BLOODY RECORDS OF FEDERALS

AND CONFEDERATES.

Charleston Sunday News.

Pennsylvania championed the North in the contest for first place on the roll of honor, and a trifle over 7 per cent of her quota of soldiers met death on the batta field. South Carolina led the Southern States, and sacrified over 23 per cent of her military population as it stood in 1861. Had the combat been I ft to these two Commonwealths the K-ystone would have annihilated the Palmetto, and have come out of the contest with an army large enough to intim date the umpire, if so disposed. South Carolina furnished the regiment that lost the highest number kuled in battle during the war-Orr's South Carolina Rifles—which piled up a death roll of 334. She also furnished

one for second place on the Southern side—the 1st South Carolina Volunteers —which st South Carolina Volunteers
—which scored 281.

The first place on the Union side was taken by the 5th New Hampshire, with a score of 295, and the second place left to a Pennsylvania regiment, the 831, which had a list of 282.

Here begins another duel between the Keystone and Palmetto. The 83d rolled up a score of 971 killed and wound of the deaths, as before stated wound of the deaths, as before stated.

wounded; the deaths, as before stated, reaching 282. The 1st South Carolina had 950 killed and wounded, the deaths

The 83d Pennsylvania came into being as a reorganization of a regiment composed of volunteer and militia companies that responded to President Lincela's first call, and served three months.

The colenel at the head of both regi-

ments, John W. McLane, had served as a vocunteer officer in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself as a master in organization and criil. The 1st South Carolina had a similar hisory; for it was formed out of the disbanded 1st South Carolina of the Provisional army, called into being by the Convention when the State second in D cember, 1860. That regiment was made up of the old militia companies and volunteers enlisted to serve the

State six months.
This Provisional regiment and the one formed out of it were created and led by the same colonel, Maxey Gregg, who had been a volunteer officer in the Mexican war, and had acquitted himseif as an able discipinarian and master of drill. And it happened that at the very time to a month, and almost to a day, when Col. Gregg was getting his Palmetto men out of the old har-ness into new and touching them up with his Mexican war reminiscences, Col. McLane was doing the same thing with his Keystone boys. The 83d was ready for orders in the fall of 1861, and

the 1st South Carolina. Each went to its respective stations for sasignment to place in line, and both began their fighting careers on the same day and on the same field, within long-range rifle shot of each other. —one hundred and twenty in all, which was more than half its memberbook that field, Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, nor upon any other, except at North Anna, Va., May 21, 1862, but the state of the state were engaged for the whole three years in the opposing armies of Northern Virginia and the Potomac, often on

the same battle ground. No tanciful comparison could heighten the parallel. The regiments started fairly equal, and both were in the thickest of the fight, with varying numbers engaged and varying losses in different battles against metal tempered by the same heat. They emerged with a net result almost equal. 'twas not a duel; but 'twas very like" it.

The South Carolinas struck hard lines in that first fight at Gaines's Mill. They were brigaded with four other regiments from the same State, (12th, 13th, 14th and Orr's R fles, mentioned above,) and Col, now Gen. Gregg became leader of the whole

The color guard went down to man, and the colonel, D. H. Hamilton, took the flag and called on his men to stand. Gregg, seeing the saughter and the useressness of trying to advance, ordered the regiment to retire by fling through the intervals of the second line. The lieutenant colonel, (Augustus M. Smith, of Abbeville,) one captain (C. L. Boag) and three lieutenants (Grimke Rnett, Robert W. Rhett and—Ashley) were killed, and five lieutenants were wounded, and twenty men were killed and 125 wound-

The 1st was not engaged again until second Bull Run, August 29, (mistake,) faring better than its Union double, which was terribly punished at Maivern Hill four days after Gaines's

At second Bull Run the Carolina brigade was ordered to defend the ous railroad cut, which was Stone wall Jackson's key in that desperate contest. The 1st was sent across the cut as skirmishers to meet an attacking column. Retiring step by step under fire it rejoined its line behind the cut and helped repulse the Union charge, at times fighting the enemy at ten paces. Excited men often rushed ahead of their ranks and grappled in deadly combat; officers used their pistols, and fought man for man. In the last hours, or moments, perhaps, of the hand to bond struggle the lat lost its quota for the day and came ou minus twonty-four killed and 119 wounded, a total of 143 out of 283 taken the fight. Its commanding officer (Lieut. Col. Edward McCrady) was among the wounded. Capts. Barksdale, John C. McLemore, Lieut John Muuro were killed; Capt. M. P Parker, Lieut, Thomas McCraqy, Geo R. Congdon and Zach Smith, adjutant, were wounded. The next afternoon the 83d Pennsylvania charged upon the railroad cut, then defended by other troops, and lost two commanding officers, wounded in quick suc-

ing second Bull Run the South Caro linians shared in the bloodless victory at from Charleston. The original regi-Harper's Ferry, and later on the bloody ment was the first regimental organiza-17th of September double-quicked to Antietam just in time to mingle their dead with the fallen around the Dunker Church. The 1st lost thirty-four men colors, which were pianted in the town

GREGG'S BRIGADE OF SOUTH CAROLINIANS front of a position charged by Union bombardment of that fort on the 12th A NEGRO POSIMASIER KILLED. vestigation. If a government inspector general statutes of South Carolina, betroops. Owing to a misplacement and 13th of April, 1861. there was a gap in the front line, and a ment thus went from For Union charging column burst through and struck the lst's companion regiment, Orr's South Carolina R fles, so P. Butler.—Ed. The Sunday News. Orr's First Regiment of Rifts suddenly as to throw it into confusion. The 1st stood next to the hifles, and its commander, (Lieut Col. McCradys, Fighty Third Pennsylvania Led the Federal Hosts.
harleston Sunday News. tween the records of regiments on the opposing sides, as shown by George L. Kumer, writing in the New York Sunday Advertiser.

Pennsylvan. Lyles) and fifteen men killed and four flicers (Capt. T. P. Alston, Lieut. James Armstrong, W. I. Delph and Thomas McCrady) and fifty-eight men wounded—eighty-two in all

wounded—eighty-two in all.

Gregg was killed in the gap trying to right things, and another colonel of the brigade, Sacuel McGowan, took command, giving his name to the organization. (This is a mistake. Col. D. H. Hamiliton, of the 1st, succeeded D. H. Hamilton, of the 1st, succeeded to the command of the brigade upon Gen. Gregg's fall, which occurred just before the brunt of the battle fell on the 1st. Col. McGowan's promotion took place after. Ed. N. and C.) The 1st would have been wiped out at Fredericksburg but for the return of its wounded to duty, and the shrewd its wounded to duty, and the shrewd Confederate system of conscripting into old organizations.

By the time "Stonewall" Jackson, who was its corps leader while he lived, was once more on the warpath to double up the Union army, the regiment had picked up a fighting strength of 300, and started out on Sunday morning, May 3, to drive old "Stonewall's" wedge home to the heart of Hooker's camp at Chancellor's house. It was not as plain sailing as was expected, for Sickles's 3rd Union corps was moving in the same direction just ahead of the "Johnnies," and wouldn't be hurried even to suit Lee's "Invincibles." The 1st regiment passed in splen-did line over a bare knoll, at the base of which Sickle's men lay under cover. The Carolinians stood it so long as man could and then retired to a line of breastworks. They made a stand at the breastworks, and the pursuers took a turn at punishment and then at running away.

The 1st lost twelve killed and

eighty-eight wounded, one hundred in all, with seven officers among the fallen.

The Carolina brigade marched to the field of Gettysburg in July with well filled ranks. Gen. A. P. Hill was their corps leader in place of the dead "Stonewall." With him they assaulted Reynolds's corps, in McPherson's Woods on July 1. As at Gaines's Mill, a battery confronted their advance, and rained shell and cannister into ranks, chiefly upon the 1st regiment. The battery was doomed. One piece was the prize of the lst, and they dashed forward without a halt until their banner was floating in the town, the first Confederate flag in Gettys-

One day later, almost to an hour, at the other flank of the same field, the 834 Pennsylvania fought gallantly to defend Round Top, with success equal to that of the Carolinians in their charge. The 1st lost one officer (Capt. William J. Haskell) and nineteen men killed; six officers (Capts. J. S. Mc-Mahon, Josian Cox, Armstrong as lieutenant, W. M. Murray and J. F. J.

hour its double, the 83d Pennsylvania, had the place of honor in a Union attack on the Confederate left along the Orange turnpike, a couple of miles dis-Both regiments suffered in the ensuing three days, the 1st with a loss of sixteen killed and one hundred

and fourteen wounded, besides six officers killed. At Spottsylvania, a week later, the

Ist, reduced to a handful, entered the "Bloody Angle" with its brigade, in the foriorn attempt to hold its sailants at arm's length. Its comander, (Col. C. W. McCreary, its com Barnwell,) and five others were wounded, the second in command, (Lieut. Col. W. P. Shooter, of Marion,) wounded. tilled, (also Lieut, E. O. Shooter and Capts. E. D. Brailsford, W. A. Kelly, James Armstrong, Lieuts, A. F. Miller and M. R. Tharin,) and the ranks lost nineteen killed and fifty-one wounded. At the end of another week, after almost two years of this eccentric duelling, the two regiments met fairly at the road to Richmond. The 1st charged at the head of McGowin's brigade, and an into a battery sup-ported by the Pennsylvanians. The regiments grappied for an instant, the commander of the Carolina brigade prisoners, the highest in any battle of

its career.
Bloody Cold Harbor next following. both escaped, and through the siege of Petersburg their lines ran separate again, though with proportionate losses. Almost at the close of the brigades to which each belonged were supports to companion brigades that ought at White Oak road. March 31,

1865, one week before Appointtox. The affair ended abruptly, and neigher regiment was severe engaged. but the colonel of the 1st, (Col. C. W. McCreary,) was shot dead by a stray bullet. This was the last death in the regiment, and the score stood 281. The record of wounded closed April 2, when the major (E. D. Brailsford) commanding and one captain (James Armstrong) were shot down, making

On March 31 also, the 83d scored 281 deaths, and on April 1 added one, making 282, closing its record of wounded at the same time. luclusts stood, at Appomattox, against 971 casualties on the battle almost the maximum war strength of a regiment.

(Gregg's "Old First," as it was called, was composed of three companies from Charleston—the Irish Volunteers, the Carolina Light Infantry and the Richardson Guards one from Columbia-the Richland sion, and ninety-seven men out of Volunteers-one from Barnwell, one from Newberry, one from Marion, one from Horry, one from Eigefield, and one parily from Beaufort and partly cut of its roster of less than one of Gettysburg, and which are now in hundred and fifty. hundred and fifty.

At Federicksburg, in December following, it again found a warm corner by one of those accidents of battle that co not lessen the sting of bullets even if they win no victories. Gre.g's thingado occupied the second line in July, 1861, baving been present at the annuration of Cettysburg, and which are now in the library in the library in the State House at Columbia. By special orders the registration that the could easily "Fort Sumter," as its first engagement every company of which it that the could easily the library in the State House at Columbia. By special orders the registration of the calculation of the calculation of the library in the State House at Columbia. By special orders the registration of the calculation of th

ment thus went from Fort Sumter to Mob Violence at Lake City, Williams-

A TOUCHING APPEAL

There are songs that never die Called forth by some great event in a nation's history, they are ever en-twined with the cause that gave it life. It may be the writer of the song has passed from the memory of man, but its inspiration lives on through the passing years. Where is the

Southern heart that coes not glow at the familiar sound of "Dixie." The memories of the South and all that pertains to the trying times of the pastis preserved with tender care. Monu ments have been reared to the heroes passed away. The survivors have been cared for, as far as woman's love and man's sympathy could aid them, but there yet remain opportunities for the tender ministrations of little acts of benevolence and appreciation that would bring forth blossoms more beautiful in living hearts than in cold white hands. Miss Virginia Clay, in the Huntsville (Aia.) Democrat, makes a touching appeal in behalf of the composer of "Dixie," that it spira-

tion of the Southerner:
The sad news has reached the South that the author and composer of "Dixie," Daniel Decatur Emmett, is iil in Mt. Vermon, O., and dragging out his 83 years of life in poverty and want. This should never be allowed as long as there are any vecerans of the Confederacy, or sons or daughters of those who loved the sacred cause for which their fathers fought in cxistence. "Uncie Dan," as he was familiarly called, has appealed to the South for aid, and his appeals made through the columns of the "Confederate Vet-eran," must not be in vain, in Ala-

Emmet wrote the song in 1859 that gave him an immortal name and fame in the South, when he was a member of Bryant's minstrels in New York. He was asked by Jere Bryant one Saturday night to write a new "turn around" for the boys. He did so before he retired, and the result was, "I wish I was in Dixie Land"—the original name. With the rembliesethe

original name. With the rimblings of war growing lounder and nearer each day, and the loyalty of true Southerners was growing warmer, the song took like wildfire in the South, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was played, sung and whistled every-where. "Uncle Dan" had struck the right keynote, and had found a responsive chord in the hearts of South-erners. "Wish I Was in Dixie" was soon Southern property and will continue to be ours, echoed and re-echoed down the corridors of time.
Emmet was the enly person allowed

to sing "Dixie" in the North during the war, and he sang it in a New York theatre from 1859 to 1866. Though forty years have passed since its birth, the first bar still inspires a So thern audience with renewed patriotism and love for "De lan' ob corn, an' de lan o' cotton,

Cinnamon seed an's sandy bottom.' France has her "Marseillaise,"
Wales her "Men of Harlech," England
her "God Save the Qieen," Germany
her "Wacht am Rhein," the Gordon Highlanders their "Cock-o'-the-North," with the various periods of storms and stress of the land of their birth or adoption, and are songs that have made heroes; while "the land of cott n. palmetto and pine" has be a constant of the land of cott n. which inspired our heroes of the Confederacy, for they were heroes by in-heritance from their fathers and heritance from nursed it in their mothers' milk Though Daniel D. Emmet was born

Vernon, Ohio, his parents were of Southern birth, and inspired him with Southern patriotism.

We suggest that the various chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy have entertainments for the benefit of Mr. Emmet, of Southern songs and tableaux. Aid him now, and do not wait to erect to him a memorial

monument.

-Women are nowhere so free and on such an acknowledged equality with men as they are in this country and Burmah. The Burmese women manage affairs, are successful in business, as housekeepers and are domi-nant in courtship and marriage. In spite of their resemblance to American women, they differ in one partifericho Ford, North Anna River, on cular-they know the secret of making marriage invariably happy, for joined to their clever shrewdness, they have the velvet-veiled wisdom of the Eastthey are Oriental. They never shrick for their rights—they insist softly, firmly, and always get what they want was captured by one of the 83d, and the leader of the 1st. (Major Thos. Pinckney Alston,) was killed in the melec. The 1st lost twenty-five calling meetings to ask for their rights -rights which they have always which no one would dream or taking from them. Instead of attending club meetings, they dress their hair a new way and manufacture a new arrange-ment of flowers. The Burmese woman is always on view; she keeps the shop, bargains, and what is un precedented in the Orient, she plays at the theatre.

THREE MIRACULOUS SOLDIERS"

No young author has been talked about recently than Stephen Crane. His stories have all made hits. "Three Miraculous Soldiers," which will be published in our columns soon. Watch for it!

-Attorney General Barber, at the instance of the railroad commission has instituted proceedings aginst the Atlantic Coast Line, the South Caroline and Georgia and the Fiorina Central and Peninsular Railway for not complying witth the order of the board that a union station be erected at Denmark, which is a junctional point for these three important lines.

-The teacher of a city school re ceived the following note explaining the absence of one of her pupils the day before. "Please excooze Henny fo absents yeesterday. Him an me got a rige, an I let him stay to home, as he had never rode in a charrige. So ples

-The amount of money that a single toad might save to a farmer in one sea-son by the destruction of cut-worms has been estimated at nearly \$20. This calculation is based on the damage that the number of cut-worms a toad could eat in a season would be able to effect smong growing crops.

-The proposition is made in New Jersey to tak backelors \$2 apiece per

Maurens

burg County-The Negro and His Wounded.

The Author of "Dixie" Struggling Baker, of Lake City, S. C., about whom so much has been written and printed. was brutally murdered on the night of Feb. 21st, his home set on fire, his wife and children shot, and utter destruction visited upon his household.
The Kingstree correspondent of the The General Assembly Passed Over News and Courier gives the following account of the affair:
The news of the killing of Baker

spread rapid'y, but no one dreamed of the awfulness of the crime until later in the day, when we got full particulars revealing the fact that Lake City was the scene of one of the most awful crimes ever committed in the State. Frazier Baker was a coal-black negro about 40 years old, and was appointed and took charge of the Lake City pestoffice about six months ago. He was a native of Florence County and had aever lived at Lake City until he went there to tak; charge of the postolice. The people of Lake City were justly indignant at the appointment of this negro as their postmaster.

The authorities at Washington had

been notified of their mistake and error in appointing this man, they knew of his incompetency. And the people of the whole United States ought to be the whole United States ought to be made acquainted with the fact that the postoffice authorities in Washington are largely responsible for the death of postoffice authorities in Washington are largely responsible for the death of

Frazier B. Baker.
About 12 or 1 o'clock last night a mob of 300 or 400 people gathered around the Lake City postoffice, which was also the dwelling of Baker's family. Baker's house had been fired into before and even the post office had been burnt not more than a month ago, but the mob was determined to do their work effectually this time, and they surrounded the little shanty, and at once set fire to it. Baker's whole family was in the house. It consisted of Frazier Baker, his wife. a son, two daughters and a babe of 12 months. Baker was killed outright and his body left in the burning building. As the mather attempted to leave the buildmother attempted to leave the building with her children, surrounding her, wild with fear and excitement, and her innocent babe in her arms, they were all fired upon and the babe was killed in the mother's arms, and it dropped by the side of the dving father in the burning house. Each of the others was shot, and while they are all still alive yet it is said that they are ali seriously wounded. The woman was shot down by the side of the burning building, and would have been burned to death had she not been taken up and carried away by other negroes living nearby. The two daughters are about grown and it is said they are both seriously wounded, and even if they recover each will lose a limb. The boy is about 12 years old, and is shot through the abdomen and cannot live.

The father and youngest child were burnt to a crisp and some parts of their bodies were found among the charred remains of the cabin. It is hard to conceive of a more horrible ending to the Lake City postoffice muddle, and all right thinking people are bound to condemn it. Coroner Burrows empaneiled a jury of inquest, who after view-ing the scene adjourned to meet again on Saturday. There is no excite-ment whatever in Lake City. Everyperplexed, as to how they will get their mail. The general impression is that the Lake City mail will go to Scranton, three miles distant, until a new post-office can be established at Lake City. Lake City is on the North Railroad, about twenty miles below Fiorence. The people are noted for their sobriety, and it is considered one of the most moral towns in Eastern South Carolina. Very few people seem to think that any of the citizens of Lake City had anything to do with this unfortunate affair or that they were in the mob at all. Lake City has always been known as a white man's town, not over a dozen negroes living in the place, and not one owning a foot of land in the corporate limits of the town, and this makes it all the more strange that a negro should have peen appointed postmaster at Lake

City.

It is said that one Elmund Deas, of Darlington, wrote Baker a letter a lew days before his death, and commended him for his bravery, advising him to hold on to the office, and telling him that his name would go down the corriders of time as one of the bravest and most patriotic men of his race. is but just to add that the wounded negroes are receiving every attention in the way of eatables, as well as medical attention, from the white people of the town, most of whom seem to be shocked that so horrible a deed could have occurred in their usually quiet little

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

Some time ago while the Lake City ostoffice trouble was supposed to be at its height, The News and Courier interviewed Mr. Marion Clark, editor of the Lake City Times, as to the cause of the trouble, and obtained from him the following information:

The people of Lake City are long suffering, but they have at last made a strong appeal to the Government for relief from their present postmaster.
In September last Mr. C. M. Kelley,
a gentleman who had held the office of postmaster for seven years and con-ducted its affairs to the entire satifaction of all, was removed, and in his stead a negro was appointed. This negro had never been a resident even of the county, having come from Fiorence, after making application for the Lake City postoffice. He had actually been a resident of Lake City about one week when appointed postmaster.

"The situation now is," said Mr. Clark, "that we have little courtesy shown us and the service is as poor as can be. The negro is uncivil, ignorant We have four mail trains a day that stop at the depot, and before this negro was appointed we had three daily mails. Now we have one. There have been no changes of schedule, but presume he found it took too much of his time to attend to three mails.

"The postoffice was burned in January and everything was lost. Of course, there was no way of telling how the fire occurred, but one result was the destruction of whatever mail matter was in the building. For about a week we had no mail, that was the size of whether the don't you think, herein named, whose line or lines is or herein part in this State. testing?

"The petition sent to the fourth as sistant Postmaster General was signed by about two hundred of the best peo-ule of Lake City and should certainly An have some weight. The charges can be estate within this State.

Substantiated and all we want is an in-

can but examine into the work of this negro he must see that he is unfit in of 1893, vol. 2.

every way for the position. Baby Killed and Cremated—His
Wife and Daughters Seriously
Wounded.

We will be seriously are now forced to send their important mail to Scranton, three miles distant. to be forwarded. Many also have been obliged to change their addresses to to be sure of getting their mail before it was days or weeks old.

NEW LAWS OF THE STATE.

Two Hunded Acts and Resolu-The following i. a list of the more mportant acts of general and local in-

terest, passed at the recent session of the Legislature: An act to require the county super-visors and the county boards of commissioners to furnish a duplicate copy of all approved claims to their representatives when required to do so.

An act to repeal section 229 of the revised tatutes, as to special returns

by merchants for taxation. A joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of the commutation road tax until 30th April, 1898.

An act to regulate the rate of in-terest upon any contract arising in this State for the hiring, lending or use of money or other commodity.

An act to require the free public

uit courts to appoint guardians ad

An act to regulate the fees for filing, indexing and certifying chattel mortg ages where the amount secured is no more than \$100.

An act to require the county super intendents to make monthly apportionments of all moneys collected by coun- proved 19th December, 1889. ty treasurers for the preceding month, and to require the county treasurer to pay out the same. An act providing for a lien on rail-

roads for labor and material furnished

revised statutes of this State, the same being a part of the Lord Camp-

bell act. At act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act to require any insurance company or association to be possessed of \$100 000 surplus of capital on deposit with some State for the benefit of all policyholders, or in lieu thereof to deposit with the treasurer of this State valid State securities to be subject to any judgments against said companies, and such judgments shall operate as a lieu on such securities, and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act."

An act empowering the town council of Gaffney City, of the State of South Carolina, to convey by deed of gift, or otherwise, certain public property in the town of Gaffney City, as said town council deem best and proper for any

colleges of this State to provide a course of study and confer the degree of licentiate of instruction which degree of the course of study and confer the degree of the punishment for adulteration therepurpose whatsoever. of licentiate of instruction, which shall authorize their graduates to teach in the free public schools of the State without examination.

A joint resolution to require the treasurer of Cherokee county to pay the per diem and mileage to commis-sioners appointed by the governor

An act to amend section 2564 of th evised statutes of 1893, being section 2440 of the general statutes, relating o notaries public.

what shall constitute notice An act to provide for the taxation of tele raph, telephone, palace car, sleeping car, drawing room car, dining car, express and fast freight joint stock associations, companies, copartnerships and corporations transacting business in the State of South Carolina, and to

repeal acts in conflict. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled 'An act granting charters of in corporation to the Indianola Manu-facturing and Water Power company, acturing and Water Fower company, approved February, A. D., 1896, so as to further restrict and limit the power: and privileges of said company," ap proved 9th of March, 1896, extending

the said charter.

An act to prohibit unreasonable discrimination by telephone companies do-ing business in this State in the rates at which they furnish telephones and telephone service to their patrons in different localities.

An act to require the county treasur-

ers of York, Union and Spartanburg counties to turn over to the treasurer of Cherokee county certain school and

A joint resolution to empower, the county board of commissioners of Cherokee county to purchase a site and build houses for the maintenance of

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to amend section 27 of an act enti 1ed 'an act to provide a system of county government for the several counties of this State, so far as it relates to the working and maintaining of the roads and highways in this state,' proved 2nd March, 1897 ap.

An act to require the magistrates to hold preliminary investigations in criminal cases beyond their jurisdic tion unless waived in writing. An act to empower magistrates to order services by publication upon ab-

sent defendants A joint resolution to procure information with a view to the establishmer of a reformatory for youthful criminals. An act to protect boarding house

An act to amend an act approved 17th February, 1897, entitled "An act to provide for pupils attending the free public schools, with school text books at actual cost." An act to regulate express and tele

graph companies and to extend the

powers of the railroad commissioners

so as to give them power and authority to regulate charges by express com-panies for transportation, to regulate the charges of telegraph companies for the transmission of messages by telegraph, or charges by persons engaged lu the several businesses herein named to apply the powers given to said com pagies to all companies or persons own ing, controlling, or operating a line of lines of express and telegraph, and make

An act to am and an act entitled "Ar act to declare the law in relation lions on real estate," approved Dec. 21

Advertiser.

act to require all persons or corpora-tions building or using a barbed wire fence within 50 feet of a public highway, when the same runs parallel with and within 50 feet of a railroad track, Scranton, as it was necessary for them to place a plank on or near the top of o be sure of getting their mail before said fence," approved December 31st. 1894, so as to make the terms thereof

more explicit.

An act to amend section 2 of an act at act to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to apportion the road fund derived from the special county levy," approved 17th February, A. D., 1897, as to length of bridges to be repaired or built.

An act to amend section 7 and 8 of an act entitled "an act to establish Cherokee county," approved Feb. 25, A. D., 1897.

An act relating to the collection of axes in towns and cities An act to provide for the payment of

general statutes of 1892, appearing as section 432 of the revised statutes of of 1893, volume 2, so as to prohibit the destroying of the nest of certain tirds. An act relating to the records in the office of county auditor.

An act to declare the law as to fees of clerks of courts and registers of mesne conveyance for certifying to the ecording certain written instruments An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate the traile in seed cotton in the counties of Abbeville, Aiken, Sumter, York, Edgefield, Berkeley, Kershaw, Richiand, Orangeburg, Charleston, Chester and Union," ap ict to regulate the traffic in seed cot-

A joint resolution to authorize and direct the comptroller general to draw warrants on the State treasures in favor of the county treasurers for the amount due each county in the apportionment in their construction.

An act to amend section 2316 of the revised statutes of this State, the of the supplementary school fund devised from the net income from the assembled in less than two weeks. The table shows that twenty-eight vessels

> several counties of this State to estab ish and maintain free ferries. An act to provide for carrying out the findings of the commission appointed to adjust the indebtedness between the

several countles of Union, York, Spa-

tanburg and Cherokee. An act to make the drawing of jurors An act to authorize sheriffs and deputy heriff, of the State to arrest criminals without warrant in certain cases

An act act to establish and declare the law as to distress for rent.

An act to exempt students of coleges from road duty or the payment of commutation tax in the towns and cities of this State.

An act to provide for the inspection An act providing for the erection

An act to amend the act entitled In the United States navy there are three battleships in commission cor-An act to amend the act entitled

and doing business in this state to pro-An act to amend section 176 of the vide and operate separate coaches or evised statutes of 1893, interpreting separate apartments in coaches for the ecommodation and transportation of white and colored passengers in the

state. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 15 of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the election of the State Board of Control and to further regulate the sale, use and transportation, disposiconsumption. ion of intoxicating and alcoholic liquors, etc.,'" approved the 15th March, 1897, to prevent the manufacturing and distilling of such liquors within two miles of any church or pub-

ic school. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to is also true of the New York, though provide a system of county government | the Brooklyn is in every way the better far as it relates to the working of the roads and highways in this state, ' BD. proved 234 March, 1896, excepting lyn. Sumter county.

An act to amend sections 4, 5, 10, 11,

12 and 13 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of all elecors in this State qualified to vote in State, county, municipal, congression al and presidential elections." An act to provide for the winding up

of the business of corporations whose charters have been forfeited. An act to authorize town authorities to exchange labor of town convicts with county authorities.

An act to provide for the county government of the various counties of this An act to amend section 1288 of

volume I of the revised statutes, relating to the general stock law. An act to amend title 4, section 146 of the code of civil procedure of 1882, being known as section 146 of the coue of civil procedure of 1893, relating to the place of trial of civil action.

An act to prohibit trusts and combinations and to provide penalties," ap proved 25th of February, 1897. An act to require all magistrates to submit their dockets to the county board of commissioners quarterly, and said board to report on same to court.

An act to amend an act entitled

An act to amend section 10 of an act pproved entitled "An act to establish Cherokee "An act county," providing for the transfer of suits and records to said county.

An act to fix the salaries of the county superintendents of education of the several counties of this State. An act to make railroad corporations liable to a penalty for failure to post the schedule of rates as provided in section 1950 of the revised statutes

of 1893. An act to confer on the councils of the cities and towns of this State power to make and establish certain rules, bylaws and ordinances, including gen eral police power.

An act to amend an act entitled "An

act to require certain officers to keep an itemized account of their income by virtue of their office, and to require them to make an annual report of -ame to the county supervisor," approved March 2d, 1897. ----

-It is understood that Mr. Matthe F. Tighe, who for a long time was connicted with The News and Courier An act to construe mortgages of real that paper. Mr. Tighe has for a number of years been engaged in newspaper ted States. There is also observable a wieds is to be believed Ner An act to amend section 1692 of the work in Washington.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPANISH NAVIES.

A COMPARISON OF STRENGTH

We Have the Advantage in Heavier Fighting Ships and Greater Average Speed.

If the situation in Cuba should re quire that war ships be sent to Havana, says the New York Herald, the president could in a few days concen-trate a powerful fleet to meet the Spanish war ships in Cuban waters. Of the ships of the North Atlantic of the ships of the North Against torpedo boats. In the first place she quadron which a month ago joined the rendezvous off the Dry Tortugas has in her service four 400 ton boats that have made 28 knots. We possess that have made 28 knots. We possess that have made 28 knots. but three—the Indiana, the Iowa and that have made 28 knots. We possess the Massachusetts are at anchor off only one of this speed—the Porter. In Fort Jefferson. The others, lately sent the second place, she has a flottly of to the contiguous ports, are now re-ported to be burrying to join the admi-

rai off this port.

The sinking of the Maine upset A joint resolution to authorize the treasurer of York county to pay out certain surplus funds of Broad River township on warrants for repairs to muhitz roads and bridges in said town-Nashville are at Galveston, the Marbiehead at New Orleans, the Detroit enroute for Mobile, and the Vesuvius at Brunswick, Ga. In the Carribean Sea are the Brooklyn, Wilmington, Newport and Montgomery. In reserve are the Puritan and Terror at Norfolk, and the Calembia and Montgomery and Montgolia the Columbia and Minneapolis at League Island, while the training League Island, while the training A resume.

Spain shows that during the last year ships are as widely scattered, the Essex and Amphitrite being at Ports great activity was manifested in the Royal, S. C.; the Alliance at Ports navy yards in fitting out vessels for Cuban waters. Officers were sent into Cuban waters.

This disposition of the fleet shows that the mobilization of the vessels, save those in reserve and abroad, would be a question of only a few days. table shows that twenty-eight vessels are available, and that at least six tor An act to author, 23 and empower the are available, and that at least six tor-county boards of commissioners of the bedo boats could be by the same date prepared for work.

At the present moment Spain's ships in the West Indies are mostly unim-portant vessels of the gunboat type or very small gun vessels of no importance, intend d for use in the creeks of Cuba. It would probably be not less than a month before Spain could gath er her best vessels off the coast of

Even then it would be impossible for her to meet our fleet on equal terms, as is shown by the following comparion of her navy with that of the United States :

Of battle ships Spain possesses but one, the Pelayo, of 10,000 tons, built in France about ten years ago. This year the Pelayo has had her bollers of foods, drugs, spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, and to provide for now ready for service. The condition of the vessel is excellent, the only defects being due to faulty design in cer An act providing for the erection and maintaining of gates across public highways at certain points and for the punishment of persons failing to close the armored horizontal deck and the

small coal supply, only 600 tons. the per diem and mileage to commissioners appointed by the governor of certain corporations and to define under an act entitled an act to establish Cherokee courty.

An act to provide for the formation of certain corporations and to define the powers thereof," approved 9th March, 1896, so far as the same relates to the notice to be given in order to public funds a felony, and to fix the punishment thereof.

An act to provide for the formation three battleships in commission corresponding in general features with the Pelayo. They are the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the Oregon. Since there are in the United States is actually preparing for war with Spain. It does not follow that war will come, but the activity in both obtain a new charter, and in order to mortgage a corporation's property to Spain's, our navy, supposing Spain's Many of the public officials unite in An act to require all railroads and three times as strong as hers. Wheth-railroad companies operating trains or the Pelayo is a fair match for the Indiana is a matter for experts to discuss and a stand up fight to determine Spaniards think their ship would win. Americans disagree. However, with the odds three to one in our favor, there is nothing problematical concerning the result

Spain has another excellent ship i per armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., of 9,100 tons. Our new armored cruiser the Brooklyn is something like her, and to a less degree, so is the New York. The cardinal differences observable between these three ships are in the armaments and the armor and these are perhaps irreconcilable The battery power of the Spaniard ought to enable her to stand up to her work better than the Carlos V but more modern armor of the Brookproperly belong to a battleship are the all around equal of eight 8 inch guns is a matter not to be discussed here correct answer would be found in fighting the one ship against

the other. Spain has still another class of ar nored cruisers-vessels of 7,000 tons, well built, well armed and well protected. There is no corresponding class the State department no in our navy. The nearest approach is to mpt to conceal the fact that they are to be found in the second class battle busily engaged in figuring up an inship Texas.
The superiority of the Spanish class

in the way of coal supply is the most straint any longer than the investiga-marked advantage possessed by the Maria Teresa class. In other respects thus the prepared to make instant dethe ships seem to be pretty evenly maids on the Spanish government as matched. Spain has four of these Mamatched. Spain has four of these Maria Teresas ready for active service. As an offset to this powerful armored dent. This ind mnity will be fixed, I squadron we have the Teresa of 6 100. squadron we have the Texas of 6,400 ons, with her two 12 inch guns.

This close the account of the armored fleet that Spain could bring into action at the present time, but it does not close the account of the United States' armored fleet, for we have five modern monitors that can be relied on for splendid service in defence of a coast. We have also that unique craft the ram Katandin, an unknown factor of presumable great possibilities The available armored force of th

two countries to-day may be summarized as follows:
The total displacement of the six ar mored ships of Spain ready for sea, 47, 000 tons.

l'otal displacement of the twelve ar mored ships of the United States ready for sea, 82,800 tons.

If all the guns of the Spanish ar

mored fleet were fired at once weight of the metal thrown would be about seven tons. The average weight of each shot per gun would be 207 pound —about the weight of the projectile that would be fired from a 7 inch gun. The weight of metal thrown by a'

fleet would be about 17 tons. The average weight of each shot is therefore about 317 pounds, corresponding to the weight of a projectile for a 9-inch gnn Excluding gunboats of less than 500 tons displacement, Spain has thirty-seven unarmored sengoing ships as against the United States' twentyseven. But the displacement of this and a half feet from tip to tip. Funarmored tonnage is only 50,000 for ers of Quo Vadis will agree that Spain, whereas it is 81,000 for the Uni- appropriately named, for if Mr. S great superiority in our ships in the

number of guns they carry, the Spanish vessels mounting 131 and the Amer-

average for the whole unarmored American fleet is higher than that of the whole Spanish of the unarmored fleet; but Spain has several small torpedo vessels, from 500 to 800 tons displacement, that are credited with a speed of 29 and 26 knots. Our Minneapolis has done 23, the Columbia 22 and the Olym-pia 21. In a rough sea these big ships of ours could easily eatch the small ex-press boats of the Spaniard, but they

could not do it in smooth water.

Spain leads us in the possession of torpedo boats. In the first place she fourteen boats of from 60 to 120 tons displacement and of speed ranging from 19 to 26 knots. The very bestour navy can show against these is a flotilla of eight boats. The American boats

are larger, reaching to 180 tons; their speed is about the same. Spain has a large fluct of small gun-oats ranging in size from 40 tons to 350 tons disp, acement. There are about a hundred of them, varying in armament and speed as much as they do in size. The largest mount a couple of 1-inch guns, the smallest a single mavery well, but for serious war purposes such craft are not of much account.

A resume of the raval affairs of

Ryal, S. C.; the Alliance at Fortsmouth, N. H., the Annapolis at St. Thomas and the Vicksburg at St. Kitts. The Cincinnati and Castine are Kitts. The Cincinnati and Castine are of this service, but as far as can be considered to the control of this service, but as far as can be control of the control of t eroft, San Francisco and Helena are at be learned no vessels were secured. A large number of merchant steamers belonging to the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company were converted into war transports, and for six of them so employed the company receives a monthly rental of \$115.800.

WRECKED BY TREACHERY

The President Convinced That the Maine Was Lost Through Spanish

Design. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-To a Senafor who called upon him in order to ask ome serious questions as to the policy f the administration, President Me-

K nley, with the utmost frankness, has attered the following words: "I do not propose to do anything at all to precipitate war with Spain. Up to the present I do not think war is either necessary or inevitable. I would be lax in my duty, however, if I did not prepare for the future. The situation is grave and the policy of the adminis-tration will be determined almost en-tirely by the course of events from time to time. There is no necessity of alarming the people, but Congress must

be ready to assist the administration without making too many inquiries as to the course of current events."

These words of McKinley were given by the Senator in question to the cor-respondent of the Unicago Tribune and reported in that paper to-day.

There is now no doubt of the fact that the government of the United

Many of the public officials unite in the belief still, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, that the explosion of the Maine was the result of an unfortunate accident, but recognize the fact that the contrary may prove true at al-most any nour, a d that if it is shown, even inferentially, that Spain had hand in the catastrophe, there will be

but one thing to do, and that will be to

seize the island of Caba by force of arms. At no time since the war of the

rebellion has the military branch of

of the government been so active as it

Special to the Atlanta Journal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. There is now not the slightest doubt that the President, the Secretary of the Navy and other members of the cabinet believe that the Maine was blown up by treachery, if not by actual design and contrivance of junior Spanish officers. or the several counties of this State so ship, for the thicker armor of the New The examinations now being conducted ar as it relates to the working of the York is not better than the thinner may finally reveal circumstances to Whether two 11-inch guns which that they do not think any accident occurred on the Maine is beyond question. Private letters are coming to officers in the navy department from their fellow efficers of the Maine, and these substantiate the theory held here from the first that the Maine was blown

out of the water by Spanish officers War preparations continue to be in active progress here. The experts in busily engaged in figuring up an in-demnity. The President feels that the American people cannot be held in re-straint any lo-ger than the investigalearn to-day, at about \$13,000,000 for instant payment, which demand it is believed will be refused by Spain. It is in anticipation of this contingency that this government is keeping pace with the Spanish government in pre paring for war.

-It would be interesting to trace the rise and fall of a fad. In 1832 Sylvester Graham, a Yankee preacher of the Presbyterian faith, decided that the sarest way to cure the people of intemperance in drinking was to cure them of the flesh-eating habit. He went up and down preaching vegetarianism and became the leader of a great following. He not only condemned I quors, but tea, coffee, butter and salt, and wrote a book to prove that the only bread fit to cat was made of unbolted flour. This resuited in the Graham flour brand, called to this day in his honor. "Graham boarding houses" were established everywhere, at which these doctrines were prac-Horace Greeley found his bride at a Graham boarding house, and for a time followed Graham's teachings. the guns of the United States' armored Graham advocated that following his diet would cause one to live to a Biblical age, but he died at the early ?

-The largest dog in the world is believed to be Nero, owned by Wayne Bailey, of Rutland, Va., He weigh nearly 300 pands and measures