to her foot.

King Edward and Emperor William attended memorial services at London and Berlin, respectively, on the third anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria.

The festivities in connection with the seventy-fifth birthday of King Oscar of Sweden were celebrated recently all through the Scandinavian peninsula.

Ellen Terry has a passion for cottages. The English actress owns three, the one at Small Hythe being one of the finest examples of homely Tudor architecture in England.

The Archduchess Augusta of Austria has just proved herself a good shot and a brave one. On a recent hunting party she chanced alone upon a large bear and coolly shot him dead.

THE WORK OF RESCUE

Gruesome Sights That Met the Gaze of Brave Men Who Dared the Deep Recesses of the Wrecked Mine.

Further details of the mine horror of Monday morning are given in Tuesday night's press dispatches.

"Driving snow and sleet, aided by a biting wind did all in their power to hamper the movements of those who came to Cheswick to aid in the work of saving the living, if there were any, and recovering the bodies of the dead at the Harwick Mine, in which nearly 200 men were imprisoned by an explosion yesterday. Men came from mining districts all about the neighborhood and did valiant work toward searching for the dead. Early in the morning the mine inspectors, F. W. Cunningham, of the fourth district, in which the mine is located; W. R. Adams, of the third district; Henry Laudiet, of the first district; Isaac G. Roby, of the fifth district; James Bick, of the seventh district, arrived. Chief Mine Inspector Broderick had also wired from Harrisburg that he would be on hand if needed.

"Cunningham was the first inspector over the ground and spent the greater part of Monday night in the mine. Early Tuesday morning, snatching a few hours sleep, he went below again and after directing the movements of the volunteer force in bratticing so as to keep back the dangerous gas in front finally announced that he was ready to lead a searching party back into the mine. The rescuers went back for many feet, but when they came to the surface they had no tidings of living men still entombed. Up and down went the bucket in the bitter cold. Men clambered from the icy elevator, dashed to the nearby engine room and when warmed went back to the bucket and down the shaft. Then began the rigging of the platform cage—six hours work on a wooden platform to take the debris and the dead from the abyss.

"Two places are already prepared to receive the dead. The school house is ready for use as a morgue and another building belonging to the company near the entrance to the shaft is also in readiness. The two buildings are designated as morgues, because no one who knows the story believes that a doctor's aid will be necessary except perhaps for some of the rescuers.

At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon 16 men went down into the shaft to do the work of bratticing, bolsterring, tunneling and removing the debris that has so far barred their progress into the workings where the men were at labor when the explosion came. Their shift was supposed to be of three hours only. Even at that it was a hard task. Even before the bucket reached the bottom they were drenched with water, which the cold draught through the shaft soon turned to ice. Shortly after they were let down, a temporary hoist that had been rigged up to bring up the debris and the dead was started down the shaft. Then came snow and efforts were made to reach the living men at the bottom of the shaft, but the wooden sides of the hoist, swollen by the water, stuck to the iron guide slide and then came hours of maneuvering to reach the bottom. The men below had no means of warmth and many of them were standing in deep water. Every effort was made to lower the cage and finally it was loosened and got within 12 feet of the bottom. The men were within easy reach of a rope, but their fingers, numbed and almost frozen by the cold, were unable to grasp the offered help.

"It was 8 o'clock when the first three men of the party who went down at 3 o'clock were brought to the surface. Not one of them was able to walk, they were so numbed by the cold, and they told of their experience in the mine below. Henry Beckert was one of the first men out of the cage. He was carried to the boiler house and, after 20 minutes of warmth, managed to straighten himself and say: "It was a frightful experience. The cold and hunger—and no good we could do. We were too cold to work. There is apparently no one to rescue. We had a hard time to find many of the dead. A shroud of clothing here and another there, a jacket, a pair of overalls, but few bodies. When we left the bottom there were 12 bodies lying there ready to be brought up. There were many others there, and the bodies of many will never be found."

27 Below Zero.
St. Paul, Minn., Special.—According to the weather observer, the mean temperature prevailing in St. Paul Sunday established a new record, being 27 degrees below zero. The maximum for the day was minus 22 degrees and the minimum on the official thermometer was 33 below. The observer predicted that at night at least 35 degrees below would be recorded. He held out but little hope of an alleviation of the cold weather before Tuesday. A high wind prevailed early in the day, greatly intensifying the suffering of those compelled to be out of doors, but at night the wind was abated.

Successful Safe Blowers.
Bristol, Tenn., Special.—A special to The Herald from Gate City, Va., says: Henry Green, white, and Monroe Strong, a mulatto, are under arrest at Fort Blackmore, Va., on a charge of robbing J. M. Harris' store. Mr. Harris, it seems, never ran a bank account, but kept his money in his safe. The safe was broken up and \$1,200 secured. Other arrests will be made.

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS

Many Matters of General Interest In Short Paragraphs.

Down in Dixie.
A warm fight on the Jordan Oyster bill is expected to take place this week before the Virginia Legislature.

Negroes lynched Lewis Radford, colored, at Guthrie, Ky., for an assault on a woman of their own race.

The trial of Frank B. Lickliter, of Staunton, Va., on the charge of murdering A. L. Isbell, of Atlee, Va., near Handy, W. Va., began at Charleston, W. Va.

The loss by the burning of the Riverview Hotel at Elizabeth City was \$5,000. The Economist thinks the fire was of incendiary origin.

A jury in the Federal Court at Norfolk fixed \$475,000 as the correct valuation for the Schmoele tract of 273 acres desired by the Government for enlarging the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mrs. Edgar W. Tucker and her five children narrowly escaped being burned to death at their home in Richmond.

Judge B. A. Hancock, of Petersburg Circuit Court, died at his home in Chesterfield county.

The West Virginia Republican State Committee has been called to meet on February 3, at Wheeling.

At The National Capital.
The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of William P. King, to be postmaster at Windsor, N. C.

At The North.
The United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis declared its opposition to negro disfranchisement.

Major Hoyt Sherman, brother of the late Gen. William T. and of John Sherman, died at Des Moines, Iowa.

From Across The Sea.
Russia, in her negotiations with Japan, is seeking to secure the neutrality of the Strait of Korea.

China has begun a movement to mediate between Russia and Japan.

Germans lost heavily in attempting to relieve Okahandja, Southwest Africa, which is being besieged by the Hereros.

The siege of Santo Domingo by rebels is causing suffering among the poor there.

The manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" was offered for sale in London, but was withdrawn because the highest bid, \$23,750, was not considered enough.

A number of Americans were presented at Queen Helena's yearly drawing room in Rome.

Miscellaneous Matters.
Between 180 and 190 men are believed to have been killed by an explosion in the Allegheny Coal Company's mine at Cheswick, Pa.

To prevent the passing of foreign tickets of admission to the consecration today of Rev. Dr. David H. Greer as Bishop Coadjutor of Western New York, J. P. Morgan, it is announced, will keep the door.

J. Ogden Armour caused a break in the Chicago wheat market by unloading part of his holdings.

Another big advance was made in prices in the cotton exchange of New York and New Orleans, following Liverpool.

Ice gorges in the streams of Maryland and neighboring States were still menacing.

Intense cold continues over a wide area of the West and Northwest.

Police of Bedford, Ind., believe it was stated that the murder of Miss Sarah Schaefer was a rejected suitor.

John B. Coggin, accused of embezzling money from a trust company at Nashville, N. H., was arrested.

Serious charges were made in the trial of Frank and John Jager, promoters, in Chicago.

A large number of army promotions are soon to be made.

The first day of the third week of the trial of A. W. Machen and others in connection with the Postoffice investigation failed to develop anything sensational.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has disallowed Joseph W. Parish's claim for \$181,358 for ice furnished the Medical Department of the army.

The report of the health officer for the county of London for 1902 has just been issued. It shows that London is one of the healthiest of the great cities of the world. The death rate from all causes in 1902 was 17.2 per 1,000 persons, compared with a rate of 19 in St. Petersburg 23, Rome 21.9, Vienna 19.4, New York 18.7, and Paris 18.4. Berlin is superior with 16.1.

Wars of the last 3,000 years are supposed to have cost \$600,000,000,000. Each man who falls on the battlefield costs \$2,740 to kill, and the countries of Europe today are paying to maintain an "armed neutrality" the small sum of \$50 a second.

John Connaughton, principal keeper in Sing Sing prison, has not visited New York city for twenty-nine years, and there is little likelihood that he will ever do so. The reason of this is that there are in that city a great number of men who would welcome an opportunity to kill him. In his capacity as prison-keeper for forty years Mr. Connaughton has earned the enmity of many desperate criminals, most of whom hate him with an intensity which would induce them to murder should the chance offer.

The Technology Club, composed of the New York alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will hold its annual dinner on Feb. 5, at the University Club, says the Sun. Liquid sunshine will be served to each of its members. Dr. W. J. Morton, who announced at the Club's last meeting the discovery of liquid sunshine, has given the formula for making it. It will be placed in a capsule at each plate with a glass of water. The room will be darkened, and each man will drop the capsule into his glass, and will make his own liquid sunshine by introducing a tube of radium into this water.