THE WELLFORD TRAGEDY AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM CHIEF

CONSTABLE FANT.

He Makes Out Apparently a Clear Case of Self-Defense-The Whole Story of the Shooting as Told Before the Cororec's

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 8.—Governor Willman received yesterday the follow-log statement from Chief Constable Fant in reference to the Wellford

"It had been reported to me for the last two weeks by different parties that a crowd of men from Glassy Mountain had established themselves at a trestle, nine miles from this place, and were selling whiskey to anybody who would buy, openly defying the law, and swearing that they would not be arrested and that any officer who attempted it would bite the dust. Having obtained sufficient evidence to con-vict these parties of selling whiskey, warrants were sworn out against five of them and placed in the hands of the Sheriff. His deputy summoned me and my constables as a posse and we went where it was reported the whiskey was being sold, but found no one there. We met a party who informed us that he had just bought from them at a house near by. He told us that the whiskey was not at the house, but if take a lantern, go to the swamp and get the whiskey. We got this man and two others to go back to the house and make another purchase. We secreted ourselves near the swamp where the whiskey was supposed to be. In a few minutes a man came toward us with a lamp, but on the opposite side of the swamp. He disappeared awhile and then started back toward the house. We followed but could not cross the We then went up the swamp to the railroad above us, when we saw the lamp coming toward us. Dean, Massey and Jackson were ahead of me a few paces. They made a rush at the man. He ran and fired back at the officers. Dean and myself returned the fire. The man fell, crying for help, and calling for Ballew. Ballew responded: "Yes, ——, I am coming," and he came firing. There were not less than half a dozen firing on us before he came. I shot six times with my double-barrel shot gun at the flashes of their guns After the firing ceased, we got a lautern at a house near by, and went to look after the man who was wounded look after the man who was wounded at the first of the fight. We could not find him but found his lantern with blood on it, denoting that the man was wounded. Hearing hollering at a house near by, we went up the path toward the noise and saw a man coming to-ward us with a pistol in each hand. We told him to drop his pistols. He lowered them to his side but kept the muzzles toward us and halted within twelve feet of us. We again told him to drop his pistols. He would not do so but raised the one in his right hand,

THE TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST. the Coroner's inquest at Wellford, said "halt.

and Massey shot him, killing him instantly. He fell, holding on to his pistols until Jackson took them from

Spartanburg County: A. Boyce Dean: I came in company with posse of State constables to this We came first into the swamp just below this place. We stayed there about half an hour; saw a man coming down there with a lantern. He stayed there about five minutes. We were about twenty-five yards from him. We then turned and came up the railroad; I was in front; saw a man coming back this way from the branch with a lantern. Jackson was just behind me. Fant was behind Jackson. I called on the man with the lantern to halt two or three times. He went off partly to ward the hollow. He turned around and fired at me. I was about fifteen or twenty yards from him at the time. When be fired at me I shot at him. I would not have fired at all if he had not fired at me. His shot was the first shot of all. In a short time he hollowed, then the firing began all around. could not tell exactly which way it was. I then went back to Mr. Gregory's house on the railroad; told Mr. Gregory to get a light, I thought some one was shot or killed. He said he was sick and could not go, but gave me a lantern. I gave it to Jackson. Then me, Fant, Jackson, Massey came down to look for the man we thought was wounded or killed. When near this house we met Ballew coming out of the corn field. We were close together. Mr. Ballew had a pistol in each hand. We ordered him to drop his pistols two or three times. I had my gun leveled at him at that time. I did not fire at him at all. We stopped, he stopped. Massey was a little t my right. lew lowered one hand and raised the other in a position to shoot, Massey fired on him. That was the only shot fired at the time. He was killed.

W. A. Babb, who was in a house close to the shooting, says he heard a noise of feet and two shots between 11 and 12 o'clock. At third shot some-body hollowed "I am shot." The parties either two or three ran back towards the railroad something like a dozen fires in about a minute. I was in Mr. Gregory's building during shooting. About the time Boyce Dean came to the door and I asked for a light, I looked out and saw a number of men about fifteen. I saw the shot fired, then I went to the back door. I never heard anything until the woman began to scream. One of the women said this one man came towards the house and said "come on boys," they came.

J. R. Fant: I came here last night hanged. with a posse to serve papers on Mr. Moore with Sheriff Dean. Also had probably another. Deputy Sheriff Dean had the papers. We intercepted a man carrying a light near Gregory's house. Deputy Dean and Jackson followed the light. They ran up behind the man and we ordered him to halt. The man carrying the light started running and fired back. Dean fired at him and then I fired. Just after I fired several others began firing from the swamp near the railroad. I shot at the flash of the pistol or gun. I was on the ratiroad at the

and hunted to find the man, wishing to matter before that body.

carry him home and take care of him and get a physician. We heard hollowring here at the house and supposed he was here. When we got fifteen or twenty feet from the house there was a man came out of the corn field to-wards us. I could see the bright pistol shiping in his hand. When we first saw him he did not have his pistol present ed. He had one up. When he got close to us he presented his pistols—both. I and Deputy Dean both demands he drop them. He would not drop his pistols, but continued to advented but raised the wintle on if he vance, but raised the pistols as if he was going to shoot, and Mr. Massey fired. Every man had his gun presented except Jackson and he was about twelve feet of us and he raised his pistol as though he was going to fire, about the time Massey fired. Ballew held on to his pistol. Jackson grabbed him by the hand and pulled him up from the ground. He left his pistol on the ground. About that time a lady ran out. He was in a sitting posture and she grabbed him over the neck and "don't kill my man." She asked us to bring him to the house. We told her we could not just then as we have to put down our arms which would put us at a disadvantage. Millwood Burgiss and Jackson brought him in the house. We then went back into the hollow for the man who first hollowed he was shot. Not finding thim we carried the lamp back to the man we borrowed it from and wanted to get where we could notify the Coroner. whiskey was not at the house, but if we would go to the house and give them the money, one of the men would take a lantern, go to the swamp and private citizens.

Perry Moore says: I was in bed as-leep at this, my house, last night, February 3. Some parties called me up and three men came in and asked me to get them some whiskey. They gave me money and one quart bottle. I went and got them a quart and brought it back to them. They stayed in my house while I was gone for the whis-key.

One of the party claimed to be drunk, and they asked me to go over to the road and help them get in the road. I took a lantern and went with them. When I got over there I said boys if you can't get over the trestle I will take a light and go with you. They thanked me and said they could get along all right. Just as I stepped off the railroad somebody said "halt." I came on walking pert, and someone fired on me. I had a pistol and I shot one time. Mine was the second shot. I fell and some one ran up and took ook a lantern and went with them. I fell and some one ran up and took my pistol and lantern. I was hit on

the head by some one. Just then Mr. Ballew came to me and Just then Mr. Ballew came to me and put me on his back and carried me up there to two oak trees, saying, if I take you home they will kill you. Ballew was in his night clothes. My wife and sister was hollowing and I told Ballew to go and tell them I was not hurt much. He ran towards his house and I heard some one say "halt." Then one shot fired and I heard Ballew hollow and say I am killed. His wife ran out and I heard her ask tnem what they heard her ask tnem what they had killed her husband for? They re-plied: What did he run out there with THE TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST.

The Spartanburg Herald gives the following account of the testimony at the Coronaria inquest at Wellford

Dr. Dean testified that he, with Drs Black and Vernon examined the dead man: They found a bullet hole in the right side and front, over the region of the lower border of the liver. The ball man: penetrated the abdominal cavity, pass ed through the liver and the spinal column and lodged in the region of the left side.

The following is the Coroner's jury: A. P. Golden, W. B. Burnett, James Snoddy, G. Lowe, Pink Taylor, L. W. Burch, J. W. Croker, J. D. Sexton, J. E. Odum, William Hoy, F. Dorrah and W. L. Griffin.

The verdlet was that Crawford Bal lew came to his death February 3d, 1894, by gunshot wounds in the hands of F. G. Massey, while resisting officers of the law.

Sworn In.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 4.—Internal Levenus Collector Webster turned over is office yesterday to the now Collector. lapt. S. A. Townes.

There was not much ceremony about the transfer. General Sewell, chief of the revenue bureau at Washington, was present and superintended the change Mr. Townes was sworn in by W. A Carr, a government commissioner. The wearing in took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The affairs of the ex-collector were found to be in good shape and the new officer takes charge with things running smoothly. There will be no change in the office force for a short time, it is understood. Captain Little will continue to act as chief deputy. Mr. Webster will remain ar und the office for several days to give the new appointee any assistance he can in getting "the run" of the business .-Register.

Lynched, WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 7 .- Anlrew Pikkarien, Russian Finn, was lynched at Ewen, a small vinage near here last night. Pikkarien was arrested for assaulting an eight-year old child at Bruce's crossing. He was taken to Ewen and placed in the village jail. He admitted his guilt and fifty citizens wearing masks surrounded the frail structure in which he was placed determined to lynch him. The officers protested but to no avail. The jail doors were smashed in, the culprit "this is my man, don't kill him." After dragged out, the rope placed around his neck and he was dragged eighty rods to a railroad trestle where he was

Naval Recrul:s Needed.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There are not Washington, Feb. in the navy to enough men inlisted in the navy to which go into commision before the first of May and, moreover, the limit llowed by law will not permit the enlistment of a sufficieen number. The big cruisers Columbia and Olympia the Marblehead and Montgomery, the Atlanta and boston, Raleigh, Ciucinnat Alert and Marion are all to be manned requiring about 1,500 men. About half that number is available. Additional Jackson and Dean were near A. C. authority will be required from Con-Gregory's house during the shooting. gress to enlist sufficient men, and Sec-After firing ceased we went around retary Herbet will probably lay the retary Herbst will probably lay the

WHISKEY MADE CHEAPER. THE DISPENSARY REDUCES THE

PRICE BY GALLONS. Reduction of Fifty Cents on All-Liquors.

Shipments Growing Daily,

COLUMBIA, Feb. 6 .- The management of the State dispensary system, that is the State board, has at last be-gun to realize that the sale of official liuor, with the large profit placed upon it, is an encouragement to the "blind tiger" business, and consequently is an encouragement of that spirit of lawless ness which Governor Tillman says the newspapers are responsible for. Several leading dispensary advocates have said recently that the law could never be enforced till these profits were knocked off, and the liquor sold at such prices that would encourage the purchase of liquor from the dispensaries. In other words until the dispensary business was run on a basis of expenses

only.

The State board has evidently realized at last that the "blind tiger" must be fought along this line, for today the announcement was made that a considerable reduction in prices had been made, taking effect on February 1. I at once called upon Commissioner Fraxler and asked him about the matter. He made the statement and showed his list of prices. The reduction in prices applies only to gallon packages, but it is the heavy reduction straight through on all classes of "X" graded liquors of 50 cents on the gallon. Heretofore rye and corn have been quoted as follows per gallon: X, \$3; XX, \$3.50; XXX, \$4.50, etc. These

prices are now reduced by 50 cents.

When I asked Mr. Traxler for the cause of this reduction he said: "There is no special cause for it, but we think that we can afford to make this reduction on these large lots or gallon packages because it does not cost as much to put them up; and then, again, we are will be made. The Governor's interview yesterday shows that he has begun to realize his inability to enforce the law as he thought he could, and that he is becoming apprehensive of the trouble that is so rapidly growing.

The dispensity business seems to oc rapidly growing, however, despite the opposition to the law, and everyone is ooking forward to the report for the last quarter with the greatest degree of interest. The big State gin mill is now grinding the liquor out in great shape. During the past week nearly 2,000 cases were shipped to the various dispensaries in the State. These 2,000 cases represent 20,000 quarter of liquors. represent 30,000 quarts of liquors. The re in Ham cases of whiskeys and 5 barrels of beer

were shipped today.

There are now in full operation in the State fifty-nine dispensaries in thirty-one counties, and the board is con-tinuing to establish them every week. In view of the great increase in the number since the first quarterly report the forthcoming report will be watched with all the more interest. It will be nteresting, too, to note where these lispensaries are located and who the ispensers are. Today I obtained the ollowing official list:

 Abbeville—R. E. Hill, dispenser.
 Anderson—A. M. Craig, dispenser.
 Aiken—J. V. George, dispenser. 4. Allendale.-W. R. Brabham dispen-

5. Barnwell-W. H. Duncan, dispen-

 Blackville—J. V. Baxley, dispenser.
 Beaufort—T. F. Walsh dispenser. 8. Blacksburg-P. McLure, dispenser. Branchville-B. E. Izlar, dispenser 10. Camden—D. F. D'xoo, dispenser. 11. Chester—I. McD. Hood, dispenser. 12. Charleston-F. Von Santen, dis-

18. Charleston-P. A. Meyer, dispen-14. Charleston-C. F. Steinmeyer dis 15. Charleston-M. W. Powers, dis-

16. Cheraw—C. A. Brock, dispenser. 17. Columdia—I. M. Roach, dispenser. 18. Columbia—T. A. Scott, dispenser. 19. Columbia—J. Cartledge, dispenser 20. Chapins-H. A. Dickert, dispenser Denmark—A. A. Faust, dispenser.
 Dartington—I. B. Floyd, dispenser 23. Dillon, Marion County-John A.

ord, dispenser. 24. Edgefield—I. B. Davis, dispenser 25. Eutawyille-R. B. Causey, dispen-

26. Florence-II. D. Williamson, dis-27. Fort Motte-W. T. Crosswell, dis-28. Greelyville-A. O. Mouzon, dispenser

29. Georgetown-Q. Johnson, dispen-30. Greenvilla-J. S. Hill, dispenser 81. Hampton-B. C. Webb, dispenser 32. Jacksonboro-E. St. P. Bellinger'

33 Kingstree-A. B. McDonald, dis-34. Kershaw—A. B. Hough, dispenser 35. Lewisdale—R. A. Barr, dispenser 36. Lexington—P. I. Rawls, dispenser

37. Laurens-G. M. Langston, dispen-38. Lancaster-II. B. Howie, dispen-39. Luray-I. D. DeLoach, dispenser, 40. Mount Pleasant-M. II, Williams,

41. Monck's Corner-Jacob Carson, spenser. 42. Manning—E. S. Ervin, dispenser. 43. Marion-T. E. Stanley, dispenser. 44. Newberry-R. C. Maybin dispen-

45. Orangeburg-J. H. Claffy, dispen-46. Pleasant Hill—W. A. Marshall, 47. Ridgeway-R. B. Lewis, dispenser 48. Scotia-W. Gabriel Varn, dispen-

50. St. Stephen's-E. W. Veroning, 51. St Matthews-B. O. Evans, dis-52. Summerville-W. W. Rhame, dis-53. Spartanburg-M, Carlson, dispen

54. Sycamore— 55. Union—James F. Welsh, dispen-56. Walterboro-M. Reckenbacker,

57. Williston-A. M. Roundtree dis-58 Winnsboro-M. H. Mobley, dispen-

59. Wagener's-G. M. Busbee, dispenser. Today when I asked Governor Tillman what he had to say with regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals at Washington in the Palmetto liquor trade-mark case he said: "I have been looking for that. Those Courts up there have been inspired to sit down upon us. I am not at all surprised.
Our efforts in this direction were only
looking to the prosecution of those outsiders who would endeavor to in-

fringe upon our style of bottles, etc., and we simply wanted protection from them. We are already protected on the inside of the State. I will say, however that we are going to fight it on up to the United States Supreme Court, and let that Court have the pleasure of dedding upon it?" ciding upon it."

Oppose a March Convention.

ABBEVILLE, Feb. 6 .- At a meeting i the Farmers' Association of Abbe ville county, held here yesterday, the ollowing resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the question of holding a convention of the Reform Democrats of this State for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the several State offices is being generally discussed throughout the State; and.

Whereas, we, the representatives of the organization known as the "Farmers' Association of Abbeville County," in convention assembled, considering this matter of the proposed convention as one of very great importance to that facwe are allied, and in the success and perpetuity of which we are deeply interested, desire to put ourselves on record and to speak out in no uncertain manner on this important subject. Therefore, be it.

Resolved, first, That the holding of a convention by the Reform Democrats of South Carolina, for the purpose of aominating a State ticket, without first having the asp:rants for the several of fices to be filled to appear before the people and give expression to their views touching the various questions of State policy which are so deeply agitating the public mind at the present time, would smack so much of "Ring Rule" and "Bossism" as would in our opinion, result in producing widespread dissatis.

faction in the ranks of the Reformers. Second. That it was one of the fun-damental principles of the Reform meve-ment "that the people should have the plied: What did he run out there with a pistel for? Ballew had only one pistol. I am sure that Ballew did not get my pistol when he came to me after I was shot. I think one of the men for whom I got whiskey said his pame. The present 50,000 quarts of liquors. The shipments for each day last week were as follows: Monday 327 cases; Tuesday and we hereby enter our protest against the subversion of this right, and insist that, in order that the people, may exertically and satisfor whom I got whiskey said his pame. to themselves, it is necessary other in Marion. To the latter 246 that they be given an opportunity to both see and hear those who desire to be hon- in order to defray the election charges ored with such positions.

Third. That as Reformers claim to be the regularly organized Democracy of the State, having the entire machinery of the party in their hands, the conditions which made it necessary in 1890 for them to hold an early convention for the purpose of naming their standard bearers no longer exists, and we therefore, see no occasion for such a convention being held this year sooner than the middle or latter part of May, or at least until the people shall have had an opportunity to see and hear the several candidates, and thus be in a condition to act intelligently in this matter of choos-

ng their public servants. Fourth. That in the interest of peace and harmony, we advise against anything like snap judgment being taken, or sharp practice adopted to advance the cause of this, that or the other candidate and insist that each and every candidate be given in free and open chance before he people.

Fifty Million Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Secretary Carlisle today authorized the following statements regarding the allotment of the bonds: The Secretary of the Treasury has considered the proposals submitted for the new 5 per cent loan, and has accepted all bids naming a higher price than 117,223. The proposals submitted at the upset price have been scaled down 5 331 per cent, and the amount of bonds allotted under this reduction, together with the subscriptions accepted in full, is \$50,000,000. A notice will be sent to each subscriber, advising him of the acceptance of his subscription, informing him when the onds will be ready and stating the amount to be deposited in payment of the principal and premium. The accrued interest to date of deposit at the rate of interest realized by the subscription will be added by the resistant treasurer with whom the deposits are to be made. The bonds will delivered by the department after payment is made to the address given by the subscriber or they may be sent to the assistant treasurer with whom deposit is made for delivery. There were several bids which were not considered, some of them not having been received in time, some were irregular and others were conditional.

Fatal Explosion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A special from Indianapolis says: At 1 o'clock this morning the residence of Louis Kuehier on South Madision street was wrecked

by a natural gas explosion. The building had brick front and frame rear, lower floor front being occupied as a saloon with sleeping rooms overhead. There were eight people in the house; Kuehier, his wife, three sons and daughter and two boarders. The two boarders escaped unhurt. Rosa the twelve-year-old daughter, was taken out dead; Charles seven-year-old boy was taken out unconscious and will probably die; Julious, twelve-years-old son, worked his way out apparently ser.
49. Sumter—W. H. Epperson, dispen-was taken out badly crippled, being

A BAD LAW REPEALED. NO MORE FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF

ELECTIONS-

The Senate bettle the Question at Last by a Decisive Majority-All the Demo-

Washington, Feb. 7.—In the Senate today at 12.30, the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws was taken up and Hoar addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

In reply to the charge made on the Democratic side that the law of 1870 was sectional, he said that that law applied only to cities of over 20,000 population, that when it was passed there were lifty-seven such cities in the North and but five in the South, and that of the fifty-seven Northern communities, eleven were in the commonwealth of Massachusettes. How idle, therefore was it, he said, to keep up the claim that the question was a sectional one, as if the brave and gallant men who presented the cause of the Southern Confederacy had fought and bled and died for the privilege of cheating at elections. Another objec-tion made to the Federal election law was that it took away control from the people of the locality, but the same had been done in several Democratic States within the last ten or lifteen years—in Virginia, Maryland, Deleware, Louisiana and other States. The right of managing and ordering elec-tions had been taken from the people who gather at the polls and had been put in the hands of the central power of the States, managed and wielded by the Democratic party leaders.

After some colloquy on this point with Hunton (Dem.) of Virginia, Hoar exclaimed: The records in the archives of this Capitol make of the history of elections in this country since 1865 the blackest and worst history of crimes since the world was created. We can only deal with that subjection in stone of very great importance to that fac-tion of the Democratic party with which blackening the fair fame of this land, we must walk backward with averted gaze and bide our heads in shame. This is a question of fraud or no fraud, and there is nothing else to it. It is a question whether the supreme pearl and gem in the crown of the American manhood shall not have the strongest

protection and defense.

Gray of Delaware replied to Hoar, Gray of Delaware replied to Hoar, sists of: 1st district, Theo. D. Jervery; who he said had mistaken or misrepre-2d, B. B. Watson; 3d, D. F. Bradley; sented the gravamen of Democratic opposition to the election laws. They wanted to wipe them out, not because they protected the weak from the strong, but because Democrats believ ed from a bitter experience that those laws were not only at war with every tradition of local self-government, not only did they degrade the States of which they were citizens, but they buttressed up the very fraud which they were professedly intended to destroy. From the inherit vice in their structure, they had been, necessarily, an auxiliary to the party machine of the party in power in the Federal government. In every city of 20,000 inhabitants they had been the modernment. tants they had been the ready means by which during the last twenty years tne Republican party had put its hand into the Treasury of the United States, and expenses of the party. There could not be a successful denial of that statement.

Allison (Rep.)of Iowa argued against the bill, stating that, so far as he knew, there was no public opinion demanding the repeal of the Federal election

Daniel of Virginia was the next speaker. He admitted that he was mis-taken yesterday in his impression that the Democratic platform called for the also here. epeal of the Federal election laws. lid not do so economine, but it did so inferentially, in a paragraph which he read. The wiping out of that legislation which was an aftermath of the civil war, but which had proved itself an irritant and a fomenter of strife, was one of the great measures for which the Democratic party came into power and she should rejoice when this bill was passed, that at least one of the party missions had been per

Bate (Dem.) of Tennessee closed the debate. He made an argument in sup-port of the bill. It was susceptible of emonstration, he said, that the chief object of the reconstruction laws (of which the Federal election laws formed part) had been to capture the electoral vote of the Southern States, and to secure Republican Senators and Representatives. But the scheme had gone awry and all the plots had failed. The "new allies" had deserted the Republican standards and the Republican party had ceased to have a local habitation in those States from which four years after the war it had had all their Senators and all but one of their Representatives.

Whether these Federal election laws were or were not constitutional, they were certainly in the year of grace 1891 unwise and unnecessary. They embodied the same ideas that had dictated reconstruction, and they should now be repealed. They had inspired more fraud in elections than they had suppressed. They should be all repealed and the States should be left to regulate all elections within their borders, thus giving emphasis to the doctrine of home rule, the only safety of a repub-

At the close of Mr. Bate's speech Chandler withdrew the amendment heretofore offered by him and moved another, the purport of which was to make the proposed repeal effective only to the extent of prohibiting the employment of deputy marshals at election This amendment was rejected-yeas 7; nays 40. The three Populists, Allen Cyle, and Peffer, and one Republican, tewart of Nevada, voted with the Democaats in the negative.

Another amendment was offered by Chandler for the purpose of excluding from the effect of the repeal the crimes sections of the revised statutes, in regard to elections It was also rejected, yeas 27, nays 38.

Two other amendments were offered by Chandler (to restrict the scope of the repeal) and were rejected by similar votes.

A taunting inquiry by Chardler, as to whether Stewart would contribute

tion Act of 1870 was passed just after the nation had had emerged from war, and that now the nation had entered

on another war, that of the executive against the producing classes.

Perkins (Rep.) of California offered amendment, of which he had given notice yesterday, allowing the election laws to remain, but confining the Federal supervision to either of 200 of the laws to remain, but confining the Federal supervision to cities of 200,000 inhabitants or over, instead of, as now, 20,000. The amendment was rejected, yeas 27, nays 39. Three additional amendments were offered by Chandler and were rejected, two of them without a division, and the third by yeas 27, nays 39. The bill was then passed, yeas 39, nays 28—a party year. yeas 39, nays 28—a party vote, except that Stewart (Rep.) of Nevada and Allen, Kyle and Peffer (Populists) voted with the Democrats in the afirmative. The following is the vote

n detail: Teas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Butler, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Cockrell, Cockrell, Cockrell, Cockrell, Cockrell, Gordon, Gorman, Gary, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark,) Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Banson, Rosch, Stawart, Vest

Pugh, Ranson, Roach, Stewart, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees and White (Cal,)—39·Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Cameron. Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansborough, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, Mitchell, (Ore.), Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire Teller, Washburn and Wilson—28.

The Senate then, at 6:15 p. m., after a The Senate then, at 6:15 p. m., after a short executive session, adjourued till

The Farmer Boys' College. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 1.—The board of trustees of Clemson College met tonight at Wright's Hotel. The session was a long one and considerable business was transacted. At 11 o'clock it was announced that the board would continue in session until 2 A. M. A great deal of time was spent discussing financial matters and subdividing and arranging the work of the committees on experimental station and executive. The trustees decided to elect a board

of visitors, consisting of one from each

Congressional district, to be elected every two years by the board of trustees at their December meeting. The board of visitors are to visit the College the first Wednesday in August and institute a rigid inquiry into its working condition and suggest to the board of trustees what force on the face of the earth for its changes, if any, they may deem necesprotection and defense. 4th, T. L. Brice; 5th, W. H. Edwards; 6th, W. D. Evans; 7th. E. R. Walter. The members of the board have read with agreat deal of interest the interview of Prof. Newman. They must have thought a good deal about what was so tersely said by him, but were not talking for publication. It has been learned that a movement was on foot to bring the matter up to-night, and have the action of the board reconsidered and a general reconciliation. The interview no doubt put an end to all such plans. Prof. Newman is now in Atlanta, where suburbs, which he will develop into a horticultural garden. He will devote ery onsiderable time to the writing of text books and general literature on Southern agriculture.

The board has a stack of applications rom which to make selection. Several of the candidates are here. The following directors are at the meeting: R. E. Bowen, J. E. Bradley, D. N. Norris, the the Rev. Mr. Simpson, J. E Wannamaker, Jesse H. Hardin, D. T. Redfearn, W. II. Mauldin, M. L. Donald-Governor Tillman, Secretary of State Tindal, H. M. Stackhouse. President Craihead and Secretary Sloan are

Stock That Util'ze Waste. Sheep and hogs may be considered as

itilizers of waste upon the farm, says Rural World. The sheep eat weeds that other animals reject, gather them for themselves and enrich the land where they are kept. The swine will eat food of nearly all kinds that would The swine will be rejected by anything else, possibly excepting hens, and they will leave behind them a rich legacy in the form of fertilizer for the land. And both convert all they eat into profitable products. But it does not follow because of this that farm animals are only cavengers, or that the best results are obtained by using them as such. What he farmer wants in live stock is a machine that will take the raw material on his farm and convert it into manufactured goods. He can utilize the weeds, briers and all other by-products in doing this, but as by-products and not as stable food. The most successful stockman is a heavy feeder.

The Silver Question Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The silver uestion again presented itself to the House today, when Representative Bland, chairman of the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, made a favorable report on his bill to coin the silver seignorage in the Treasury. HAt the same time Charles W. Stone of Pennsylvania presented an adverse report from the minority of the allaying their fears somewhat. In the committee. Bland's proposition is advanced with a view to supplying the fell on the deck and was seriously in-Treasury with \$56,000,000 of silver cerificates to meet current expenses. It was originally intended that the coinage ot this amount of silver seignorage would prevent Secretary Carlisle from ssuing bonds. The reports are volum. inous, and deal with the silver question broadly as well as its relation to the seignorage and bonds.

Convicted.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 3.—Harry Hill, Atlanta's beauty, was convicted of for-gery tonight. The jury was out only a few minutes. The verdict was made so quickly that the defendant had not returned from taking a drink at a neighboring bar when the jurors filed into the court room. Hill was surprised, for he had expected either a mistrial or an acquittal. He was sent to jail for the night. A motion will be made for a new trial. Hill was indicted for forging the name of Mrs. Fanny Porter, wife of a bank president, to notes. His defense was that she authorized him to sign her name. She admitted that she his vote to the repeal of the law, which had given him money to aid him and had facts concerning the brain, never to had been one of the noblest acts of his public life, brought out a short speech having signed six notes which Hill had secured. Finally, the subject should be public life, brought out a short speech from Stewart, to the effect that the elec-

THE NEW OPTION LAW

Chairman Hatch Introduces the Bill Af-

ter Months of Preparation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Chairman Hatch of the House agricultural committee, today introduced the new antioptions bill which he has been engaged n preparing for many months. It was referred to the committee on ways and means, and it is certain that the agricultural element in the House will, at an early opportunity, perhaps tomorrow, make a determined effort to secure a change of reference to the committee on agriculture, whereby a favorable report on the bill is almost assured. The oill is a very long document, embracing eighteen sections and has been drawn to meet the principal objections that were made to the original Hatch and Washburn bills

Section I defines options to be any contract whereby a party acquires the privilege, but, is not obliged to sell to or deliver to another man at a future time, or within a designated period, and raw or manufuctured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, flour, oats, rye, barley, pork, lard and bacon.

Section 2 defines futures to be any contract whereby one party agrees to sell or deliver to another at a future time or within a designated period any of the above mentioned commodities.

Section 3 requires all options and futures, transfers and agreement to be in writing and in duplicate showing time of delivery of the articles, and whether the makers or agents are the owners, or have heretofore, acquired by purchase or are entitled to the right of the articles under contract previously made by the actual owner. Otherwise the contracts shall be void.

Section 4 provides that when the opion or the future is terminated by the deliver of the articles, the contractor shall make a bill of sale showing the quantity and the custodian and identifyng the articles by freight bills or vouch-

Section 5 requires that when the conract is terminated otherwise than by the actual sale and delivery of the articles, or when the termination is deayed by agreement the document shall be executed in writing.

Section 6 imposes special taxes on dealers in options and futures at \$24. It also defines a dealer in options to be any person who shall in his own behalf or for another deal in options or make any contractfor by communication to a foreign country enter into an option's contract. The same definition is applied to dealers in futures. All contracts for futures or options must bear internal revenue stamps at the rate of one cent per hundred pounds or per ten bushels, and for bills of sale, at the termination of contracts, the rate is doubled that for contracts. In case contracts are term nated without actual sale or delivery, the revenue tax is ten cents per bushel or two cents a pound. Dealers in options or futures are required to give ten thoushe owns a valuable tract of land in the report fully to the internal revenue offiand dollars bond, renewed yearly, to cers, and an elaborate system of machinfor the collection taxes is provided. It is provided that the payment of taxes shall not relieve persons from the restrictions of State law as to these contracts. The law does not apply to contracts made by farmers for future delivery of their products, nor to persons who sell to con-

sumers. A Stomy Passage. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.-The Hamburg line steamship Taormina, Captain Koch, arrived today from Hamburg after a perilous voyage, lasting twenty two days. She encountered two severe hurricanes in the gulf stream, in one of which her main mast was snapped off close to the deck. The Taormina brought 133 steerage passengers. In the early part of the voyage the weather was fair. When near Sabel island in latitude 40.50 and longitude 59.40 she encountered a hurricane from the southeast. The hurricane continued nearly forty-eight hours. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 3ist ult., a big sea broke on the deck and the man at the wheel lost control of the vessel. The bolts in the main boom were loosened and the boom threshing about struck life boat No. 8 on the starboard side and yanked it overboard. wards the boom swinging with the roll of the ship, carried away the lee rigging of the main mast lossing its braces, snapped off and went overboard to starboard. It was only by long and

troublesome work that the crew were able to clear away the wreck.
Oil in large quantities were poured on the trouble waters while this work was in progress. Meanwhile the steer-age passengers below decks were in an agony of terror. Some men were for hours on their knees praying while others staggered about and cursed they were pitched this way and that by the lurching of the vessel. When the mast went by the board women screamand some became hystericaly All expected the ship to go down. Capt Koch went among the men and women and by personal appeals succeeded in height of the storm Steward Huberiel jured internally. He was unconstous for four days and is still in a dazed condition. The big wave that swept over the deck broak a capstan, stove in a hatch and twisted the rails and the

deck fittings. The hurricane subsided on February 1st, but head winds were encountered delaying the ship five or six days.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.-Dr. C. S. Pyle, of Canton, appeared before the house committee on prison reform in support of his bill to appropriate condemned persons for the uses of science. He argued this would be a proper way for the felon to pay his debt to society. To illustrate his idea, Dr. Pyle said he would take an appropriated criminal cut open his stomach, put him under the influence of the drug till the opening healed, and keep him alive for a time, studying the process of digestion by direct observation, or he would remove a portion of the skull, and pressing on the brain, note the Such sensations, he held, would not necessarily be accompanied by pain, and killed by opiates.