

The General Assembly.

Closing up the Work of the Session.

DECEMBER 21.

The House spent the morning in finishing its work and was ready to adjourn, but as the Senate was not, the motion to adjourn Saturday morning at 11 o'clock was voted down.

The House refused to agree to the Senate's increase in the appropriations to the colleges. It also refused to pay the fee of Mitchell & Smith, George S. Mower, and Robert Aldrich for assisting in Coosaw case.

The per diem of the penitentiary directors and the asylum regents was increased to \$4.

Among the Senate matters acted on was the amendment to the tax exemption bill for the people of St. James, Santee, and James Island. There was also another bill to exempt John's, Edisto and Wadmalaw islands. This bill was too late to get through, but Mr. Barnwell in the Senate amended on the third reading the first bill so as to include John's, Edisto and Wadmalaw islands, and the amendments were accepted by the House. Thanks to Mr. Barnwell, the storm sufferers secured their relief. The House certainly was in a non-debating humor.

The bill to prevent railroad consolidation was passed after a fight.

The committee's bill as to public printing was passed to a third reading. It establishes a uniform rate of one dollar per hundred words for legal advertising for the first insertion and fifty cents per hundred for each subsequent insertion and five cents per word for the heading. The matter was debated for a few minutes.

The Constitutional Convention matter has been finally settled. The election will be held on the third Tuesday in August and the Convention on the second Tuesday in September. Ten days are allowed for registration.

Mr. Basot, to show his honest desire to amend the police bill, introduced these amendments:

"Section 12. This Act shall not go into operation until the 1st day of January, 1896."

"One of whom (the commissioners) shall be selected by the council of such town or city and the other two by the said board."

To make the board of control under the act of 1892 act on the board would have made the Attorney General a member of the board. The House, however, insisted on promptly killing these propositions.

The second session was spent in ratifying the bills passed.

The Senate killed without much consideration the House bill to reduce salaries.

The Senate took up the regulation of the registration for the Constitutional Convention. The attempt to make the time eighteen days instead of ten days was voted down.

The routine work was without interest.

The House did not succeed in doing very much work on Saturday, but the day was not without interest, for during the night session Speaker Jones was insulted by a vote that indicated a want of confidence in him and he resigned his seat and left the hall.

The State gives the following account of the incident:

The majority of the House wants a \$5 per diem for this session, claiming that the salary reduction bill should not affect them if it did not affect the State officers. The Senate and a minority of the House favor a \$4 per diem, and to adjust the differences between the two Houses a conference committee was appointed. On the part of the House Speaker Jones appointed at the morning session Messrs. Breazeale, Thomas and Whitmire, and at the night session this committee recommended an agreement with the Senate. This report did not suit the \$5 men and they claimed that it did not reflect the sentiment of the majority of the House, and Mr. Cooper, of Colleton, offered a motion that the House proceed under rule 16 to elect a committee Messrs. Breazeale, Thomas, Winkler and one or two others opposed the motion as a slap at the Speaker, or one that might be so construed, even if not so intended by the mover. The motion of Mr. Cooper was put and carried by a vote of 45 to 44, and then followed one of the most sensational incidents of the session. Pending the announcement of the vote Speaker Jones had called Mr. Breazeale to the chair and when the vote was announced, he at once stepped out on the floor, and in a clear, ringing voice, said: "Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to tender my resignation as Speaker of this House."

The scene that for a few moments followed this announcement baffled description. For a moment there was a dead silence and then Mr. Basot, addressing the temporary presiding officer, said: "Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do refuse to accept the Speaker's resignation." The motion was put and carried unanimously, and the voice of Speaker Jones was heard again, declaring that he would no longer serve as Speaker, and a moment or two later he retired from the hall. Then for a few moments there was a scene of confusion and the House did not seem to know what to do in the dilemma that confronted it. Some half a dozen or so moved that the House take a recess for fifteen minutes, but this was voted down. Mr. Thomas moved to reconsider

the Cooper resolution and this motion would have gone through like a flash, had not Mr. Cooper taken the floor and withdrawn it.

Mr. Gary then offered a resolution that the House appreciate the distinguished services of the Hon. Ira B. Jones as its Speaker and had every confidence in his ability and integrity, and requested him to reconsider his resignation. This was adopted unanimously and conveyed to Mr. Jones through Messrs. Otts, Goodwyn and Cooper, as a committee from the House. In a few minutes they returned with him, and as he entered the hall he was received with loud applause, in which the galleries joined.

Upon resuming the chair, Speaker Jones said that he appreciated the great honor they had done him in recalling him to the chair, and he felt very deeply this expression of their kind feelings. He had felt that the vote on the passage of Mr. Cooper's resolution offered under the peculiar circumstances was a vote of want of confidence, for which the rules of the House permitted such a resolution. He had never known one such passed in the history of legislation in this State, and he had too much pride to occupy the seat of presiding officer over a House that lacked confidence in him. All men were liable to mistakes and he was glad to know that he had mistaken the sentiment of the House.

Governor Evans returned the bill amending the dispensary law of 1893 with his veto, and his reasons for vetoing it.

As a result of the conference between the committees of the House and the Senate on the general appropriation bill the appropriation for the South Carolina University will probably be \$25,000, for the Citadel, \$15,000, and for Clemson College, \$15,000.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the dispensary law, fixing the commissioners' salary at \$3,000.

The House also rejected the Senate amendment to the same bill, requiring affidavits on which search warrants are issued to set forth the facts on which the affidavits are based.

The bill regulating the holding of inquests was the first matter under discussion in the Senate. This bill provided that no inquest should be held except at the request of "ten respectable citizens." After discussion it was amended to permit inquests on request of two citizens.

The bill to do away with Scotch mortgages passed the Senate without amendment.

The inability of the Senate and House to agree as to the appropriation for the per diem to members was still unsettled when the Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock.

The General Assembly met in final session at 3 o'clock Monday morning.

The committee of conference agreed that no distillery should be established within one and a quarter miles of a church.

The bill to reduce the cost of dieting prisoners in jails was defeated.

A fight was made on the adoption of the new dispensary law. By mistake, a clause in regard to change of venue, which is clearly illegal, and had been stricken out of the bill by the committee had not been erased from the enrolled copy, and a fight was made to reject the report of the committee, but the effort failed and the bill became a law with this clause in it.

The Senate went into secret session on the appointments of the Governor. The appointments for Sumter County that were confirmed have been given already. The appointments of L. D. Jennings, B. P. Kelley, Daniel Keels, J. W. Broadway as trial Justices were rejected. Messrs Jennings and Keels were rejected on account of living in the extreme edges of their respective districts. J. W. Broadway because he did not want the position and sent in a letter to that effect. B. P. Kelly because he was not acceptable to the people of his district every white man in the district except two signed a petition for the re-appointment of J. W. Moseley, the present incumbent.

In Richland County the recommendations of the Primary were disregarded and Reformers appointed.

The House agreed to the Senate's appropriations to the South Carolina College, Citadel and Clemson.

After adopting resolutions of thanks they adjourned.

Did you ever hold a watch and see for how many seconds you could keep a stream of air flowing into your lungs? If not, make the test, and you will find that no matter how small the stream you cannot keep it constantly flowing in for more than fifteen, twenty, or possibly thirty seconds; but if you will try two or three times each day you can double the time within two weeks. The boy or girl who will try this and keep it up regularly for a year, will not be likely to die of consumption, and should they ever become public speakers or singers they will be very thankful that they commenced when young to take "lung baths."

Harper's Young People, in speaking about breathing, says: "Did you ever think of taking a lung bath? One's lungs need cleansing as surely as do the hands and face. This is especially true after one has been in a crowded hall or church, breathing in so many impurities. How can one take a lung bath? By simply drawing a deep breath and then expelling the air from the lungs. You will feel wonderfully refreshed thereby and the general health will be improved."

Springer's Substitute.

Outlines of His Scheme For Reforming The Banking System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Springer of Illinois, at a late hour this afternoon, laid before the House a substitute for the pending currency bill. It consists of the amendments which have been agreed upon by the Democratic members of the committee, others that were suggested by Secretary Carlisle, the author of the bill that has been under consideration all week, as well as certain features of the Carlisle bill, which it has been deemed advisable to retain. After laying the substitute before the House, Mr. Springer briefly explained the important changes made in the Carlisle bill, and their effect as follows:

First—Permitting the deposit of currency certificates issued under section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes, to secure circulation, as well as the deposit of legal tender notes actually held in the Treasury, and the effect of depositing certificates is therefore the same precisely as to require the deposit of notes.

Second—So amending the present law as to permit State banks to deposit legal tender notes and procure these currency certificates in the same manner that National banks are permitted to do so.

Third—Dispensing with the provision which authorizes an assessment upon the national banks to replenish the safety fund for the redemption of the notes of failed banks and, in place of this provision, insert one providing that the collection of one-fourth of a cent tax for each half year shall be resumed when the safety fund is impaired and continued until the safety fund is restored.

Fourth—Authorizing the comptroller of the currency, instead of the banks themselves, to designate the agencies at which national bank notes shall be redeemed.

The effect of this will be to secure the redemption not only at the office of the bank, but other place accessible to note holders.

Fifth—Dispense with the provision compelling existing national banks to withdraw their bonds not on deposit, and take out circulation under the new system, and in lieu of that provision insert one permitting the banks to withdraw their bonds, if they see proper to do so, by depositing lawful money as now provided by law and then to take out circulation under the new system if they choose to do so.

Sixth—Providing that the notes of failed national banks which are not redeemed on demand, at the office of the Treasurer of the United States or an assistant Treasurer of the United States, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suspension of the bank until thirty days after public notice has been given that funds are on hand for their redemption. This imposes no obligation on the part of the United States to use its own funds for the redemptions, as the safety fund is in the hands of the Treasurer and he will redeem notes out of that fund.

It is not necessary to repeal the repealing clause in section 7, as reconstructed, because section 1, as proposed to be amended, repeals all bond requirements as to banks taking out circulation under the proposed bill: nor is it necessary in section 7 to set out how the notes of existing banks shall be redeemed when lawful money has been deposited, because the present law provides for all that.

In regard to the provision making the notes of failed banks bear interest, it is absolutely necessary to require their presentation at some place before they begin to bear interest, otherwise it is impossible to frame a clause which would not make all of the notes bear interest from the date of suspension, even though there might be funds on hand to pay them. There are ten sub-treasuries in the United States, and there will be no difficulty in presenting the notes, if the holder of them has any doubt about their immediate redemption and thus make them bear interest.

The building and loan associations of the State of Pennsylvania seem to be pretty solid. Their estimated capital is \$100,000,000.

Great Britain has been storm swept again. Thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed and many lives lost. The storm also did immense damage in Belgium and Holland.

Bob Ingersoll once said that he wouldn't believe that there was a hell until Missouri went Republican, and now the Iola (Mo.) Register demands that he redeem his pledges.

A Vermont judge has decided that when a girl who has taken an engagement ring from a man kicks him she must return the ring or come to the scratch and marry him. He holds that no woman has a right to ring a confiding man in that way, give him the grand bounce and retain the plander.

The record for football in England this year was 35 killed. The statistics of broken ribs, limbs, jaws, eyes gouged out and heads scalped were not completed when the mortality list was sent in.

The Metropolitan Police Law.

What is Said About it in Other States.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

It is impossible to read the debate on the metropolitan police bill without coming to the conclusion that South Carolina is in danger of some of the worst evils of factional strife. Many of the cities and towns are determined never to submit to the high-handed rule of "metropolitan police." They see that the proposed law means the destruction of local self-government, and Senator Watson, a strong Tillman man, voiced their sentiments when he denounced the bill, saying that if he lived in a city he would advocate rebellion, and that all freemen and good citizens should be on that line. He went on to say that Calhoun was for war in 1832 for less cause, and that the police bill would have the effect of bringing all good citizens and liquor men together on the side of self-government.

If the effort to force a foreign police upon the cities and towns of the state is persisted in, there will be open revolt in the Palmetto State, and it requires no prophet to predict that there will be bloodshed.

Governor Tillman knew just how far it was safe to stretch his authority, but the present legislature seems to have gone wild. Under the new regime our sister state seems to be under the rule of those whom the gods have made mad as a preliminary to their destruction. The patchwork, crazy quilt of their legislation is without a parallel in this country. There must be a change for the better very soon or there will be an exodus of the better class of citizens, as there was in Kansas last year, when the people felt that life was not worth living under the rule of cranks.

In the main, the South Carolinians are the truest, best and most patriotic of Americans. They love their native state, but they will never live under a despotism worse than that of the reconstruction era. Before they will submit they will seek homes elsewhere, and they could not do a wiser thing if the present reign of discord is to continue.

[Wilmington Star.]

The metropolitan police bill which passed the Senate of South Carolina Tuesday is an extraordinary measure, the result of which will be, if it become the law, that the State will have practical control of every town in the State of 1,000 population or more. This is not only an extraordinary but a revolutionary measure. There is not a State in the Union in which the towns and cities have not the control of their police as a necessary part of the machinery of their local government, and it is only in times of actual insurrection or of uncontrollable mob violence that any other power has been invoked, or undertaken to interfere with municipal governments, and then this invoked power generally acts in conjunction with the constituted civil authorities. This act overrules municipalities, and places one of the most important pieces of the municipal machinery, that which preserves law and order and protects property and life, under the control of a partisan board, which knows little about the towns or their needs in that respect and cares less. And this is all that an odious law which should never have been passed may be enforced to the notion of those who passed it.

Four men went through a South Dakota train Thursday night and robbed every passenger.

The English Government has decided to aid the people of Newfoundland, who are utterly impoverished, and hundreds are out of work.

The Pope has addressed a confidential message to the cabinet of several European powers, calling attention to the troubles in Italy, and inviting the support of the powers in event of any complications.

A New York butcher has announced that at a date to be fixed later he will begin serving horse flesh to such of his customers as may desire it.

Extensive preparations are being made in New York to test anti-toxine, the new remedy for diphtheria.

Mr. Richard Dana, in an address against Sunday newspapers, stated that one of the big Sunday papers of New York contained enough reading matter outside of advertisements to take a man four days of seven hours to read it through, and that it had half as much again reading matter as the New Testament.

A thin parchment has been invented for the protection of the backs of books. But what is wanted is some sort of a contrivance to bring the lent book back.

Tillman has never lost his grip on the crawfish business. He abused this county's Sheriff and the Solicitor of this Circuit, who happened to be in Columbia the next day, and then the old dodger took it all back as he had made it apply to the Solicitor.—Barnwell Sentinel.

Christmas at Elliotts.

Fishing, Fox Hunting and Frolicking.

ELLIOTTS, S. C., Dec 25, 1894.

Several of our citizens went fishing with dynamite this afternoon in Law's Pond, and succeeded in capturing over one hundred fine fish, some of them weighing as much as five pounds. Several ladies were in the party.

The whole neighborhood turned out on a general fox hunt this morning. After running the "sly fox" for several hours caught him at Wells X Roads. There were twenty-one on horse back in the party.

Miss Maggie Durant, of the Columbia Female College is spending the holidays at home.

Miss Marie Green, of Sumter, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. McKagen and is entertaining her friends elegantly.

Mr. Louis DesChamps went to Sumter this morning.

Col. N. B. Scarborough was in Sumter on Monday.

Mr. C. B. Sineath, agent on the C. S. & N. R. R. spent to-day in Bishopville with his family.

Mrs. Dr. Green, is visiting in Florence.

Mr. McDonald Green will soon move his family to near Silver in Clarendon County.

There will be a sociable to-morrow night at Mr. T. D. Durant's, which will no doubt be enjoyed by all who attend.

Georgia needs more citizens, but talking about it will never bring them. Georgia needs more factories, saying so will never build them. It is said that the Lord helps those who help themselves and capital works along the same lines. When moneyed men see Georgians putting their own money into an enterprise thereby showing their confidence in it and their good faith, they are ready enough to contribute all the balance that is needed. But when Georgia capital remains idle and waits for northern capital to come down here and build up Georgia's waste places our people are simply bugging the baseless fabric of a dream.—Augusta Chronicle.

There was one remarkable statement in the otherwise commonplace inaugural address of the new governor of South Carolina. It was that in which he declared that the aristocracy of land and money in that state has been succeeded by the aristocracy of brains.

This came with becoming modesty from the man who is the head of the present South Carolina state government and presumably, therefore, the ideal illustration of brains as contrasted with the meaner aristocracy of land and money.

It is unfortunate for Mr. John Gary Evans that nobody except himself has ever held him up as an exemplar of the supreme greatness of South Carolina. There is on record a list of illustrious men who have been governors of South Carolina and they afford a strange commentary on the assertion that they represented the aristocracy of land and money, while the head of the present regime stands for the aristocracy of brains. The contrast is quite strikingly shown by South Carolina's choice of senators. Where Calhoun sat we now see Irby and the chair of Hayne will soon be claimed by Tillman Young Governor Evans has justified the boast of his friends that he is a man of remarkable perception. He has discovered in the instance we have given something which nobody ever thought of before.—Atlanta Journal.

"Think of it! Three men are given power to pass upon the government of every town and city in South Carolina, and say whether or not the laws of the State are properly enforced or not. If two of these men should fancy that the laws are not properly enforced in any or all the cities and towns they have the power to take charge of their police. What a tremendous machine this is! At a moment's caprice two State officers can behead every policeman in South Carolina, and have at their disposal a whole raft of offices to reward political adherents. They can govern every town and city in the State. They can use the entire police force as political beehlers. Suppose two of the successors of the Governor, Comptroller General and Secretary of State should be grasping, ambitious men, how they could control the cities and towns!—Columbia Register.

Prize Drill in Manning.

The Soldiers of Manning Celebrate Christmas.

MANNING, S. C., Dec. 26, 1894.

The prize drill of the Manning Guards took place at the Institute Hall last night.

Maj. A. Levi, Cadet C. R. Harvin, Jr., and Capt. W. C. Davis acted as judges.

At 8.15 the company, which numbered 22 in rank, marched in and formed in line, facing the large and appreciative audience.

The prize, which was to be given to the best drilled man, was awarded by the company. After a close contest it was decided that Sergeant J. E. Kelly was entitled to it. Capt. Davis called upon Mr. J. F. Rhame to present the medal.

Mr. Rhame made a few appropriate remarks, and presented Mr. Kelly the beautiful gold medal which he had won; after which Capt. Davis thanked the audience for their presence and close attention. M. D. H.

Christmas was lively in Atlanta. Two people were killed and a number of others were injured by fire works and in fights.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to friends in Kentucky stating that he will not be a candidate for Senator, but will take part in the campaign to re-unite the Democratic party.

The blunder of a telegraph operator at Altoona, Pa., caused a railroad wreck in which one man was killed, and eight injured.

Reviere, a Parisian bicyclist has broken the record by riding 621 miles (1,000 meters) in 34 hours and 53 minutes.

One negro shot and killed another over a game of cards at Williston yesterday.

An attempt was made to wreck the Coast Line train between Latta and Sellers on the short cut last night. Cross ties were placed on the track in five different places. The attempt was made by four white men.

Herman Aich of the importing firm of Aich & Co., has been indicted for defrauding the government out of \$100,000.

Lord Randolph Churchill was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, and has grown worse instead of improving.

Ten million feet of lumber were burned at Tonawanda, N. Y., yesterday.

Thirteen people were killed in a railway accident at Chelfore, England, on Saturday.

The Japanese army is advancing steadily on Peking and the Chinese are retiring without giving battle.

Seven negro outlaws were killed near Quitman, Ga., on Saturday, while resisting arrest. These negroes have committed several brutal murders recently and had established a reign of terror in that section. The officers organized a posse and hunted them down.

Harold G. Bull, 24 years old, the cashier of Hammersleigh Bros., Broadway, New York, has been committed to jail for embezzling \$16,000.

Every Populist in Mississippi who ran for Congress is going to contest before the next Congress.

The farmers of five counties in the vicinity of Niobra, Neb., are in a starving condition. Their crops have been failures for three years past, and at the present time thousands have not enough provisions to last a week.

George D. Bahen, the Georgetown College football player, who was so badly injured in a game on Thanksgiving Day, that for a time his life was despaired of, is in a fair way now to recovery, but it is feared he will be a cripple all his days.

The battle of Brandywine was one of the worst of Washington's numerous defeats. The name originated, it is said, from a Dutch brandy distillery on the banks of the stream Brentwine, variously spelled, being a Dutch name for brandy, or "burned wine."

The Battle of the Emperors was fought at Austerlitz, 1805. The emperors present, Napoleon, Francis of Austria, and Alexander of Russia. Over 170,000 men were actually engaged in the battle, and of this number 23,000 were killed or wounded, or 13 per cent of the whole.

The battle of Arbelia is wrongly named, as it was fought B. C. 331 at Gaugamela, "the camels' house," twenty miles from Arbelia. The Greeks, with 50,000 men, opposed the Persians, with 1,000,000. The Greek historians claim that 300,000 dead Persians were left on the field.

Truly this is a strange old world of ours. Pension Agent Van Leuven, of Iowa, who pleaded guilty of pension frauds, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, while Pension Attorney Jackson, of Iowa, who was found guilty of pension frauds, has been elected Governor of the State for two years.—Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.

At the battle of Thrasymene, between the Romans and the Carthaginians, there were 65,000 men engaged. The Romans were taken by surprise and defeated with great slaughter. The total number of killed on both sides was 17,000, about 27 per cent. of the number engaged in the conflict.