

PALMETTO LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the State Legislature Told in Brief.

Little seems to have been accomplished in the Senate or House on Tuesday. The prohibition and local option factions have become antagonistic. In the House especially, the local optionists by roll calls and reading line by line of bills hope to keep the prohibition bill from coming to a vote. It was the object to adjourn on Saturday, but the time may have to be extended into next week. In the Senate it is said the local optionists have a majority of four and in the House there is a close division.

Local Optionists Yield.

Having reached an agreement Wednesday morning whereby the local optionists consented to let the two State-wide prohibition bills come to a vote before the close of the legislative day, the bills were voted on Wednesday night, the bill declaring State-wide prohibition and giving the present dispensaries till next July to close out their present stocks being considered first. This was passed to third reading by a vote of 58 to 40. Every attempt to amend the bill failed, except one by Mr. Harris, cutting the pay of the expert accountant down to \$5 from \$10 a day. An amendment exempting Georgetown, Richland and Charleston counties failed 66 to 41.

A substitute offered by Mr. Irby providing for a referendum in August, 1910, as between State-wide prohibition and the present system was tabled 60 to 37. Other important amendments which failed were two by Mr. Doar, one exempting the coast counties and the other making the act effective twelve months hence.

The House then took up the other prohibition bill, which provides the conditions under which drug stores may sell alcohol and wine for sacramental, scientific and medicinal purposes. By a vote of 52 to 35 the House refused to kill the bill and later passed it to third reading.

Neither bill can reach the Senate till Friday and it is a hundred to one shot it will not get through that body, with the result that there will be no change in the present system.

The House bill directed against liquor drummers, has been withdrawn. The Senate bill is now on the House calendar and it is barely possible that the bill may be passed.

In the Senate Wednesday night Senator Graydon got up his bill doing away with the present mileage book regulations. It has passed the House and now has a fighting chance to get through the Senate, it appears, on Thursday's Senate calendar as a debate-adjourned bill.

The Senate passed resolutions by Croft for referendum on adding a fifth member to the Supreme bench and increasing the term of the Supreme judge to ten years. By a vote of 23 to 15 the Senate Wednesday night passed the lien law bill slightly amended. The House will accept the amendments, and thus ends a fight that has been going on for half a century.

After a three days' fight which may or may not have been a filibuster to keep certain other bills in the background, the Senate finally decided Thursday to kill the lien law. A great deal of time has been lost and much of the most important legislation of the session remains to be done within two days—providing the legislature adjourns Saturday night. None of the three appropriation and supply bills have been touched by the Senate.

The following list of uncontested Senate bills were passed to third reading by the House Thursday. On the bill which would appropriate \$6,000 for a suitable service for the battleship South Carolina objection was made by Representative Irby. It had been hoped to get the bill through at the present session in order that the battleship might be properly equipped with the service as given by all other States.

An appropriation of \$300 was given for a memorial window at Blandford church, Petersburg, Va., for those who lost their lives and are buried in the cemetery near the church.

The list of the bills are as follows: Mr. Weston—To amend an act to establish the insurance department of South Carolina.

Mr. Bates—To amend section 2940 of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, relating to the empanelling of jurors.

Mr. Graydon—To fix the place of trial in all actions to recover the penalty fixed by statute for delays, loss or damage to freight by common carriers.

Mr. Clifton—To amend section 2 of an act to amend section 2 to regulate the manner in which common carriers doing business in this State shall adjust freight charges.

Mr. Sinkler—To establish a board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States.

Mr. Otts—To provide for costs in the original jurisdiction of the supreme court.

Mr. Sullivan—To fix the salary of the mayor or intendant of any city or town.

Mr. A. Johnstone—To provide for the administration of institutions supported by the State of South Carolina to the benefits offered by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Mr. Mauldin—To restrict the use of taxes collected by municipal officers for the purpose for which levied and prescribed.

Mr. Weston—To amend section 949, code of laws of South Carolina, volume 1, relating to the probate of deeds beyond the limits of this State.

Mr. Earle—Relating to actions for the recovery of personal property.

Mr. Clifton—To provide for the appointment of referees in counties in which the office of master does not exist.

Mr. Johnstone—Giving the assent of the State to an act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations.

Mr. Lide—To amend section 1935, code of laws, 1902, volume 1, relating to incorporation of towns.

Mr. Sinkler—To amend title 5, chapter 48, of code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, volume 1, entitled "Of Wills."

Mr. Weston—To amend an act relating to borrowing money by municipalities.

Mr. Croft—To make article 7 of chapter 14 of volume 1 of code of laws of South Carolina applicable to banks.

The Senate spent the day Friday largely in discussing the railroad rate bill.

The action Friday night was to kill that part of the measure in reference to a 2 1-2 cent rate, but to leave the section referring to the taking up of mileage coupons on the trains, with the indications that the whole of the bill would be killed Saturday morning.

The following resolution has passed the senate:

Whereas there is now pending before the senate the following bills:

"A bill to regulate certain freight rates."

"A bill to prescribe a mileage base for making freight rates for all roads in South Carolina," and

"A bill requiring the railroad commission to put into effect a uniform classification for all roads in the State."

"And it being necessary that, in the consideration of said bills the senate should have before it certain information bearing upon the subject matter thereof; now,

"Be it resolved by the senate, That the railroad commission of this State be, and the same is hereby, requested to furnish and transmit to this senate on the first day of its next session a report, with accompanying schedules, of the classification and rates upon freight hauled by the common carriers in the State of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas and Alabama, and such other information concerning the subject matter of the aforesaid bills, with their suggestions thereon.

"Resolved, further, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted at the earliest date possible to the chairman of the railroad commission."

The above mentioned bills have been continued until next year.

The House passed a number of third reading bills including Senator Kelley's bill making it a misdemeanor to publish the name of any woman upon whom a criminal assault has been attempted which went to third reading, although Mr. Ayer pointed out the danger of making a sweeping law of that kind.

The bill reads:

"Section 1. That whoever publishes, or causes to be published, the name of any woman, maid or woman-child upon whom the crime of rape or an assault with intent to ravish has been committed or alleged to have been committed in this State in any newspaper, magazine or other publication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment of not more than three years: Provided, That provisions of this act shall not apply to publications made by order of court."

Besides the consideration of the railroad rate bill on Saturday, the State Senate passed several bills of local nature and a few of State-wide interest. There was a very brief session as an adjournment until Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., was taken at 12:30 o'clock. At 11:30 the Senate went into executive session to consider and confirm the various appointments made.

The following bill passed third reading and was ordered ratified and sent to the House:

Mr. Briece—To amend section 2456 of the code, chapter 65, relating to the recording of deeds, mortgages and other instruments, limiting time to 20 days, after the first of May, 1909.

This bill was amended upon motion of Senator Carlisle, who had in the Senate introduced a bill doing away altogether with this time limit, by making the 20 days 10 days and the bill as amended was ordered sent to the House with amendments for concurrence.

The Noted Mileage Bill.

The Senate, by a vote of 10 to 20, refused to indefinitely postpone the section of the railroad rate bill referring to mileage being accepted on trains and the bill, as amended, was ordered to third reading. An amendment was adopted to the effect that the provisions of the bill do not refer to lines under 50 miles in length.

The Bill as Passed.

"That in case any railroad company or companies shall put on sale any form of mileage book at a rate not exceeding 2 1-2 cents a mile the presentation of the current number of miles by the short route, out of

the said book to the conductor or other officers authorized to take up tickets on trains, shall entitle the person holding said mileage to travel on the trains of the railroad company selling said mileage and on the trains of all other railroad companies on which by agreement the said mileage book is receivable in exchange for transportation. And upon presentation of his mileage to any agent of said company or companies to have his baggage checked as now provided for by law."

This is the bill as it now stands on third reading. Of course there may be amendments on the third reading and the Senate may, or may not, then affirm its action."

Hard Fight on Bill.

The main proponent of the bill was Senator Graydon of Abbeville, who made some strong arguments in its favor. He contended in part that there was no agreement of any kind made at the last session by which the Senate should feel bound.

Senator Walker made the principal speech against the railroad rate bill. Mr. Walker's remarks were directed in the channel that the legislature had made a moral contract with the railroads last year when the governor and the officials of the various railroad companies had conferred together and the governor had submitted his recommendation for no legislation to the general assembly. Mr. Walker also argued that it was not right for the legislature to interfere with the business methods of the railroads in the mileage section of the bill.

The drummers have what they asked for, that is to say, hereafter; provided there are no further changes made in the bill, mileage must be taken up on the trains instead of it being necessary to exchange mileage for tickets.

Also the Senate stood pat upon this implied agreement with the railroads and have not legislated a 2 1-2 cent rate.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Money is Given for "South Carolina."

The House on Saturday passed the resolution introduced in both houses providing for \$5,000 for a suitable silver service for the battleship South Carolina. When the resolution came up, on motion of Mr. Rucker, Mr. Duvall objected to the appropriation, stating that it carried an appropriation and suggesting that the money be raised by subscription.

Mr. M. L. Smith said that he could not see how the appropriation could be refused. It was customary for each State to appropriate certain amounts for suitable services, and he did not care about the sum named. It was a matter of principle. He urged the house to give the money demanded. The State could not afford to defeat a resolution of this kind.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 30 to 19.

Other bills passed by the house were:

Committee on Railroads—Relating to freight rates.

Senator Carpenter—Relating to cattle diseases.

Senator Weston—Establishing a State board of embalmers.

Senator Mauldin—Amending the insurance laws.

Senator Laney—Regulating the sale of fertilizer.

A motion was made to table the bill, which would make it a misdemeanor to publish the name of a woman upon whom assault was attempted.

Mr. Ayer, who made the motion, said it was a dangerous step to take and the liberty of the press should not be tampered with. The good sense and judgment of the newspapers should be trusted.

The bill was passed, however. A fight was also made on Senator Clifton's bill extending the liability of telegraph companies in mental anguish suits. After considerable debate the bill passed third reading.

On third reading bills, a motion was made to recommit Senator Weston's bill enlarging Commissioner Watson's department, so as to include factory inspection. The motion was lost, however, by a vote of 58 to 26, and the bill was ordered for enrollment.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday, 8 p. m.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When buckwheat cakes stick, rub the griddle well with salt.

Clothes carefully sprinkled and folded are half ironed.

The oil cloth on the kitchen table will wear longer if the table is first covered with heavy wrapping paper.

When coffee grinds as if it were tough we find it helps matters and improves the flavor to heat it well and let it get cold, before grinding.

The white cotton flannel men's gloves, ten cents a pair in any country store, are nice to slip on when one must hang a washing out in cold weather.

When you feel like coughing take a warm deep breath instead, and hold your breath as long as possible. In a little while you will not need to cough so often. Coughing is a bad thing for a cough.

For tickling in the throat that causes unnecessary coughing a good remedy is gargling every half hour with hot water, in which a little soda has been dissolved.

America's first printing press was erected at Harvard in the year 1639.

SENATOR WESTON'S BILL

Enlarging and Defining Commissioner Watson's Department. An Important Measure Affecting the Mill Interests.

Columbia, Special.—The House of Representatives on Saturday passed on third reading Senator Weston's bill enlarging and defining Commissioner Watson's department.

It is in brief as follows: "That in addition to the duties already prescribed for the department of agriculture, commerce and immigration the following shall be provided for:

"1. The commissioner shall collect, assort systematically and present in a report to the governor on or before the 10th day of January of each year, who shall transmit to the general assembly statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this State, such as the hours of labor, cost of living, amount of labor required, estimated number of persons depending on daily labor for their support."

These statistics are classified as follows:

"1. In agriculture.

"2. In manufacturing and mechanical industries.

"3. In transportation.

"4. In clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above enumerated.

"5. The amount of capital invested in lands, buildings, machinery, material and means of production and distribution generally.

"6. The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the number of hours of labor per day and the wages received in each of the industries and employments enumerated.

"7. The sanitary conditions of factories, foundries, machine shops, mercantile establishments and all other places where five or more people are employed as laborers.

"8. The number, condition and nature of employment of the inmates of the state prison, county jails and reformatory institutions and to what extent their employment comes in competition with the labor of artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.

"9. All such other information in relation to labor as may seem advisable to further the object sought to be obtained by this act."

The bill provides for an annual submitting of a schedule to the manager or owner of every manufacturing establishment in the State, embodying inquiries as follows:

"1. Name of person, partnership or corporation.

"2. Kind of goods manufactured or business done.

"3. Number of partners or stockholders.

"4. Capital invested.

"5. Average number of persons employed, distinguishing as to sex, adults and children.

"6. Total wages, not including salaries of managers, paid during the year, distinguishing as to sex, adults and children."

The following exactions upon the commissioner are placed in the bill: "The owner, operator or manager of every establishment which is engaged in manufacturing shall answer the inquiries thereon for the 12 months, November 1 to October 31 preceding, and return said schedule to the commissioner on or before the 5th of December following receipt of said schedule.

"It shall be the duty of all State and county officials, every employer of labor, and every person engaged in any industrial pursuit, to give to the commissioner, or his agents, all necessary information to enable him to perform the duties herein required of him.

"Every person or corporation who shall wilfully impede or prevent the commissioner, his agents or inspectors, in the free and full performance of his duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of the same, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or be imprisoned not less than 10 nor more than 30 days.

"The commissioner shall have power to send for persons or papers whenever in his opinion it is necessary, and he may examine witness under oath, being duly qualified to administer the same in the performance of his duty, and the testimony so taken must be filed and preserved in the office of the commissioner. He and his agents and inspectors shall have free access to all places where five or more people are employed as laborers.

"No use shall be made in the reports of the commissioner of the names of individuals, firms or corporations supplying the information called for by this act, such information being deemed confidential and not for the purpose of disclosing any person's affairs; and any agent, inspector or employe of said commissioner violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$200 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months.

"Said commissioner may employ clerical assistance, at a cost not to exceed \$1,200 per annum and two inspectors who shall be appointed by the commissioner, at a salary of \$1,000 each per annum and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$300 in one year."

The method of protection from accidents, the means of ventilation, and

investigations into the employment of children are made a part of the commissioner's duties.

There are some requirements in the bill as to the need for fresh and pure drinking water for the employes of factories and for punishment for violation of any section of the bill.

Section 16 of the bill provides against a child under 14 years of age cleaning any part of the machinery in a factory.

The most important feature of the bill is the requiring of keeping of vital statistics by the firm employing children.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Lord Dalmeny, son of Lord Rosebery, is to wed Miss Dorothy Grosvenor.

Dr. Lovejoy Elliott, of New York City, defended the ethical culture marriage.

Secretary Garfield said that he would return to the practice of law after March 4.

Booker T. Washington said that the United States ought to do for Liberia what it has done for Cuba.

Accompanied by Mrs. Bull, medical men and nurses, Dr. William T. Bull left New York City for Tomberly, Ga.

Andrew Pears, head of the firm of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., died at Isleworth, England, from heart disease.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, preached on "What Would Jesus Do in New York?"

President Roosevelt returned to Washington greatly pleased with his trip to the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

David Belasco was in San Francisco on his first visit since he left nearly thirteen years ago. He came to see his aged father.

A transfer of land recorded in West Point, Neb., shows that Speaker Jos. G. Cannon recently sold 1400 acres to Ferdinand Novak for \$84,000.

Vice-President Fairbanks has purchased 225 acres of fruit land adjoining the city of Redlands, sixty-five miles east of Los Angeles, Cal., where, it is understood, he will make his home in the near future.

S. C. Darrow, the Izaak Walton of Boardman Lake, Michigan, is catching pike through the ice and 300 feet of water by means of a "tipup," a sort of semaphore. He sits on shore near a comfortable fire, and when the arm tips down that means there is a pike on the hook, and he goes out and takes it in.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Several more women were attacked by a stabber in Berlin.

Dr. James Ewing urges the value of vivisection in cancer research work.

Officials at St. Petersburg look for no hostile action by Austria toward Serbia.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad sold \$29,864,000 bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co.

German-American societies began a crusade in New York against the treating system.

Russell Sturgis, the architect and writer, died in New York City in his seventy-third year.

Fordham students, New York City, organized a club to be devoted entirely to charity work.

Americans and Cubans in Havana joined in a ceremony of commemoration of the destruction of the Maine, eleven years ago.

The Hawley interests left the Colorado and Southern board and entered the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway directorate.

An ice barrier formed in the Niagara River just above the American falls, the water barely trickling over the great precipice.

The Government law making changes in the administration of cities and provinces was passed by the Spanish Cortes at Madrid.

The State Department at Washington, D. C., was informed by cable that Commissioner Buchanan had signed a protocol with the Venezuelan Government.

As a result of the trip of engineers to Panama with President-elect Taft it is said in Washington, D. C., that there will be no change in the plans of the Isthmian Canal.

A BOOBY HUT.

Lone Survival of an Old Yankee Fashion in Sleighs Goes to a Museum.

A booby hut sleigh, so-called in the days when Yankees considered it feminine for a man to ride in a covered carriage, has just been presented to the Ellsworth House, the home of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. The sleigh which is said to be considerably over a hundred years old, was for many generations the property of the Aislop family of Middletown, Conn., and so far as is known is the only one of its kind in existence in New England.

It is a covered sleigh, with a cab like that of the modern automobile, and the driver's seat in front behind a high dash-board. Heavy straps in front and back are used to suspend the cab.

The sleigh is built of heavy oak with iron re-enforcements. The runners, which are about three inches wide, end abruptly near the rear of the cab. The interior of the cab is upholstered with a fabric of white with a blue figure. In the back of the cab, near the top, is a window with an adjustable shade.—Windsor (Conn.) correspondence of the New York Sun.

The Cabin John Bridge near Washington, is 420 feet in length, with stone arch span 220 feet, reputed to be the largest stone arch in existence.—New York Times.



THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

SUBSTITUTE FOR STARCH.
One tablespoonful of common flour in one cup of water; mix thoroughly in one cup of water; mix thoroughly with egg beater; add a little blue and a little wax to contents.—Boston Post.

GLYCERINE AS A CLEANSER.

One of the innumerable uses to which glycerine may be put is cleaning material on which coffee has been spilled. The dark stain, and even the grease spot from the cream, are easily removed. The material should be carefully rinsed in lukewarm water and pressed on the wrong side.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

JAVELLE WATER.

Javelle water will take out stains from linen and cotton. Take one pound of sal soda and five cents' worth of chloride of lime; put them in an earthen bowl and turn over them two quarts of boiling hot, soft water; rain water is the best. Let it settle, then pour off. Bottle and keep for use. It will remove fruit stains, and even take out indelible ink spots. When used soak the stain till it disappears. Then wash it in water.—Boston Post.

THE HAIR PILLOW.

Few people know the comfort of summer of a hair pillow. Who would think of sleeping upon a feather bed in August? And yet many of us bury our heads in large, soft, feathery pillows.

Suppose you buy a dear little hair pillow—twenty by fifteen inches—and make for it a simple slip of linen. Lay your weary head upon this some hot night and you will dream of cooling and refreshing drinks and possibly of icebergs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE STOCKING DARNER.

The mother who groans over the destructiveness of her young son on the knees of his stockings should adopt the plan of one ingenious mother who has learned how to make stockings last twice as long.

In buying she selects stockings as long as they can be bought, and before wearing runs the stockings over the ankle just below where it will not rub.

When the knees begin to show, the stockings become hopelessly tattered and she raises so that it slips trousers while a whole lot of place.—New York Herald.

CLEAN AND RESTORE VELVET.

Light velvets are cleaned by rubbing with a flannel previously dipped in kerosene, or if the material is soiled in spots only, by rubbing with a little butter, when the wrong side requires drawing over a hot iron in order to raise the pile, or they may be cleaned by brushing with cornmeal until the soil is removed.

Black and colored velvet, if not dirty, but only creased, is freshened by holding wrong side down close to but not on a hot iron.

When the steam has first been raised, the velvet is removed to the wrong side over the iron to dry it. To clean mud-spots black velvet a solution of equal parts of spirits of wine, ox-gall and water will be found efficacious.

The method employed to clean light and dark velveteen is a very simple one. A lather of white soap is made, into which the velveteen is dipped, then placed on a board or table and scrubbed the way of the pile with a clean nail brush until all the dirt has been removed, when it is rinsed in clean, cold water, but not squeezed or wrung, as this would spoil the pile.

It is dried in the air, and sometimes the back is drawn over a hot iron, but this is not absolutely necessary.

To clean and brighten light satins chloroform or benzine may be used.—New York Press.



Fig and Nut Jelly.—Make the usual plain lemon jelly; put some cut up figs and shelled nuts into a ring mold, and fill with the warm jelly; put on ice, and after turning out fill the centre with whipped cream.

Tomato Bisque.—Boil one can tomatoes twenty minutes, stir in level teaspoon soda, stirring constantly until foaming stops, add one quart milk, tablespoon butter and two tablespoonfuls flour blended together. Allow to remain on stove until thick as desired. Remove and strain.

Orangeade.—Rind of one sour orange, one cup of boiling water, one tablespoonful of sugar, juice of one orange. Cut the rind carefully from the orange and pour boiling water over it. When cool add the sugar and the juice of the orange and strain. Lemon juice may be added if desired. Cool before serving.

Molasses Layer Cake.—One cup molasses, yolk one egg, butter size large walnut. Stir, add one level tablespoon soda, stir in two cups flour, sifted, beat well, add last one cup boiling water. Mix well and bake. Put together with boiled frosting made from the white of one egg and one cup granulated sugar.