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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Columbia, January 28.—The House did a hard day's work. Quite a number of important measures were disposed of.

The House by an almost unanimous vote amended the present law by increasing the Confederate pension fund to \$200,000. It was the most complete tidal wave that has swept over the House in years. A few members stood battling for the Confederate Home idea, fearing that increased pensions meant death of the home idea, and it looks as if the Confederate Home proposition will be killed in short order.

The House again, for about the tenth time in as many years, killed the bill which proposed to repeal the lien law.

There was quite a long and interesting discussion on the matter of new trials nisi. After the debate it was decided to pass the bill against the recommendation of the House judiciary committee.

A bill of general importance about drainage for towns and cities was passed by the House. It provides for condemnation proceedings by town authorities where necessary to carry out drainage plans.

Mr. Bostick's bill, which meant to get after the perennial tax dodger, the men who hold stocks and bonds and mortgages, which the law contemplates should pay taxes, was killed.

The House first took up the third reading bills. The only bills to get their final readings in the House were:

Mr. Durant's bill to amend the law as to agricultural liens.

Committee's bill to incorporate the French Broad and Southern Railway Company.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The first matter of interest to come before the Senate this morning was that of the invitation to attend the Charleston Exposition. Senator Shepard moved that the resolution accepting the invitation be amended so that only one day be spent at the Exposition, and that day be Saturday, February 8. He said that he thought an official visit eminently proper. He did not mean to say that the Exposition could be "taken in" in one day, but he thought that the Senate should take only one day, because already much time has been lost. He thought the Senate should lose as little more time as possible.

Senator Barnwell made a very earnest speech in favor of the original resolution.

Senator Stanland said he did not think the Senate could do justice to the Exposition in one day.

Senator Appelt favored a two days' visit, saying it would be doing the management an injustice by staying only one day.

Senator Mayfield favored two days and on his motion Senator Shepard's amendment was tabled.

The county officers' salary bill next came up for discussion.

Senator Hay suggested that the bill be recommitted in order that Senators might submit their views as to the amounts which would be just for their respective counties.

Senator Gruber said the bill had been prepared by a joint committee last session and the terms are perfectly familiar to Senators. Under the resolution appointing the committee that body would not now have the authority to make any amendments.

Senator Barnwell thought before considering the bill the Senate should hear from the Senators who drew up the bill as to their mode of procedure in making up the salaries.

Senator Gruber said the compensations were arrived at by use of all the available statistics to be had in the State House. No reduction or increase in compensation was intended, but an equalization in accordance with population and necessary services required. He explained the details of the proceedings of the committee in the matter. It is a mistake to say that salaries have been reduced, for in the aggregate they are the same, he said.

Senator Graydon said the bill was prepared absolutely without consideration of personality or locality. The bill is simply an attempt to equalize the salaries in accordance with the population, wealth, etc., of the various counties.

Senator Barnwell pointed out that the salaries of some officers in Charleston had been raised and some had been lowered, and he desired to know by what process the committee arrived at their conclusions.

Senator Shepard regarded the bill as a most important one and it is a duty of the Legislature to do something, and he thought the matter should be taken up. He suggested that it be postponed until 8 o'clock, so that delegations might get together and see what they wanted.

Senator Henderson believed in going right at it. Senator Shepard with drew his motion.

The motion to recommit the bill was then defeated.

Senator Manning said that he believed the scale agreed upon was too low and he proposed to amend by increasing all salaries 20 per cent.

Before the amendment was voted upon Senator Henderson made some observations on the bill. He said that many Senators were dissatisfied with the figures and he himself thought that no salary should be reduced, because they are now small enough. As to auditors and treasurers, he thought their salaries should be the same as they are now. They are semi-state and semi-county officers. As to purely county officers, like sheriff and clerk, let each Senator fix the compensation for his own county in accordance with what is just.

Senator Livingston moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill.

Senator Ragsdale thought the only solution of the matter would be along the lines suggested by Senator Henderson.

The debate was interrupted by papers from the House. In the morning hour the Senate adopted the unfavorable report on the House fish bill and Senator Brown moved to reconsider the motion whereby the unfavorable report was adopted.

Senator Gruber spoke against the bill holding that it would work a great hardship on the people of the lower section of the State. Owing to the absence of certain Senators who wanted to discuss this measure further consideration was postponed until tomorrow and without coming back to the salary bill the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock in the morning.

Resolution Adopted to Submit to the People a Constitutional Amendment for Biennial Sessions--Fixing Salaries of County Officers.

Columbia, January 29.—The House today devoted practically its entire time to the consideration of two measures—the bill providing for an election of an insurance commissioner and the adoption of a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment on the subject of biennial sessions. The House by a large vote than on previous occasions gave its approval to the latter proposition, and tomorrow the resolution will go to the Senate for that body to say whether the voters shall have an opportunity to decide whether they want biennial sessions or not.

Mr. Kibler's bill looking to the election of an insurance commissioner met with surprising strength and passed the House by a decisive vote.

The House committee today presented a favorable report, with material amendments, on the Senate child labor bill.

The committee proposes that section 1 of the bill shall read:

"That from and after the 1st day of May, 1902, no child under age of 10 years shall be employed in any textile manufacturing establishment of this State and that from and after the 1st day of May, 1903, no child under the age of 11 shall be employed in any textile establishment of the State; and that after May 1, 1902, no child under the age of 11 shall be permitted to work after 8 o'clock at night, until after 9 o'clock in the morning in any textile manufacturing of this State."

The military committee reported unfavorably on the Confederate Home bill.

The Senate held both morning and night sessions. At the morning session the bill fixing the salaries of county officers was the principal matter considered.

The salaries to be paid to county officers was the first item to be considered. The roll of the counties was called and the senator from that county fixed the salary to be given the auditor in that county. A few of the senators were absent and those counties were skipped or the salaries left as fixed in the committee's bill, with leave to amend on the third reading.

As a rule, two-thirds of the salary of the auditor in each county is to be paid by the State, and one-third by the county. The following is the schedule for the auditors, as the bill passed the Senate yesterday:

Abbeville, \$900; Aiken, \$1,100; Anderson, \$1,500; Bamberg, \$800; Barnwell, \$1,000; Beaufort, \$1,200; Berkeley, \$825; Charleston, \$2,000; Cherokee, \$875; Chester, \$900; Chesterfield, \$875; Clarendon, \$800; Colleton, \$1,100; Darlington, \$900; Fairfield, \$900; Florence, \$900; Georgetown, \$975; Greenville, \$1,125; Greenwood, \$900; Hampton, \$900; Horry, \$750; Kershaw, \$900; Lancaster, \$900; Laurens, \$975; Lexington, \$950; Marion, \$937; Marlboro, \$800; Newberry, \$1,000; Oconee, \$900; Orangeburg, \$1,500; Pickens, \$875; Richland, \$1,600; Saluda, \$800; Spartanburg, \$900; Sumter, \$1,200; Union, \$800; Williamsburg, \$900; York, \$1,300. In addition to the salaries herein provided, the auditors shall receive a fee of 25 cents for each conveyance of real estate recorded.

TREASURERS.

The salaries of county treasurers was then fixed the same as the county auditors, the salary to be paid in the same proportion by the State and county as that of the auditor. There was some discussion over the proviso to give the treasurer a fee of \$1.00 for each delinquent taxpayer, and the fee was finally fixed at 50 cents for each delinquent. Senator Dennis at first wanted to make it 25 cents, but consented to the amendment making it 50 cents.

Then the Senate went to work to fix the salaries of the sheriffs of the various counties, after deciding to allow them 20 cents per day for each prisoner. The following were the figures decided on by the Senate last night:

Abbeville, \$1,100; Aiken, \$2,000; Anderson, \$1,800; Bamberg, \$850; Barnwell, \$1,500; Beaufort, \$1,500; Berkeley, \$1,500; Charleston, \$500; Cherokee, \$800; Chester, \$900; Chesterfield, \$900; Clarendon, \$800; Colleton, \$1,300; Darlington, \$700; Edgefield, \$900; Florence, \$1,500; Georgetown, \$1,500; Greenville, \$1,800; Greenwood, \$1,100; Hampton, \$1,000; Horry, \$150; Barnwell, \$400; Beaufort, \$400; Berkeley, \$300; Charleston, \$1,800; Cherokee, \$200; Clarendon, \$150; Chester, \$350; Chesterfield, \$200; Colleton, \$300; Darlington, \$400; Dorchester, \$200; Edgefield, \$300; Florence, \$350; Georgetown, \$500; Greenville, \$900; Greenwood, \$250; Hampton, \$250; Horry, \$300; Kershaw, \$350; Lancaster, \$250; Laurens, \$350; Lexington, \$300; Marion, \$300; Marlboro, \$350; Newberry, \$150; Oconee, \$150; Orangeburg, \$550; Pickens, \$300; Richland, \$425; Saluda, \$200; Spartanburg, \$500; Sumter, \$400; Union, \$400; Williamsburg, \$275; York, \$400.

000; Hampton, \$1,000; Horry, \$300; Kershaw, \$900; Lancaster, \$1,000; Laurens, \$1,500; Lexington, \$700; Marion, \$1,800; Marlboro, \$1,350; Newberry, \$1,100; Oconee, \$500; Orangeburg, \$2,000; Pickens, \$700; Richland, \$2,000; Saluda, \$1,000; Spartanburg, \$2,000; Sumter, \$1,800; Union, \$1,500; Williamsburg, \$1,300; York, \$1,400.

CLERK OF COURT.

The salaries of the clerks of court was then fixed as follows:

Abbeville, \$300; Aiken, \$500; Anderson, \$500; Bamberg, \$150; Barnwell, \$400; Beaufort, \$400; Berkeley, \$300; Charleston, \$1,800; Cherokee, \$200; Clarendon, \$150; Chester, \$350; Chesterfield, \$200; Colleton, \$300; Darlington, \$400; Dorchester, \$200; Edgefield, \$200; Fairfield, \$300; Florence, \$350; Georgetown, \$500; Greenville, \$900; Greenwood, \$250; Hampton, \$250; Horry, \$300; Kershaw, \$350; Lancaster, \$250; Laurens, \$350; Lexington, \$300; Marion, \$500; Marlboro, \$350; Newberry, \$275; Oconee, \$150; Orangeburg, \$550; Pickens, \$300; Richland, \$425; Saluda, \$200; Spartanburg, \$500; Sumter, \$400; Union, \$400; Williamsburg, \$275; York, \$400.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The salaries of the county supervisors was fixed as follows:

Abbeville, \$750; Aiken, \$800; Anderson, \$900; Bamberg, \$250; Barnwell, \$800; Beaufort, \$800; Berkeley, \$600; Charleston, \$1,200; Cherokee, \$500; Chester, \$800; Chesterfield, \$600; Clarendon, \$600; Colleton, \$550; Darlington, \$750; Dorchester, \$400; Edgefield, \$500; Fairfield, \$650; Florence, \$600; Georgetown, \$800; Greenville, \$850; Greenwood, \$700; Hampton, \$600; Horry, \$500; Kershaw, \$600; Lancaster, \$600; Laurens, \$300; Lexington, \$250; Marion, \$800; Marlboro, \$600; Newberry, \$750; Oconee, \$300; Orangeburg, \$400; Pickens, \$250; Richland, \$550; Saluda, \$400; Spartanburg, \$850; Sumter, \$750; Union, \$600; Williamsburg, \$750; York, \$800.

CHARLESTON'S SHERIFF.

When Senator Barnwell moved to fix the salary of the sheriff of Charleston County at \$500 per year there were many requests for an explanation. Mr. Barnwell said that if the legislature was going to leave the dieting fees for prisoners at 20 cents per day it would give Charleston's sheriff an income of about \$6,000 per year. On the other hand if the sheriff is required to diet the prisoners at cost he would move to give the sheriff of Charleston County a salary commensurate with the importance of the office. Later on the Senate decided in favor of the fee system, and Senator Barnwell left the salary of the sheriff of his county at the surprising sum of \$500. Mr. Barnwell explained, however, that the fees from dieting the prisoners would give the sheriff a comfortable living and that there was no danger of that official starving.

Most of the Day Given up to the Good Roads' Convention and County Officers' Salary Bill.

Columbia, January 30.—The House today had only two hours working time, as an agreement had been made that the Good Roads Convention could have the use of the hall after 12 o'clock, as well as at night.

There were a number of excellent and sensible speeches made at the good roads meeting.

The House today gave its final approval to the bill looking to the election of an insurance commissioner and to the resolution looking to a constitutional amendment as to biennial sessions. On the first roll call the requisite two-thirds vote was not obtained, but the announcement of the vote was postponed, and later on the resolution received its third reading by a vote of 90 to 17, and the resolution has now gone to the Senate.

The discussion today was confined entirely to the bill relative to the adoption of the Code, which carries the entire statute law of the State. The whole point at issue was whether the Code commissioner, whose report was to be adopted, should be named or not, and whether the Breazeale codification or that of Mr. Townsend was to be adopted. The House had to adjourn the debate on the subject until tomorrow and nothing final was done today.

THE SENATE.

The Senate after having spent the greater part of three days discussing the bill to regulate salaries of county officers, got the old bill through a second reading. But it was in such a mangled and mutilated condition that a special committee, consisting of four senators, was appointed to supervise the engrossing of the bill before it is to be given its third reading. The Senate has found more trouble in dealing with this bill than any other that has come up at this session, and as it was being given its second reading last night notices were given of wholesale amendments on the third reading.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 29.—J. C. Legree, colored, mayor and assistant postmaster of Burrough, Ga., a colored settlement, was arrested today by Postoffice Inspector Lewis on a charge of robbing the mails. A decoy letter was sent through the office containing money. The letter and the marked money were found on Legree's person. Legree was a sort of poobah of the village, holding almost every office in it. He claimed he was only retaining the letter because the postage on it was insufficient.

Boston, Mass., January 29.—Seven Italians were suffocated in a tenement house fire, in Fleet street, in the North end, this morning. Three others were taken to the hospital and probably cannot recover. The other victims include three women and one man jumped out of windows. The dead include women, men and children, all thought to be members of two families. The police are trying to secure identifications.

SCHLEY'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

The Comment Made Public by the Navy Department.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The "comment" of Judge Advocate Gen. Lemley and Solicitor Hanna upon the appeal of Admiral Schley as submitted to the president by Secretary Long begins with the statement that Admiral Schley and his counsel have shifted their ground. They say the chief features of the case were "the retrograde movement," "disobedience of orders," "inaccurate and misleading official reports," "failure to destroy vessels of the enemy, lying within sight," and "injustice to a brother officer." These matters are all grave. The first was that the finest aggregation of American naval vessels under one command was, by Schley's direction, turned about and headed for Key West, more than 700 miles distant, when within 22 miles of Santiago, where the enemy's ships were. The second was that Schley deliberately and knowingly disobeyed the secretary's order overtaking his in his retrograde movement. The third was that Schley's reason, officially given for the retrograde movements and disobedience of orders, i. e., "that the flying squadron was short of coal" was not true. The fourth was that for three days some of the Spanish ships lay within reach of the flying squadron and no sufficient effort was made to destroy them. The fifth involves the point of honor. The commentators say:

"All the above named features believed by us to be the most important if not the only really important matter, into which the court made inquiry, the conduct of Admiral Schley was condemned by that most distinguished tribunal. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsey and their findings and opinions upon all of these several points."

The commentators charge that Admiral Schley now ignores all these grave matters and bases his appeal upon relatively unimportant features of the case.

"Fifty-Eight" Train Robbery.

No Developments in Express Robbery.

Branchville, Jan. 29.—There are no new developments in the express robbery.

It seems that there is, or has been very little effort made to capture the robbers. The supposition is that the robbers are in this vicinity yet. It is generally believed that with a little effort the robbers could have been easily captured. It seems that as soon as the express safe was recovered the chase was abandoned.

One of the Robbers Caught and Taken to Charleston.

Branchville, January 30.—The express robbery is still the topic of absorbing interest which takes up public attention. The news up to date is as follows:

Yesterday the three men who conveyed the through safe to the Edisto for concealment until it could be opened at leisure visited the spot where the safe was found. They were armed with guns and spent the day at a fire in the woods. Some woodcutters observed their movements and duly reported the same.

This morning a stranger attempted to steal a ride on the blind baggage platform of the train for Augusta, but was put off by the train hands. He had been closely watched by detectives and when he set out on foot in the direction of Augusta Detective Hanley made a hasty trip to Fifty-eight, bringing back Pinckney Kearse to identify the man. Kearse is the negro farmer whose mule and wagon was seized by the robbers to convey the safe to the river and who persisted in following them in spite of their oaths and threats to shoot him. An engine and coach containing the detective and a posse set out from Branchville and soon overhauled the man, who was at once captured. Kearse positively identifies him and says he is the man who broke a gun over his mule's head. The prisoner will be taken to Charleston tonight for the purpose of further identification at a certain hotel. The man had seven watches in his possession, which he claims to be his stock in trade, but which may have relation to some of the numerous recent burglaries.

THE LEVER CONTEST.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Lever has been informed that the hearing given his contested election case has been postponed by the committee on elections from February 18 to February 20.

It is learned from an authoritative source that the present intention of a number of the members of that committee is to make a test case of Mr. Lever's case, in order to get before the House the whole question of the constitutionality of the unequal suffrage laws in several of the Southern states.

The chairman of the committee, Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, is known to be an ardent advocate of the Crumpacker bill to reduce the South's representation. Representative Powers, of Maine, is another member of the committee who has on more than one occasion expressed himself as antagonistic to suffrage conditions in the South. These members, with several others, it is said, are determined to get a whack at the representation of the South on the floor of the House, and have decided that by reporting unfavorably the case of Mr. Lever an opportunity to do this very thing will be forthcoming. It will be remembered that the basis of contest in this case is the unconstitutionality of South Carolina's suffrage laws.

BITTER PERSONALITIES IN SENATE.

Teller, Lodge, Tillman and Spooner Squabble.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A Philippine storm was central in the Senate chamber today for nearly three hours, but was void of definite results. At times it looked very serious and the spectators who thronged the galleries, watched with breathless interest.

Acrimony in Senate debates is not infrequent, but old senators say it has been years since there has been such a hurricane of bitter vituperation, of personal taunt, of ugly charges, and of unmodified criticism as was witnessed today. Not since the discussion of the resolutions leading up to the Hispano-American war have any such scenes occurred in the Senate. Even that debate lacked the personal bitterness manifested at times today.

Irritation was aroused on both sides of the chamber, and once or twice personal encounters between senators seemed imminent. Once when Senator Teller taunted the Republican senators by declaring they knew the statements made in a recent dispatch from Manila, in which Gen. Wheaton was represented as criticizing the opponents of the government's policy in the Philippines were true, a half dozen Republicans were on their feet in an instant. Senator Lodge, at whom the taunt seemed to be aimed particularly hurriedly crossed from his seat in the center of the Republican side to the main aisle of the Senate, and white to the lips, passionately challenged the statement of the Colorado senator, and demanded that he withdraw it. Senator Teller so modified the statement that further hostilities at that time were averted.

One of the sharpest colloquies of the session was between Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and Senator Tillman of South Carolina. The race problem, involving the lynching of negroes was interjected into the controversy and much feeling was manifested.

Senators in their excitement seemed for the moment to have forgotten the subject of debate. The chair (Mr. Frye) was able with difficulty to maintain order. When the discussion finally was ended for the day, the chair felt called upon seriously to admonish senators that the rules of the body had not been observed, and after reading the rule which had been violated he expressed the hope that in the future senators would have a care to observe it. Such an admonition has not been made by the presiding officer of the Senate in many years.

BATTLE OF GAFFS.

Sumter county cocks were victorious in the great battle of gaffs yesterday at the cock pit. Of the nine fights in the main they won six. The fighting continued nearly all day, and those who were there declare it was the most interesting sport in several ways they have had in a long time. Wide interest extending even to Washington, Richmond and out to California, centered in the battle. There were interested spectators from several cities in this State and North Carolina.—Florence Times.

Government Cable to Manila.

Washington, January 28.—By a vote of 8 to 7 the House committee on commerce today decided in favor of Government construction, operation and maintenance of a Pacific cable, and ordered a favorable report on the bill of Representative Cortiss, providing for such a Government undertaking.

The bill provides for a Government cable from the coast of California to Hawaii, and the Philippines via Midway and the Island of Guam, or by whatever route the President may consider most practicable. The cost is fixed at not to exceed \$10,000,000, of which \$500,000 is made immediately available. The work of construction is entrusted to the army and navy departments, and after the cable is laid its operation is under the control of the Postmaster General, Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Provisions are made for Government messages and also for private messages at a rate not exceeding 25 cents per word to Hawaii and 50 cents per word to Manila.

The best way to lick out the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, is for every farmer in the state to have a fertilizer factory of his own in his own barnyard. This plan will bring wealth to individuals and wealth to the state. Those who consider the goods of the Virginia-Carolina company too high, will not have to pay for them. If the state goes into the commercial fertilizer business, the man who makes fertilizers in a domestic factory of his own on his own barnyard, will be taxed along with others to keep the state enterprise going.—Yorkville Enquirer.

HOME MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Free Rural Delivery Inspections to be Made in Districts Represented by Mr. Finley and Mr. Scarborough.

Washington, January 28.—Superintendent Macey, of the rural free delivery service, spent some time today consulting with several of the South Carolina delegation about the applications pending in their districts for the establishment of new routes. Representative Finley was promised that an inspector should visit his district the middle of February and report on the thirty applications for free delivery now on file from that section. Mr. Finley also asked for the continuance of the postoffice at Ezell, Cherokee County, which will be done for the present at least. Fifteen petitions for free delivery service from Marion, Darlington and Florence counties brought Representative Scarborough to the department to ask that he be given an inspector as early as possible. Superintendent Macey will send one to that section on February 15. Mr. Scarborough also obtained a post-office for Hamer, Marion County.

In the list of fourth-class postmasters appointed today South Carolina led with twelve appointments: J. G. McCullough, Benson, Williamsburg County, vice J. B. Chandler; John H. Stackhouse, Campbell's Bridge, Marion County, vice A. E. Powell; J. E. Causey, Causey, Horry County, vice M. T. Jordan; T. J. Cainon, Elim, Florence County, vice A. J. Ham; Irven H. Compton, Gary, Newberry County, vice John H. Crisp; W. W. Gaston, Hollis, Chester County, vice J. D. Hollis; T. M. Griffin, Lenderman, Greenville County, vice J. W. Grin; N. Foster, Olga, Pickens County, vice Millie B. Foster; Joseph Lake, Phoenix, Greenwood County, vice James S. Watson; Jessie T. Zimmerman, Ridge Spring, Saluda County, vice Mary M. Watson; W. E. Elliott, Rowland, Kershaw County, vice S. A. West; Julia E. Barker, Sycamore, Barnwell County, vice J. A. Lightsey.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Meeting in the State House at Columbia.

Columbia, January 30.—The Good Roads' Convention, which is now in session here, is proving a great success. It is doing a great deal of good. Quite a number of county supervisors and county officers have come here from various parts of the State to see the practical demonstrations and listen to the sensible talk of experts in the good roads work.

President F. H. Hyatt mapped out the work of the convention and every detail has been carried out in excellent manner.

The members of the Legislature devoted most of the day to listening to the admirable arguments in favor of good roads from men of national reputation, who are familiar with every feature of the work.

The House surrendered the use of its hall after noon to the convention.

A number of addresses were delivered in the morning and at night Prof. Wilson of the geological survey was called upon and Prof. Holmes, of North Carolina, who has been a master hand in the work, delivered the main address of the occasion.

To Reduce War Taxes.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee held a private conference tonight and decided to frame a bill for the reduction of war revenue taxes before proceeding with the subject to Cuban reciprocity. It is pretty fully understood that the majority is prepared to favor a measure effecting very large reductions, amounting practically to a repeal of the entire war taxes, and aggregating about \$68,000,000.

At the conference today it was the prevailing view that as Cuba had been the cause for incurring the war revenue taxes the burden should be removed from this country before considering the relief to be granted to Cuba.

Sad Case in Greenville.

Greenville, January 28.—M. Cooper, a white man 60 years of age, attempted suicide here this morning. At noon he was found by Superintendent Riser in the cemetery, lying prostrate on the wet ground, his clothing covered with thin ice, and utterly unconscious. An empty two-ounce vial, which had contained laudanum, was found near him. He had been on the ground for several hours and when found little life was left. Physicians were summoned and upon the administration of restoratives he regained consciousness. Little hope is expressed for his recovery. He was at one time wealthy, but lost all his money by speculation, and he has no relatives or friends.

15 Minutes

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