

THE OPENING DAY.

The Work of Legislation Has Been Started in Good Form.

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

The Wheels of Legislation Were Given a Start on Tuesday of Last Week. What Was Done by Them.

The general assembly of South Carolina was called to order at high noon Tuesday, Jan. 12, in accordance with the terms of the constitution. As this is the middle of a term, the work of organization required little time, and before adjournment the wheels of legislation had been set in motion to the extent that in each branch of the law-making body new measures had been introduced.

The State of Wednesday gives the following account of the opening session of the two houses:

Early in the day it developed that an effort would be made to pull off the elections at the earliest possible date, and in each house resolutions looking to that end were presented. In the senate side the tenor of the resolutions was to have the joint committees on privileges and elections report what vacancies are to be filled. In the house the resolution called for the appointment of a specific date—Friday of this week—but as the resolution was obviously defective in that it failed to fix a time for the election of certain college trustees, the resolution was referred to the house committee on privileges and elections.

There were two-score candidates in the lobbies and around the outer rail, and the life of the average legislator will be devoted to listening to "hard luck stories" for the time intervening between this and the day of election. The most important are the candidates for places on the board of directors of the State penitentiary and on the directorate of the State dispensary. Each of these places pays \$4 a day for the time actually spent in the service of the State, and in the case of the dispensary board the per diem is limited to 100 days. But while the candidates for the several places at the dispensary and the penitentiary are vigorously pressing their several campaigns, the applicants for the position of State librarian are no less insistent. By placing this matter in the hands of the legislature and making it an elective office, the way is thrown open for the fairer sex to exhibit what of politics they know, and the campaign for this position is an evidence of the fact that the men do not know it all.

There has been only one death in either branch of the assembly, and only one resignation. Few were detained by sickness or on account of business and the attendance yesterday was very full. The feature of the day in the house was Speaker Smith's remarks upon declaring the house ready for business. His was not an address in the usual acceptance of the term, but remarks made extemporaneously, impressing upon the members the fact that they were elected to perform a high and honorable duty and urging them to keep that purpose ever before them. His remarks were brief and made a deep impression.

In the senate the matter which was most impressive was the fact that the splendid portrait of the gallant Gordon of Georgia, as shrouded in crepe and from its elevated position the likeness of the ex-valor southerner looked down in benediction upon the deliberative body of a State he loved as dearly as his own. Gordon, Hampton, Kershaw, all these are represented in that galaxy of portraits, and all are gone. Butler, the intrepid, alone remains of the quartet of Confederate chieftains whose portraits adorn the senate chamber of South Carolina.

In the senate. The senate passed an uneventful session on its opening day. The roll call showed that 34 members were present, as follows: Lieut. Gov. Sloan, Senators Aldrich, Blake, Brown, Davis, Dean, Douglas, Forrest, Gaines, Goodwin, Hardwin, Hay, Herndon, Holiday, Hough, Hydrick, Johnson, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, McLeod, Mower, Peurifoy, Ragsdale, G. W., Ragsdale, J. W., Rayson, Sharpe, Sheppard, Stackhouse, Stanland, Talbird, Von Kolnitz, Walker, Warren, Williams.

Messrs. Brice, Butler, Carpenter, Dennis, Hood, McCall and McIver did not respond to their names. Senator J. A. McDermott of Horry having resigned to accept the office of county treasurer, his successor, Mr. G. J. Holiday was sworn in and on motion was appointed to places held on various committees by his predecessor. After an opening prayer by Rev. W. I. Herbert, of Lieut. Gov. Sloan addressed the senate.

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the governor that the senate was ready for business. On this committee were Messrs. Sharpe, Stackhouse and Williams. On motion of Mr. Dean the house was notified that the senate having been duly organized was ready for business.

Senator Dean introduced a concurrent resolution directing the committees on privileges and elections of both houses to inquire into what vacancies existed in the offices to be filled by the legislature.

The governor's message having been presented by his private secretary, was read in the usual manner. Just after the reading of the message was completed Mr. Mayfield introduced an omnibus resolution dividing the several subjects of the message into the hands of the appropriate committees. Several appointments were announced

ed by the speaker. J. E. Watson having resigned as doorkeeper J. J. Watson of Greenwood was given the position. Bill Clerk Butler is unable on account of illness to attend this session of the general assembly and Mr. A. D. McFaddin of this city was appointed in his stead. There were several minor appointments.

Mr. Mayfield introduced a concurrent resolution providing that all county supervisors be directed to attend the good roads convention in this city on the 19th inst., their mileage to be paid by the legislature. This bill was placed on the calendar.

The large oil portrait of the late Gen. John B. Gordon which hangs on the north wall of the senate was draped in crepe in honor to the distinguished dead.

After the reading of the governor's special message on the death of Gen. Gordon, Senator Aldrich introduced a concurrent resolution as follows: "Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to end the brilliant earthly career of that brilliant soldier and statesman, Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, and

"Whereas at a trying and critical period of this State he came to our aid and rendered voluntary services of such value and devotion as entitles him forever to be known as a friend of the people of South Carolina; now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of South Carolina that a committee be raised to attend the funeral of Gen. Gordon and to pay the State's tribute of respect to his memory.

"Said committee to be composed of his excellency the governor or such member of the executive department as he may designate, the chief justice of the supreme court or such member of the judicial department as he may designate, three senators to be appointed by the president of the senate and five members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the house.

"Resolved that the sergeants at arms of the two houses take the necessary steps to carry these resolutions into effect."

This was sent to the house of representatives and the senate adjourned at 1.30 p. m. to meet again Wednesday at noon.

IN THE HOUSE.

As the hands of the clock on the gallery pointed the hour of 12, the sergeant at arms swung the mail of State into place, Col. Tom C. Hamer, the clerk of the house, raised the speaker's gavel and rapped the noisy members into silence. "Pursuant to the provisions of the constitution the house will now come to order," he declared and thereupon began the call of the roll by counties. When it was ascertained officially that a quorum of the house were present, Speaker Smith ascended the dais on which is the speaker's chair and announced: "The deliberations of the day will be opened with prayer by the chaplain." The prayer was given close attention by the members, for the last year's session taught them that in his morning invocation the Rev. R. N. Pratt seeks to throw into the deliberation of the day some uplifting thought.

Speaker Smith's remarks upon opening the session to business were well put and the tenor of the whole was "work." He referred with feeling to the fact that there is one vacant chair—that of the brilliant John McMaster—and declared that it is a matter of thankfulness that there is but one.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. W. T. Aycock of Columbia was escorted to the bar of the house by Hon. Messrs. Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., and Lewis W. Haskell and upon his credentials being shown he was sworn in to succeed the late Hon. John McMaster of Richland.

Mr. Moses moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the governor and inform him that the house was ready for business. This was done accordingly. On Mr. Tatum's motion the clerk of the house was sent to the senate to inform that body that the house had organized and was ready for business. At almost the same moment Gen. R. R. Hemphill, clerk of the senate, appeared with a similar announcement from the "upper house."

Organization having been perfected, the first thing in the way of new business was the presentation by Mr. Aull of a resolution fixing Friday as the time for the holding of the election of an associate justice to succeed Mr. Justice Woods; for a State librarian, for two directors of the State penitentiary, to succeed Messrs. Love and Mann; for a chairman of the board and two directors of the State dispensary and for a liquor commissioner.

Mr. Magill moved to refer this to the committee on privileges and elections. This was voted down by those who wanted the elections held speedily and the resolution was adopted. Subsequently Mr. Beamguard moved to strike out the words "liquor commissioner" wherever they occurred and insert in lieu thereof the words "dispensary commissioner." The vote by which the resolution had been adopted was reconsidered in order to admit of this correction, and when the resolution again came before the house Messrs. Williams, Rainsford and Magill succeeded in getting the house to reconsider the vote by which it had declined to commit the resolution, and by a considerable majority it was decided to send the resolution to the committee on privileges and elections in order that the matter might be whipped into proper shape.

The senate concurrent resolution along the same line came over and was referred to the same committee.

The governor's message was received and read. As it is quite a lengthy document the members had hardly had time in which to read it carefully Wednesday and no expression as to its recommendations were gathered. The several parts of the

message were referred to the proper committees.

The senate resolutions in regard to Gen. J. B. Gordon were adopted unanimously and the speaker appointed as members of the delegation five gallant ex-Confederates who are members of the house, Hon. Messrs. M. P. Tribble of Anderson, W. E. James of Darlington, J. H. Brooks of Greenwood, Jeremiah Smith of Horry, and J. W. King of Florence.

After the introduction of new bills the house adjourned. There were only three new bills, one by Mr. Cooper and one by Mr. Magill relating to matters in their respective counties, and one by Mr. W. P. Johnson relating to a new tax on incorporations, requiring them to make annual statements to the secretary of state.

ONE DAY IN JAIL

And Promptly Paid a Fine of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Ex-Congressman Edmund Driggs, of Brooklyn, last Tuesday was sentenced to imprisonment of one day in Raymond street jail and to a fine of \$10,000. Driggs was convicted of accepting money, while a congressman-elect, for securing a government contract for the purchase of automatic cashiers from the Brandt-Dent company for the post-office department. There will be no appeal.

Driggs' fine was immediately paid after sentence was pronounced. Mr. Driggs and his attorneys saying that they endorsed the statement by the court that an honorable man would have no desire to retain moneys secured under such circumstances. Driggs was not taken to the jail directly. He does not lose his citizenship by the conviction, but cannot hold office again in the Federal government.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Thomas said: "A man of honorable feeling, although he has erred, would abhor the retention of what came to him illegally and I believe that such will be your attitude.

"You will find that to make sure of your future, your past life, your friends will join it with the private and civic virtues that you may achieve and maintain in the future, and that in the end you will be judged by your whole career and not alone by this intervening fault and failure."

Driggs later was taken to the Raymond street jail and placed in a cell. Sheriff Hesterberg, after consultation with counsel, decided that the terms of the sentence would be complied with by detaining the prisoner only until midnight.

Wants to Know.

At Washington on Tuesday of last week Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, introduced a resolution asking the secretary of war to tell the house of representatives how many Mauser rifles were captured by the United States in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and how and under what circumstances these rifles have been disposed of. In the preamble to his resolution, Mr. Hardwick quotes from the president's message of January 4, in reference to a Costa Rican newspaper dispatch, from which the following is taken: "Hundreds of stacks of arms, confiscated by the Colombian government at the close of the late revolution, have reappeared from some mysterious source and thousands of rifles, that look suspiciously like the Mausers of the United States captured in Cuba, are issuing to the gathering forces from central points of distribution."

Officers Like Gamblers.

The Columbia State says: "We are curious to know the reasons influencing 35 members of the house to vote against declaring the operation of 'slot machines' illegal? They are not only gambling devices that are outlawed in many of the 'big and bad' cities but they are devices that first entice boys to gamble. They are enormously profitable to their owners or lessees and only for them should their merits be appreciated. It is easier, however, to outlaw the machines than to prevent their operation. Officers of the law appear to have a very kindly feeling for all classes of gamblers except the little darkey who shoots craps in a back alley with a banking capital of two cents. These get 'pulled' and there is righteous indignation."

They Will Bite.

An old negro woman has created excitement in Syracuse, N. Y., by appearing there claiming to have walked all the way from a plantation in Georgia, where she was held as a slave. She reported leaving 200 slaves on the same plantation. The people of Syracuse harbor very great indignation against the south and the old woman is living on the fat of the land. Which all goes to show that even an old woman can gold-brick the shrewd Yankees. They all will bite; it just depends on the bait, says the Columbia State.

Dr. Scherer Elected.

Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, pastor of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church of Charleston, was elected president of Newberry college by the board of trustees at a meeting held in Columbia last week. He will succeed Dr. Cromer, recently resigned, and he will become the executive head of the Lutheran College as soon as the necessary change can be made. He is a young man of great mental depth and learning, and it is believed that he will add new life and energy to the institution.

Schooner Wrecked.

A letter from Havana tells of the wreck on January 5 of the schooner Governor Blake, Scott, master, and a crew of seven men, that went on a reef five miles from Cay Jutias, Florida coast. The crew escaped in small boats saving nothing but their clothing. The Blake sailed December 31 for Cienfuegos, from Mobile, with cargo of pith pine, valued at \$1,822.

IN THE HOUSE.

What Has Been Done in that Body the Past Week.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS.

Several Bills of Importance Are Passed Without Much Discussion and Goes to the Senate.

The first bill taken up in the house was that of Mr. Coggeshall as to preventing delays in the transportation of freight. This is the bill that was favored by the Charleston Freight Bureau last year. The bill had a favorable report with a minority opposed to it, but when it was called up this morning there was not a word said one way or another. The required formal announcements were made. The bill went on through, ordered to its third reading without a word of discussion, inquiry or anything else. As ordered to its third reading the bill, which was asked for last year, was passed as follows: A bill to prevent delays in the transportation of freight by railroad companies in this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Section 1. That from and after the 1st day of May, 1904, all railroad companies in this State shall transport to their destination all freight received for transportation between points in the State of South Carolina within the following times after same shall have been received, to wit: Within forty-eight hours, between points not more than one hundred miles distant; within seventy-two hours, between points exceeding one hundred and not more than two hundred miles distant; within ninety-six hours, between points exceeding two hundred miles distant.

Section 2. That any railroad company failing to comply with the provisions of Section 1 of this Act for any cause, except the Act of God or public enemy, shall forfeit the freight chargeable upon such goods as it shall fail to transport within the time hereinbefore required; and in addition shall pay to the consignee 1 per cent of the market value of such goods for each and every day of detention over and above the time herein before prescribed, to be recovered by the consignee in any Court of competent jurisdiction, together with the freight so forfeited, if the same shall have been prepaid.

Section 3. That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to limit or affect any other right or remedy now or hereafter existing against such railroad company for or on account of such delay in transportation.

Section 4. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Later on Mr. Beamguard's bill to provide a penalty for the unreasonable delay in the shipment and delivery of any goods, wares and merchandise by any railroad or other common carrier for hire came up, and after some discussion was passed as follows: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Section 1. That any railroad company or other common carrier for hire in this State, who shall delay for an unreasonable time the shipment and delivery of any goods, wares and merchandise delivered them for transportation, shall, in addition to any damages they may now be liable for, forfeit and pay to the party or parties whose goods, wares or merchandise are received, shipped and delayed, ten dollars for every day the same is so delayed, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Speaker Smith made the following appointment for the present session of House: Laborers, Robert Caldwell, Robert Chisolm, L. Smith; pages, Henry Smith, W. A. Mattison, J. M. Banks, Malcolm Johnson, J. A. Clyburn; Speaker's clerk, J. M. Sharpe; doorkeepers, J. M. Gasque, G. R. Clements, W. A. Roof; postmaster, R. C. Anderson.

Governor Heyward submitted the report of the special tax commission. Mr. Moses, of the commission, moved that the report be printed in the Journal and referred to the ways and means committee. This was done without the reading of the report.

In support of his bill against slot machines Mr. Wade said that there were 1,300 slot machines in use in this State, and he thought that it was high time for them to be removed. His bill was passed to its third reading without further argument. It provides:

Section 1. That from and after the passage and approval of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person to operate within this State any slot machine of whatever name or kind.

Section 2. Any person whomsoever who shall violate the first section of this Act shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment upon the public works of the county wherein the offense is committed for a period of not more than thirty days.

The third bill relative to railroads, which was ordered to its third reading, was that of Mr. Dorroh, of Greenville, which proposes to abolish the bob-tail or single truck cabs in this State.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The house on Thursday passed a bill which provides that it shall be unlawful hereafter for any person to sell, barter or give away or treat another to any malt or intoxicating liquor within three miles of any voting precinct during any primary or other election day, under a penalty upon conviction thereof of not more than \$100 nor less than \$50 or 30 days imprisonment with or without labor. This is a good law.

There were four third reading

bills, and each was passed and sent to the senate, including Mr. Wade's bill to outlaw slot machines. The fourth third reading bills were: Mr. Beamguard's to provide for the immediate delivery of freight; Mr. Coggeshall's to provide for the immediate shipment and delivery of freight, and Mr. Dorroh's to regulate the size of cabs used by railroads.

After the conclusion of the work of the "morning hour" debate was resumed on Mr. Haskell's bill to require the recording of deaths, births and marriages. After some discussion the bill was killed.

Mr. Donald's bill to reduce the rate of tag tax on fertilizers was then taken up. He declared that Clemson's revenue is \$85,000 this year and the cost of inspection is but \$10,000. He argued that the burden of this revenue is on the farmer, not on the manufacturer.

Mr. D. O. Herbert argued that the cost of fertilizer would not be reduced if the privilege tax should be taken off.

Mr. Donald suggested that if such is the case why not double the amount of the tax.

Mr. Stackhouse declared that the privilege tax does make a difference in cost as farmers on the State line can testify, for they are made to pay more than the farmers in North Carolina.

Mr. Herbert maintained his position and declared his opposition to the bill, as he wants Clemson to have the means to give scholarships to poor boys, and he had introduced a bill to that effect.

Debate was adjourned until next Wednesday on motion of Mr. Kibler, who suggested that it would be wise to wait until the report of Clemson college is received.

The State Out of Debt.

The reports of the fiscal officers of the State for the past year will be in the nature of a surprise to the general public, for instead of a deficit a small surplus, something in the neighborhood of \$50,000, will be shown. It is explained that this surplus is due to the money Senator Tillman obtained from the United States on account of Indian and other claims. That sum will not be available again this year in counting the receipts, but it is expected that increased valuation of property and increased receipts from other sources will place the State on a cash basis. This is probable, even if nothing is done in the way of tax reform, and there will be numerous schemes on that line to come before the legislature.

Another Wreck.

One man was killed two locomotives demolished, and five freight cars smashed to splinters as the result of a collision between freight No. 72 and 63 near Gaffney Tuesday night. The crews of the two trains saved their lives by jumping, through Engineer Martin and his fireman, of No. 63, were painfully injured. The wreck was caused by the confusion of the two sections of No. 72, the through freight which was running North in two sections.

Claimed to Be a Witch.

The most eccentric woman in North Carolina, Mrs. M. E. Edwards, was found dead by the roadside in Catawba county Wednesday. For forty years she had lived alone, her house being far from any other. She always carried a revolver and endeavored to make people think she was a witch. On her body were found money and notes and also rabbit feet, and the walls of her house were decorated with pictures of various persons, each with a nail driven through the heart.

Has Convictions.

The State says: "Mr. Bryan has returned from abroad with his political views unchanged. He is a radical democratic democrat and such politics as his are unreasonable at present in this country. We cannot always live on the leakages of the rich, however, and there will be a time when Mr. Bryan's views will be popular. In the meantime he has the courage to stand by his convictions while the party managers are running the machine strictly on a program of expediency."

Bryan Expresses Sorrow.

The following message was received Thursday at Atlanta by Hon. Clark Howell, with William J. Bryan, at Indianapolis, expressing his sympathy at the death of General Gordon: "Please convey my sympathy to General Gordon's family. I mourn with them, the South and the nation the death of one whose loving heart and great mind combined to distinguish him as a soldier, orator and patriot."

Three Safes Blown.

Safe-crackers early Friday morning blew open three safes in the heart of the business section of Charlotte, N. C., and within half a block of the police station. When officers interrupted their work one of the burglars shot Policeman Shields in the breast at close range. The ball struck a button and the officer escaped injury. The burglars secured about \$25 and escaped. The board of aldermen offer \$400 reward for the guilty parties.

A Bear Killed.

Passenger train No. 14 on the Asheville and Columbia division of the Southern ran into a band of three Italians with two bears, near Saluda, N. C., killing one of the bears and fatally injuring one of the men. The wounded man was struck on the left shoulder, and was picked up and carried to Saluda where it is thought he will likely die.

Criminal Carelessness.

At Savannah, Ga., Daniel A. Dean, a Central railway engineer, died from injuries received while cleaning out the fire box of his engine at an early hour Tuesday morning. While under his engine a push engine ran against it. Both his legs were cut off. Dean leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A Negro Fires Upon a Rock Hill Man from Ambush.

A dispatch from Rock Hill to The State says the community was shocked over the dastardly attempted of a negro named Will Walker to take the life of Mr. W. J. Ingram. Mr. Ingram lives in Rock Hill, but recently purchased a place about six miles away on the Chester and Rock Hill road. Tuesday morning while Mr. Ingram was working in his field at this place Will Walker came along the road near by, hallowing and yelling in a disgraceful manner. Mr. Ingram went to where he was passing and asked what he meant by such conduct, whereupon the negro became angry, and reached in the direction of his hip pocket as if to draw a pistol. Anticipating his action Mr. Ingram drew his pistol, and covered the negro, who thereupon disavowed any intention of being disrespectful. This happened about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, and was thought to be the end of the matter; but about 2 in the afternoon, as Mr. Ingram was driving towards Rock Hill in a buggy, at a point near where the first difficulty occurred, without the slightest warning, some one fired upon him. The shot came from a thick woods on the side of the road, and the aim was so accurate that part of the load took effect in the brim of Mr. Ingram's hat. As soon as the shot was fired Mr. Ingram looked back and saw Will Walker coming into the road with a gun in his hands, and apparently trying to reload. In order to avoid further danger Mr. Ingram then turned drove on at a fast speed. He afterwards went to the office of Magistrate Beckham, and had a warrant issued and after a short preliminary examination this morning Will Walker was committed for assault with intent to kill.

An Elevator Accident.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday a crowd of employes pressing against the elevator gate on the sixth floor of the Brown Shoe Company building at Seventh street and Washington avenue, caused the gate to give way and ten persons were plunged down the shaft. Six were taken out dead and the other four, seriously injured. Two of the injured died soon after reaching the hospital and without regaining consciousness. The employes had assembled at the close of the work in the corridors on the different floors waiting for the elevators to take them down. The elevator was at the seventh floor receiving passengers when those on the sixth floor, eager to get near the door and be first into the cage began to push toward the gate. Suddenly the gate gave way, just as the elevator started to descend and ten of the employes plunged head-first down the shaft. James Johnson, the elevator operator, was taken into custody by the police pending an investigation. Johnson said the elevator gate did not break, but that it had been raised by employes while waiting for the car to descend to the floor and suddenly the employes in the rear of the crowd began pushing, precipitating them down the shaft. Factory Superintendent Fray, corroborated Johnson's story.

Honoring Gordon.

The South Carolina official delegation to Gordon's funeral left Columbia at 5 o'clock on Wednesday. Composing the party were: Gov. Heyward, Senators J. Q. Marshall, Robt. Aldrich and J. W. Stanland and Representatives J. H. Brooks, Jeremiah Smith, J. W. King and W. E. James, and Col. M. P. Tribble. Judge Ernest Gary represents the judiciary. From Camp Hampton are: Col. John C. Haskell, Capt. D. J. Griffith, D. Cardwell and W. W. Lumpkin. Camp Hampton sent by the delegation a large blanket of gray moss for the grave of Gordon, and a lovely wreath. The wreath of Wade Hampton chapter, U. D. C., had been sent ahead.

Shot Himself.

At Charleston Mr. W. Turner Logan, a well known young lawyer and a member of the legislature, accidentally shot himself Wednesday morning in his room while dressing. In taking a shirt out of a drawer of his bureau his pistol, which was in the folds, was also drawn and in pulling it struck the side of the bureau, causing it to discharge, the ball entering his left side and passing between two ribs. The wound is very painful but not necessarily serious and the attending physician reports the condition of the wounded man to be very satisfactory.

A Poor Specimen.

The Augusta Chronicle says a physician of a city not many miles from Augusta, was found asleep Tuesday night by the police on Jackson street. It was a case of too much liquor. The physician deliberately arranged his overcoat as a pillow and laid down to sleep in the open air. When disturbed by the police, he became quite disagreeable and four officers had to carry him to the barracks by force.

A Plucky Negro.

A dispatch from Holly Hill to The State says: "L. S. Stoutamire, the one colored merchant of our town, lost his entire stock and building by fire two weeks ago, having only \$500 insurance on a stock worth \$3,000. He shows his energy and pluck by having the frame of a new store already up and will soon be ready for business at the old stand."

Killed by a Fall.

A special dispatch to The State from Lancaster says Mr. Samuel F. Folsom, an aged citizen of Kershaw, was instantly killed Friday by being thrown from his buggy. His horse took fright at the southbound passenger train on the Southern railway and dashed away, throwing Mr. Folsom out of the buggy.

Killed by Train.

Tom Turnham and Jesse Edge, white farmers, were killed Friday afternoon by a southbound Central of Georgia railroad train near Lafayette, Ala. Edge was killed instantly and Turnham lived half an hour. Their heads and bodies were mangled terribly.

ENFORCE THE LAW.

That Is What the Temperance Law and Order League Demands.

REGARDING DISPENSARY LAW.

The Memorial That Was Presented to the General Assembly on Wednesday by the League.

The Temperance Law and Order League will present a memorial to the General Assembly Wednesday. The text, as prepared by the executive committee, is as follows: Memorial—To the General Assembly of South Carolina: The Temperance Law and Order League of South Carolina respectfully represents to your honorable body that it is an organization of citizens, representing the sentiments of a large class of the voters of the State, having for its object:

1. To render all moral encouragement and support to the constituted authorities in the enforcement of existing laws, both State and municipal, relating to the peace and good order of the community.

2. To render such individual service as may be practicable and lawful in securing and furnishing to the proper law officers facts and information of violations of law to enable them to proceed against the violator.

3. By all lawful means to hold the sworn officers of the law to the prompt and faithful discharge of their official obligations to the public, and by proceeding against them for willful neglect or failure on their part.

4. Especially to secure a full and satisfactory enforcement of the dispensary law, both against those engaged in prohibited traffic in intoxicants and those who violate the provision of law while acting as sworn officers of the dispensary.

5. By endeavoring to secure legislation in the future as will ultimately prohibit the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes in South Carolina.

In pursuance of these objects it would respectfully urge upon the General Assembly to make such an amendment to the law commonly known as "the dispensary law" as will afford the citizens of any community in which a dispensary may be established under the provisions of the law the opportunity to express by ballot their wishes for its removal.

We make this appeal for the reasons following:

1. Because as the dispensary law makes every citizen a stockholder, sharing the profits and liabilities resulting from the business, as an act of simple justice they should be accorded the right to end their connection with it if they so desire.

2. Because there are many communities in the State, we believe the larger proportion, where dispensaries have been established in opposition to the known and expressed wish of these communities, or where, though originally approved, the experience of the evils resulting from the operation of dispensaries in their midst has changed to one of disapproval, and who gladly avail themselves of the means of removing what they realize to be an agency which is only evil and a prolific source of disorder, lawlessness and general demoralization.

3. Because the purpose of legislation should be the repression of lawlessness and crime, the improvement of the moral condition and the promotion of the happiness of the people, and these purposes would be greatly promoted by the removal of dispensaries from these communities.

4. Because the recorded facts as to the conduct of the dispensary system shows a large and constant increase in the sale by the dispensary and consumption of liquors by the people of the State, and a consequent appalling increase of crimes of violence and immorality traceable directly to this cause.

5. Because the proposed amendment, if made, would largely decrease the area in which liquors could be legally sold, render the detection of violation easier and enable the constituted legal administrators of the law to conduct the more limited business in a manner more consonant with the purpose and intent of the law.

6. Because the demand for this change in the law is made by the Christian Church of the State, which cannot be silent under the existing conditions without sin, and in the name of her communicants, appeals to Christian legislators for the means of deliverance from the unholy alliance in which, as a part of the State citizenship, they have been forced to participate. Respectfully,

J. W. Hamill, chairman; Howell Morell, secretary; executive committee, State Temperance Law and Order League. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 12, 1904.

Slot Machines Must Go.

The house of representatives Wednesday passed to third reading a bill which prohibits the operation of slot machines within the State. The bill makes no discrimination, but makes all machines unlawful. The bill declares "that it shall be unlawful for any person to operate within this State any slot machine of whatever name or kind." "Sec. 2. Any person whomsoever who shall violate the first section of this act shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment upon the public works of the county wherein the offense is committed, for a period of not more than 30 days."

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