Minor Events of the Week in a Brief Form.

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### State News Items.

An unknown negro man was found on the Southern Railway near the railroad crossing at Seneca early Wednesday morning between the rails. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he came to his death by being run over by some south-bound train. His clothing was found scattered from within a short distance of the depot to where his body was found, something like 300 yards. His body was cut off from his thighs, one foot cut off, and the other half cut off. Parts of the negro were found as far as seventy yards from the main portion of the body. The man was a stranger, but it is said he was from North Carolina.

News reached Union Tuesday of a homicide that occurred near Carlisle. From the information received, it appears that Will Eubanks, a white man, attended a negro "festibal" near Carlisle Saturday night. The usual row took place and a fusilade of shots were fired, one bullet taking effect on Eubanks and passing entirely through his body. He lingered till Friday morn-The statement lng, when he died. given out is to the effect that a negro by the name of Silas Lyles fired the fatal shot-though several others are said to have participated in the shooting. Lyles was arrested and lodged in

M. P. Tapp was injured in the union depot in Columbia Tuesday morning. He was there about 4:30 o'clock to take the train for Augusta. On attempting to board the train he slipped on an orange peeling and fell, his left arm going under the wheel of a moving train. Dr. Kendall had to amputate the arm at the elbow. Mr. Tapp is originally from Fairfield county and is well known in Columbia, where he used to live while in the employ of the Southern Railway as a conductor. Lately he had been living in Nashville,

South Carolina postmasters effected an organization in Columbia Tuesday evening. The State organization of the men and women of letters was formed with a deal of enthusiasm and a very gratifying idea of the benefits that will accrue to the improvement of the service. Over 50 postmasters were in attendance and letters were read from nearly as many more who desire to be enrolled as members of the asso. ciation but whose presence was impossible for a variety of reasons.

Sheriff Coleman, of Richmond, Tuesday discovered that Ed Marks-the missing sandhiller for whose murder Ed Marsh, Mrs. Marks and W. T. Simpson were arrested on Mondaycame on towards Columbia on the 28th of January, the day he is suposed to have been murdered and spent the night within four miles of that city. The sheriff therefore released his prisoners.

Registered distillery No. 620, operated in Pickens county by Sam Cox. in the name of R. C. Gantt, was reported to have been illegally run, and its license was revoked by the State board last week. The outfit with 1,708 gallons of whiskey was seized by Dep-uty Scruggs on Monday and carried to Easley for shipment to Columbia.

Wm. Young, a colored brakeman on the Southern Railway, while riding on the engine of a freight train at Santuc, jumped off to throw a switch, but fell. his left arm going under the wheels of the engine. His back was also badly bruised. Dr. F. D. Kendall, the Southern's division surgeon, amputated his

Will Austin, a colred railroad employe, while attempting to couple two cars in the Southern yard in Spartanburg Wednesday lost his balance and bis hands and arms were painfuly His wounds though painful ere not serious.

Arthur J. Hammett, a young boy employed in the Poe Mills in Greenville. was robbed of a gold watch and chain by an unknown white man just about dark Tuesday evening.

# Contested Elections.

Washington, Special.-The House devoted the entire session Tuesday to consideration of the resolution reported from elections committee No. 3, unseating Mr. Howell, Democrat, and declaring Mr. Connell, Republican, who contested the election to have been elected from the tenth Pennsylvania district. Avote will not be taken for

# Hanna's Condition Critical.

Washington, Special.-Senator Hanna's illness has reached a most critical stage. He has been unconscious for several hours. Hypodermics and oxygen have been administered, but little hope is held cut by those at his bedside. All relatives have been sent for. At 5:45 Mr. Dovers stated that the docfor had just come out of the sick room and said that the sinking spell was undoubtedly caused by a chill three hours ago and that its effects gradually are wearing off and that his respiration and heart action are little better. Physicians have prepared another solution to be administered in case they deem

## Lincoln's Birthday.

Chicago, Special .- Lincoln's birthday was observed in Chicago by the Marquette Club with a banquet and a meet. ing and speaking at the auditorium. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the principal speaker. He talked on "The Democratic Quadrennial Search for an Issue." Representative Robert Consins, of lowa, replied to the toast, "Abraham Lincoin."

### PALMETTO LAWMAKERS

Eaily Doings of the People's Chosen Representatives.

Several bills of more than general interest were finally disposed of-notably the bill to control telephone sysstems of the State, the cotton seed meal bill, the marriage record (vital statistics) and the industrial side track bill. Final action on Senator Brice's dispensary bill was not taken.

Senator Hardin moved to indefinitely postpone Senator Blake's bill to require railroads to construct, operate and maintain industrial side tracks as soon as it was read. However, he withdrew his motion and a denate ensued. Senators J. W. Ragsdale, G. W. Ragsdale, Herndon and Gaines spoke on the bill, and Senator Raysor submitted an amendment making the length of the side tracks one quarter of a mile or less. This was adopted.

The bill as sent to the house pro vides that "manufacturing or industrial enterprises shall if they wish have connecting tracks (not over one fourth mile) with the main lines," the rights of way to be given free. The reasonable first cost of construction' shall be borne by the enterprise, but the railroad shall pay back annually 20 per cent. of the revenue derived from the freight received until the 'entire reasonable first cost" is re funded.

Thirty days notice of application must be given for a track, and if the railroad commission decides that it shall be granted, construction must be gin 10 days after the railroad has given the plans and surveys to the enterprise. These must be submitted within the 30 days from the application The track when fully paid for is the property of the railroad, but cannot be removed without the consent of the commission.

The telephone bill was very slightly mended. Senator Hydrick, the auamended. thor, had the title changed so as to include the firms, corporations, etc., governing the lines, and another minor amendment was inserted. The bill would probably have been sent directly to the house but for a parliamentary ruling by the chair which main tained that it was not properly en grossed, being in bad shape from that standpoint. The rule was asked for and the chair read senate rule 28 to show its position. Senator Hyrick wished the bill to go to the house just as it was.

Senator Hardin had the cotton seed meal bill called up as a special order. This is the bill to put cotton seed meal under the same inspection as fertilizers aren ow. Senator Manning. fertilizers are now. Senator Manning reading, by inserting a section stating that the meal shall be divided into three grades, yesterday substituted for this an amendment stipulating two grades, one "standard" and the other "low." The difference in the The difference in the grades is made by 7 per cent. of am monia. The bill, if it becomes a law takes effect June 1st of the present An amendment submitted by Senator Mayfield was adopted. It provides that when a violation of the as to standard occurs, any seller of the fertilizer or meal may be taken as an agent of the company and papers may be served upon him. It was sent to the house.

A bill by Senator J. W. Ragsdale on the calendar for second reading. providing for the collection of vita statistics in the several townships and counties of the State, was killed just at the hour of adjournment.

Senator Williams had a third read ing bill on the calendar to regulate the practice of medicine in this State but withdrew it to allow a house bil on the same subject to be discussed The house bill is practically the same except that it does not contain the and homeopaths from its provisions The amendments will be printed in the journal and the bill discussed to

day Mr. Herbert's house bill to provine beneficiary scholarships at Clemson and Senator McLeod's bill to regulate the traffic in seed cotton were made special orders. Senator McLeod's bil prohibits the traffic without a license between August 15 and January 15.

Senator von Kolnitz bill to close portion of the Clements Ferry road in Charleston county is now in the house. This bill was suggested by Mayor Rhett at the request of the govern ment, which wishes to use a portion of the land in connection with the navy yard.

Of the 32 second reading bills of the calendar only four were read. Al. of these were practicaly local in charcter and application.

The House of Representatives spent all of Tuesday acting on the bill to provide for a record of marriages, and the bill to repeal the lien law. Each of these bills comes up every year, and each is killed with persist ent regularity. The marriage record bill is killed on the ground that it is a step toward the enactment of a divorce law, and the bill to repeal the allen law is a protection to the poor, as it permits them to give a mortgage on muscle and to get money with which to work independently, whereas, it there was no such law they would not be able to work for themselves, but would be forced to work for others.

The arguments in favor of the bill repealing the lien law are that by forcing the people to give up the lien cus tom they would get on a cash basis. could buy their supplies cheaper at cash prices and would become citzens. These points were brought out very forcibly yesterday by Mr. Kibler, the author of the bill to repeal the law, but although he and its other advocates made a strong fight, the bill was killed by a vote of 60 to 40.

Another matter disposed of finally was Mr. Efird's proposition to have the members elected for four-year terms should the people ratify the proposal to have blennial sessions. The four-year terms resolution came up one day last week, and failing to receive the necessary 83 votes, the action of the House was reconsidered. Yesterday the number who voted in favor of the bill was but 62, while 32 opposed it. The action of the House could not

be reconsidered a second time, so the resolution was lost. The following passed third reading: Mr. Stackhouse's bill to guard against the introduction of the boll

weevil. Mr. Haskell's bill relating to homestead exemptions of persons other than

heads of families. Mr. Bomar's bill proposing to let

granted by the Legislature. Mr. Whaley's bill providing that mortgages securing coupon bonds of corporations be exempted from the law which declares that no mortgage shall constitute a lien upon any real estate after a lapse of 20 years from the creation of the same.

Mr. Whaley's bill relating to lower freight tariffs.

Senator Hydrick's bill to establish ibraries in the free schools. Mr. D. O. Herbert's bill to provide

for a capitation tax on all dogs. The House had a stirring session after the now famous State House report was read. The lie was passed. and other unparliamentary language freely indulged in. The matter was, however, finally settled by apoligies all around. The House then proceeded to regular business.

The Senate bill to provide for the establishment of a bureau of commerce and immigration passed second reading in the House, by a vote of 48 to 56. Discussion on the bill had commouced Wednesday night. At that time Mr. Wm. L. Mauldin had made a forcible speech for the bill, and Mr. Morgan had spoken eloquent ly of the necessity for something to be done for the upbuilding of the State. Mr. Dorroh had opposed the bill Wednesday night on the ground that the class of immigrants might be objectionable. Mr. Efird moved to continue the bill. This was voted down, the result being 48 in favor of continuing and 56 opposed. Those who voted in favor of the bill are Speaker Smith and Representatives Aycock, Barron, Bates, Beamguard, Bomar, Brooks, Bunch, Callison, Carey, Clifton, Coggeshall, Colcock, Davis, Doar, Doyle, Ford, Fraser, Gaston, Gause, Gourdin, Haile, Harrelson, Haskell, D. O. Herbert, James, Jarnegan, Kelly, Kibler Leverett, Lofton, Logan, McCain, McColl, Magill, Mauldni, Morgan, Moses, Patterson, Pol-Rainsford, Rawlinson. lock, Pyatt. Richards, Russell, Seabrook, Jeremiah Smith, Stackhouse, Strong, Thomas, Toole, Towill, Wade, Webb. Whaley, Williams and Wise.

Those who opposed the bill and Aull, Bailey, Banks, Black, Carwile, Culler, DeBruhl, Deschamps, DeVore, Donald, Dorroh. Dowing, Edwards. Efird, Fox, Hendrix, Hill. Hinton, Holman, Humphrey, Irby, King, Kirby, Lancaster, Laney, Lesesne, Lide, Little, Lyles, Mace, Mahaffey, Middle-ton, Mims, Moss, Nichols, Parnell, Peurifoy, Potts. Quick. Rankin. Ready, Richardson, W. C. Smith, Stuckey, Walker, Wingard, Wingo and

mans. The bill then passed second reading and was sent to third, to receive final consideration today. OTHER MATTERS.

There was only one third reading bill. Senator Warren's bill relating to the summer term of court in Hampton county. This passed third reading and was sent to the Senate with an amendment by Mr. Youmans.

The claim of the State company for \$5,209.34 was presented to the House without recommendation by the committee on claims. Mr. Wingo, the chairman of the committee, said he had no complete information as to the claim, and no reason why it had not been presented before. The claim was allowed to go on the calendar for consideration. The correct ness of the claim was not questioned.

The Black claim against the State for services rendered in securing settlement from the Federal government is still pending. Mr. DeBruhl offered a concurrent resolution to have a commission investigate the claim.

The judiciary committee, for Mr. Bomar, introduced a bill ceding certain lands in Spartanburg to the Fed-

The Library Bill Passes.

Mr. Aull's bill to provide for libraries in the public schools was passed by the House after Mr. Aull had substituted Senator Hydrick's for his own. All of the States in the Union but eight have established such librairies, said Mr. Aull. This is practically a copy of North Carolina's law, where there were 487 libraries established out of a possible 500 The per centage of illiteracy in the States where there are no libraries is the greatest. The bill provides for self-help. A school is to receive nothing unless it is willing to contribute. In view of the large appropriations to colleges, it is but fair to give some thing of this kind to the rural schools. WHAT THE BILL MEANS.

The bill provides that: Sec. 1. Whenever the patrons and friends of a free public school shall raise by private subscription and shall tender \$10 to the county super intendent of education, for the establishment of a library to be connected with said school, the county board of education shall appropriate \$10.00 from the money belonging to that school district, the State board of education shall then add \$10.00 to the fund in the hands of the county superintendent of education for the library in the district.

The local board of trustees is to purchase the books with the \$30.00 thus raised. Purchases are to be made from the list adopted by the State board of education, which shall make the rules for the government

of the libraries. The trustees of every library shall carry out the rules and regulations for the proper use and preservation of the books, and shall make provision for having all books, when not in circulation, kept under lock and

The trustees of two or more libra ries may, by agreement, exchange libraries, but no exchange may be made oftener than once in six months, and no part of the expense in exchanging libraries shall be borne by the public.

Not more than twelve schools in any one county shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, and no school district shall receive any moneys under its provisions except schools operated under the general free school law of the State. The schools receiving this benefit shall be decided by the county board.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

More Talk on State House Fraud. The matter of the State house completion was again brought up in the Senate by Senator Talbird, who asked | Che Foo.

the Secretary of State amend charters that his concurrent resolution, introduced on Friday night, be considered Immediately after this was adopted Senator Aldrich offered a concurrent

resolution that suit be brought against Frank P. Milburn and Contractors McIlwain, Unkefer & Co., a member being appointed from each house to supervise the litigation. This committee shall have power to employ an attorney who shall receive not more than 25 per cent. of the amount recovered An appropriation of \$500 is made for the committee.

Matter Goes Back to Committee, Immediate consideration was asked for this resolution. Senator Talbird

wanted it referred to the judiciary committe which was done. The matter was later reconsidered

and sent to the committee. The House of Representatives Satirday passed the resolution adopted by the Senate Friday night, providing that suit be brought against F. P. Milburn, architect, and McIlvaine, Unkefer & Co., contractors, for aleged misconduct and breach of con-

tract. The resolution had been introduced in the Senate by Senator Aldrich and passed the House without discussion. The suit is not to be brought by the attorney general, but by counsel to be selected by two managers, one to be appointed by the President of the Senate, the other by the Speaker of the House. The text of the resolution is:

Whereas, the special committee of he two houses of the general assembly, apointed under resolution of the 17th of February, 1903, to whom was referred several reports of the commission for the completion of the State House, "to consider the same and report such facts and recommendations in reference thereto as they may deem advisable," has made its report, in which it appears that the State has suffered serious loss and sustained heavy damages by reason of the misconduct and breach of contract of the architect and contractors employed to perform such work, and said committee recommended as follows: "That appropriate legal steps be taken to recover from Frank P. Milburn and McIlvaine, Unkefer & Co., as much as possible of the damages that the State has suffered through their misconduct and breach of contract, and such other legal redress as may seem to be advisable.' Now therefore be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section 1. That the said report of the said special committee be adopted, and that one Senator and one member of the Huse of Representatives be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House respectively as managers to direct such litigation with power to employ counsel for such purpose; provided that the compensation of such counsel shall not exceed 25 per cent, of the amount received in such

Section 2. Resolved, that the sum of \$500 be appropriated, if so much be necessary, to defray the actual expenses of the managers herein provided for, to be paid out on the warrant of the comptroller general upon the requsition of the managers.

Section 3. Resolved, that said managers shall be authorized to make such settlements of the said claims of the State as they may deem advisable, subject to the approval and ratification of the General Assembly.

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Connecticut fruit growers declare their peach crop this year will be very

The French Senate rejected the bill for the compulsory abolition of employment agencies.

Fire Chief Croker was reinstated by a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of New York. Five single-turret monitors built dur-

ing the early days of the Civil War are to be sold for junk. Mrs. Bonera McCarthy, of South Shaftsbury, Vt., is preparing to celebrate her 114th birthday.

The Nationalist party, it is said, will bring the Panama case before the French House of Deputies.

Navigation in the Mississippi has been rendered impossible near Arkansas City, Ark., by floating ice.

The Government has arranged for early tests off New York Harbor of the

four wireless telegraph systems. New regulations are alignt to be introduced in Russian prisons in regard

to the application of the bastinado. The anthracite coal sent to market during 1903, according to the official

figures, amounted to 59,362,831 tons. The total railway mileage in operation

in the United States in 1902 was 203,-132 miles, against 166,703 miles in 1890, "Monk" Eastman, the notorious East Sider, was twice indicted, for attempted murder and assault in New York City.

Firemen fought two lions with streams of water at a fire which burned the steamer Tremont in New York City.

The seats of eighty-one members of the German Reichstag are being contested on the ground of irregularities in the election.

The Labor party made great gains in the recent Federal election in Australia, due largely to the support of the women voters.

# Japanese Ships Open Fire.

Che Foo, By Cable.-The Russians have placed sentinels outside the harbor to watch for the Japanese ships, Other Russian vessels took up their anchors and crused around the roadstead. The Japanese fleet came up within three miles and a battle commenced. The Japanese fired on the ships and forts, which replied. Two Russian ships were struck by shells, but were only slightly damaged. The Russian fire fell short. The Columbia steamed away while the battle was in progress, but later saw the Japanese fleet leave. One Japanese cruiser, with torpedo boats, is reported north of

# WILL KEEP NEUTRAL

Decision of Our Government On Japanese-Russian War

SEC'Y HAY MAKES SUGGESTIONS

He Recommends to the Powers That China Be Accorded the Claim of Perfect Neutrality-This Will Aid

Washington, Special.—"To Russia and Japan the Washington government suggests the propriety of limiting hostilities within as small an area as pos.. sible and of respecting the neutrality and administration entity of China, that China may be free from disturbance and foreign interests there from menace.

This the Associated Press is enabled to give as the substance of the note addressed by Secretary Hay on Feb. 10 to the St. Petersburg and Tokio governments. On Feb. 8 in a note to Germany, Great Britain and France, Mr. Hay invited these powers concurrently to address Russia and Japan with the same suggestion, and on Feb. 11 this invitation was extended to Italy, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain and Belgium.

Germany was the first to respond with a prompt acceptance of the in-vitation and the promise that she immediately would address the two

combatants. Great Britain was heard from next, expressing adherence to the principle laid down in the note, but withholding formal acceptance pending an answer to an inquiry whether the "administra-tive entity" of China involved Manchuria. Japan was heard from quickly with the answer that she would act readily on the suggestions of the United States if a similar promise could be obtained from Russia. Italy, Hungary and the Netherlands expressed sympathy with the idea and promised an answer after consultation with other powers. There is reason to believe that Spain and Belgium will also ac cept that invitation. Russia thus far has been silent and the attitude of France is one of hesitation. This is the situation tonight. Meantime it is learned that Germany is addressing the combatants with a note in substance the same as that of Secretary Hay. Regarding the attitude of Great Britain it is a matter of regret to the officials here that, as the principle is one for which the British have stood in the past so stalwartly, it should hold up formal acceptance of the invitation until it has learned further details. On the highest authority it can be stated that there are no details to the note, as it would be manifestly impossible to hope for concurrent action by so many powers upon any but the most

general lines. That the officials of the

Washington government could have had in mind the neutrality of Man-

huria is declared on the face of it to be

absurd. Manchuria is recognized by

this government with Korea to be the

natural theatre of the war, and for

that reason, primarily, the suggestion

was made that hostilities be restricted.

Special.-President Washington. Roosevelt Thursday issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of this government in the Russo-Japanese war. The document, after setting forth the existence of a state of war and that the laws of the United States without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless imposes upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial newtrality during the existence of the conest, proclaims the provisions of the United States' neutrality law, which law forbids the acceptance of a commission to serve either belligerent, or enlisting or hiring or retaining another person in the service of either; fitting out and arming, or commissioning vessels of war, increasing the force or armament of any vessel of either of the belligerents arriving in United States ports, and setting on foot any military expedition against

either belligerent. The proclamation further declares the use of United States waters to prepare for hostile operations a violation of neutrality; that after Feb. 15 there shall be a lapse only of 24 hours between the arrival and departure of warships of the two belligerents from United States ports, and that no war ships shall remain in any port over 2 hours, except for necessary repair.

Such ships shall not be permitted to take in any supplies except provisions and so much coal as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest home port.

The proclamation further declares the principles as to the rights of neutrals at sea contained in the treaty be tween the United States and Russia of 1854 as permanent and immutable as follows:

That free ships make free goodsthat is to say that the effects of goods belonging to subjects of citizens of a power or state at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles of contraband of war; that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war." The proclamation declares that no

person within the United States shall take part in the war, and warns all citizens "that while the free and full expressions of sympathies, in public and private, is not restricted by the laws of the United States military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be organized within their jurisdiction; and that while all persons nay lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the Unit : States arms, amunitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as 'contraband of war,' yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent. Nor can they transport soldiers or officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring the risk of hoetile capture, and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf,"

### GINNERS REPORT 9,485,537

No Account Taken of Linters Obtained by Cotton Seed Oil Mills.

Washington, Special.-The report issued by the Census Bureau Tuesday of the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1903 up to and including January 16, 1904, shows that 20,171 ginneries were operated and that these ginned 9,859,277 commercial bales. Counting round bales as half-bales the number is 9,485,537, which compares with 8,904,503 and 10,588,250 bales to December 13, 1902, and to March 14, 1903, respectively.

The report for the entire country is as follows: 9,038,890 square bales; 747,480 round bales; 72,907 Sea Island crop bales; 9,859,277 total commercial bales. The total commercial bales ginned from the crop of 1902 to December 13, 1902, was 9,311.835 and to March 14, 1903, was 11,078,882. The cotton ginned from crop grown in 1903 up to and including January 16, 1904, is given by the States and Territories as follows: Alabama, 3,873 ginneries, 947,599 square bales, 72,993 round bales, 1,020,-

592 commercial bales. Arkansas, 2,530 ginneries, 619,694 square bales, 44.716 round bales, 664,-

410 commercial bales. Florida, 272 ginneries, 30,418 square bales, 26,756 round; Sea Island crop bales 57,174 commercial bales.

Georgia, 4,994 ginneries, 1,224,419 square bales, 46,516 round bales, 36,234 Sea Island crop bales, 1,307,169 commercial bales.

Indian Territory, 489 ginneries, 217, 939 square bales, 31,614 round bales, 299,553 commercial bales.

Kansas, 2 ginneries, 55 square bales, 55 commercial bales.

Kentucky, 2 ginneries, 563 square bales, 563 commercial bales. Louisiana, 2,201 ginneries, 746,773 square bales, 79,543 round bales, 826,-

316 commercial bales. Mississippi 4,225 ginneries, 1,310,991 square bales, 56,498 round bales, 1,367,-489 commercial bales.

bales, 5,642 round bales, 2,329 commercial bales. North Carolina, 2,733 ginneries, 541,-125 square bales, 21 round bales, 541,-

Missouri, 74 ginneries, 26,597 square

146 commercial bales. Oklahoma, 231 ginneries, 158,334 square bales, 32,761 round bales, 191,-

095 commercial bales. South Carolina, 3,198 ginneries, 788,-797 square bales, 9,917 Sea Island crop

bales, 798,714 commercial bales.

Tennesse, 798 ginneries, 216,069 square bales, 18,850 round bales, 234,-919 commercial bales. Texas, 4,438 ginneries, 2,197,202

square bales, 308,326 round bales, 2,-505,588 commercial bales. Virginia, 117 ginneries 12,255 square

bales, 12,255 commercial bales. In the report issued today no account has been taken of linters obtained by the cotton seed oil mills by reginning cotton seed. Statistics of such cotton will be included in the final report of this season, which report will be issued about March 15. The final report will distribute the crop by counties, segre Sea Island cotton and give weights of

bales. The Census Office is now engaged in the computation of the average weight of the bale for this crop from data furnished by the ginners and cotton weighers, and a statement giving the results will be published about February 15.

# Chief of Police Resigns.

Richmond, Va., Special.-Chief of Police Howard has resigned his posttion, to take effect June 30. The action follows an investigation held recently by the . police commissioners into charges informally made by the chief against Policeman Wyatt, result of which was the exoneration of Wyatt.

# Port Arthur Bombarded.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.-A second telegram has been received from Viceroy Alexieff. It is dated Feb. 9. and says: A Japanese squadron of 15 battleships and cruisers began to bombaré Port Arthur. The fortress replied and the squadron weighed anchor in order to participate in the battle.

#### Register Must Hang. Raleigh, Special.-Governor Aycock

devoted much time to the second hearing of the petitions for and against the commutation of the death sentence of Jabel Register, of Columbus county, the double murderer, Register's mothe and sister. C. M. Bernard and Donald McCracken, attorneys, begged for the commutation. State Senator Joseph A. Brown, Dr. N. A. Thompson, J. B. Schuelken and D. J. Lewis strongly opposed it. presenting a petition signed by \$47 citizens of Columbus, protesting against any clemency to this notorious criminal, who, at the same time committed three capital crimes. The Governor declined to commute the sentence and Register must hang on February 25th.

# Baltimore Still Rallies.

There is some disappointment especially among business men who have valuable property buried, under the ruins, over the determination not to send federal troops here to police the fire district, but Governor Edwin Warfield is firm in his insistance that the

soldiers are not needed. Many laborers were paid off Satur-day as usual. Others had to wait on account of the difficulty of getting