

EDITOR GONZALES DEAD.

HE DIED AT 1.10 MONDAY.

Changed for the Worse Early That Morning.

TILLMAN MAKES A SHORT STATEMENT FOR A NEW YORK PAPER.

From the State, Jan. 17.

Editor Gonzales is still alive. His life, as from the first, hangs by a thread. Thousands of friends ask hourly for information as to his condition, all expressing the hope that he will survive the terrible wound inflicted upon him. His great grit and nerve have stood him in good stead in the fight for life. Fortunately he has retained consciousness, and if will power and personal determination count for anything, he has aided science much. Many carriages have driven to the hospital containing anxious inquirers as to his condition. Surgery and medical skill have done and are doing everything that can be done to save his life. Dr. W. Gill Wylie has remained near him, and the noted surgeon speaks in the highest terms of the operation performed by Drs. Guerry and Peters, in consultation with the other physicians of the city. The best is still hoped for.

As on yesterday The State for obvious reasons, by courtesy of The News and Courier, presents to its readers the story of the day as prepared by that paper's careful and accurate Columbia correspondent, permitting none of the regular staff to deal with the facts of the tragedy either at home or by wire abroad, having its contemporary to issue the Associated Press reports also.

THE COURIER'S STORY.

Columbia in common with the balance of the State awoke this morning with anxiety as to the condition of Editor N. G. Gonzales. They knew he had been desperately wounded and that it was a hard fight that was ahead; that there was a strong constitution and a resolute man back of the struggle, but that it was a contest against critical conditions.

This morning when the city schools assembled and prayers were said they included an appeal to God for the recovery of Mr. Gonzales; and so at the South Carolina college prayers were offered for the recovery of the stricken editor and even in the senate chamber, where Lieut. Gov. Tillman had presided shortly before the shooting, the chaplain prayed that the Almighty would save the life of Mr. Gonzales. Thus it was on all sides. Telephones rang all day long and messages came from far and wide asking for the latest news from the bedside. At the bulletin board on Main street there was a crowd pretty much all day eagerly reading the bulletins, which gave the latest tidings. There in the crowd were heard many sincere expressions of sympathy and regret and the most ardent hopes for the recovery of the distinguished patient.

THE BULLETINS.

The bulletins were the only direct source of information. They were issued by the attending physician. No one, not even members of his family, were permitted to see the patient, so careful were the physicians in their efforts.

All sorts of reports were circulated during the day as to the condition of Mr. Gonzales. In a word about all that can be said up to this writing, 9 o'clock, is that he is holding his own. That does not mean that there is any improvement, nor that there is any loss but simply that his condition is at a standstill and that the crisis is yet to come in a grave case.

At 10.30 o'clock the following bulletin was issued: Pulse, 119; temperature 102.2-5; respiration, 32. Resting easily.

This is all that can be told of Mr. Gonzales' condition at this time. The first crisis is expected to be reached during the night—24 hours after the operation.

LIEUT. GOV. TILLMAN.

Then there is the other figure in the awful tragedy—Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman. He is taking things quietly and calmly in the county jail. During the day he had visitors and three of his lawyers—Congressman Geo. W. Croft, former Judge O. W. Buchanan and Mr. Coleman L. Belase—spent most of the day with their client. Mr. P. H. Nelson, who is also said to be in the case, was consulted during the day.

A BRIEF STATEMENT.

During the afternoon two of his counsel brought a copy of a statement which Col. Tillman had himself prepared in response to an offer from a New York paper that its columns were open to him. It was also requested that the statement be sent to the Associated Press. It is as follows: "I thank you for your courteous and kind telegram in view of the facts that the dispatches sent out from Columbia emanated from the office of The State newspaper, of which Mr. Gonzales was editor. I do not deem it necessary to deny anything that has been sent from that quarter. I can only say that when the truth of the unfortunate affair is known my friends as well as the people of the country will see how thoroughly I was justified in acting as I did. The statements already published in the papers are untrue and at the proper time this I will be prepared to show. Beyond this I do not care to make any further statement. James H. Tillman.

THE ESSENTIAL POINT.

The New York papers with whatever accounts they may have published have not reached here to be read, and the reports published here were based on the available facts and evidence.

The understanding is that Col. Tillman's line of defense will be that he thought Mr. Gonzales was armed and that he had a weapon in his coat pocket and that he had his hands in his coat pocket.

He is said to contend that he had

every reason to believe that Mr. Gonzales was armed and that he ought to have been, even if he was not. Mr. Gonzales was not armed. Second, that when he aimed his pistol the second time to Mr. Gonzales that he did so expecting Mr. Gonzales to defend himself and that he lowered his weapon because there was no response and not because of anything Mr. Gonzales said and he refutes the reiterated statement of Mr. Gonzales that he told him with a bullet through him and unarmed. "Shoot again, you coward." Mr. Tillman will also, it is understood, contend that he had not met Mr. Gonzales before. This is denied and Mr. Gonzales and Mr. Tillman were in the senate chamber and State capital together.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman, however, only makes the statement that appears over his signature. The whole story has, however, all been given and there is now no need to repeat the details of the awful affair. That Mr. Gonzales sent no message; that he was quietly on his way to his dinner; that he was alone; that he was unarmed; that he said nothing to provoke hostilities all seem admitted and that Lieut. Gov. Tillman met Mr. Gonzales and promptly fired into him is equally clear. What there was in the mind of the assailant is another question, and the editorial exposures from the pen of Mr. Gonzales which are alleged to be the provocation have already been freely quoted.

Mrs. Tillman and Mrs. Geo. D. Tillman are expected here tonight.

THE LATE BULLETINS.

The late bulletins as to Mr. Gonzales' condition were as follows:

11.20 p. m.—Pulse, 125; temperature 100.1-5; respiration, 30. After consultation, general condition not so favorable as it has been; condition considered grave.

12.30 a. m.—Condition unchanged.

1.15 a. m.—Pulse, 137; temperature, 101.4-5; respiration, 32. Patient calm and sleeping.

2.25 a. m.—Pulse, 138; temperature, 100; respiration, 29. Patient resting a little more quietly; general condition about the same.

At this hour the physicians said, when asked, that there was no danger of Mr. Gonzales not surviving the night.

At 3.20 a. m., just as the State went to press, the doctors reported Mr. Gonzales' condition to be just the same as when last reported.

Death of N. G. Gonzales.

(By W. W. Ball, in State, Jan. 20.) N. G. Gonzales is dead. The shadow of a great sorrow droops over South Carolina.

Wherever a noble heart beats, wherever a champion in the cause of truth battles, wherever a lover of humanity kind with bare arm fights for his fellows, grief finds a dwelling place.

Out of the ranks of those whose warfare in a good cause never halts to salute a white flag a leader has fallen. South Carolina mourns. The whole south and the high-minded men who make the nation feel the blow.

From every part of the State and the nation come messages of sympathy that would comfort those who most suffer from the sacrifice that he has made for his people. Dearly, fondly as he loved his family and his associates, it was for the people of his own Carolina that he so cheerfully, so uncomplainingly offered up his generous life. A little later, as the weeks and months go and come, with none to take up the pen that so unceasingly and unflinchingly has stung their enemies to the hiding places of ignoble oblivion the sense of loss that now in the hour of crushing sorrow comes vaguely must grow into fuller and larger realization. For the people have lost their friend.

STORY OF THE FINAL FIGHT.

The end came at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after everything that skill and science could do to save his life. It was not unexpected. Long before daylight all hope had been abandoned. Septic peritonitis, caused from the terrible wound, had set in almost before the physicians and surgeons had detected it, and insidiously it began to affect the system, finally showing unmistakably. The faithful surgeons saw it and knew that the end was in sight and that probably nothing that human skill could devise could save the life so valuable to city and State.

Dr. Wylie came and at 1.30 o'clock there was a consultation and examination. It was promptly announced that there was no hope whatever, though dissolution was not immediately imminent.

All the physicians and surgeons had read of the reported wonderful discovery of Dr. Barrows in New York last week, by which it was held that peritonitis, heretofore always regarded as absolutely without a remedy, could be arrested. None of the surgeons knew exactly the effects of the injection of formalin or formaldehyde into the veins, but after a discussion with members of the family, it was determined to make the experiment as a last resort when the patient was known beyond all question to be in extremis.

The surgeons said that it could be but an experiment. The only two reported cases had been peritonitis in women where the seat of infection was easy of access and where of course unlike this case where the seat of infection was so remote that it was not likely that the powerful fluid set coursing in the veins could reach it. But it was a last chance when absolutely no other hope remained and death was certain to ensue. In these circumstances Dr. Wylie in consultation with Drs. Guerry, Taylor and Barron decided to make the experiment. Quickly an experienced druggist was set to work preparing the necessary fluid in the early morning hours and it reached the hospital about 6 o'clock. In the meantime all the members of the family of the stricken editor were brought to the hospital for Mr. Gonzales was then, at 7.30 o'clock conscious, and the physicians could not know whether he would be after the injection or not. Then came the preparations for the injection of the powerful fluid. The large vein in one of his arms was opened and the injection was made about 9 o'clock, after every precaution had been taken. It became manifest very soon after the operation that the fluid, which should have had speedy results, if any at all, was not producing a change. After waiting an hour the physicians sought for some signs of results, but there were none whatever.

As the minutes passed his respiration

became quicker and the evidences of dissolution steadily increased. It became a matter of only a short time before the end. Just before the end the surgeons by request determined to make one more supreme effort to save his life. Again the administration of the formalin was undertaken, the pulse having become somewhat better and the symptoms being apparently better. But it was too late, even if it could have been of service scientifically. Mr. Gonzales died almost immediately.

The announcement of his death has thrown a pall over the entire city. The people mourn deeply and sincerely. Heavy crepe on the doors of the office proclaim the deep sorrow that is felt by the entire force of The State.

THE AUTOPSY.

A 4.30 o'clock County Physician A. B. Knowlton held an autopsy on the body of Mr. Gonzales at the hospital. By his courtesy Drs. Guerry and McIntosh who attended Mr. Gonzales, assisted. The following other Columbia physicians were present: Drs. B. W. Taylor, L. A. Griffith, A. Coward, Jr., J. W. Babcock, Strother Pope, L. K. Philpot, R. W. Gibbs, S. B. Fishburne and S. J. D. Lancaster.

It is understood that the finding of the autopsy will be reported in a general way as follows:

"Septic due to a sloughing of the large bowel at and about the site of injury to that organ. The point of entrance of the bullet was on the right side of the abdomen, six inches below the right nipple and two and a half inches to the right of the middle line. The point of exit was on the left side of the abdomen eight and a half inches below the left nipple and nine inches to the left of the middle line. There was a slight injury to the front wall of the stomach. Every vital organ, including heart, kidneys, lungs, spleen, appendix, liver, bladder, etc., were examined and all found typically normal.

Physicians say that the autopsy showed that death was due to profound septic infection from the gangrenous condition of the tissue consequent upon the bullet wounds.

At 5 o'clock Corner W. S. Green of Richland county empaneled the jury of inquest: Allen Jones, foreman.

The jury viewed the body at the hospital and the inquest was adjourned until Thursday at 8 p. m., when testimony will be heard in the county court house. C. L. Bleas, who is said to be one of Col. Tillman's counsel, was present but took no active part in the proceedings.

The body was then taken to the residence on Henderson street.

FUNERAL SERVICES TODAY.

The funeral services will be held from Trinity Episcopal Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the rites to be conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Ellison Capers of the diocese of South Carolina.

The pall bearers, who will meet at the residence at 3.30 p. m., were as follows:

Honorary—Judge A. C. Haskell, Dr. B. W. Taylor, Dr. J. W. Babcock, Mr. John A. Crawford, Mr. Charles Ellis, Prof. R. Meas Davis, W. H. Lyles, J. Q. Marshall, John P. Thomas, Jr., C. FitzSimons, W. H. Gibbs, Jr., J. H. Walker.

Active—Jas. A. Hoyt, Jr., Robert Latahn, E. J. Watson, William Banks, F. C. Withers, M. C. Wallace, J. J. Cormack, R. L. Cureton, E. A. Holler, A. P. Browne.

The active pall bearers are those members of the editorial staff of The State who were longest associated with Mr. Gonzales and the representatives of departments in The State office.

A FLOOD OF SYMPATHY.

Throughout yesterday and late into the night telegrams of sympathy came to the family of Mr. Gonzales from all parts of South Carolina and the United States. They speak for themselves.

When the news of Gonzales' death was bulletined in Charleston by The News and Courier and telephoned to The Evening Post the flags of those papers were placed at half mast.

NARCISO GENER GONZALES.

Narciso Gener Gonzales, editor of The State, was born on August 5, 1858, at Edingsville, on Edisto Island, South Carolina. He was the second son of Ambrosio Jose Gonzales, a native of Matanzas, Cuba, who with Narciso Lopez, began the struggle for Cuban independence in 1848, being one of the junta of five members who declared the independence of the island, adopted the present Cuban flag and organized the first filibustering expedition under Lopez, of which he was second in command with the rank of brigadier general; and was the first Cuban wounded in battle for the independence of the island, at Cardenas, May 20, 1850; exiled and under sentence of death. In 1856 he married Harriett Rutledge youngest daughter of the Hon. William Elliott, of Beaufort, S. C., and served in the Confederate army as colonel and chief of artillery for the department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida under Beauregard, Hardee, Pemberton and others, surrendering at Greensboro, N. C., in charge of the artillery of Johnston's army in 1865.

N. G. Gonzales was taught at home until 15 years of age and then attended a private school in Virginia for one year. He received no other education. Subsequently he worked as a laborer on a farm in Virginia and at the family homestead in Colleton county, S. C. In 1875 he studied telegraphy and from the summer of that year until the summer of 1876 was employed as telegraph operator at Varnville, Hampton county, S. C. In 1876 he organized the first Democratic club on the line of the Port Royal railroad and was campaign correspondent for the Charleston Journal of Commerce, the straight organ of that time. In the fall of 1877 he obtained a position as night operator for the Atlantic and Gulf railroad (now the Plant system) at Savannah, Ga., whence a year later he was transferred to the post of operator and railroad clerk at Valdosta, Ga. He left this place in June, 1880, on invitation of A. B. Williams, who had just then assumed charge of the Greenville News, to serve as local reporter for that paper.

On August 5, 1880, he began his service with the Charleston News and Courier as its regular correspondent at Columbia, and continued in that position until October, 1881, when he was sent to Washington to act as its special correspondent in the exciting year fol-

lowing the death of President Garfield. He reported the Guiteau trial and execution and the long session of the Forty-seventh congress for The News and Courier.

In August, 1882, was transferred to Charleston and placed on the editorial staff of The News and Courier, with the understanding that he was ultimately to become editor of that paper; but after a few months, owing to a disagreement with Captain Dawson, was again sent to Columbia, where, in 1883, he organized The News and Courier Bureau and continued in charge of its news and business department until the political revolution of 1890, reporting beside all the State campaigns and many famous trials in different parts of South Carolina. His antagonism to the incoming administration indisposing him to have such relations with it as the policy of The News and Courier required, he resigned his position on that paper to take effect on the close of the administration of Gov. Richardson. His purpose now was to leave the State and seek a newspaper opening in the Hawaiian islands, to which he was attracted, but being urged to remain and become editor of a daily newspaper in Columbia representing the views of the opponents of Tillman, he agreed to do so, and with his brother, Ambrose E. Gonzales, secured the capital necessary to start The State, of which paper he was elected editor and manager. He purchased the plant and organized the office and the publication of The State began Feb. 18, 1891. His management lasted for two years, but his control of the editorial policy of the paper has continued throughout its existence. Mr. Gonzales has held no public office. His interest in the cause of Cuban independence moved him soon after the beginning of the revolution of 1895, to offer his services to the insurgents in the field, but they were declined on the ground that he could be of greater service to the cause in his editorial position. Before the breaking out of the war with Spain he sought the means of taking part in it on Cuban soil, but being disappointed in other plans for getting to the front, he went to Tampa a few days after war was declared and was there appointed first lieutenant on the staff of Gen. Emilio Nunez, of the Cuban army, then preparing an expedition for the relief of Gen. Maximo Gomez in central Cuba. This expedition could not get transportation until June 20, when it sailed from Tampa in two steamers, the Florida and Panita, with a convoy, the Peoria. It took two weeks to make a landing. After being repulsed at two points by the Spaniards, the expedition disembarked July 3, at Palo Alto, on the south coast of Cuba, a few miles west of the central trocha; and the next day Gen. Gomez was found and relieved. After six weeks of extreme hardships and privations campaigning along the trocha, in which he participated in one fight, an attack on the fortified town of Moron at the northern end of the trocha, Mr. Gonzales, learning on Aug. 17 that the war was over, procured his discharge and embarked for home in an expeditionary schooner, which, after various adventures, reached Key West Sept. 1, 1898.

Since that time he has been at his post as editor of The State.

On Nov. 14, 1901, Mr. Gonzales married Miss Lucie Barron, of Manning, in Clarendon county, who survives him.

His other immediate relatives are an aunt, Miss Ann Elliott; three brothers, Messrs. A. E. and W. E. Gonzales, of Columbia, and Mr. A. B. Gonzales, of Colleton county, and one sister Miss Hattie R. Gonzales.

A VIRGINIA COMMENT ON THE GONZALES TRAGEDY.

"Not Since Death of Henry W. Grady Has South Felt So Deeply Loss of a Son."

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 19.—The Roanoke Times, the leading daily in southwestern Virginia, in an editorial tomorrow, commenting on the death of N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, will say in part:

"All the south today is wrapped in sorrow through the tragic ending of the life of Mr. N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia, (S. C.) State. The story of the tragic ending of a life in the noonday of its usefulness always carries with it a sense of deep loss and more especially one situated in his relation to humanity as was Mr. Gonzales, with exceptional opportunities for usefulness, this sense of loss is all the more realistic.

"Mr. Gonzales is perhaps better known beyond the boundaries of his State through his pen. The editorials of The State are quoted far and wide. But the chief aim of his writings was with reference to city and State affairs. He was a reformer with a mission in hand—the purification of his State from political venality and the baneful influence of the Tillman regime. He was an iconoclast, and little did he reckon whose idol he laid low when the onslaught came. He fought the fight, the penalty of which was his own death. Would we speak for Mr. Gonzales, we should say his death came just as he would have had it when the day of his usefulness had closed—a martyr to the cause for which he fought.

"When the tragic moment came, although the bullet that carried with it death had penetrated his body, his bravery was asserted, and instead of responding with a weapon in kind, he threw into the teeth of his assailant the words, 'Shoot again, you coward,' the force of which palsied his arm and stayed the bullet undoubtedly meant for him.

"Not since the death of Henry W. Grady has the south felt so deeply the loss of a son. His mission was not unlike that of Mr. Grady. Though the means to the end were dissimilar, the ends sought to be achieved were not dissimilar. He was to his State what Mr. Grady was to the south at large—a defender of the right against wrong."

A dangerous fire occurred in Charleston last night in a warehouse of the Standard Oil Company's plant. 43 barrels of oil exploded in the ware house and a tank of 3,000 gallons of gasoline was in great danger of exploding, but was finally saved after a two hours fight. Three firemen were injured by the explosion of oil.

STATE FAIR SOCIETY

LOSES TWO OFFICERS.

Col. Thomas W. Holloway and

Maj. A. H. White Dead.

BOTH DIE VERY UNEXPECTEDLY AT THEIR RESPECTIVE HOMES.

State, Jan. 21.

At 2 o'clock this morning the news reaches The State upon the arrival of the train from Greenville of the unexpected death of one of South Carolina's finest, best men—Col. Thomas W. Holloway, of Pomaria, Newberry County. It is a sad coincidence that the announcement of the death of the distinguished president of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society had just been written, when the news came of the death of the popular and efficient secretary of the same organization.

Col. Holloway has been suffering more or less with rheumatism since last fall, having had a severe attack last fair week. Up to a few days ago he was confined to his room, but was up on Monday. Last night at 11 o'clock he died very unexpectedly. No further details have been received, and the arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

News was received in the city yesterday of the sudden death in Rock Hill of Major A. H. White, the president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, and a leading citizen of the Palmetto State.

DISASTER AND DISTRESS

IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

A Petition Received From Agui-

naldo Presenting Conditions Existing in Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Secretary Root today transmitted to the senate and house copies of a petition received by him, through Gov. Taft, from Aginaldo, the late insurgent leader in the Philippines. The petition is a remarkable presentation of the condition now existing in the Philippines, and Secretary Root hastened to send it to congress because it went a long way toward supporting the statements he had made to the committees of that body and also demonstrating the necessity for prompt and exhaustive action on the part of congress to prevent disaster and distress in the archipelago. The secretary's letter of transmittal was very short, simply reciting the character of the document and alluding to the picturesque and graphic manner in which Aginaldo had described the conditions in the Philippines. The secretary attached particular importance to Aginaldo's profession of a desire to do everything in his power to aid the Americans in carrying out relief measures and developing the island. The petition says in part:

"Profoundly impressed by the sorrows and calamities which afflict my people, and bearing in mind the good intentions which have inspired the acts of the civil commission, I have taken heart to present a project of purely economic character which, in my opinion, would remedy, if not completely, at least in great part, the precarious situation in which we all find ourselves.

"I propose to the honorable civil commission to obtain from congress United States treasury loan of \$20,000,000, gold, in cash, and also a credit of \$80,000,000, gold, which will guarantee the issue of paper to serve as money in the islands. The sum shall be used for the development and improvement of Philippine agriculture, and shall be paid within 20 years, the payments being made in three installments.

"When the loan and credit were approved and the above mentioned sum here in the Philippines, a bank would be opened which could be called 'United States American Agricultural Philippine bank' and which should be under the inspection and supervision of the insular government.

"After the civil commission had dictated the proper regulations and established all the necessary safeguards for the security and stability of the bank, the bank would begin to operate, making available for the agriculturists such sums as they should ask for, in compliance with the necessary formalities, at an annual maximum interest of 4 per cent., payable semi-annually.

"In case Filipinos should wish to acquire the bank by making of it a joint stock company without otherwise altering its organization and methods, the government would concede to them the title, without prejudice to its right to require repayment of the amounts incurred by the foundation of said bank or other necessary expenses.

"It may be that when this project is known I shall be called an enthusiast and a dreamer, and it will be said that I ought not to involve myself in matters that force me out of the retired life which I have intended to follow since my imprisonment, and which, as I believe, nothing that I

have done has broken into until the present time. But the contemplation of the bitter misfortunes which oppress this suffering people, exhausted by evils and calamities without number obliges me to leave my retirement to fulfill what I believe to be my duty. (Signed) "Respectfully, Emilio Aguinaldo Famy."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Columbia, Jan. 16.—There was quite a large crowd in the senate chamber when it assembled this morning, probably thinking something would turn up in the Tillman-Gonzales affair, but nothing of the kind occurred. The chaplain, however, feelingly referred to Mr. Gonzales and prayed Almighty God to bring him safely through his trouble and invoked the Divine blessing upon his sorrowing family.

The committee appointed at the last session to investigate the effort to pass a dispensary bill under the guise of a road law made its report. It exonerated Mr. Dominick, of Newberry, from all surreptitious methods in securing signatures to the favorable report; while condemning such legislation the committee said that there was precedent for it. The senate went to the house for the purpose of canvassing the vote, returned, passed two local bills and adjourned until Tuesday at 11.30 o'clock.

Mr. Hydrick introduced a bill placing telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission.

The Senate unanimously adopted the house resolution denouncing President Roosevelt for appointing Crum. The session of the house was about as brief as that of the senate, only routine business being done. Gov. McSweeney sent to the house the veto of the bill abolishing the office of phosphate inspector and consideration of it was postponed until next Wednesday.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Inauguration Will Be Held Today at 1 a. m.

Columbia, January 20.—The joint assembly today elected:

The Hon. Y. J. Pope, of Newberry, Chief Justice for the unexpired term of the late Chief Justice McIver.

Col. D. J. Griffith, superintendent of the State Penitentiary, for the full term.

The Hon. John G. Mobley, of Winnsboro; Dr. M. O. Rowlands, of Spartanburg, and the Hon. A. K. Sanders, of Sumter, were re-elected members of the board of directors of the State Penitentiary.

There was no opposition to the election of Chief Justice Pope, which was in the nature of a promotion. Mr. Pope has been Associate Justice for many years, and his election was eminently proper and expected. He was the senior Associate Justice.

Capt. Griffith's administration of the affairs of the Penitentiary have been so eminently successful that he met with no opposition and was unanimously re-elected.

Messrs. Mobley, Rowland and A. K. Sanders who are all old members of the board of Penitentiary directors, were re-elected without much trouble.

Each house held short sessions, and besides the work of the joint assembly and the introduction of a number of new bills, but little business was done.

Joint committees were appointed to wait upon Gov.-elect Heyward, and arrangements made to hold the inauguration ceremonies at 1 o'clock Wednesday.

The following are among the new bills introduced in the House.

Mr. Morgan: A bill to prohibit the driving of cattle and other live stock into this State from other States, and to provide a penalty therefor.

Mr. Hendricks: A bill to amend the law regulating the working of highways and bridges, etc.

Mr. Beamguard: A bill to fix the times for the collection of taxes.

Mr. DeVore: A bill to amend Section 701, of the Criminal Code, relating to number to be put on jury of inquest.

Mr. Elfrid: A joint resolution proposing to amend Section 2, Article 3, of Constitution, relating to the terms of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ford: A bill to provide for ten-year convicts to serve sentence on public works of the country.

Mr. D. O. Herbert: Bill to regulate the employment of children in factories, mines and manufacturing establishments in this State.

Mr. Colclough, by request: A bill to provide for the per diem and mileage of corner's juries in this State, and the fees of magistrates for holding inquests.

Mr. Kibler: A bill to regulate the granting of certificates to teach in the free public schools of the State.

Mr. Kirby: A bill to fix the age of road duty at 21 to 50 years.

Mr. Wise: A bill to repeal Sections 3,059, 3,061, 3,063, 3,064 and 3,066 of Code, Volume I, being a part of the agricultural lien law.

Mr. Forde: A bill to provide for capitation tax on female dogs, or bitches.

Mr. Forde: A bill to require the Judges of Probate to keep a record of marriages.

The Pennsylvania railroad will have six tracks between New York and Philadelphia, which will cost \$10,000,000. This will give people a pretty good chance to get out of Philadelphia