

PORT ROYAL'S FUTURE.

WHAT ATTORNEY GENERAL TOWNSEND SAYS OF IT.

He Advises the General Assembly to Guard Against Pitfalls, and Make This Port's Future Secure.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16.—The annual report of Attorney General Townsend will be issued by the State printer tomorrow. The entire report deals with the extensive litigation in which the State is engaged or has been engaged during the past year, and every page of interest, the exact status of each case being given.

There is nothing in the report, however, of more widespread interest than the Attorney General's synopsis of the cases by which the unbotting of Port Royal has been temporarily accomplished, and his suggestions to the General Assembly as to the manner of making the unbotting permanent.

After devoting several pages of interest to all bearing upon the action of the Legislature looking towards this matter, Maj. Townsend gives in detail the many matters in the management of the case and then proceeds:

"The defendants then interposed a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the subject of the action, that the plaintiff was not a corporation, and that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. These demurrers were also overruled by Judge Aldrich, and thirty days allowed for the defendants to answer or appeal. Thereupon the defendants gave notice of an appeal on a number of points from such order.

"It being then absolutely necessary that some administrative orders should be passed instructing the receiver as to the management of the road pending the appeal, they were proposed by his counsel to Judge Aldrich and signed. Forthwith the defendants entered appeals to the Supreme Court from all these orders.

"This makes three separate appeals in each of these cases and there being two cases, it makes six appeals in all taken by the defendants and now pending before the Supreme Court of the State.

"These appeals will probably be heard at the approaching term of the Supreme Court, but in the order course of events the decision will not be rendered until some time in the spring. If the Supreme Court should sustain Judge Aldrich in holding that the case had not been removed to the United States Court, it is more than probable that an immediate appeal will be taken by the defendants to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case will be locked up for years. And at any rate none of the appeals are likely to be decided in the near future, so that the cases will have to come back for trial anyhow. It will be readily seen from this that whilst so far the State has been successful in the position she has taken, and the courts have recognized her right to institute these proceedings and have a receiver appointed, that the litigation promises to be interminable. So far from the Central Railroad availing itself of the location of the port, the General Assembly has been obliged to propose every possible technical objection have strenuously refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the State courts, and have in every way possible delayed and impeded the progress of the case.

"The outgoing Governor, who still is president of the Central Railroad, has called to deliver to Mr. Averill as receiver all the property and assets in his hands, belonging to him, and has shown no disposition whatever to facilitate the purposes of the State.

"The action of the State is more than justified by the results already attained through the new management of the road. The terrible cyclone which visited portions of our coast in the last of August wrought great havoc with the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company. A large portion of its warehouses were destroyed, its warehouses unroofed, its trestles and bridges washed down, and its track from Port Royal to Yemassee torn up and damaged so that it was entirely impassable. With great and commendable energy and zeal the receiver, Mr. Averill, personally superintended the restoration of his road, and in a wonderfully short period of time had it open for transportation.

"But despite this serious obstacle to successful operations he has not only handled the usual business of the road, but has communication with Europe through Port Royal by a direct line of steamers leaving Port Royal bimonthly. This is the pioneer line. Circumstances all tend to show that as soon as it is satisfactory to the State that Port Royal is open, and will remain open vessels will crowd into its ample harbor and the great object originally contemplated by the State in granting this charter will be accomplished.

"Another proof of the correctness of the State's position is shown by the cotton movement at Augusta. What cutting rates at all the amount of cotton carried by the Port Royal railroad out of Augusta has been five or six times as large in proportion as it was during the last season. In fact the cotton moved by the Port Royal road exceeds the amount of cotton moved by all other roads out of Augusta put together.

"The great drawback to permanent success in the uncertainty as to the result of litigation. A receiver, however desirable he may be, is always handicapped by the necessary uncertainty of his tenure. His receivership may last for years, but may terminate at any time. No contract that he can make is binding beyond the term of his receivership.

"It is felt particularly in negotiations for the opening of Port Royal and the conduct of the railroad, the uncertainty as to the result of the litigation, and whether or not the domination of the Central Railroad will be restored, and the battling up process of Port Royal again put into effect renders persons unwilling to enter into contracts involving any length of time or any expenditure of money. If it were today established that the railroad would be free of the Central Railroad and the port would be kept open an independent and complete point, I am satisfied that arrangements could be made in addition to those already entered into which would place

THE COMING TARIFF BILL.

SCHEDULES AGREED UPON BY MR. WILSON'S COMMITTEE.

Free Raw Materials and Reduced Rates on Manufactured Goods—Republicans Will Not Delay the Passage of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—An air of profound mystery surrounds that portion of the House of Representatives where the ways and means committee room is located. The members of the committee have been pledged to the strictest secrecy regarding the proposed changes of duty, and this pledge has been as faithfully respected by them as is consistent with human frailty. Newspaper men are carefully avoided. One of the members, who was cornered by a reporter this morning, hastily jumped inside the elevator, drew the door to with nervous haste, and grasping the rope, helped the conductor to propel it basementwards, and thus made his escape.

Notwithstanding these precautions, some of the details of the committee's work are gradually becoming public. There is apparently no doubt that wool coal and iron ore will be placed on the free list. Upon these points there is now practical unanimity of opinion. Recently, it was a mooted question whether it would not be advisable to retain a fair duty on the two articles last named.

It is understood that a material reduction will be made on steel rails. When the McKinley bill was before the Senate, three years ago, one of the largest manufacturers of steel rails in Pennsylvania appeared before the finance committee and assured Senator Sherman that a duty of \$8 a ton would be a practical maximum for the manufacturers. Notwithstanding this assurance, the duty was placed at \$13 1/4 a ton, and this rate is still in force. Remembering this, some of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee have argued that the rate of duty on steel rails is excessive, and that the duty which will finally be agreed upon will be a compromise between the present figure and \$8. The duty on tin plate will probably be reduced from two and two-tenths cents to one cent.

The schedules of textile fabrics have been substantially agreed upon, in accordance with the Democratic theory of free raw materials and reduced duties on manufactured goods. The woolen duties will be similar to those of the McKinley bill—above 40 per cent, ad valorem, and at 25 per cent, on only a few items. The rate on manufacturers of cotton will be about 40 per cent, including cotton hosiery as well as fabrics. The duties on linen and cotton goods will be reduced, but the reduction will suffer a considerable drawback in the existing duties on flax and the other raw materials of the industry are going upon the free list. The representatives of the linen manufacturers have been bringing strong pressure to bear upon the committee to maintain the existing duties, and the compound duties are likely to be abolished in every case, and some of the advocates of the reduction.

A meeting of all the Democratic members of the committee will be held tomorrow afternoon to call upon the committee having in charge the various schedules will submit their reports. The work of adjusting and harmonizing the reduction will then be continued until the bill shall have been committed to the House. It is expected that this result will be reached by the end of next week, or not later than the Monday following. The bill will then be reported to the full committee and made public the same day.

Chairman Wilson believes that the bill will be taken up in the House and generally debated during the next few days preceding the holiday recess. Mr. Wilson will make the opening speech in support of the measure, and it is understood that Burrows of Michigan, one of the leading Republican members of the committee, will speak first for his side. It is expected that a close general debate will ensue, and it is possible, in order that the House may proceed to consider the measure under the five minutes rule.

There is no intention on the part of Republican members of the House to filibuster against the bill or unnecessarily delay its passage. They recognize the futility of filibustering, inasmuch as the committee on rules may at any time report an order fixing a date when a vote shall be taken, thus cutting off further debate. Aside from this, the Republican majority have no desire to prevent the measure from passing the bill. While they regard any modifications in the existing tariff law as hurtful to the business interests of the country, they are philosophical enough to agree that the Democratic party was declared in favor of a reduction, and that they, and not the Republicans are responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be.

RIKING AGAINST THE FREE LIST.

But the Alabama members of the ways and means committee, with a view of having a hearing accorded to the representatives of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, who desired to protest against the proposition now pending in the committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. At a regular meeting of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, which is composed of capitalists and manufacturers of that city, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Alabama Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against any bill reported by the ways and means committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. As Birmingham is the great manufacturing city of the "New South," the Senators and Representatives are having considerable weight upon the Alabama members in Congress. Congressman Wheeler, Senator Pugh and others have been interviewing members of the ways and means committee, with a view of having a hearing accorded to the representatives of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, who desired to protest against the proposition now pending in the committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. At a regular meeting of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, which is composed of capitalists and manufacturers of that city, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Alabama Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against any bill reported by the ways and means committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list. As Birmingham is the great manufacturing city of the "New South," the Senators and Representatives are having considerable weight upon the Alabama members in Congress. Congressman Wheeler, Senator Pugh and others have been interviewing members of the ways and means committee, with a view of having a hearing accorded to the representatives of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, who desired to protest against the proposition now pending in the committee to place iron ore and coal on the free list.

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The superintendent says that the asylum is not a secure place for these suddenly developed insane criminals. Their idea of getting to the asylum is to escape. He recommends that they be placed in the hospital during the preliminary year until observation can determine their condition. The following figures relating to the asylum will be found of interest:

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Estimated value of real estate including buildings.....	\$600,000
Aeres of farm land under cultivation.....	175
Daily average number under treatment.....	765
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From patients.....	8,397.38
From all other sources.....	610.65
Total.....	\$109,008.03
Disbursements:	
Supplies.....	\$64,000.72
Salaries and wages.....	38,762.82
Minor expenses.....	1,631.58
Construction.....	990.96
Total.....	\$105,456.78
Balance on hand at year's end.....	\$3,551.25
Weekly per capita cost of current expenditures inclusive of clothing, etc.....	2.25
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	40
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TO BE RESTORED.

THE QUEEN OF HAWAII TO BE RESTORED TO HER THRONE.

As She Was Deposed by the United States, She Will Be Reinstated by Our Government and Then She Must Paddle Her Own Canoe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Inquiry at the Department of State warrants the statement that the President has given his approval to the Secretary's findings, in the Hawaiian matter, based as they are upon searching inquiries conducted by his special commissioner, Mr. Blount, and while it has not been regarded expedient at this moment to make public the instruction given to Mr. Blount's successor—Minister Willis—or the orders issued to Admiral Irwin, who has by this time assumed command of the United States naval forces at Hawaii, it is intimated that in each case the officers have gone to Hawaii charged to do all that is necessary to restore the state of affairs before the war.

There is still a question as to what may be necessary to secure the result, but it is generally believed that the representations made by Minister Willis upon the occasion of presentation of his credentials, to the effect that the President desires that the Queen be reinstated, should not be sufficient to induce the provisional government to give effect to its demand, then Admiral Irwin will be called upon to exercise his functions and once more the United States flag will be hoisted and the Adams will be landed and will march through the streets of Honolulu dragging their fetters to the government house. It is felt to be highly improbable, however, that the provisional government will by obstinate resistance to the expressed wish of the United States necessitate a resort to military demonstrations.

But, taking into consideration Secretary Gresham's declaration that the government should reorganize the absolute independence of the Queen, it is believed that when Liliuokalani is again placed upon the throne from which, according to the findings of Commissioner Blount she was displaced by the action of the United States naval forces the government of the United States will regard its duty as fully accomplished. In this respect the secretary of this government will endeavor to repair, but not to maintain, the wrong done by the United States, and will defend her throne and the government unaided by the United States. This position is believed to be in accordance with the doctrine of neutrality and fair dealing to which the government of the United States is pledged and also in conformity with the Republican principle of the right of a majority of the people of a nation to prescribe their own form of government.

One novel and totally unexpected result—or rather position, in the installing of the queen by the action of the United States government was suggested, "that it was in substance that this action would be an auto acknowledgment that the queen was deposed by the United States and therefore that the potentate would have a sound claim against the United States for compensation for the pecuniary loss she has sustained by her temporary expulsion from the reins of her functions and her emoluments.

A statement of the actual strength of the United States forces at Hawaii's perturbed capital is interesting.

All told the force of American blue jackets and marines with combatant and non-combatant officers, commissioned and war rank, numbers 568 men. The Philadelphia has 68 officers, 310 men and 40 marines; the Adams has 13 officers and 139 men. For active land operations it is understood that not more than 300 men and men would certainly be more than ample to cope with the present small force of the provisional government.

A mail steamer from Honolulu is due in San Francisco tomorrow and Rear Admiral Skerrett who was recently relieved from command of our naval force at Honolulu is believed to be on board.

The reports that have been circulated in Washington concerning the cause for Admiral Skerrett's transfer to the Asiatic station have been erroneous. "The statement that Admiral Skerrett and his family had identified themselves prominently through social functions with the leaders of the provisional government does not find support in statements made in letters received from Admiral and Mrs. Skerrett by relatives and friends in this city.

A recent letter from Mrs. Skerrett written before she knew he was to be transferred to China and in fact before he was aware that such action was contemplated speaks in the highest terms of the reception given her by the queen and makes no mention of kindness extended by persons not partisan to the monarchy or the provisional government. However it is pretty generally accepted that Admiral Skerrett's transfer was based on a belief that he had identified himself too closely in a social way with the foreign or anti-royalist element and also for the additional reason that his successor, Admiral Irwin is very popular in Honolulu and has great influence there with royalist and foreigner alike.

Will Take a Hint.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10.—The Clyde Steamship Company, which the State officers offered no resistance to the State court officers in the search for liquor transported by the vessel, today declared open war against the dispensary law and will fight it in the courts to the bitter end. On the 19th of September the constabulary seized twelve barrels of beer in the Clyde warehouse and the agent, J. E. Edgerton, was arrested on a writ. Since that time the constabulary have made numerous seizures. Today Agent Edgerton was surrendered by his bondsmen and at once went into the United States Court on habeas corpus. The petition alleges that Edgerton's arrest and imprisonment are illegal because the dispensary law is unconstitutional. The hearing of the case was fixed for November 20.

THE AUGUSTA EXPOSITION.

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AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—For the third time in the history of Augusta have the people of this city been joined by representatives of every part of the States or the Union in the formal opening of the Augusta Exposition. On this occasion however there is joined with this enterprise the Georgia State Fair, under the management of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, the two combined forming an exposition that will equal in its scope and magnitude any similar enterprise ever attempted in the history of the South. Today fifty thousand people turned out to witness the grand procession of military, civic bodies and the firemen of the city that paraded the principal streets and wound up at the Exposition building which was packed with a hustling bustling crowd of good natured humanity. In the procession there was Governor Northen of Georgia, the Governor of South Carolina, Clement A. Evans, the Georgia future Governor now before the people. In the building is the finest agricultural display of Southern products ever seen. From counties of Georgia and South Carolina the collective exhibits of the State of South Carolina are participating. In the industrial, mechanical and electrical departments nearly all of the States and eight nations are represented, while among the other attractions are many of the best features from the Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair. President Patterson of the Augusta Exposition Company, delivered the opening address, after prayer by Rev. Lanston Burrows. Mayor Alexander and Governor Northen also made addresses. The divine benediction was asked by Rev. J. E. Edgerton, and then amid the wildest enthusiasm awakened by the stirring notes of "Dixie" from the pipes of Miss Alice Rymons of Washington, D. C., the Augusta Exposition and Georgia State Fair was formally opened.

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Construction.....	990.96
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Average minimum salaries paid attendants.....	\$10 to \$15

The report also shows an increase of 6,575 patients have been admitted to the asylum. The number of admissions for the last four years has been as follows: 1890, 322; 1891, 311; 1892, 318; 1893, 315.

It is shown, too, that the percentage of insanity has been about the same each year for the past four years in order to get at figures showing whether or not insanity is on an increase or a decrease the number of those admitted is classified as "first attack" patients, "recidivists," "second attacks," and "third attacks." The figures showing this for the past four years are as follows: 1890, 229; 1891, 212; 1892, 212; 1893, 210.

The number of patients admitted to the asylum during the past four years, shown in the comparison by races, is as follows:

WHITES.			
1890.....	70	85	155
1891.....	92	85	153
1892.....	90	76	166
1893.....	83	77	160
COLORED.			
1890.....	85	80	165
1891.....	80	76	151
1892.....	88	63	151
1893.....	85	70	155

As compared with the figures of four years ago, the asylum had now under treatment 21 more white and 16 more colored patients. The per capita cost of maintenance the past year was 65 cents per head year more than last year.</