

THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6. HOUSE.

After its junketing to Augusta on Tuesday, the Legislature met on Wednesday, and elected O. W. Buchanan Attorney General, in place of C. P. Townsend elected Circuit Judge. There was no opposition to Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Smith's bill requiring all owners of dogs to pay a license fee of 75 cents was discussed at length, and was finally disposed of by being continued.

A joint resolution of thanks for courtesies extended at Augusta was unanimously agreed to.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to have the General Assembly meet biennially instead of annually was killed.

The following bills were also killed. Joint resolution to amend the constitution by striking out the provision relating to coroners.

Joint resolution to amend section 15 of the constitution relating to the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Court.

To exempt dwelling houses on farms from taxation for five years from the first day of last November.

A dog bill came over from the Senate which was debated and amended. The following remarkably witty proceedings took place.

Mr. Jordan moved to amend by making the bill applicable to any dog that destroyed any domestic fowls or eggs thereof.

The Speaker—Send up your dog-gone resolution in writing (Laughter.) The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading in the following shape:

"It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dog to allow it to run at large after it has been bitten by a rabid dog or killed any sheep, or any dog that shall destroy any domestic fowls or their eggs, the property of another, and after the owner of the dog has been notified thereof. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Several new bills were introduced, but there is no use to encumber our report with them, until they pass the Committees and get on the Calendar. We make exceptions in favor of bills affecting local and county interests.

SENATE. The bill to abolish the office of Jury Commissioner passed its second reading.

Among the new bills introduced, the following are of general interest.

To provide for the examination and licensing of physicians, etc. The bill, introduced by Senator Evans, is substantially the same as the law which existed several years ago. It provides for a state board of five examining physicians to examine all applicants for the practice of medicine. An applicant may appeal from their decision and the Governor shall appoint a special board to set in his case. The bill makes no exception in favor of the Medical College of Charleston as did the bill introduced last year.

To validate marriages in those cases where persons were originally married in South Carolina, were divorced in some other State and were married a second time in this State.

To require the South Carolina and Atlantic Coast Line railroads to interchange freight at Camden Junction.

After a long and spicy debate, the Dennis Bill to "dump the Berkley dardies on Charleston" so it has been pithily put, was passed with some slight amendments. The bill makes certain changes in the boundaries of Berkley County.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8. HOUSE.

The bill to create the new county of Salem out of portions of Sumter, Darlington, Chesterfield and Kershaw counties was reported on unfavorably by the House committee this morning. It is thought Representatives Moses, of Sumter, and Kirkland, of Kershaw had a great deal to do with the report of the committee.

The delegation are not discouraged. Mr. Kelley, of Sumter, will champion the bill and it is claimed by the delegation that he will receive a strong support from other Representatives when the bill comes up before the House.

A rather surprising feature of the unfavorable report is that if the new county is established it will be a strong Tillmanite county, and when the House becomes cognizant of that fact it is thought that the tide will turn in favor of the new county.

The delegation in the city from Sumter, Kershaw, Darlington and Chesterfield to condemn the action of Representative Kirkland, of Kershaw, in having the bill transferred to the judiciary committee, of which he is a member, when it should have gone before the committee on incorporations. They say that as he is opposed to the bill and it does not look square for a man to act as judge of his own cause. It seems to be the sentiment of the above delegation that the judiciary committee did not give their claim for Salem County the consideration due it, and not near the consideration given to the Greenwood County claim. There will, no doubt, be a hard fight over the bill. The delegation here working for the new county are very intelligent gentlemen and men who do not give up the ghost in a hurry.

At 1 o'clock the Senate and the House met in joint session for the purpose of electing two directors of the penitentiary, two trustees of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial School and six trustees of Clemson College. The result is as follows:

Penitentiary directors—The nominees were T. C. Willoughby, of Florence, and S. P. T. Garris, of Colleton, who received respectively 120 and 129 votes out 130 that were cast, and were re-elected.

Winthrop trustees—Senator A. C. Fuller, of Laurens, and Representative T. E. Breazeale, of Anderson, were nominated and re-elected, receiving all of the 130 votes cast.

The following persons were placed in nomination for membership on the board of trustees of Clemson College, and were elected:

H. M. Stackhouse, Marlboro, 115. J. E. Tindal, Clarendon, 109. J. R. Jeffries, Union, 93.

D. T. Redfern, Chesterfield, 92. W. H. Mauldin, Hampton, 87. Jesse H. Hardin, Chester, 83.

On motion of the Hon. A. Moses, the several bills bearing on the redistricting of the State, was referred to a special committee of one member from each delegation, to be chosen by the delegation.

The act providing for separate school districts was on motion of Mr. Hydrick, amended so that the petition of a majority of the voters for a separate school district should be granted. The vote was 51 to 25.

When the bill providing that school teachers' certificates issued by the county board of examiners shall be good and valid for the term of life of the holder of said certificate unless revoked by the said board of examiners for cause, was taken up on its second reading, Mr. Kinard moved to strike out the enacting words.

Mr. Roper offered an amendment making it a proviso that the provisions of the act should not apply to certificates now in force, and that such teachers remain in active service. This was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

SENATE. The bill creating new school districts passed its second reading. The tax for these was limited to a levy of three mills.

Senator Wilson called up the special order, the bill to provide for the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation created under the laws of this State whenever such corporation shall refuse, or neglect, or omit to pay the taxes as assessed and levied upon the property of such corporation for State and county purposes.

After a long debate, the bill passed its final reading.

Senator John Gary Evans introduced a bill, of which the following is an outline. The bill makes the manufacture, barter or exchange, receipt, acceptance, delivery, storing and keeping in possession of malt, vinous, fermented, brewed (whether lager or rice beer) or other liquor or other compound or mixture thereof, by whatever name called or known, which contains alcohol, and is used as a beverage by any person the importation, removal, the taking from the depot or other place of consignment, or the payment of freight thereon punishable by thirty days imprisonment or \$100 fine and liquor confiscated.

The salary of the State commissioner is fixed at \$3,000, and his bookkeeper \$1,200.

Railroads are prohibited from hauling liquor, and liquor is seizable by constables without warrant.

Dispensaries can only be opened during the day time.

Bond of dispensers is fixed at \$3,000, and is made liable to suit for damages by the wife, etc., of any man to whom liquor is illegally sold.

There may be one or more dispensaries in every county but a majority of ten freeholders in any township can prevent the establishment of a dispensary. In places where liquor selling was prohibited previous to July 1, 1893, one-fourth of the voters can call an election, at which a majority vote decides for or against the opening of a dispensary.

Dry counties must pay for constables to enforce the law. In wet counties citizens can have liquors from the dispensaries shipped to them.

Any person is permitted to make wine for his own use; and to sell it through dispensaries by paying commission of 10 per cent.

Payment of a United States tax, or keeping of any place indicating that liquors are for sale there is evidence that the law is being violated, for which a penalty of \$100 or thirty days imprisonment is provided.

Druggists can purchase through dispensaries by paying a commission of 19 per cent; liquors are sold by wholesale at cost to manufacturing druggists. Hotels where tourists, etc., stop, are exempted from the "nuisance" provision.

All penalties are reduced to trial justice jurisdiction, and the warrants issuable are made upon the oath of any person who swears that upon information and belief liquor is sold in violation of the law. If liquor is found it must be confiscated.

Distilleries must report quarterly to State dispenser as to their product and its disposition.

Constables can search depots etc., without warrant, and a penalty is prescribed for receiving liquor from railroads or for its delivery by common carrier. No person can bring liquor into the State, under penalty of \$100 or thirty days imprisonment.

Any person who resists any constable or officer or attempts to seize liquor sold shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The dispensaries are allowed to sell beer by the glass.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8. HOUSE.

The State of Saturday says: There was plenty of debate in the House yesterday.

The separate coach bill was killed, and the House refused to repeal the lien law. A disposition was shown to pay some of the county officers fees, instead of by salaries, but the bill to that effect was recommitted, in order that the scale of fees should be adjusted by committee.

Representative Manning's Australian ballot bill was unfavorably reported, as were the following bills: To make executions public; to purchase 100 copies of the history of the South Carolina Military Academy, and the scheme of Representative Whitman, to kill the South Carolina College and the Citadel, by making Confederate homes out of the buildings.

Representative Lawrence introduced a bill, prepared by City Attorney Alton, to render more effectual the tax ordinances of Columbia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Watson, that no bills be introduced in the House after next Tuesday, except by committee, was passed.

The bill to abolish the office of county auditor and impose the duties thereof upon the treasurer, was killed.

TRY IT AGAIN ALT.

Mr. Moses made a valiant but futile effort to put through his standing bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly to January. He showed that important matters were always being rushed through in order to adjourn before Christmas. He had studied the subject, and found that two-thirds of the Legislatures throughout the Union met in January.

Mr. Harper favored the bill.

Mr. Sturkie moved to indefinitely postpone it, which was carried by a vote of 48 to 38.

SENATE.

The bill to appropriate \$600 for the erection of a monument to General Thomas Sumter passed its second reading. It was opposed by Senator Beaseley, who moved to strike out the enacting words. The author of the bill, Senator Abbott, delivered an eloquent speech in its favor, in which he reviewed the splendid services of Gen. Sumter.

The redistricting bill passed its second reading.

Among the bills passed was this one of general interest:

To repeal the charter of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad Company, and to provide for liquidating the said corporation and for a distribution of its assets.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9. HOUSE.

The first thing of importance was the reception of the report of the special committee on redistricting of the State. There were two reports. The majority made a brief report, which read:

The committee on redistricting of the State having carefully considered all bills brought before it for the purpose of dividing the State of South Carolina into seven Congressional districts, report favorably upon the substitute bill for No. 35, with the following amendment: On line 21, Section 1, between the words Marion and Horry that Florence be inserted.

Respectfully submitted. D. C. Rope, Secretary. D. H. McGill, Chairman.

THE MINORITIES UNAVAILING PROTEST. The minority report, to which some importance should be attached, reads:

The undersigned members of the special committee, consisting of one member from each county, to whom was referred House bill No. 35, relating to the redistricting of the State, together with the amendment proposed thereto, with all the bills on the same subject, beg leave respectfully to report:

That having carefully considered the same they are of opinion and recommend that the bill and the amendment proposed thereto do not pass for the following reasons among others:

1. Because neither the original bill nor the proposed amendment contemplate any comprehensive plan for redistricting the State, but are only partial in their application and merely derange two districts.

2. Because in our opinion the 7th district, as proposed by this bill and amendment, will be more hopelessly Republican than ever before, which is most undesirable.

3. Because in our opinion it is neither just, wise or proper to put Charleston, the commercial metropolis of the State, with its vast money and business interests, into an overwhelming black district.

4. Because in our opinion it is unwise to meddle with the districting of the State unless some comprehensive scheme embracing the whole State is adopted.

Altamont Moses, P. L. Hardin, W. R. Bruce, B. B. McWhite, Sanders Glover, W. J. Johnson, E. W. Hughes, Joseph M. Skinner, J. W. Stalvey, J. M. Hough, J. B. Rogers.

SENATE.

Chairman Youmans stated that he was willing to indefinitely postpone the bill to provide for the better maintenance and improvement of a limited militia force of this State. No one objected and so it went by the board.

No business of special importance was transacted in the Senate.

The following petition of the Freeman's Associate Editor was presented.

"I, Virginia D. Young, of the town of Fairfax, county of Barnwell, State of South Carolina, hereby use my inalienable and indefeasible right, guaranteed me by the Constitution of the United States and that of South Carolina, namely the right of petition.

"In the name of true Democracy or the people, which word implies men and women, and the fundamental principles on which our Government is founded, I most respectfully petition this honorable body to pass a special Act creating the power or authority to which I can apply, and have bestowed upon me the right of citizenship.

"I am native born, 21 years of age, of sane mind I can read and write the English language. I have read the national and State constitutions and have made a study of the principles of the Government of the United States and of the State of South Carolina, and I hereby proclaim my allegiance to both.

"I have in the eyes of the law committed but one crime, that of being born a woman, and since male persons who have been convicted of treason, felony, bribery and other crimes may be restored to their civil rights by Executive pardon, I hereby petition the powers that be to pardon the single crime of which I am guilty, that of being born a woman, and restored to my right of citizenship.

"The Constitution has created a power by which aliens, who cannot speak, read or write our language and who have no sympathy with our institutions, and often criminals, when they come into the State, may, upon application to the authority provided by law, receive their naturalization papers, and thus be made citizens, while all native-born white and black men, unless insane, convicts or idiots, inherit at the age of 21 years the sovereign right of citizenship. I am taxed without representation. I am governed without my consent, thus nullifying the sacred principles of Democracy. I hereby protest against the humiliation of being classed politically with insane criminals and idiots, as well as the injustice, and I plead with the General Assembly of South Carolina to forthwith pass a special Act creating the power to which I can apply to receive my enfranchisement papers. Respectfully submitted.

VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.

The metropolitan police bill, recommended by Gov. Tillman, was introduced to-night. The bill provides that beginning on the first of January there will be a board of police commissioners, three appointed by the governor and two by the city council, unless the council shall fail to serve, in which event the three appointed by the governor shall fill the vacancies. This board shall take oath before a proper officer for the faithful discharge of their duties. They shall meet once every two weeks and shall elect, viva voce, the officers and men of the police force for the next twelve months. These police shall be paid monthly by an order of the board upon the mayor of the city. The city council is required to furnish the board a permanent office and to pay all legitimate expenses of stationery and printing.

MONDAY, DEC. 11. HOUSE.

The Hon. Altamont Moses occupied the speaker's chair.

The debate on the proposed new county of Greenwood was postponed until Friday.

The bill providing for enrollment of State (Confederate) pensioners and to distribute pensions through County Boards was voted down.

The tax exemption bill for the cyclone belt was passed to a third reading.

The House, at its night session began the reading of the Code as prepared by the late Judge Maher and Mr. Brezeale.

Mr. Moses had the following suggestion accepted: That two hours after the third reading of bills be devoted to second reading bills and other matters, and that the balance of the morning session, and all the night session be devoted to the reading of the Code.

SENATE.

The charter of the Port Royal Railroad was repealed. The bill is intended to wrest the road from the monopoly in Georgia.

The bill relating to examination of physicians, see above—was passed.

The bill to refund to liquor dealers one half the license paid for 1893, was passed.

Mr. W. D. Evans has prepared a bill to repeal charters of the South Carolina, Columbia and Greenville, Spartanburg, Union and Columbia, and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroads, unless delinquent taxes be paid in six months.

The Two Parties in South Carolina.

The white voters of South Carolina have divided into two distinct political parties. There is no more harmony in action, or unity in sentiment, between them than there is between the Republicans and Democrats of Ohio, or Massachusetts. The separation is marked and distinct, with little probability of them coming together again. They have divided on State questions, national questions and in some instances there is a social demarcation that keeps them apart.

Of course the party now in power is pleased with that condition. They rather rejoice in the fact that three-fifths of the white voters are able to dominate the other two fifths and dictate the policy of the State on all questions. This condition cannot continue long for it does not stand to reason that methods, so revolutionary in their nature, will be permanent.

The Tillmanite party now in power does not recognize the other white voters as having any voice in public affairs. In all appointments the Governor no more recognizes a Conservative as entitled to any consideration than he does the Republicans of the State. In every appointment, from constable up, he selects only people who are in sympathy with him and loyal to his party.

Old time Democrats, who set the national platform above all other platforms and political creeds, have no showing with him. His followers throughout the State have the same sort of feeling towards the Antis or Conservatives. All of this shows that we have two separate and distinct parties.

It is very evident that the people have to unite and march under the Democratic banner, or hold separate organizations. They cannot move on as they are now doing. The National Democratic Executive committee will not recognize a faction that sets another platform above theirs and opposes the administration in every possible way. Unless the Third Party movement dies out before the spring of 1896 there will be a rush of many of our people into their ranks. The way has been biased out. They will go if there is any hope of success in the near future. In that event an organization is needed in this State which will work in harmony with the national Democracy.

General Hampton suggests the formation of Democratic leagues. These are to assist the Democratic party and strengthen it in this State. Then when the split does come and the Ocala wing of the party branches off with the Populists, there will be an organization left which will be recognized by the National Democratic Executive committee. It may be a little too early to form these loyal clubs now, but it may be a necessity two years from this date as to get ready for the national campaign of 1896. No one doubts the right of the people to form the clubs. It is only a question of policy.—Carolina Spartan.

More than \$1,200,000,000 of railway property in this country is estimated to be in the hands of receivers. It is an imposing total well calculated to give some notion of the vastness of the transportation interests. Five great systems under receiver—the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Philadelphia and Reading, Erie and Richmond Terminal—represent close to 25,000 miles of road with an aggregate capitalization of \$1,174,312,871 and funded debts of \$517,028,556. On a stock exchange valuation the stocks of these roads are worth about 12 per cent. on the dollar, or say a total of about \$50,000,000.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD FOR 1894.

Will be without Question America's LEADING FAMILY PAPER.

The reputation that the Weekly Herald has enjoyed for many years of being the best home newspaper in the land will be materially added to during the year of 1894. No pains or expense will be spared to make it in every department the most reliable, interesting and instructive of all weekly newspaper publications.

It will be proved in many ways. A number of new features and departments will be added. The latest development in all fields of contemporaneous human interest will be ably discussed from week to week by accomplished writers.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD. will be given in a concise but complete form. Every important or interesting event, either at home or abroad, will be duly described in the columns of the Weekly Herald.

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Farmers and stock raisers cannot afford to be without the Weekly Herald during the coming year. It will contain a regular department each week devoted exclusively to subjects of timely interest to them and giving many valuable suggestions and new ideas.

The women and children of the land will find in the Weekly Herald a welcome visitor. The household and children's pages will be both instructive and entertaining. They will abound in hints and receipts which women so much value.

A brilliant array of novels and short stories by the best writers in America and England has been secured, so that fiction will be one of the most attractive features in the Weekly Herald during 1894.

In fact, the Weekly Herald will be a magazine of the highest order, combined with a complete newspaper.

Now is the Time to Subscribe. Only One Dollar A Year. SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

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ELECTRIC SALE.

I now have a complete line of these celebrated goods

RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKETKIVES,

And I do not hesitate to guarantee every one.

A FULL LINE OF

Coal Scuttles, Coal Vases, Andirons, Shovel and Tonges, Meat Choppers, Etc.

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Not only guaranteed by the manufacturers but by their agents. Respectfully,

W. B. Burns.

SCHWARTZ BROS. Mammoth Reduction Sale!

A GREAT CUT IN PRICES.

Owing to the Hard Times and Great Scarcity of Money, and being desirous of reducing our immense stock of Dress Goods, we have determined

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

—TO MAKE—

A Sacrifice Sale.

Every piece of Dress Goods in our immense stock will be reduced and marked in HARD TIME CUT PRICES. The knife will be applied to every article without reserve.

—Note These Astounding Prices—

Fine Imported Suits in dress lengths, (no two alike.)

Suits that were \$7.50 now \$5.79. Suits that were \$8.50 now \$6.27. " " " 9.50 " 7.19. " " " 10.50 " 7.53.

Suits that were \$11.00 now \$7.89. Dress Goods that were 12 1/2c and 15c. now 10c. Dress Goods, 36-in. that were 20c. now 15c.

F. Cashmeres, 36-in., all shades. that were 25c and 30c. now 19c. Dress Goods that were 35c. now 26c. Dress Goods that were 40c. now 29c.

" " " 50c. " 39c. " " " 60c. " 42c. " " " 75c. " 54c. " " " 90c. " 65c.

Dress Goods that were \$1 now 74c.

This is the greatest offer ever made since we have been in business and is a rare opportunity for Ladies to buy Dress Goods whether they really need them or not.

NOTE THIS ALSO— 100 pieces Calicos, Dress Styles, Mournings and Shirtings, best goods at 5c. 25 pieces Gingham, Dress Styles, at 5c. 75 pieces Finest Gingham, Dress Styles, at 7c., were 10c. 1 bale 36-in. C Island Homespun at 4 1/2c. 1 bale 36-in. C Island Homespun, extra quality at 6c. was 8 1/2c.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FLANNELS REGARDLESS OF their VALUE

LOOK AT THESE CUTS—

Cloaks that were \$5.00 now \$ 3.69. Cloaks that were \$ 6.00 now \$4.28. " " " 7.00 " 5.39. " " " 8.00 " 6.17. " " " 9.00 " 7.23. " " " 10.00 " 7.89.

And lots of other things have been cut in this same way.

Remember, this is A BONA FIDE Offer, And all Goods are marked in plain figures. Our entire stock of Children's Long Cloaks that were \$4, \$5, \$6, now to close, \$3.

This Sale begins Wednesday Morning and Will continue each day for 30 days.

Call early and select before the stock is reduced.

Respectfully,

SCHWARTZ BROS., Palace Dry Goods Emporium.

Nov 22

Epperson's Coal Yard.

I HANDLE— Pennsylvania Red Ash, Egg, Stove and Nut COAL.

Alabama and Tennessee Bituminous Coal also Pocahontas Blacksmith and Steam Coal. Prices to compete with any dealers. Weight and quality guaranteed.

GEO. F. EPPERSON, SUMTER, S. C. Office at Epperson's Livery Stable. Oct. 18.

REMOVAL. L. D. JOHNSTON, SUMTER, S. C.

—THE— Practical Carpenter,

Contractor and Builder, WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Sumter and surrounding country that he is prepared to furnish plans, and estimates on brick and wooden buildings. All work entrusted to him will be done first class. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Aug 19

JOSEPH LEVAN. Dec. 6—4.



Design Patented, August 25th, 1891.