VOL. XXII.

THE FRIENDS OF SILVER GIVEN NO SHOW IN THE HOUSE.

Senata Amendment Acc pted-N . Hous Amendments Allowed to be Introduced Livingston Hints that Reconciliation of the Democratic Party May be Hard .

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The final touches were put on the silver purchase bill in the House today. It was taken up soon after the reading of the journal, and was, after a series of abortive attempts at obstruction and after a half hour's discussion, the time being parcelled out to some half dozen speakers, steered to a final vote by Wilson of West Virginia, who had charge of it. Amotion by Bland to refer it to the committee on coinage with instructions of the coinage of the coinage with instructions of the coinage of tions, was voted down—yeas 109; nays 175, and then the Senate substitute was

concurred in—yeas 193; nays 94. The following is the vote in detail:
Yeas -Adams, Alderson, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker of New Hampshire, Baldwin, Barnes, Bartlett, Barwig, Baldwin, Barnes, Bartlett, Barwig, Beldin, Beltzhoover, Berry, Bingham, Black of Georgia, Black of Ilinois, Blair, Brawley, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Bretz, Bricker, Brook-shire, Brosius, Brown, Bunn, Bynum, Cabaniss, Cadinus, Caldwell, Campbell, Gannon of California, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Chickering, Clancy, Cobb, of Missouri, Cockran, Jous well, Compton, Coombs, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Historia, Cooper of Wiscousin Care of Indiana, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cornish, Covert, Crain, Cummings, Curtis of New York, Daniels, Davey, Deforest, Dingley, Donovan, Draper, Dunn, Dun-phy, Durburrow, Edmunds, English, Erdman, Everett, Fellows, Fielder, Fitch, Fietcher, Forman, Gardner, Geary, Geissenhainer, Gillett of New York, Goldzier, Gorman, Gresham, Group Haines, Hall of Minnesota, Hammond Harter, Harmer, Haughen, Henderson of Iowa, Hendrix, Hines, Hitt, Hol-man, Hopkins of Illinois, Houk, of Ohio, Hunter, Johnson of Indians, Johnson of North Dakota, Johnson of Ohio, Joy, Keiter, Kribbs, Lapham, Laytoo, Lafever, Lilly, Linton, Lisle, Lockwood, Londenslager, Lynch, Mag. Lockwood, Loudenslager, Lynch, Magner, Mahon, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, Marvin of New York, McAleer, McCall, McCleary, McCreary, McDonnold, McDowell, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig; McNagny, Mercer, Meredith, Meyer, Miliken, Montgomerey, Moon, Morse, Mutchler, Oates, O'Neill, of Masachusetts. Outhwaite. Paschall. Patsachusetts, Outhwaite, Paschall, Patterson, Payne, Paynter, Parson, Pendleton of West Virginia, Phillips, Pigott, Post, Powers, Price, Rondall, Ray, Ray-ner, Reed, Reiley, Reyburn, Richards, Ritchie, Rusk, Richardson of Michigan, Ritchie, Rusk, were just as anxious to get it out of

-Aitken, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Batley, Baker of Kansas, Bank-head, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas, Blanchard, Bland, Boatney, Boen, Bower of North Carolina, Branch, Broderick, Bryan, Burnes, Cannon of Illnois, Capehart, Clark of Missouri, Cobb of Alabams, Cockrell, Cooper of Texas, Cox, Crawford, Culberson, Curtis of Kansas, Davis of Kansas, Dearmond, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Doclittle Ellis of Oregon, Epes, Fithian, Funstor Fyan, Grady, Haines of Nebraska, Hall of Missouri, Harris, Hartman, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hermann, Hilborn, Hopkins of Pennslyva- amendments might be offered. nia, Hudson, Hutcheson, Ikirt, Jones, Kem, Kigore, Kyle, Lane, Latimer, Livingston, Lucas, Maddox, Maguire, Mailorg, Marsh, McCulloch, McDearmon, McKeighan, McLaurin, McRae, Meiklejohn, Money, Morgan, Moses, Pence, Richardson of Tennessee, Robbins, Robertson of Louisiana, Savers Shell, Sibley, Smith, Snodgrass, Stallinga Stockdale, Strait, Talbert of South Carolina, Tarsney, Tate, Wheeler of Alabama, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson of Washington-94.

The bill was signed by the Speaker shortly after its passage in the House. The announcement 'hat the House had concurred in the Senate amendment was made to the Senate at 3.10, but it was 4 o'clock when the enrolled bill was laid on the Vice-President's desk for his signature. Immediately after it was returned to the House commit tee on enrolled bills, which committee is charged with the duty or delivering it to the President for his signature.

The President signed the repeal bill at exactly 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, and one heer and thirty minutes after its passage. It was brought to the White House by Representative Albert J. Pearson of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on enrolled bills, who had made the trip from the Capt Pearson reached a cable car. the White House at about 4.25 and was immediately admitted into the President'e office, while the President was examning the figures on the revised vote on the final passage of the measure. Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney were present when the President attached his signa-Carlisle had come over to the White House to see the final act in the repeal legislation, while Olney had dropped in to consult the President on a matter affecting his department.

When Pearson presented the enroll ed copy of the bill to the President, explaining what it was, Mr. Cleveland immediately took up his pen and wrote these words in the lower left hand cor-"Approved November 1, 1893. Grover Cleveland," and the bill became a law.

Tomorrow the Act will be enterred apon the official record at the White House and the engrossed copy of the measure will be sent to the State De

partment for permanent keeping.
Following is the more detailed account of the proceedings in the House: There was a large attendance both on the floor and the galleries. The opening prayer was made by the prospective Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Bagby of the city of Washington, and the first act of the House after the reading of the journal was the adoption of a resolution electing him as Chaplain, and he immediately took the oath of office.

The New York bridge bill with the

THROUGH WITH A RUSH. Senate amendment as passed in the to Springer to state his views in sup-The amendments were nononcurred in, and a conference was

> The silver purchase repeal bill with the Senate amendment was laid before the House and the Senate substitute

ment and on that motion he moved the opposed. previous question. He assured the friends of silver that he had no desire to press for a vote immediately after vor the bill, Wilson closed the discus the lapse of the half hour which would sion. The argument, he said, had end be allowed for debate on the seconding ed; and judgment had been recorded of the previous question. If the previous question could be considered as seconded, he was perfectly willing that

that he had no disposition to delay the final vote on the bill. He hoped, however, that its friends would permit it to come up in regular order and to be debated in a regular way. The gentle-man in charge of the bill and a majority with him and could under the rules of the House move the previous ques tion at any time. He did not see the necessity of his demanding the previous question on this occasion. It seemed to him that the gentleman from West Virginia should let the debate go on and when he thought, or when the House thought, that the debate had gone far enough, he could move the previous question.

Wilson said that the parliamentary difficulty in the way was that if he did not move the previous question he would lose control of the bill and the depate would go on with opportunities for the offering of all sorts of amendments. Livingston of Georgia suggested that the previous questions be considered ordered, that five minute speeches be allowed to members to ex-plain their votes up to 4 o'clock this af ternoon. He did not desire that Wil-

son should lese control of the bill. Stockdale (Dem.) of Mississippi com plained that the members were in the hands of the member from West Virginia and had to get his permision even o make an juquiry.

Wilson said that he had no objection to an inquiry.
Stockdale asked whether there were

no rights for members of the House except for those who controlled the bill? Had members to ask any man for the precious privilege of exercising their rights as American representatives?

Bryan of Nebraska asked Wilson question was to prevent the House amendments that might be offered.

Wilson: That is one reason, yes. Bryan. I want the record to show that those who are in charge of the bill are not willing to have am adments

Wilson: The House has already votd on all amendments that were offered on that side.

Livingston: I understood the gentleman from West Virginia to agree that A chorus of members: Oh, no, nothng of the sort.

Wilson: I made no agreement about hat. I do not understand whether the gentleman from Missouri, speaking for his side of the question, has accept ed my proposition or not.

Bland: I accept no proposition except the bill shall come up in the regular The Speaker: Objection is made and

now the question is on seconding the previous question. [Cries of "vote, vote."I As the Speaker put the question on

Vilson's motion, Bryan began a series of obstructive motions, the first being one to adjourn. That was voted down 26 to 180. Then came a motion for a recess till 3 p. m., which was killed, 21 26 to 180. to 191. Then in rapid succession (yeas and mays being refused, and tellers being also refused) came motions to adourn till Friday and till Saturday, and motions to take a recess till various nours named. These obstructive motions were treated good humoredly by the House, and the Spraker counted the votes on each occasion and an nounced them with as much seriousness and regularity as if the motions

were important ones. After some dozen of them had been made, and disposed of, Wells of Wisconsin caused general laughter by injuiring whether the Committee on Rules had not some ready made rule that would operate in this case. Soon afterwards a motion was made by Henderson that the House take a recess of five minutes in order that the Committee on Rules might bring on a cloture rule, but the Speaker said that he declined to put the motion. Henderson's motion was repeated within five minutes by Morse of Massachusetts, and Reed remarked that the Committee on Rules had the right to act.

The Chair did not consider the motion of the gentleman of Massachusetts as serious," said the Speaker.
"I supposed he was," said Reed, and

here was a laugh. Finally in the confusion of obstruc ive motions, the Speaker suddenly put the question and declar-d (amid much handelapping and exultation) that the

previous question was ordered. Wilson then took the floor and yielded ten minutes to Bland. Bland sent to the Cierk's desk and had read an amendment which he had intended to offer, reviving and re-enacting the law of 1837 for the unlimited coinage of silver, and wound up his brief speech of protest by saying that the whole thing was a stock jobbing operation. Bland yielded three minutes of his time to Bryan and two minutes to

gentlemen spoke against the bill. Three minutes were given by Wilson the perpetrators.

port of it. Livingston having had two minutes granted to him, declared his reasons for voting against the bill. One of them was that its passage would enhance the value of money and depress the price of products. Another was that it left was read.
Wilson, who had charge of the bill, be determined by international agreemoved to concur in the Senate amend-

After brief speeches by Reed and Tracy of New York, both of whom fa-vor the bill, Wilson closed the discuswith an emphasis which could not be He had recognized from the beginning of the contest that there had been an honest difference of opinion on the neasure—that those who had opposed it and those who favored it were honest, sincere and patriotic. Which side was right, the future alone would in-dicate. If the passage of the bill should bring about a small part of those blessings to the country which its friends proposed; if it would re-store confidence and enterprise, and bring prosperity to the people, then the udgment of its friends would be jus affed and its opponents would stand before history as men of honest, pa

triotic, but mistaken judgment.

If, on the other hand, it should bring but one-tenth part of the evils which its enemies prophesied, then the judgment of its opponents would be just and its friends would stand before history as honest, patriotic, but mistaken

men. [Applause.] moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report back the by authorized to design and cause to amend nent which he had indicated be made a great seal of South Carolireviving the free coinage Act of 1837).

Rejected. The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate substitute and it was concurred in. The result was an nounced and heard without any de nonstration. After a few moments devoted to unimportant business, the House, at 4:15, adjourned until to-mor-

A Good Showing. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1.—Yesterday marking the close of the fiscal of 1892 93 the Secretary of State compiled his annual report of the charters issued during the year and a remarkably good showing, considering the hard times is made as compared to the preceding year. Less charters were issued than during the year before, but the aggregate capital invested in them exceeds the preceding year by over two mil-lions of dollars. Last year 124 commissions were issued with a total of 79 Richardson of Michigan, Ritchie, Rusk, Russell of Connecticut, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Shorman, Sickles, Sipe, Summers, Sperry, Springer, Stevens of West Virginia, and C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, Stone of Kentucky, Storer, Swanson, Talbott, Taylor of Indiana, Thomas, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Van of Kentucky, Storer, Swanson, Talbott, Taylor of Indiana, Thomas, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Van Voorhis of New York, Wagner, Warner, Washington, Wead ck, Waugh, Wells, Wheeler of Illinois, White, Whiting, Wilson of West Virginia, Wolverton, Woomer and Wright of Expressivants—102

to give their votes, and that could be done before 4 o'clock.

Wilson said he had practically made that proposition.

Livingston: As the chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures (Bland) does not accept that proposition, I will accept it. [Laughther Money in new enterprises and that could be \$7,413,000 for this year. This is a good \$7,413,000 for this year. This is a good that proposition.

Livingston: As the chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures (Bland) does not accept that proposition, I will accept it. [Laughther Money in new enterprises and the could be \$7,413,000 for this year. This is a good \$7,413,000 for this year. This is a good \$7,413,000 for this year. This is a good that proposition. that South Carolina is still keeping up whether the object of the previous in the onward march of progress. The Attorney General has nearly completed from having the chance to vote on his annual report. It will be one of the most interesting to be issued this year. The report of the Attorney General on the Port Royal and Augus ta railroad case resulting in the unbot tling of Port Royal, will occupy a gooleal of space. In this report, too, will be found a sketch of all the cases in which the legal department of the State administration has been con cerned. More cases have been handled by the present incumbent in office than by any predecessors and the summary will be interesting. The report will ing of briefs, etc., in all those cases. There has been so much of this that the appropriation has been insufficient to meet the bills. Adjutant General Farley and Superintendent of Education Mayfield are both hard at work finishing up their reports and expect to have them through in time.—State.

A Monster

ATLANTA, Nov. 1.—Andrew Hayes. negro arrested last night for assaultng his mistress, has confessed to a murder and several bad crimes. morning he asked Police Capt. Manly and Detective Bedford to go to his cell. He confessed to them that nine years ago he killed here in Atlanta Prank Shepherd, a well-to-do negro shopkeeper. He had heard that Shep herd had \$700 saved up, and he shot Shepherd. "I knocked a woman in the head two blocks from there that same week, and run right by the store where killed the man. I shot a negro at Piedmont Park, and got five years in he penitentiary. I served it out and grow there this day. got out two years ago I have never kuled nobody but Shepherd, but I have policemen, too. I have lived with the woman, Lizzie Brooks, for several years. Monday night I hid in the closet, and heard her say she was going o see a negro barber at the Markham House. I slippe I out and followed her. While she was standing there talking to him I was ed up and hit her with a brick. I is ended to kill ner. I am sorry I did not have a pistol o kill both of them with. Hayes was sked if he was sorry for killing Snepherd, and he replied that he did not rehas served several small sentences in the city stockade and the county chain gang on account of Lizzie Brooks. am tired of working in the chain gang all the time for her," he said, "and I want to be hung and be done with it.

Tried to Wreck It. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27. - An atempt was made to wreck the fast mail road at Salem, near Florence, at 4 the side track, whither the whole train went. The top of the engine was 1776 stripped off by lumber and the coaches to to seriously damaged. Engineer Jen-nings stuck to his engine and was bruised about the head and legs. The negro fireman was bruised about the body. A. Garfunkel of Charleston was a passenger on the train and was Wheeler of Alabama. Both of these slightly bruised. Travel was delayed arms is said to have been designed by

ITS HISTORY TRACED.

COAT-OF-ARMS.

Found in Drayton's Memoirs by Mr. Theo. D. Jervey-Exceedingly Interesting sea indicates that the 28th of June was Reading for South Carolinians.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1.-Governor Tillman has been trying for months to get an accurate history of the coat of arms of South Carolina. A few days and send it at once, and will be pleased ago Governor Tillman heard that Mr. to have been of any service to you, but selves: misunderstood. Nothing which could be said now could either strengthen or weaken the position of the measure. The deal of the information he was in search of, and he accordingly wrote to search of, an I he accordingly wrote to him requesting him to send him whatever data he had secured. Yesterday of the Legislature, looking to the prep-the Governor received the following re-aration of a correct coat of arms of the

> CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28, 1893. His Excellency. B. R. Tillman, Governor South Carolina. Columbia

> Dear Sir-Your letter of 27th was re eived by me today, and I answer at In volume 2, Drayton's Memoirs, page 372, appears the following account

which I quote: "So soon as the government under the constitution of March, 1776, was organized, the necessity of having a no limitations as to time there was no public seal became evident and on modon in the General Assembly it was many of them are in the State, some of resolved "That His Excellency the President and commander in chief, by back forty and fifty years. Some of and with the advice and consent of the privy council may, and he is here-

to fix upon a temporary public seal. "In pursuance of this esolution Wilham Henry Drayton and some of the behind these commissions as behind privy council were charged with designing the great seal and causing it to be made; and in the meantime temporary public seal was adopted by the President and privy council to

na, and until such an one can be made

purposes of the State.
"The first use of this temporary seal (which appears to have been the seal at arms of the President) was for ommissioning the civil officers of government and for a pardon issued by President Rutledge, dated 1st of May, 1776, in favor of a person who had been convicted of manslaughter before Chief Justice William Henry Dryton, and his associated Justices at a court commenced in Charleston of the 23d of April, 1776. In these commissions it was called his (the President's) seal, but in pardons and other instruments it was afterwards called the temporary seal of the said colony or the temporary public seal; and it was used through that time the attention of his congregation to the phosphate commission is finally settled. The companies claim that they cannot possibly make the attention of his congregation to the control of the co seal; and it was used through that time of the vear 1776 until about the 22ad of May, 1877, and on that President Rutledge issued a pardon under "seal of the said State," omitting the word 'temporary,' whence there is reason for believing the great seal was the said State, and it was used through the tragic end of Mayor Harrison, of the World's Fair City: "It seems as though God sometimes rises in his might and in his wrath smites those who oppose him. Mayor Carter Harrison, the great seal was the said state." rary, whence there is reason for believing the great seal was then made; and rison, the chief executive of the city of from that time the temporary seal does not appear to have been used. (Governor John Drayton remembers seeing the his father in Charleston

"The device for the armorial achieve ment and reverse to the great seal of the State of South Carolina is as follows: Arms, a palmetto tree growing on the sea shore street; at its base a torn-up oak tree. its branches lopped off, prostra e; both proper. Just below the branches of the palmetto two shields pendent, one of them on the dexter side is inscribed March 26,' the other on the sinister ide 'July 4th.' Thirteen spears proper are bound crosswise to the stem of the palmetto, their points raised; the band knotting them together bearing the inscription Quis Separabit.' Under the prostrate oak is insribed 'Meliorem show a very heavy bill for the print- Lapsa Locavit,' below which appears in large figures, '1776.' At the summit o he exerge are the words 'South Caroina,' and at the botto n of the same Animis Opibusque Parati.

"Reyerse: A woman walking on the seashore over swords and daggers; she holds in her dexter hand a laure branch and in her sinister hand the folds of her robe; she looks towards the sun ust rising above the sea; all proper. On the upper part is the sky, azure. At the summit of the exergue are the words Dum Spiro Spero' and within the field below the figure is inscribed the word Spes.' The seal is in the form of a circle, 4 inches in diameter and four-tenths of an inch thick. It was not designed until after the fort at Sullivan's Island had defeated the British fleet, as all of its devices will prove. The fort was constructed of the stems of the palmet. to tree which grow abundantly on our sea islands, which grew on Sullivan's Island at the time the fort was made,

"Thearms were designed by William Henry Drayton, and the original, shot at several. I have run several when the battle, was tought, and which executed by him with a pen, bearing a great similltude to what is represented on the scal, is in the possession of his son. It however, contains more devices, but this is easily reconciled by supposing all he designed was not deemed by the President and the privy council necessary for the great seal.

"The explanation of this side of the seal is the following. The palmetto tree on the sea shore represents the fort on Sullivan's Island, the shields gret a single action of his life. He says | bearing March 26th and July 4th alne does not want a lawyer. He says he lude to the Constitution of South Carolina which was ratifled on the first of those days, and to the Declaration of Independence, which was made by the Continental Congress on the second date. The thirteen spears represent the thirteen States which acceeded to to the British fleet as being constructed of oak timbers, and it is prostrate uno'clock this morning. A switch lock British fleet; hence the inscription of was broken off and the switch set for 'Meliorem Lapsa Locavit,' is appropri-'Meliorem Lapsa Locavit,' is appropri ately placed underneath it, under which is in large figures, alluding the year the Constitution

Carolina was passed, South the battle tought at Sullivan's Island, to the Declaration of Indepen-

swords and daggers, represents Hope overcoming dangers, which the sun just rising was about to disclose in the oc-ALL ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE currence of the 28th of June, while the laurels she holds, signifies the honors which Col. Moultrie, his officers and men gained on that auspicious day. The sun rising in great brilliance above the

> a fine day; it also bespeakes good for-I trust this may help you. I think

This information will doubtless lead to a recommendation by the Governor aration of a correct coat of arms of the

State, to be kept at the capitol.

The Notaries Public. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 2.—Elsewhere in The Register this morning is pub-lished a proclamation by Governor Tillman with reference to the Notaries Public of the State in which the com-missions issued prior to 1889 are remation is self-explanatory. In speaking of the subject more particularly Governor Tillman said that the comway of telling who they are or how the commission now in force dating the Notaries have abused their privi leges and are unlit to hold their comed in Radical times, It is an easy matter in many instances for Notaries Public to be guilty of fraud in collusion with some one else, and the Gov-ernor says there should be character everything else. The Governor's action in this matter is unusual if not unprecedented, but as the Notaries Public only hold office "during the pleasure of the Governor" he has the right to do it in the exercise of his discretion and he thinks he has sufficient reasons for his action in the premises The Governor will ask the Legislature to pass an Act limiting the terms of Notaries Public to five years. In this way the State will be able to keep track more closely of the officials creates.—Register.

Was a Judgement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1 .- Rev. Dr. Heny M. Wharton, pastor of the Brantly Baptist Tabernacle, and who recently in Chicago, assisted Rev. Dwight L. Moody in the conducting of a series of Chiaago, was shot down and killed. Who was Carter Harrison? He was hurled defiance at the laws of God and man. When the Law and Order ele ment of the city said the saloons must be closed on Sunday and that gambring must cease, what did Mayor Carter Harrison say? He said the saloons shall remain open on Sunday and gambling shall go on. Where is Mayer Harrison now?" The preacher, after a pause, answered his own question-"He is dead."

Governor Tillman Wrothy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 2.-Governo Fillman yesterday read the special from Spartanburg published in the State is regard to the arrest of a constable ! nited States revenue officers for re tailing whiskey, and it made him pret ty mad. When asked about it he said There is not a word of truth in it, as we have no such constable. This state ment is on a par with that telegram to called the Conservative papers. My the State from Charleston about my acting a spy at the Charleston Hotel about a month ago. These lines only drawn between those who stand on the appear in that Haskellite sheet, and of ourse emanate from men who hold the same principles, or are acting as racy. No man who upholds the former the dirty tools of the whiskey sellers. can claim properly to be a Democrat, I did not think it worth while to contradict the first lie. and contented myself with sending the clipping to Mr Jackson at the Charleston Hotel, thinkstatement. As they have started thin! one about the constable, I state these facts for the benefit of the public. I have no constable on the force who has not the endorsement of good men.'

Simonton Nominated.

meeting of the Charleston Bar to-day in the great Democratic column. resolutions were adopted earnestly recommending to President Cleveland our people will scarely now, in the Charles H. Simonton, United States hour of victory, forsake the flag they District Judge for South Carolina, for followed so steadfastly and so faith appointment to the United States Car- fully when that flag went down in cuit Bench of the Fourth Circuit. The defeat. Unscrupplous demagogues resolutions say that . his long training have, by false promises, misled many and life work as a lawyer and legislator, of our most nonest men, and they have his large public experience and ripe brought shame upon our proud State. judicial learning, the universal profes- who followed the starry cross through sional confidence in his exact legal trials and carnage; who bore, with the knowledge, his wisdom and his upright- heroism of martyrs, the sufferings of ness make it eminently proper for the the reconstruction era, and who, with public service at the time that he be a devotion and pluck never surpassed promoted to the Circuit Judgeship." rescued the State in 76. Those men The resolutions were supported by cannot forget the past, nor can they brief but eloquent speeches, and the forsake the banner under which the chairman was authorized to appoint a a committee of the Bar of Charleston to present the resolutions to Cleveland.

On the War Path.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 30.—As the Pawnee Bill Wild West show train was coming here from Goldsboro yesterthe Union. The dead oak tree alludes day morning one of the band of Sioux Indians fell out of their car and when picked up it was found that his skull was train No. 35 on the Northeastern Rail- der the palmetto tree because the fort fractured. He lingered till last night at constructed of that tree defeated the 9 o'clock and died. The Indians made an outbreak and assaulted the captain of the show and others, and after a desperate struggle the leaders were captured and tied, and confined all night. The other Indians made night hideous with their chants and execuations, This morning they wanted to cremate the dead but Pawnee Bill prevented it. Atdence and to the year when the seal was | ter an exciting experience they are quiet | at public outcry before the court in the on the track was struck by the engine ordered to be made. The reverse of the The Indians are from the Rosebud Statesboro today for \$35,000. F. T.

THE PHOSPHATE ROYALTY. The Figures for the Figure Year

Just Closed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 2.—It has been generally known for some months that the amount of royalty to be received from the State's phosphate beds this year would be in excess of that of any previous year, but not until yester-day, the first day of the new fiscal year, were the actual figures, showing the amount of royalty paid into the treasry, obtainable.

Here are the comparative figures for the two years, and they speak for them

November, 1891...... \$ 7,599 99

December, 1891	2.941 4
Jauuary, 1892	9,840 9
February, 1892	8,555 6
March, 1892	14,389 3
April, 1892	4,907 7
May, 1892	17,848 6
June, 1892	20,156 7
July, 1892	32,206 3
August, 1892	23,825 8
September, 1893	13,179 3
October 1802	12,430 3
October, 1892	12,500 0
Total\$	157,928 2
	1892-9
November, 1892\$	5,661 80
December, 1892	25,350 2
January, 1893	9,207 0
February, 1893	11,598 90
March 1892	47,865 0
March, 1893	17,086 5
April, 1893	
June, 1893	29,021 3
July, 1893	33,715 78
August, Isin	19,751 30
September, 1893	19,311 17
UCLODER ISSA	5 500 CS

torm the companies have continued shipping rock previously mined. The gures given above are placed in dollars, but they also represent tons mined and shipped during the year, as the royalty is \$1 a ton.

October, 1893.....

At the close of last year there were have shipped about 24,000 tons of this, leaving about 15,000 tons on hand at the end of the year.

It would be exceedingly difficult to tell what the royalty receipts during the coming year will be. The companies are not at work at all, and, although one of them is ready to resume the Legislature meets, and the trouble now existing between the mining companies, and does not expect to .- State.

A LETTER FROM HAMPTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—The following letter addressed to the State was published by that paper this morn-

MASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1893. My Dear Sir: Some Jays ago you alled attention through your paper to the fact that I was Vice the National Association of Democrat ic Clubs, and since then ;I have seen in several of our Democratic papers reference made to your statement, and in one instance the question was asked why no action was taken by myself.

I have waited to ascertain the views of the Democratic press of South Carclina, for these papers represent, in my opinion, the only true Democratic ntiment of the State, and this sentiment should be expressed by what are own judgment is clear, that the time has come when the line should be reso platform and and those who stand on that of the National Democand unless our people choose to sup port the fallacies of the Ocala adher ents or to be led into the Populist par ty, the true Democrats of the State ng that he would have the decency, as should organize to maintain the prinhe knew it to be false, to give a correct ciples of the Democratic party as set forth in the Chicago platform. my Democratic fellow-citizens

agree with me that this is the true policy to be adopted, I shall at once pro zeed to organize National Democratic Clubs throughout the State, and 1 CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—At a the State, where it properly belongs

yictory of '76 was won.

If al can once more give aid to my State I shall gladly enlist in her service, and I shall rejoice to join those who seek to maintain her welfare, to ships there are in pressing need of more shame and disgrace. I am very truly yours. WADE HAMPTON.

N. G. Gonzales, Esq. A Plucky Women.

HALLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27. Four burgiars broke into George Ross-ler's house near here last night. Ross-buts were totally destroyed. The ler and a hired man were easily overpowered but when they tried to lay in flames. hands on Mrs. Rossler they found they had caught Tartar. She bit and scratched so effectively that the rascals fled.

A Cheap Railroad,

SAVANNAH, Ga., Noy. 1.-The Dover and Statesboro Railroad was sold going at a high rate of speed. A male Agency, South Dakota: The dead In- Lockheart, representing Augusta capi- over. Fireman Jim Avery was killed. a very short time. There is no clue to by Arthur Middleton; the woman walk- dian, Crow Foot took part in the Custer taliets, purchased it. It is stated the The rest of the crew and passengers exroad will be recorganized.

MASSACRED BY THE MOORS

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF SPANIAROS AT MELILLA.

ion. Morgalio and Seventy of His Soldiers Killed and Scores Wounded in a

Flerce Battle With the Arabs. MADRID, Oct. 29.—Gen. Margallo, commander-in chief of the Spanish troops at Meilla, was shot dead yesterday while leading a sortic against the Ridlins. Seventy of his men were killed

and 122 others were wounded. The sortie was made after the Riffians had driven back to the citadel the Spaniards who had been building a redoubt near Fort Cabrerizas. The tribesmen, although under a heavy artillery fire from the Spanish forts, did not retire after abandoning the pursuit of the Spanish troops. Eventually they occupied the trene les which had been dug near Fort Cabrerizes to protect the Spanish soldiers at their work. To dislodge them Gen. Margallo led out 2,000 infantry from the fort. The Riffians in the trenches held them in check until reinforcements, 6,000 strong, were brought up from the main body, about a mile back in the hills. The tribesmen then had some 11,000 warriors. They scretched out their line, apparently for the purpose of securing Margallo, and at one time the fighting extended along a three mile froat. Margallo tried to break the centre of their line, and charged with half his men, but was repulsed, with heavy losses.

Just as the order for retreat was given. Gen. Margallo fell from his horse, shot through the heart. His body was carried by his men from the field, and lies now in the citadel at Mclilla.

Under a hot fire from the Riflians, the Spaniards retired to Fort Cabrerizas. The Riflians were checked in their pursuit by the guns of the fort. They an-78,183 tons of rock on hand. When the swered the fire intermittently throughout storm came in August and swept away last night from the earthworks formerly the piants of all the companies, they had 40,000 tons on hand. Since then, as the figures given above show, they command developed after Margallo's death, went to Fort Cabrerizas, with 1,500 infantry. This morning he led out 3,000 men and drove the Rifflans from the trenches which the Spaniards were occupying when the last dispatches were received.

The commander of the Spanish cuiser work, it is not likely that any will attempt to resume operations till after report, in which he said: "The Arabs approached so near at times that their oullets reached our deck." The city panies and the phosphate commission of Madrid has been intensely excited by the news of the battle. The official dispatches which have been made public are so meagre that the people believe he worst has not been told. There s little doubt anywhere that the losses i the Spandards have been understated. The ministers were summonded in haste to a cabinet meeting immediately after the news of the disaster was received. Orders have been issued for three regithe representative of the element who He is Willing to Organiz, Democratic infantry to embark at once for Melilla. ments of cavalry and four battalions of Late this evening more details of the battle were made public. The Riffians despite the heavy artillery fire, came within twenty yards of Fort Cabrerizas. They maintained a constant fusilade, and fought throughout the battle with audacious bravery. The guns of the Conde de Venadito alone prevented a President of still worse lisaster to the Spahish troops and kept the tribesmen from attacking Mehlla. When the Riflians captured the redoubt building near the fort they found two cannons. These they turned at once against the fort, answering rap-

igly the Spanish fire. The tribesmen remained in the village of Maxquita after the fight. They kept up a desultory fire upon the forts and the Conde de Venadito throughout the night. The cruiser Alfonso the Twelfth with twelve guns, will proceed to Melilla at once. When Gen. Margrllo was shot the Rillians rushed forward to seize the bod,. The estremadura regiment and the batalion undergoing punishment for breaches of military discipline shout. ed and charged from the tort with bayonets, clearing away the enemy and soared the body of their dead commander,

Three hours after the retreat of the Spaniards, Gen. Octega sent from the citadel to Fort Cabreriz is a strong convoy with provisions. For twenty six hours before the convoy arrived the soliers in the fort had not tasted food. The excitement is tremencous here.

Great crowds have paraded the streets since noon, singing, waving banners and shall exert my utmost efforts to keep Riffians. Unbounded enthusiasm was shouting for the extermination of the caused by the news that Gen. Macias, with five battallions and three batteries, would reach Melilla before midnight. Mucias is expected by the government to await further instructions bafore attacking the Riffians.

While the ministers were in council today, Premier Sagasta presiding, all were summoned to the palace by Queen Regent Christian, who wished to learn what measures they would take. The ministers informed her that they had deelded to call ont the reserves and mobilize several army corps, as the latest events had shown that more than 12.000 men will be needed to subdue the Ritflans. The embarkation of the second army will be complete on Tuesday and troops are leaving all parts of the country to form another corps in Audalusia. A dispatch received from Meilla at midnight says that the troops and war-

ammunition. The firing is kept up night and day. The Rifflans renewed the attack at daybreak yesterday. Two thousand troops made a sortie from Fort Cabrerizas. The fighting continued several hours. The forts have shelled mosque was shattered and the ruins are

Killed by a Caw.

YORK STATION, Miss., Nov. 1.- Passenger train No. 3 on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad was wrecked here this morning while caped unhurt.