

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Hampton Memorial Services to be Held--Bills Introduced.

Columbia, Jan. 14.—The house of representatives finished the election of officers. The representatives were assigned to their respective seats and the work of the session progressed so well that three new bills were introduced. Speaker Smith has not announced the names of the house appointees, nor has he made public the committee assignments.

Mr. Moses offered a resolution that a new committee be added to the list of the standing committees, this to be known as the committee on the dispensary. This was adopted.

The first bill of the session is one proposed by Mr. R. M. Lofton of the Charleston delegation. It is a bill which seeks to give McClellanville an inland waterway to Charleston. The people of the first named place have no railway facilities and the trip to Charleston through Bull's Bay is said to be very dangerous. Congress has appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of deepening and straightening the inland waterway between the two places. Mr. Lofton's bill cedes to the federal government the State's right and title to a strip of marsh land 200 feet wide on each side of the channel. This proposed channel means a great deal for McClellanville. Lumber and farm products can then be sent to Charleston with little trouble. It is proposed to continue the channel beyond McClellanville to Georgetown. Boats of four-foot draught can run up the 60-foot channel at low tide when the obstructions are removed.

Mr. Richards introduced a bill to increase the amount of each scholarship at Winthrop from \$44 to \$100. There is one scholarship for each member of the general assembly or 165 for the entire State.

Mr. Toole of Aiken introduced the first dispensary bill of the session. The bill seeks to have the stock at the State dispensary reduced to \$300,000 and the balance put into the school fund. The bill also requires purchases of liquor to be made on the steps of the State capitol the first Monday of each month, and also that the directors of the dispensary shall not receive or distribute free samples of liquor upon penalty of forfeiture of office.

THE SENATE.

The following special message was received and read from the governor: Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

On the 11th day of April, 1902, South Carolina was called upon to mourn the death of one of her most distinguished sons. While it is true that Gen. Wade Hampton was a private citizen at the time of his death, yet I have thought it proper, in view of his distinguished service to his State in times of war and of peace, that the general assembly, as representatives of the people, should pay proper tribute to his memory, and I recommend that you fix some time in the early part of your session at which suitable memorial services may be held.

He was one of the heroes of this generation. In a republican form of government like ours, it is well for the stability of our institutions that the virtues of our great men should be held up as models for the young. It inspires a love of country and acts as an incentive to high endeavor. It has been truly said: "Republics rest on the virtues of their public men. Other forms of government may live, and often live more surely, without the love of country, but with republics, patriotism is life." Everything, therefore, that encourages and gives life to this virtue should be the concern of all good citizens. There are many things in the life and labors of this distinguished Carolinian in which may be held up to the young of this day as incentives to a greater love of country and a more faithful service for the good of humanity.

He was a leader in war and in peace, always cool and conservative and holding the welfare of his State above any appearance or suspicion of self-promotion or self-aggrandizement. He was a brave Confederate soldier, a leader of men, and in the trying days from 1861 to 1865 defended the southern cause with a heroism and a fortitude such as only the true patriot can command. He sacrificed his all, as many other true sons of Carolina did, on the altar of his State, and when the arbitrament of arms was decreed against the cause for which he fought, he took up again the battle of life without complaining. In the dark days of 1876 he was called from the quietude of his plantation life to lead his people from bondage which held them stronger than the shackles of slavery. His wise counsel and his prudent judgment were relied upon and trusted, and the State was redeemed from the alien and the scalawag and the government once again placed in the hands of its rightful owners. As governor, and in the halls of the senate of the United States, he was honored and trusted by his people and respected by his enemies.

In order that some one familiar with his history and his work might deliver an address on his life and his service and have time for preparation, I have taken the liberty to invite Gen. M. C. Butler to deliver said address at such time as you may fix, and I ask that this action be confirmed and that you designate some date in the early part of your session at which suitable services may be held, and that a committee be appointed from the senate and house to arrange for such ceremonies as may be fitting. Gen. Butler has accepted. He is eminently fitted for this duty, having served in the same branch of the army with Gen. Hampton and having been intimately associated with him in the redemption of the State in 1876, and also having served for a long term of years with him in the senate of the United States. Respectfully submitted,

M. B. MSweeney,
Governor.

Mr. Marshall introduced the following concurrent resolution: Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that the governor's special message recommending that a day be set apart by the general assembly to do honor to the memory of Wade Hampton, South Carolina's great soldier, statesman and patriot, be referred to a special committee, consisting of two members of the senate, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and three members of the house, to be appointed by the speaker of the house who shall

make such arrangements as will appropriately carry out the governor's recommendations.

The resolution was adopted and the president on behalf of the senate appointed Messrs. Marshall and Aldrich. Another message was received from the governor vetoing "the joint resolution to authorize and require the State treasurer to write off the books in said office certain bonds entered in said books as old bonds not fundable, act of 1896, Blue Ridge Railroads \$37,000" with the reasons for his objections.

A number of bills were introduced, the most important being a child labor bill by Senator Marshall, and a compulsory education bill by Senator Rayson.

Columbia, Jan. 15.—The most important matter in the House today was the announcement of the committee appointments by Speaker Smith. He took care of his friends and they received the best of the places.

The members from Sumter county were assigned to the following committees:

Altamont Moses, chairman ways and means, and member of Legislature library and rules committees.

T. B. Fraser, judiciary, public schools, incorporation and rules committees.

J. H. Clifton, railroads, State House and grounds.

Geo. M. Stuckey of Lee county was assigned to the following committees, ways and means, enrolled acts.

The vote for governor and Lieut. Governor will be tabulated tomorrow. Mr. Hugh Sinkler, of Charleston, obtained the passage of the first concurrent resolution of the year. It is an expression of protest from the Representatives of the sovereign State against the appointment of Collector W. D. Crum. It was unanimously adopted as the expression of the people of South Carolina.

There was no business ready for the Senate and the session was short.

The Plague in Mexico.

Laredo, Texas, Jan. 15.—A Mexico City special says that Dr. Favela, who is investigating the epidemic disease which made its appearance at Ahome, states that he has not determined that the malady is the bubonic plague. The symptoms differ in material particulars from those of the plague. The disease at Ahome appears to be sporadic.

The Cosmos Steamship Line, operating ships between points on the west coast, has issued rigid quarantine orders against its own craft that touch at any of the northern ports. All steamers must be disinfected before attempting to touch at southern ports. The merchants and foreigners at Guaymas have addressed a petition to the Governor of the State, asking that a rigid quarantine be established at Guaymas against all persons coming from Mazatlan. The petition has been referred by the Governor to President Dias and the superior board of health.

ZOLA'S EARLY TRIALS.

Times When the Budding Author Was Plunged in Misery.

Young Zola had kicked his heels for several years in ministerial ante-rooms, but all to no effect. Gambetta, to prevent Zola perishing of want, gave him the subprefecture of Castle Sarrazin. But for want of money he had to stop on the way, and for so long a time that M. de Freycinet slipped into the place. Zola during the period dealt with in "La Debacle" was in the south of France. How he then lived I cannot imagine. After things settled down in Paris in 1871 he had fallen into the blackest misery, and with a beautiful young wife. Her mother was no longer able to share her domicile and board, such as they were, with them.

Zola sometimes had to take the wool out of the mattress of his bed and sell it. He escaped from death by famine owing to a letter of introduction from a doctor who attended his mother to Hachette, the great publisher. The latter employed him at a salary of 60 francs a month to tie up books in parcels and address them. But he rather liked Zola and, divining in him first rate stuff, engaged him to write for the papers those puffs known as reclaims for books the firm had brought out. Noticing his punctuality and his reserve with other young men, Hachette promoted Zola still higher by making him his private secretary. He was then an unclean, shy, ill dressed, mannerless, squat little fellow, but he evidently had a tidy wife, who paid great attention to the furbishing up of his clothes and to his shirts.—London Truth.

His Wonderful Dream.

"Say," said the newspaper man thoughtfully, "I had a great dream last night. Thought I was making a mint of money."

"How?" asked his friend.

"Why, I dreamed I was a space rate reporter on a Russian paper."

"I can't see how there was so much money in that."

"But that isn't all of it. I dreamed that I was assigned to get the names at a court ball."

"Tough job!"

"Of course it was a tough job, but just think of the money. Why, every name was a yard long and had a string of titles to it besides. Oh, I was just coining money when I woke up."—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Surprised Her.

Kidder—Skinner played a mean trick on his wife. He told her if she learned how to cook he'd give her a surprise.

Slunkins—Did she learn to cook?

Kidder—Yes, and then he surprised her by discharging the cook.—Detroit Free Press.

A Ring on His Hands.

"Is Harkins worrying over the fact that Miss de Riche jilted him?"

"No, but it annoys him exceedingly to think that the ring she gave back was purchased at her father's store and paid for, too, by Jove!"—Harper's Bazar.

The man who cannot blush and who has no feeling of fear has reached the apex of impudence.—Menander.

SENATOR TILLMAN ON THE TRUSTS.

A Very Lively Day in The Senate Chamber.

Washington, Jan. 16.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Tillman continued his arraignment of trusts and monopolies and again charged the Attorney General as being primarily responsible for lack of action with regard thereto. Senator Tillman declared that the railroads are absolutely in the saddle on the coal question. They mine and market coal and fix the price, he charged, without regard to a solitary independent operator. He said it was an infamy the way the press of the country was prostituted and lending itself to befuddle the minds of the people and deceive them into the idea that the railroads are willing and anxious to relieve the distress occasioned by the coal famine, but that somebody, somewhere, called an independent operator, is responsible for the present condition of affairs.

The President deserves no credit, said he, except for his attempt to effect a settlement of the question, "but the actual fact is," he added, "that J. Pierpont Morgan gave orders to his co-conspirators or servants to attempt the arrangement between monopoly and strikers." The Attorney General has been, he said, derelict and criminal, and he is the man to whom the people can point and say, "You have murdered all those who have frozen to death. You are the man who deserves the opprobrium, and hate of the poor and oppressed of this land."

In the course of his remarks Senator Tillman stated, after being closely questioned by Senator Spooner, that W. R. Hearst had charged that the United States district attorney of New York and received orders from the Attorney General not to submit his report of his investigation regarding trusts.

To his mind, he said, a case had been made and the evidence and facts had been unanswerable. The law, he said, was too plain for anyone to dispute it.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, took exception to a statement by Senator Tillman, which he thought impugned the motive of Judge Woods in issuing his injunction in the Debs case.

Replying Senator Tillman said Judge Woods went far beyond anything ever contemplated by any American Judge.

"Why," he inquired, "are J. Pierpont Morgan or his co-conspirators any more immune from the proceedings of our Courts of justice than Eugene Debs?"

"Mr. Morgan," he said, "had such a sanctity thrown around him on account of his vast wealth that to imprison him would cause the stars to get out of their course or the sun to stand still. 'He had,' he said, 'brought in the President's name, because he is the 'boss' of Knox, and if Mr. Knox is responsible he either has misled the President or somebody else has misled him, but primarily Mr. Knox is responsible for lack of action in regard to trusts."

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Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

New York, Jan. 16.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Fuel shortage is still the one seriously disturbing element in the industrial situation. Transporting facilities have been diverted from other merchandise to the disadvantage of shippers, yet iron furnaces are unable to secure sufficient supplies of coke, and many other manufacturing plants reloaded because of inadequate coal deliveries. Mines are more fully operated, but there is no prospect of normal conditions until spring. Extremely low temperature during the past week stimulated distribution of heavy clothing and other seasonable goods. Retail trade was accelerated by the customary clearance sales, especially in dry goods and kindred branches. Traveling men are sending large orders for spring goods, the volume of advance business surpassing the customary amount for this time of year.

Quiet conditions in the iron and steel markets do not mean dullness or diminishing consumption, but merely the oversold condition of furnaces and mills, together with great uncertainty about keeping plants active on a day to day supply of fuel. Inquiries are numerous, especially in structural lines, but makers are not ready to accept bids until the future appears more definite.

Dry goods trading has increased in volume buyers arriving in great numbers, and the prospect favors still more activity in the latter half of the month. There is little disposition to anticipate wants in the cotton goods division, but immediate needs have evidently grown more depressing. Failures numbered 267 in the United States, against 334 last year.

A Supposition.

"Yes," said the wise guy, "I am thoroughly convinced that honesty is the best policy."

"I suppose you have reached that conclusion after having tried both," murmured the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

Desperation.

Customer (wildly)—I want some soothing sirup, quick!

Druggist—What size bottle?

Customer—Bottle! I want a keg! It's twins!—Illustrated Bits.

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Aug 8

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