

ALL EN TO HEWITT.

THE MISSISSIPPI HUMORIST TAKES HIS INNING.

Patterson's Apology for Southerners Repudiated by Allen, but the Apologist is Excused for Cause—Plan for Patriotism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the course of his speech in the House today Representative Allen of Mississippi said: I was pained beyond measure to read a few days ago in the public press that Hon. Abram Hewitt of New York did not regard me as great as Calhoun, Sibley, Soule and some of the rest of those men who preceded me.

Mr. Bryan: Maybe he does not know you personally. Mr. Allen: That is the trouble. He does know me personally. That is where it stings.

Mr. Chairman, the people of the South have had a great deal to endure. I shall not refer to the fact that they passed through a terrible time of trial that has been referred to here once before.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to see that my friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, is not in his seat, because I want to say a word to him.

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I have here what purports to be a report of Col. Patterson's speech. I will read a few extracts from it. After stating that the Southern Representatives in Congress were generally opposed to the financial view of New York, he went on to make these remarks.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to see that my friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, is not in his seat, because I want to say a word to him.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.—There are no records kept by the State government which are of any great interest, perhaps, that the figures showing the amount of the fertilizer tax tags sold each year.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb. 28.—On Spillcock Creek, during a terrific Sunday night, George Hensley told his wife to go home. Hensley, Jr., told Mrs. Hensley she could stay as long as she wanted.

THE WRANGLE STILL ON.

BLAND CAPTURES A QUORUM ONLY TO LOSE IT.

But Prospects of an Early Ending of the Band Lock are Brighter—Heated Colloquy Between Reed and Crisp Grates Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—After the call of committees for their reports, Kilgore offered a resolution, which he said ought to be a matter of privilege, if it were not. It was read for information.

Speaker Crisp called the attention of Kilgore to the fact that the resolution contained no allegation that an officer of the House had failed to do his duty under the rules or under the law.

Mr. Miller (Dem.) of Tennessee declared that the gentleman from New York should speak for himself and not by proxy.

Mr. Tracy (Dem.) of Virginia: Mr. Speaker, there has been a comedy of errors here, and the gentleman from New York has been in error for some weeks and is in error.

Mr. Bland (Dem.) of Louisiana argued in support of Mr. Livingston's motion. It was, he said, an effort to bring a member to answer to a wilful contempt of the rules of the House.

The proceedings had been watched with the keenest interest by members, and especially Republicans, as having within them the possibility of history.

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THE PHOSPHATE RULES

ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON THURSDAY.

Regulations Governing the Phosphate Industry in This State—Interesting Reading for Persons Connected in Any Way With this Important Business.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 24.—The Board of Phosphate Commissioners held a meeting yesterday at the State House. The object was to consider the new rules for the mining, shipment and sale of phosphate rock in this State.

Every person dealing in phosphates or interested in them will want to read the following rules and regulations, which will in the future govern this large business of South Carolina.

Rule 1. All persons or companies holding licenses from the Board of Phosphate Commissioners to mine phosphate rock and phosphate deposits in the navigable streams of this State and the marshes thereof are forbidden to sublet said licenses.

Rule 2. All persons or companies or firms applying for licenses shall designate the stream or streams or portion of stream or streams in which they propose to mine, and after beginning work in a stream shall not change their location without a permit from the Phosphate Inspector.

Rule 3. Persons or companies holding licenses as aforesaid shall not be allowed to traffic or barter in phosphate rock other than that mined by themselves, respectively, while holding such licenses.

Rule 4. During the first week in each calendar month each company shall furnish the Phosphate Inspector a sworn statement of all shipments of phosphate rock, and shall within ten days thereafter pay into the State Treasury the royalty of 50 cents per ton on each ton so shipped.

Rule 5. On or before the tenth day of each calendar month each company shall exhibit to the Phosphate Inspector all account sales received by it during the calendar month preceding and shall make and deliver to him a certified copy of such account sales under oath of the president and secretary of said company, that the said account sales are bona fide and the only account sales upon which they have settled.

Rule 6. The original account sales, charter-party, selling contract and analyses of rock, sworn to as above to remain on file in the office of said company, subject to the inspection at any time of the Board of Phosphate Commissioners, or of any agent delegated by them for that purpose.

Rule 7. The Phosphate Inspector shall be authorized and empowered to examine all contract sales when made for immediate or future delivery, all bills lading, charter-party, or other records connected with the shipment and sale of phosphate rock, for the purpose of verifying the charges and items in such account sales.

Rule 8. Each and every flat engaged in the work of mining or conveying phosphate rock shall be clearly and legibly and conspicuously marked with the name of the person, corporation, company or firm working it, and shall be numbered in regular and continuing sequence with the other flats worked by the said person, corporation, company or firm.

Rule 9. All persons or companies licensed as aforesaid shall report monthly to the Phosphate Inspector the number of dredges, lighters, flats or other vessels employed by them in phosphate mining, giving the names of the captains thereof, and the location in which they are at work.

LIQUOR AND EXPOSURE.

FROM DRUNKENNESS TO DEATH IS AN AWFUL FATE.

Crawford Butler Found Dead in an old Field—Some Circumstances That Make of the Case a Little Mysterious.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—Crawford Butler, colored, was found dead out in the territory Sunday morning. The report was circulated Sunday that a man had been found frozen to death, but Chronicle reporters were unable to verify the story.

The coroner was sought, but was not found, nor could any news confirming the report be had. At police headquarters the officers knew nothing more than that there was such a rumor but up to midnight were not able to give any definite information.

The report was only too true, however, an unfortunate man, with too much liquor aboard had fallen by the wayside and perished in the cold. His body was found by John Smith in the vicinity of the city, near a railway race track near the site of the old dancing pavilion. The absence of the man's breeches gave rise to rumors and thoughts of foul play, but an envelope containing the remnants of a week's wages were found in his vest pocket.

It shall be a condition precedent to the granting of a license to dig, mine or remove phosphate deposits, that the person or company applying for such license shall subscribe to the foregoing rules and regulations, and shall bind himself or themselves faithfully to observe, obey and comply with the same.

HOPE FOR THE WHITE METAL. Germany is Working Latin-American Countries Will Consolidate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Important and interesting information as to the present financial monetary question is derived from Signor Romero, the Mexican minister to the United States.

In response to inquiries from a representative of the Southern Associated Press, who called his attention to the published statements that England, Germany and France were about to take the initiative in calling a new monetary conference to consider the silver question, Mr. Romero said: "The Secretary of the Treasury of the Mexican government informed me by a personal letter, dated January 19, 1894, that according to private advices the German government was leaning towards a policy regarding silver which would prove favorable to that metal, and that it was almost sure that the international conference would convene again with better chances of favorable results."

"But if the information should prove incorrect, the situation of States using silver as money becomes so difficult that they will have to take the question into their own hands and come to some conclusion as far as they are able to do so, with a view to preventing further decline in the price of silver and to awaken the interest of the financial world on the subject. It is likely that some of these nations will convene a conference of the States using silver as a money, among which all the Latin-American States will be included, as well as some of the Eastern nations, in order to study the question and come to an agreement with a view to attaining the result."

"This is a burning question, not only to Mexico, but to all the silver countries of the world. It is impossible for Mexico to view the present situation, because that would be universal ruin to us, and rather than accept such an extraordinary measure, we would make up our minds to depend upon our own resources. Fortunately we can produce enough agricultural articles of all the zones to supply our wants, although our manufactures are very crude, they would receive great impulse by the high rates of exchange."

"The commercial nations of Europe are more particularly concerned in the question by the high prices of exchange, for the difference between the price of gold and silver countries, such a great body of exports of the commodities of silver countries, which are produced at silver prices and sold on the old markets at gold prices, and this so increases the price of foreign manufactures, that it creates a great incentive to develop home industries, that while increasing the exports of silver countries to gold markets, the depreciation of silver seriously cripples the exports of Europe into the silver countries."

MORE TROUBLE. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—Special: The mob last Saturday night lynched David Slaughter at Sparta, Alleghany County, N. C., are threatened themselves with like vengeance.

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Mr. Romero's views on this matter, are shared by the diplomatic representatives of other Latin-American countries. It is pointed out as a hopeful sign, that the German government already has a commission considering the subject, over which the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury presides. Among the questions presented to that commission were those of keeping stable the price of silver, and the best basis for an agreement of nations on the subject. The changed attitude of European nations, it is suggested, may be due to the discovery that the Latin-American nations are seriously considering the probable effect of concerted efforts on their part for the purpose of defending silver. It has been pointed out that these countries are getting tired of paying twice the price for their goods instead of six pence, and that they were determined to resist absolutely a further increase in the rate of interest, which would be caused by a further fall in silver.

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