

Work for Congress to do.

After Voting on Puerto Rican Bill Tuesday the House May Select its Next Subject.

Washington, Feb 25.—The time of the senate during the present week will be divided between the questions of the finances, the government policy towards the insular possessions and the seating of Senator Quay upon the nomination of the governor of Pennsylvania. The Hawaiian bill remains the unfinished business subject to removal at any time by the Quay resolution and also by the conference report upon the currency bill.

Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will make an explanation of the currency bill agreement on Wednesday, and that he will call it up the next day (Thursday) and then ask final action upon it. The request, of course, will lead to a spirited contest, to many sharp speeches and to the final adoption of the report by practically the same vote by which the bill originally passed the senate. The matter may be before the senate for several days.

There will be speeches during the week on the Quay resolution, and there is a probability of reaching a vote on it the latter part of the week. Senator Chandler probably will speak for Mr Quay Monday, and Senator Tully in opposition. Later in the week Senators Hoar and Penrose will talk for Mr Quay, and Senator Burrows in opposition. After these, only short speeches will be heard. Senator Penrose says he will make an effort to have the discussion confined to the morning hour, so as not to interfere with other questions before the senate, but that if a disposition to delay the vote should become apparent he will then press the Quay matter. He counts upon a vote later in the week, and says he expects a larger vote than was cast in Mr Quay's favor in taking the resolution up.

When the Hawaiian bill is voted upon the Puerto Rican bill will be taken up. Senator Dewey Tuesday, will speak on the problems connected with the Philippine islands.

The event of the week in the house of representatives will be the taking of the vote on the Puerto Rican tariff bill. This has been set for 3 p. m. Tuesday, although the differences which have arisen on the bill may compel a rearrangement of the programme. The general debate on the measure will close Monday, and Tuesday up to the hour of voting the debate will proceed under the five minute rule. Extraordinary interest attaches to the outcome of this struggle, owing to the differences which have arisen on the Republican side of the chamber. It had been arranged that the debate should proceed Monday night, but this must give way to the report on conference in the hall of the house at 8 p. m., when the final effort will be made to reconcile differences and agree upon a compromise bill.

For the rest of the week no exact procedure has been arranged except that the Alabama contest-election case of Aldrich vs Robbins will be considered as soon as the Puerto Rican bill is out of the way. This case involves race questions and gives the opportunity for that extended range of debate usually excited by questions of that nature.

The army appropriation bill is on the calendar and doubtless will receive consideration the latter part of the week. Owing to the extent of the military forces in the Philippines, the appropriations this year are exceptionally heavy, and this may bring on a general discussion of army affairs and the Philippines.

The Hawaiian bill and the Nicaragua canal bill are also awaiting a hearing, although it is not likely either of them will be taken up this week.

Twenty years ago, says the Chicago Tribune, Charles M. Schwab went to work in the Carnegie iron works at Pittsburg as a stake driver at a salary of \$1 a day. Now he is president of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and draws a salary larger than that of the president of the United States. And he is only thirty seven years old. As the executive head of the great Carnegie interest, Mr Schwab is just now prominent in the public eye. He was born in Pennsylvania, and had only a common school education. At fifteen years of age he went to work, and he does not believe in a college education for a business man. For a year or two he drove a mail wagon and clerked in a grocery store. In his seventeenth year he got a job with the Carnegie company. His first work was to drive stakes for the foundation of a new building. His rise was so rapid as to be phenomenal. He became chief engineer in 1887, general manager a little later, and in 1896 a partner in the company. Years ago he was offered a salary of more than \$50,000 a year to go to England and take charge of some English iron and steel works. This offer he declined at once.

Boyle's Stables are now at his new stand, corner of Liberty and Harris Streets—the old Moran building. Feb 26—31

Alcohol Fire Near Paris.

Paris, Feb 25.—As the result of a fire that broke out this morning at St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris, in a collection of alcohol and oil stores from some unknown cause a series of explosions occurred, spreading the flames until a block of six immense warehouses was involved in a huge conflagration.

A great concourse of spectators had assembled and had approached too near, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, the explosion occurred. A large number of people, including some firemen, were more or less injured. The last explosion occurred at 6 o'clock this afternoon when it was thought that all such danger had been averted. Thirty persons were injured by flying debris.

The official computation shows that 150 were hurt, and quite a number seriously. The fire broke out at 8 o'clock from some cause as yet unknown and had obtained firm hold before it was discovered. It progressed without exciting incidents during the morning and, at 1 o'clock had been gotten under control. At 4 o'clock however, the falling walls permitted the flames to reach a number of alcohol vats, and then the explosions began to take place.

The block of warehouses was almost surrounded by unoccupied ground over which the burning alcohol spread when the buildings collapsed, resembling a sea of flames and causing consternation throughout the district. People in the dwellings nearby hastily removed their furniture. The suffocating heat and fumes seriously hampered the work of the fire brigade. A number of engines were sent from Paris to assist. The firemen worked fearlessly and, more than once, were precipitated to the ground by falling roofs and walls.

A detachment of soldiers aided the firemen in emptying the adjacent houses of furniture; and the ambulances were busy in carrying victims to the neighboring hospital. Fortunately the flames did not reach the immense reservoirs of petroleum. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

Water For Communion Services.

Rev Edward Everett Hale, the venerable pastor of the South Congregational church, has brought about a radical departure in the communion service at his church by substituting water for wine. Dr Hale has been desirous for many years to bring about this change and when the communicants tasted ordinary water in place of the grape juice at the service last Sunday there was considerable comment. Dr Hale explained the matter to the congregation by saying that in accordance with his earnest desire of some years the officers of the church had decided to use water in the communion. "This is a mere matter of detail," he said. "The use of wine is no way essential to the communion. At the great national conference of the Unitarian church I administered communion with water. Christ in His life on earth took the cup and drank the wine of the country. In every land it is customary to use in the communion service the beverage of the country. A drunkard God, water has now come to be the beverage of America."

Dr Hale concluded his remarks with a word in reference to the many persons who find wine either a temptation or an offense and are, therefore, virtually barred from the communion table.—Boston Transcript.

The Board of Regents.

The terms of two members of the board of regents of the hospital for the insane have expired. The two are Messrs Anthony White, of Sumter, and Ireedell Jones, of Rock Hill. Gov M. Sweeney expects to fill the vacancies by appointment tomorrow, and it is practically certain that both gentlemen will be reappointed, for they have done excellent service on the board. The terms are six years each.—The State, January 26.

FLOUR TRUST BUSTS.

Milwaukee, Feb 26.—The United States Milling company, generally known as the flour trust, collapsed Saturday afternoon, but the fact did not become known until today, when Judge Jenkins in proceedings ancillary to the United States court of New Jersey appointed three receivers for the company, two of whom are now in charge of the property. The collapse is credited to the company's inability to float its securities on the open market. The receivers are Daniel Thomas of New York, Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., and Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis. The same receivers were appointed in Minnesota and New Jersey. It was formed last April and capitalized at \$25,000,000. Proceedings similar to today's will have to be instituted in every circuit where the company owns property. The greatest litigation will probably be in Wisconsin, as the majority of the company's property is in this State. The company, Mr Balfour's bill sets forth, will be unable to meet any of its obligations as they mature. Its cash in the bank is about \$1,000 and it has no bills or accounts receivable, the proceeds of which would be sufficient to meet the matured and maturing obligations.

Analysis of Fertilizers.

Mr Ashley failed to get the senate to pass his bill reducing the privilege tax on fertilizers to 10 cents a ton. But he was more successful with his bill to provide that a purchaser of chemical fertilizers may have the same analyzed free of cost at Clemson college.

The act, which was approved by the governor on the 19th, reads: Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina:

That from and after the passage of this act, any citizen of this State who shall purchase any commercial fertilizers or manures, shall have the right to have the same analyzed by Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical college, by taking a sample of same from at least 10 per cent of such fertilizers in the presence of at least two disinterested witnesses, one to be chosen by the purchaser and one by the seller, who shall certify that such sample was taken from such fertilizers or manures, which certificate, with the sample, shall be sealed by a third disinterested party in the presence of said witnesses, and directed to Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Sec 2 The said college shall have the said sample analyzed free of cost, and within three months after receiving the sample supply shall furnish the purchasers of such fertilizers or manures with a certificate giving the per cent of the different fertilizing ingredients of same, signed by the chemist of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical college, which certificate shall be admissible as evidence in all suits relative to such fertilizers or manures, whether the same be instituted by the vendor or purchaser of same.

Sec 3 That any vendor of commercial fertilizers or manures whose goods or wares fall short to the extent of 10 per cent in any fertilizing ingredient guaranteed by the analysis on the sack or vessel holding same, when delivered to the purchaser, shall forfeit one-half the sale price thereof, to be recovered by suit or set up as a counter-claim to an action for the purchase price of such fertilizers or manures.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted: That if any seller or vendor of fertilizers or commercial manures shall refuse, decline or neglect to choose a witness, as provided in section 1, after having been notified or requested by the purchaser so to do, then he or they shall have forfeited their right so to do, and the purchaser shall select two witnesses, who shall select the third witness, who shall proceed to take samples as hereinbefore provided. All samples of fertilizers drawn under the provisions of this act shall be subject to such other rules as may be prescribed by the board of trustees of Clemson college, not inconsistent with this act.

Sec 5 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mme. Patti's Substitute.

To some persons a poor singer may be better than no singer at all, but the least musical person cannot fail to perceive the irony of the situation described below:

Once when traveling in the north of Ireland, an Englishman of letters chanced upon a small town which, to his surprise, he found extensively filled with announcements of a concert at which Mme. Patti was to appear.

The price of admission to the back of the hall being the extremely moderate one of threepence, he hastened to secure a seat. After a long interval of waiting, the manager stepped forward, remarking:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to say that Mme. Patti is unable to appear tonight. In order, however, to save you from disappointment, I have arranged that Miss Arabella Jones of our town of Ballyslackentherly shall favor you with a song!"—Youth's Companion.

Weapons of the Skunk.

A skunk once challenged a lion to single combat. The lion promptly declined the honor. "Why," said the skunk, "are you afraid?" "Very much so," said the lion. "For you would only gain fame for having the honor to fight with a lion, while every one who met me for a month would know I had been in company with a skunk."

This reminds us of the story about Henry Ward Beecher's father, the famous Dr. Lyman Beecher, who, when asked why he did not reply to somebody who had severely attacked him in a newspaper, replied that when a young man, crossing a field one night with an armful of books, he saw a small animal and after hurling several volumes at the animal found he got the worst of it, and ever since had thought it better to let such animals alone.—Our Dumb Animals.

Probably.

"It must have taken lots of nerve for him to laugh and joke with the doctors while they were taking his leg off at the knee. Didn't he seem excited?" "Well, I thought he talked in rather a disjointed manner."—Chicago Tribune.

He Called Himself a Meteor.

The Rocky Gulch cowboy who broke up a show in that town by shooting at the actors called himself a meteor because, he said, he was shooting stars.—Buffalo News.

There is more made so great but many both good and bad, and some stand by the side of the power and manliness even of the most of mortals.

POSITIONS IN SLEEP.

HOW VICTIMS OF INSOMNIA MAY WOO SWEET SLEEP.

The Way One Should Lie In Bed In Order to Obtain Natural Repose. Various Ailments and the Postures Best Adapted to Them.

Positions that wo sleep in victims of insomnia is an interesting study made by a well known metropolitan physician, Whitman V. White of Brooklyn. Dr. White is a specialist on nervous diseases and in a mild but emphatic manner scores his professional brethren for their free administration of narcotics. He denounces the practice as unnecessarily taxing on the disorganized systems of insomnia patients in many cases. In his own experience he has found a simple method adequate without weakening after effects likely to produce increased symptoms.

"Through a study based on the laws of physiology in human anatomy extending over a period of a dozen or more years I have learned that under certain physical malconditions," said the physician, "the subject may be given relief by assuming positions at rest that will from the ease afforded the affected parts serve as a natural somnolent agency. It will be readily understood that a constrained position will tend to prevent natural repose, while a comfortable one will woo it. But what may in most cases seem to be a position of ease may in reality be the reverse.

"For instance, a dyspeptic will rest more easily lying on the right side for the simple reason that in that position the food naturally gravitates out of the stomach and into the intestines, while if lying on the opposite side that organ, in its weakened state, has to perform an uphill process of digestion. This is amply sufficient to produce insomnia.

"Lying flat on the back, with the limbs relaxed, would seem to secure the greatest amount of rest for the muscular system, whether in good health or illness. Such is the position advocated by physicians generally in the most exhausting diseases, and it is hailed as a sign of rapid recovery when a patient exhibits an inclination to turn on either side. But at the same time there are several disadvantages in the supine posture which impair or embarrass sleep, whether in case of severe illness or ordinary health. Thus in weakly states of the heart or blood vessels and certain morbid conditions of the brain the blood seems to gravitate to the back of the head and to accordingly produce troublesome dreams. I believe that much of that weakening delirium which the physician has to contend with in treating serious maladies is often occasioned in this way.

"In persons who habitually stoop in their gait or work, either as a result of the requirements of their occupation or from the course of their physical development, there must necessarily be some distress consequent in straightening the spine. It may not be sufficient to cause pain and yet be such a strain as to prevent perfect ease. The result is unconscious restlessness, which is the producer of insomnia.

"People who have contracted chests cannot sleep well lying upon their backs. This rule applies especially to those who have suffered with pleurisy and retain adhesions of the lungs. They will find it easier to get to sleep upon the right side and that their somnolent rest will do them more good if they observe this advice. Furthermore, the habit of lying on the back is the creator of snoring, which much belabors sleep and prevents the subject from receiving the full benefit of its recuperating effects.

"It is desirable, therefore, in all cases to lie on the side, and in the absence of special diseases rendering it more desirable to lie on the weak side, which leaves the strong lung free to expand, the right side should be chosen. A glance at any plate of the visceral anatomy will show that when the body is thus placed the food in the process of digestion is greatly aided in its passage from the stomach into the intestines. Here the principle of gravitation directly applies. Then the fact that the stomach doesn't compress the upper portion of the intestines is still another advantage to be gained from lying on the right side when sleep wooing ease to the entire human mechanism is under serious consideration.

"In conclusion, I wish to refer to some injurious eccentricities, or fads, in sleeping which I have observed. A wealthy woman once came to me for treatment for bad dreams of the order commonly called nightmare. Upon making inquiry I discovered that she was in the habit of lying at rest with her arms thrown up over her head, a position greatly to be deprecated, although it will induce sleep in persons who have weak lungs. The circulation is thereby made stronger in the extremities, and the head and neck and muscles of the chest are drawn up and relaxed by the shoulders."—Philadelphia Times.

Unconstitutional.

"What a wretched dabb!" exclaimed the unsophisticated visitor at the art exhibition, turning to speak to a stranger. "Ha, ha!" laughed the stranger. "It is a pity to violate all the time honored precedents, but I really am not the painter of that picture."

This is a cold, iconoclastic age, and the mortifying yet instructive, contrempts of the olden time is not good form in literature now.—Chicago Tribune.

Good Lesson Early Learned.

"Twenty-five cents was the foundation of my fortune." "Who gave it to you?" "Nobody. I tried to borrow it and couldn't."—Chicago Record.

Man and His Tailor.

A man can be measured to the best advantage, tailors say, away from a glass. Standing before a mirror he is almost certain to throw out his chest, if he does not habitually carry it so, and take an attitude that he would like to have rather than the one he commonly holds, whereas the tailor wants him, as the portrait painter wants his subject, in his natural pose and manner. With the man in that attitude the tailor can bring his art to bear, if that is required, in the overcoming of any physical defect and produce clothes that will give the best attainable effect upon the figure as they will be actually worn.—New York Sun.

His Remedy.

The other day a little stenographer in a downtown office begged some workmen who were putting up a new telephone not to place it so high on the wall as they were doing.

"You see," she said, "I have to use it as much as any one, and I am so short that I can hardly reach it."

"Oh, well, miss," said the humorist in charge of the work, "you can raise your voice, can't you?"—Boston Transcript.

Knew What He Wanted.

The Amiable Plutocrat—But riches do not bring happiness.

The Unamiable Pauper—But I ain't lookin for happiness. All I want is comfort.—Indianapolis Journal

The Times of Cuba asserts that no visitor can obtain access to the Havana jail, even upon a written order from the authorities, unless he first grease the palm of the jailer with a quarter. "It costs money to get in," says the journal referred to, "and it costs more to get out."

Compressed air has within a short time been introduced into workshops as a means of doing many things laboriously performed of old by hand. Weights are lifted and carried from floor to bench, or lathe. Chisel work is done, also riveting. And there are ingenious devices for employing this power of compressed air in many ways.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect Jan. 17, 1900.

No. 11	No. 9	EASTERN TIME.		No. 6	No. 10
Daily	Daily	Ar.	Lv.	Daily	Daily
5:30p	7:00a	Lv. Charleston	Ar.	11:00a	8:15p
5:58p	7:41a	" Summerville	"	11:30a	7:59p
7:25p	8:58a	" Branchville	"	12:00a	6:49p
8:45p	10:15a	" Orangeburg	"	8:11a	5:39p
		" Kingville	"	7:55a	4:49p
11:45a		Ar. Sumter	Lv.		3:09p
11:45a		Ar. Camden	Lv.		2:35p
9:30p	11:00a	Ar. Columbia	Lv.	7:10a	4:09p
5:30p	7:00a	Lv. Charleston	Ar.	11:10a	8:15p
7:25p	9:15a	" Branchville	"	8:50a	6:09p
7:40p	9:40a	" Bamberg	"	8:25a	5:59p
8:02p	9:50a	" Denmark	"	8:00a	5:05p
8:20p	10:10a	" Blackville	"	8:13a	5:15p
9:22p	11:00a	" Aiken	"	7:05a	3:55p
10:20p	11:55a	Ar. Augusta	Lv.	6:25a	3:15p

Lv. Augusta	Ex. Sum.	Ex. Sum.
Ar. Savannah	only	only
Lv. Augusta	7:00a	9:20a
Ar. Savannah	1:00p	12:45p
" " "	1:50p	1:35p
Lv. Savannah	5:40a	3:50p
Ar. Augusta	5:50a	4:00p
Ar. Augusta	9:00a	7:10p

Lv. Savannah	Daily	Mix.	Daily	Mix.	Daily
Ar. Augusta	Daily	Ex. Sum.	Ex. Sum.	Ex. Sum.	Ex. Sum.
Lv. Savannah	12:05a	12:15p		4:10p	
" " "		6:35a		5:05a	
" " "		7:25a		5:55a	
Ar. Augusta	4:15a	4:17p		10:15a	9:17p

Atlanta and Beyond.

Lv. Charleston	7:00a	5:30p
Ar. Augusta	11:51a	10:20p
Lv. Atlanta	8:20p	5:00a
Lv. Atlanta	11:00p	5:30a
Ar. Chattanooga	5:45a	9:45a
Lv. Atlanta	5:40a	4:15p
Ar. Birmingham	11:35a	10:05p
" Memphis (via Birmingham)	8:05p	7:15p
Ar. Lexington	5:00p	5:00a
" Cincinnati	7:30p	7:45a
" Chicago	7:15a	5:30p
Ar. Louisville	7:30p	7:30a
St. Louis	7:04a	6:09p
Ar. Memphis (via Chattanooga)	7:10p	7:40a

To Asheville-Cincinnati-Louisville.

Lv. Augusta	Eastern Time.	Ar. Louisville
Lv. Augusta	3:00p	8:01p
Ar. Asheville	4:50p	12:07a
Lv. Charleston	7:00a	11:07p
Lv. Columbia (Union Depot)	11:40a	7:55p
Ar. Spartanburg	3:10p	11:25p
" Asheville	7:00p	2:57p
" Knoxville	4:15a	7:29p
" Cincinnati	7:30p	7:45a
" Louisville (via Jellico)	7:30p	6:53a

To Washington and the East.

Lv. Augusta	3:00p	8:50p
" " "	4:45p	12:07a
" Columbia (Union Depot)	5:55p	2:15a
Ar. Charlotte	9:10p	9:43a
Ar. Danville	7:51a	1:58p
Ar. Richmond	6:00a	7:25p
Ar. Washington	7:35a	8:50p
" Baltimore Pa. R. R.	9:12a	11:55p
" Philadelphia	11:35a	2:50a
" New York	2:05p	6:13a

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH

Dated	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan 14, 1900.	35*	23*	53*	51*
Lv. Florence	8	24	p m	a m
Ar. Kingtree			7 45	9 40
Lv. Lanes	3 28	9 04	p m	11 20
Lv. Lanes	3 28	9 30	6 45	11 20
Ar. Charleston	5 04	10 55	8 30	1 10

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No.	No.	No.	No.	
78*	32*	52*	50*	
Lv. Charleston	6 33	4 49	7 00	4 00
Ar. Lanes	8 16	6 15	8 32	5 39
Lv. Lanes	8 16	6 15		5 39
Lv. Kingtree	8 32			
Ar. Florence	9 25	7 25		7 05

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. No 52 runs through to Columbia via Central R