WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President's message upon the Hawaiian complication was sent to Congress to-It is a document of about six thousand words and the instructions to Minister Willis, which were sent to the Senate but not to the House, make an additional 3,500 words. Following is a synopsis of the President's, mes-

In his opening paragraphs the President says: "Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the act al situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of Congress, with a full explanation of the endager of the state of the s deavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed my action. I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. It national honesty is to be disregarded and a destre for territorial extension or dissatistaction with a form of government not our own ought to regulate our conduct. I have entirely misap-prehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

Mr. Cleveland then gives a history of the situation as he found it upon tak-ing office, the then pending treaty of annexation, its withdrawal by himself, and the sending of Mr. Blount to investigate the facts attending the negotiation of the treaty and the overthrow of the Queen's government. Mr. Blount's report accompanies the mes sage. It has been published already. Of this report, Mr. Cleveland says:
"The report, with its accompanying

proofs and such other evidence as is now before the Congress or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate, with the declaration that 'the over throw of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government, and when the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both President and Senate were mis-

Discussing the facts and evidence re lating to the inception of the annex ation movement in Hawali, Mr. Cleveland observes:

"The project was one which we see zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconvenient, scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On the 19th day of November, 1892 nearly two months before the firm over the transfer. before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawaiian government and the attempted trans-States, he addressed a long letter to the recretary of Sate, in which the argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKirley bill, and the tendency to still further deprectation of sugar property unless some pos itive measure of relief is granted. strongly inveighs against the existing Haw tian government, and emphatically declares for ann + xation. He says: 'In truth, the monarchy I ere is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it legically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government—an obstruction to the prosperity and prigness of the

Quoting further and liberally from the State Department, Mr. Cleveland

Those declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the significance of the minister's conceded acts or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be ad-

In this view the President quotes from a letter from Stevens, dated March 8, 1892, in which Stevens asks duties in the event of a revolution occuring in Honolulu; and also one dated February 1, 1893, in which Stevens de-

wish of the government of the islands. cept the United States Minister. Theresent or as an occupation necessitated tion, was only to exist until terms of of discussion. by dangers threatening American life union with the United States of Amer and property. It must be accounted ica have been negotiated and agreed for in some other way and on some upon, I hoped that after the assurance other ground, and its real motive and to the members of that government purpose are neither obscure nor far to that such union could not be consum-

In further discussing these events, justment of the difficulty. the President says: "When our minis- Actuated by these desired by the best of the difficulty. ter recognized the provisional govern-

try, were delivered up by the Queen upon the representation to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States fortunate public misrepresentations of the sentiments of the sentiments of declared that he would support the provisional government, and that she provisional government and that she provided her authority to prevent collisonly until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented

tional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands."

Mr. Cleveland cites a number of precedents as telling against the action of the United States in the present case, surance that I shall be much gratified

to it should undo the action of its rep-

resentative and reinstate her in the authority she claimed as the constitu-

"As I apprehended the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions.

"The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot, by a process every step of which, it may be safely asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States, acting through its diplomatic and naval rep-

resentatives.
"But for the notorious predelictions of the United States minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which should be called the committee of annexation, would never have existed.

"But for the landing of the United States forces, upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's govern-

"But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all need pro-tection and support, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the

government building.
"And, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pre-texts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Steven's recognition the provisional government, even for a time, and for the sole purpose of sub-

mitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States. "Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumwithout justly incurring the imputa-tion of acquiring them by unjustifiatle methods, I shall not again submit fer of Hawalian territory to the United for its consideration, and in the inthe treaty of annexation to the Senate structions to Minister Willis, a copy of case for annexation was elaborately have directed him to so inform the which accompanies this message, I few months," said Simpkins to a friend.

provisional government.' Mr. Cleveland s is here that, in his opinion, our duty does not end with reusing to consummate this questionable transaction, but that "a substantial wrong has thus been done, which a due regard for our national characr, as well as the rights of the injured people, requires we should endeavor to repair," and that the United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its Supplies after his recovery, spent commission any more than in that of most of Thursday calling from house to consenting to it in advance. On that house among his neighbors and ac ground, it cannot allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed

with its authority and wearing the uniform; and, on the same ground, if a Minister Sievens's communication to being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible rep-

aration'

The President says: "I have not however, overlooked an incident of this be mentioned. The members of the provisional government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme for information as to his powers and ent predicament of revolt against the sympathy, have been led to their presgovernment of the Queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance Mr. Stevens's protectorate incident their safety. This sentiment is strongdon his evil ways. is also referred to. The President rehearses the incidents attending the
overthrow of the Queen, and from
the area of the Queen, and from
the area of the Queen, and from
the area of the Queen or
violence and bloodshed in any quarter.
The area of the Queen or
violence and bloodshed in any quarter.
The area of the Queen or
violence and bloodshed in any quarter.
The area of the Queen or
violence and bloodshed in any quarter. In the belief that the Queen, as well as life. Isn't it encouraging,?" "Thus it appears that Hawaii was her enemies, would be willing to adopt taken possession of by the United such a course as would meet these conforces, without the consent or ditions, and in view of the fact that wish of the government of the islands, or of anybody else, so far as shown, except the United States Minister Thoracter that the Government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the enfore, the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day ment, and considering the further fact mentioned was wholly without justifi-cation, either as an occupation by con-

mated, I might compass a peaceful ad Actuated by these desires and purter recognized the provisional government, the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government defact nor dejure."

Of the state of perplexity in which this state of things placed the Queen and recognized the provisional government defact on or definite the state of things placed the Queen and stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government defact nor definite the state of the state of the state of things placed the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on this state of things placed the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restorposes, and not unmindful of the inherthis state of things placed the Queen the 16th of January last, if such restor- Johnston stands closer than any other by the mere dipping in this country of

THE HAWAIIAN INCIDENT.

her enemies, had recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognizion of the provisional government by the United States minister, the palace, the barracks and the police station, with the restoration of the President to aid in the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen she is willing to yield them her acshe is willing to yield them her ac-

quiescence.
"The check which my plans have thus far encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of

ing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instructions given both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis, and the correspondence connected with the affect in hear-

among them the admission of Texas as to co-operate in any legislative plan a part of our Union, the revolutions in which may be devised for the solution Brazil, Chile and Venezuela, and sums of the problem before us, which is conup as follows:

and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

"Executive Mansion,.
"Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1893."

Warning to Blasphemers. SHAMAOKIN, Pa., Dec. 20.-The terable experience of poor John Simpkins has served as a warning to the blasphemers of this city, and now many of the wicked residents are scarcely ever heard to utter an oath.

John Simpkins was one of the most faithful employes engaged in the large iron mills of Shamaokin. But he was a very profane man, and whenever anyoccurred to anger him he would give full vent to his temper in the most tearful imprecations.

He became angered one day, several months ago, at a piece of work he was doing and indulged in more sulphurous profanity than usual.

He had scarcely ceased his biasphemies when a strange sensation came over him, and the next moment he realized the awful fact that he was deaf and

Although working steadily at his trade since then, he was unable to utter a sylable or hear a sound until last Wednesday evening when he attended a religious revival in progress at a Methodist church in Shamaokin.

The minister had concluded a short ser mon and given an invitation to relious of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her government would never have yielded to enment would never have yielded to and bowed with the others about the altar rail.

> To tue surprise of everyone in the audience the dumb man's tongue was then unloosened and he offered up a most fervent prayer for mercy. Before the services closed Si apkins addressed the meeting for about ten minutes, telling of his wonderful experience, and expresing his gratitude for the restoration of his speech and hearing.

"No one can imagine the agonies of mind I have endured during the past regain my speech or hearing."

Just after indulging in his last outburst of profanity Simpkins says he say a wonderful vision in the form of an augel of dazzling brightness. The mes senger informed him that his conduct had been such as to demand speedy punishment, and when the angel disappeared be was unable to talk or hear.

their evil ways. Yesterday morning he surprised his wife b, remarking:

"Mary, I had another vision last night, and I am confident that before noon I shall lose my speech and hearing again, never to regain it in this

his wife. lay in bed last night, and declared that | ing to the benefit of the manufactur my speech and hearing were only reunfortunate affair which remains to stored to me for a short time and then would be taken from me for good. This experience is all for a good purpose and I will not murmur, whatever may be the result.

The husband and father continued to converse cheerfully with his family and

He was gone about an hour, and re-"Mary, Fred Shorter has renounced

his wicked ways and started in better The next instant his speech went from him and he was unable to hear a sound. Then his sight began to fail, and now, in addition to being deaf and

will not long survive. The affair has created great excitement in the city and is the main topic

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 17 .- In this mor-

ning's issue of a local paper, Joseph F Johnson, president of the Alabama Mational Bank of Birmingham, announces himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

THE TARIFF BILL REPORTED TO THE

The Existing Law, Which is Wrong in Principle and Greviously Vojust in Operation, Repudlated by the American

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The majority report of the ways and means committee on the tariff bill, presented in the House today, was written by Chairman Wilson. Following are extracts

"The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightfully decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and greviously un-

just in operation.
"They have decided, as free men must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitution-al exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this fundamental principles of popular institutions, and inevitably works out gross inequality in citizenship of the country. For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our Federal taxes in violation of this vital truth until we have reached in the existing tariff, an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation to which history may be challenged to furnish any par-

"So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the government; so many private interests 70,000,000 of people, that any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by opposition that rallies behind it the intolerance of monopoly, power of concentrated wealth, inertia of fixed habits, and the honest errors of a generation of follows. honest errors of a generation of false

teaching. expended much patient and anxious labor, is not offered as a complete res ponse to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge, or the right of any Congress to make such pledge, for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection, we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity is no part of our reform either to imperil or to curtail. We believe, and we have tariff question, as with every other long standing abuse that has interwov-en itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must always remember that in the beginning temperate reform is safest having itself the principle of growth.

"A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufactures. It teaches men to de pend on artificial help, on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperity in business, rather than upon their own "I repented of my great wickedness skill and efforts. It throws business again and again, but never expected to out of its natural channels, where there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff system the footfall of party politics and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election.

"We have believed that the first step toward a reform of the tariff should be a release of taxes on the materials of industry. There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people, nor any substantial and beneficial enlargequaintances urging them to forsake ment of the field of American labor, as long as we tax materials and processes of production. Every tax upon the producer falls with increased force on the consumer. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries, and so narrows his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of "Oh, John, do not think that." said those to whom he can give employment. Every cheapening in the cost "I cannot help it, Mary. Another or enlargement of the supply of his bright messenger stood by my side as I raw materials, while primarily inur er himself, passes under free competition immediately and passes entirely to the consumer, who very soon gets even more benefit out of it than such reductions seem to carry, because with the rapid widening of his market the manufacturer is able to sell at a small-

"It is neither necessary nor practicuclares that: "The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

of our diplomatic representative. This attended to a fittle work about the house of articles that still remain in until 10 o'clock, when he remarked to go and visit a friend that he must go and visit a friend whom he was trying to induce to abantine dutible list. A few only of the most important need be enumerated. In the earthenware schedule, we have In the earthenware schedule, we have made substantial reductions, still leaving rates as high as were deemed necessary in the war tariff. In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under a scale of duties averaging more than 100 per cent, we have made a re-

duction of about one-nalf: "In the iron and steel schedules, beginning with free ore and a duty of dumb, he is al nost entirely blind. His strength is failing, and it is thought he ported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law gradusted according to the degree of manufacture, which should bring benefit to the consumer without calling for any halt in the imperial progress of that great industry in our country. The duty upon steel rails has been put at 25 per cent., which according to the reports of our department of labor, quite compensates for all difference in the cost of production in this country and

abroad

can conceive of no circumstances under which we should have advocated or approved its introduction into our laws. We have found it existing there, as we find it virtually existing in every other schedule of the tariff, and dealing with it in this more open and offensive form, as we have dealt with other schedules where large pro-perty interests are at stake, we have reported a provision for its repeal by such stages as shall gradually obliterate it from our laws, while permitting those who have invested large means under the expectation of its continuance, reasonable time in which they may prepare to take their stand with

the other industries of the country. "Duties upon imported tobacce I leaf suitable for cigar wrappers, which were emormously advanced by the act of 1890, have been place lat such figures as after careful investigation, were dermed likely to produce most revenues to the Pressure but this stretches. to the Treasury, but this object has alone decided the rates; their amount the so high no domestic producer need Dear Sit: Let me claim that there is not abundant pro tection and to spare for his product is

"To the farmers of the country, we "To the farmers of the country, we have given untaxed agricultural implements and binding twine and untaxed cotton ties—for the additional reason, in the latter case, that cotton is the largest export crop of the country, sold abroad in competition with the cheap labor of India and of Egypt, believing that it was sufficient for the private tax gatherer to follow the farmer in the markets of his own country mer in the markets of his own country and not to pursue him into all the markets of the world. As cotton bagging can be used but once, we have thought it but just to extend the draw back system to such bagging made of now share in the prerogative of taxing Jute butts when used upon our export ed cotton—a privilege which the exported of wheat can already now enjoy coupled with the futher advantage that the same bags may be used for successive exportations of grain.

Taking the importations of 1892, the latest which were prepared, the new rates would operate a reduction of near-The bill on which the committee has ly one-third of the duties collected under the tariff; but this great reduction not ask for an appropriation at this in taxes actually paid to the govern-ment is no measure of the lightening of burden to the taxpayers of the country. That reduction may be estimated at several times more than the reduc-

tion of taxes. "It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal in Section 3 of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, commonly but most erroneously called its reciprocity provitaken care of and marked with the ision. That act placed suggar, molasses name of the owner. Any articles that coffee, tea and hides on the free list, but may have belonged to distinguished \$600 or \$800 for purpose of erecting a authorized the President, should he be mcn, any battle flage, or any articles satisfied that the government of any with associations of an instorical nature, other country producing such articles etc., are wanted. The object is to get the warrant of our past experience for believing, that a reduction of duties will not injure but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question, as with every other to duties upon the agriculture of the United States which he might dee a urreasonable, to suspend the provision under which dustries, however much they may these articles were submitted into the people of the State will be arranged to be held in the hall of the House of Reptarisff question, as with every other no appreciable advantage to American no appreciable advantage to American resentatives, at which the notable rel-

Wilson, from the ways and means committee, submitted the majority report on the tariff bill; which was referred to the committee of the whole. The deficiency appropriation bill was

passed, and the House adjourned.

A Waval Demons ration. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-That the cruiser New York will go to Reade neiro in the event that it is necessary to strengthen the United State of a in Brazil, has been decided by Sry Herbert. No orders have been to ner commander, Car. J. W. Padio to proceed to the Brazilian capital, but has been directed to prepare his cesel for sea without delay, in order that she can leave for Beazil immediately upon receipt of orders to that effect. It is stated at the Navy Department that the New York will not be ordered to Bio if no change takes place in the present situation there; but it is believed that affire are nearing a crisis

that will call for her presence at Rio Order thave also been issued by the Department directing that the double at the Brooklyn navy yard, be prepared for sea as speedily as possible. The Miantonomon will be fitted out subject to the same conditions governing the preparation of the New York; and if the expected should occur, the two yes sels will proceed to Rio in company.

There was no secret made to lay at the State and Navy Departments of the reasons that have induced this government to increase its naval force in Brazil. The United States government feels that the commerce of this country has been interferred with by the Brazilian trouble. Merchant vessels have been ordered from their accustomed anchorage to a point farther away from the line of fire, and the first law of nature has compelled the foreign warships to do likewise. The anchor age for merchantmen is situated north of the Rio arsenal and between that point and Enchadas Islands and another small island are in the posses sion of the insurgents. From these four positions they are pouring shot and shell into the arsenal and the custom house. The line of fire is directly across the prescribed anchorage for merchant vessels. All the American business houses are situated in the vicinity of the custom house and the ar senal, and the constant firing prevents the transaction of business. American ships cannot, from their present posttion, communicate with the shore, and commerce is being seriously crippled. In addition to this, it is expected that removal, the taking from the depot or when the final battle begins in earnest the business houses of Americans will suffer considerably. It is to prevent this interference

with commerce and destruction of American interes sthat an imposing naval demonstration will be made by the United States at life. The expectancy of a turn in events is acute in both the State and Navy Departments, and almost any moment may witness tt e United States taking a part in the controversy which it has endeavored to escape by a policy of non-recognition and non-interference.

STATEWAR RELIC MUSEUM. Insuguration of a Movement to Secure

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20:-A de

termined effort is to be made looking to the entablishment of a State museum of Revolutionary and Confederate war relies, Such as flags, etc, in which the State is so wealthy. The object is to establish this museum and set apart quarters for it in the State Capitol buildng, were all strangers and lovers of relies can go at any time and inspect the exhibits.

Some weeks ago Adjt. Gen. Farley received the following letter from Gen. M. C. Butler, which letter has caused inauguration of this effort which will likely result in the establishment of such a museum:

EDEEFIELD, Nov. 30, 1893.

Dear Sit: Let me make a suggestion. I find there are a great many relics of the Revolutionary as well as the Con-tederate war in the hands of private parties that ought to be in a State museum. As time goes on these parties take less interest in them and my suggestion is that you arrange to have them deposited in the Adjutant General's office for safe keeping. Some plain glass cases along the walls would not occupy much, space and would inot cost much. Don't you think you could get the Leigislature to allow you a small appropriation to start it and then invite people to deposit their relics? Yours very truly,

M. C. BUTMER. Gen. Farley has been thinking over the suggestion of Gen. Butler for some time. Yesterday Gen. Kershaw came to the city and after a brief consultation he and Gen. Farly called upon Governor Tillman. A consultation was held by these three for quite a time. It was decided to undertake the establishment of such a museum at once Governor Tillman and Gen. Facley will session of the General Assembly, but will appropriate so much of their contingent funds as may be necessary to carry out the scheme. They request paying their expenses, is very desirable all parties who have relies of either war to send them to Adjt. Gen. Farley, together with a brief historical sketch of the articles. They will be properly

No Grenwood County.

it yesterday on the ground that the law requiring publication of intention to form a corporation had not been complied with. This was the feature of the day in the Senate. When it came up, Mr. Hemphill objected to the consideration, reading from the Code the law relating to the method of procedare by which such matters must be brought to the attention of the Legislature, and holding that the law had not been compiled with.

Mr. Mayfield replied to Mr. Hemphill. This was no snap judgment, plenty of notice had been given and the question of legal right raised cannot apply.
Mr. Fuller took the same position.

Mr. Moore called up the Code to show that Mr. Hemphill had gotten hold of law that effected an entirely different class of legislation. The title was matters of legislation of personal interest. Mr Mayfield and Mr. J. G turrejed monitor Miantonomoh, now Evans gradually drewthe discussion into a discussion between themselves. Mr. Mayfield wanted to know if he considered this a matter of personal legislation, Mr. Evans thought it effected person-

al interests. The Chair declined to rule on the out, but submitted it to the Senate. It was sustained and Greenwood Coun killed by the following vote: Yeas-Beaseley, Brice, Derham, Ev-

ans, J. G., Fuller, Glenn, Harrison, Hemphill, Jenkins, Magill, McDanfel, Miller, Ragin, Timmerman, Verdier, Wilson—17. Nays—Abbott, Bigham, Brown, Efird, Evans, W. D., Mayfield, Moore, Mower, O'Dell, Peake, Redfearn, Strib-

ling, Williams-14.

The Dispensary. s ction I of the new dispensary bill certainly sufficiently "sarching," specific, comprehensive and sweeping to suit the most exacting taste and is a key to the whole character of the measure. Here is it: "That the manufacture, sale, barter or exchange, receipt, acceptance, delivery storing and keeping in possession within this State, of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented brewed (whether rice or lager beer) or other liquor, or any compound or mixture thereof, by whatever name called or known, which contains alcohol and is used as a beverage by any person, firm or corporation, the transportation, other places by consignee or other person or the payment of freight or ex-ess crother charges by any person firm, association or corporption upon any spirituo is, malt, vinous, fermented brewed (whether rice lager or other beer for other liquor, or any compound most forlorn and miserable women on or mixture thereof, by whatever name earth belong to this class. It belongs called or known, which contains alco- to parents to protect their daughters hol and is used as a beverage, except as is hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited, under a penalty of thirty days imprisonment or one hundred dollars ine for each offense. All such liquors except when bought from a State offi. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly to be the bought from a state offi.

MONUMENTAL MATTERS.

THIS STATE ASKED TO CARE FOR ITS HEROIC DEAD.

in Appropriation to Mark Their Resting Place on Chickamauga's Bloody Field Wanted-Also one in "Ole Virginy."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 16.-Governor Tillman last night sent to the General Assembly the following message, which is interesting to patriotic Carolinians. He has asked a member of the Senate to prepare a resolution making the suggested appropriation:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: transmit herewith a communication from Gen. A. P. Stewart in reference to the appointment of a commission from this State of officers engaged in the batthis state of omcors engaged in the pat-tle of Chickamauga to mark the posi-tions on that battlefield occupied by the South Carolina troops. The national government has provided for the purchase of the battlelleld and the estab-lishment of a national military park thereon. It is altogether desirable that the "place in the picture" filled by our brave soldiers shall be commemorated the same as by other States. I therefore advise that the Governor be authorized to appoint a commission of five officers who participated in the battle to discharge this patriotic duty, and that an appropriation covering their actual expenses be made, so that the work may be done as suggested in Gen.
Stewart's letter. Owing to the lapse of
time and the changes in the face of the country resulting therefrom, it may be a work of considerable difficulty, requiring some time to perform, and consequently will entail an expense of proba-

bly \$750. In his letter Gea. S virt says:

"There were eight or ten South Carolina infantry regiments and several bat teries in the battle of Chickamauga, and no troops were more distinguished by heroic courage. They deserve to have their valor commemorated in this park. A State commission of five or ten surviving participants, with provision fer and we hope your State will take early action in the matter."

WHAT A NORTHERNER PROPOSES. An appeal comes from Virginia to the people of South Carolina to raise onehalf of the comparatively small sum of monument to the Confederate dead of this State, buried in the South Carolina lot in the Confederate Soldiers' cemetary

resentatives, at which the notable relicis will be presented and displayed by merchant of New York, had offered to wouse of Representatives.
Washington, Dec. 19—In the House today, Boutelle of Maine offered a resolution condemning the Hawaiian in the Capitol building. solution condomning the Hawaiian in the Capitol building.

No doubt the blan will meet with general favor and Gen. Farley's office will soon be the depository of many valuable rehes.—State.

In the Capitol building.

No doubt the blan will meet with general favor and Gen. Farley's office will soon be the depository of many valuable rehes.—State. dead soldiers, and that nearly every other Southern State had already erect-Wood County is dead. The Senate killed ders' inclosures. He stated also that he was auxious to have the monument ready to be unviled on the next memorial day, June 6th, and asked the Governor to have the Legislature appropriate half of the money needed or elig get the patriotic people of the State to raise the money in some way.

Governor Tillman replied endorsing the effort and promising his encouragement. Yesterday he received another letter urging haste in the matter. He had intended, he says, to send the letter to the Legislature as a message, but upon reflection concludes that the State needs all the money it can spare to take care of its living veterans. He thus lets the matter go to the people, hoping that some patriotic organization will accept the offer of the New York gentleman

and raise the palance of the money. The Governor thinks that the different Memorial Associations in the State might raise the money. Mr. Rouss, whose generosity will be appreciated by Carolinans, was a brave | Confederate soldier. He went to New York after the war and made a fortune. He has built a mausoleum in the Winchester cemetery in which he will be buried when he dies. He has spent hundreds of dollars beautifying the cemetery.

The Messenger Murdered. Hewston, Tex., Dec. 19—A message was received here last night calling for a sheriff's posse to go to Crosby. When the Southern Pacific east bound train, which leaves here at 10 o'clock, reached Liberty, John C. Richardson, the Wells-Fargo messenger, was found dead in his car, and his head split open by a blow from an axe and the car robbed. The body was left at Liberty. Sheriff Ellis, with a posse, left on a special engine.

A number of negroes attempted to board the west bound train which passed there just before the train east. The amount of plunder obtained is not known Richardson was about thirty five years old and married and lived in New Orleans. From what can be learned it appears that the train porter on going into the car found Richardson dead, his feet near the "through" sate, with a hatchet near his head.

Poor Giris.

The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to works Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor and depend upon others for a living' and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends, as it often does, their case is hopeless. The Mr. Cleveland says:

"If the Queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone, her course would have been plain and the result would have been unmistakable. But the mannesty to those been unmistakable. But the mannesty to those been unmistakable. But the mannest to the instructions show, constituted States had allied itself with