## ALLEN TO HEWITT.

THE MISSISSIPPI HUMORIST TAKES HIS INNING.

Patterson's Apology for Southerners Re pudiated by Aller, but the Apologist is Excused for Cause--Plea for Pa'rlot-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-In the course of his speech in the House today Representative Allen of Mississippi I was pained beyond measure to read a few days ago in the public press that the retreat has begun at all. I do not believe that we are yet ready to did not regard me as great as Calhoun, Slidell, Soule and some of the rest of those men who preceded me. (Laughter) want to say a word for Col. l'atterson, as he is not here to say it for himself. ter.) No, that is a revelation to 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. (Laughter.) It is utterly without excuse. The truth is, I regard Mr. Hewitt's remar': as somewhat personal to me, because I was to have spoken at the very dinner at which he delivered this speech. (Laughter.) And one of the great obstacles in my meeting the approval of Mr. Hewitt is that while Mr. Hewitt is one of the best of men when he is asleep, he is troubled some with insomnia. (Great laughter.)

I have one consolation, when I think of myself and the great majority of my colleagues from the South having in-curred his displeasure, and that conso-lation grows out of the fact that having known Mr. Hewitt for some years and having talked with him freely, I have never known any man or set of men who entirely met his approval, except Mr. Hewitt himself. (Laughter.) If he had lived in the days when common scolds were ducked, Mr. Hewitt would have been drowned before (Laughter.)

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 war for I think that has been referred to here once be-fore. (Laughter). But sir, they have had a great deal to contend with since that time. They have had drought, cyclones, simoons, epizootic in the horses, tuberculosis in the cattle, cholera among the hogs and the chickens— they have had various diseases and pestilences, they have seen their crops depreciate, they have had to contend with mortgages when they had no money to pay them, but throughout all these trials and tribulations, they have exhibited something of a brave and courageous spirit; and now, just to think that the one thing cherished most of all others, the one sustaining prop that they had amid all these dis-asters, the idea that Mr. Hewitt apthem--to think that that last prop is taken away, and that, after all, Mr. Hewitt does not approve them. (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, rather than have had this cruel disaster come upon my people, I would have paid a start of the control of the con silver dollar out of my own pocket.

resentative. I do not know that yould refer to the matter I am going to talk about now, if it had not already been mentioned in this debate. I simply wish to repudiate, so far as I am concerned, the apology which the gentleman from Tennessee is said to have made for me and my sort in responding to ex-Mayor Hewitt's speech in

New York lately 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 re marks. He was speaking in New York, and I confess it is right hard for a man to maintain the parity between a speech that is acceptable in New York and one that would be acceptable to his constituents in Hardeman county, Ten nessee. (Laughter.) He said: "For more than twenty years, every State platform has contained a plank for the free colnage of silver. These men have been brought up to believe in it without question. They believe it. They are bound to believe it, just as the Baptist, the Catholic, or the Presbyterian, without ever reading in the Bible, is one because his father was. So these doctrines have become a part of the Democratic belief there, and these fel lows have followed them blindly Laughter) I was in the same condi tion when Lwent to Congress. (Laugh ter.) I believed in free silver and lots of other things." I suppose the gentleman has ceased to believe anything now. (Laughter.) "But I soon began to study these things, and under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, who is the only man in the country who could have piloted the ship of State through these stormy times, I learned the correct principles of sound currency, Great laughter.) These other men of the South are true Democrats and they love their country." I thank him for that, said Allen. He says further "They have simply followed tradition." Ahl gentlemen let me tell you that when you separate yourselves from the doctrines of Democracy as you have learned and held them from the time you were born up to the present, when you cut yourselves loose from the proud traditions of that party and set out to study

under some new prophet, you are very liable to get taugled in your Democratic (Laughter) I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I have been brought up to believe in some of these things by traditions, but unlike my friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, I studied public questions before I came to Congress. (Laughter.) I came here because, I had studied them. That is why my people selected me out and sent me here. They did not send me to Congress to school, as Col. Patterson seems to have been sent. (Laughter.) They sent me here to maintain, and carry out as far as I could, the great Democratic principles that they had received from their fathers, and I hope by the help of God and the constituency in the First Congressional district of Mississippi to do it. (Laughter and ap-

Col. Patterson says further: "Mr. the woods.

Carlisle has said that he did not mind aying the seigniorage coined. If that bill becomes a law it does not mean disaster. It may be a mistake. It is only the last gue of a retreating army.
The men in New York who dread free silver are unnecessarily alarmed." And elsewhere he says: "If the bill to coin the seigniorage passes, it is merely to let these Southerners go off the field of battle with their side arms." (Laugh

ter.)
Mr. Chairman, we have asked no terms. We have not asked to be perhave not asked to be permitted to fire the last gun of a retreating army. So I desire, so far as I am concerned, to had never suspected that I was not as repudiate the gentleman's apology great as those men, until Mr. Hewitt said so. (Lauguter.) repudiate the gentleman's apology to the people of New York; I do not propose to make any, and I do not propose to have any made for me. But I do not think any man ought to be held down to a very rigid account for an afterdinner speech at a banquet. Why, sir, I recollect not long ago I went to a anquet in Baltimore, where every thing was so good, where I was sur rounded by so many rich men, that by the time it came my turn to speak I felt so well I addressed them as "fellow capitalists." (Laughter.) Therefore beware of the influences surrounding a banquet. If I were not perfectly familiar with the abstemious habits of my friend from Tennessee I would have thought on reading this speech that he had gotten somewhat under the same influence that another Tennesseean did that a traveling man told me about. The story was about a rag-ged, seedy, hard looking fellow, who earned that the traveling man knew his brother living in Kaufman county, Texas. The Texas brother was well off, and the Tennesseeau asked the traveling man if he ever saw his brother again to tell him that he was hard up, and that if he was ever going the structure of the vote hard up, and that if he was ever going the structure of the vote to do anything for him that was the time. Under the influence of two or three drinks, however, things began to brighten with him, and the last the traveling man heard from him was the request to tell his brother in Texas that if he wanted anything, "just to draw on me." (Laughter.) "Now, under the influence of one of these New York banquets," said Mr. Allen, "with all they have good to eat, and the accompaniments, one feels, by the time angaling leging like telling the rest of speaking begins, like telling the rest of the world to draw on him. (Laughter.) Therefore, I, on my own motion, would never quote a banquet speech on any-body, because I do not think it is ex-

actly the square thing."
In conclusion Mr. Allen said: "I would that I had the eloquence of the chairman of the committee on ways and means, Wilson of West Virginia, in his last appeal here for the passage of his tariff bill. I would like to invoke the Democratic patriotism of our Democratic colleagues. I do not claim that a vote for this bill is the roll of honor, but I do claim that in the consurrounded today, the roll of honor belongs to those Democrats who are willit was his duty to announce the result of a vote. The result was: Yeas 169, (Laughter.)

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to see that my friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, is not in his seat, because I went to say a word to him. He is my neighbor and my friend. He is an honest intelligent, hard working repspectacle, as has been made, of ourselves." (Applause.)

Hardly Touc. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Governor l'illman's schemes are penetrating the ears of Carolina Congressmen here and causing fright. It is whispered about now that he is arranging his hands so as to take every trick in the game. He will not be content to be Senate unless he can make John Gray Evans governor, and to accomplish this he is conemplating the coup which Wade lampton made and which resulted in nis election to the Senate and placed Tillman in the governor's seat. This is the plan as it comes to Carolina's representatives here. Governor Tillman will head the State ticket for governor, with John Gray Evans as his candidate for lieutenant governor. Then with the whip in hand, Tillman will have himself elected to the Senate and the governorship falls to Evans. Tillman's friends here say he cannot re-elect himself governor if he carries Evans with him on the ticket, for his cheme will be palpable to the densest Carolinian in the darkest district of the state. His friends are fearing the move and his opponents are anxious for it to be made, as they believe it would result in Butler's election for Senator and Tillman's defeat for governor.-Augusta Chronicle.

The Fertilizer Tax. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.—There are no records kept by the State government which are more interesting, perpaps, that the figures showing the amount of the ferterlizer tax tags sold each year. In the first place these statistics indicate the condition of the most important industries in the State and then they show what money goes to Clemson College from this particular tax. The money from the sale of the tags goes to the college for carrying on what work is necessary there. Secretary of State Tindal, being considerable nerested in the matter, has gone to the trouble to make up a statement giving the aggregate sales of the past four years, as appears by the tags furnished y the State. This statement shows: 1890, 170,280 tons; 1891, 227,276 tons; 1892 144,435; 1893, 200,975; 1894, (to date), 91-000. Mr. Tindal, taking the amount of fertilizers sold after the present date in previous years as a basis, has made p an estimate of the amount of ferilizers which should be sold this year, and he estimates it at about 170,000 or 180,000 tons. There is a great deal of the fertilizers manufactured in this State which finds other markets.—State,

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Feb. 28.—On Spillcorn Creek, during a frolic Sunday night, George Hensley told his wife to go home. Biley Shelton, Jr., told Mrs. Iensley she could stay as long as she wanted. The men got into a light. A bullet from Hensley's pistol went through Shelton's heart. As he fell Shelton fired at Hensley, who took to the woods. It is believed that Hensley was wounded and is probably dead in

BLAND CAPTURES A QUORUM ONLY TO LOSE IT.

But Prospects of an Early Ending of the Dand Lack are Brighter-Heated Colloquy Between Reed and Orisp Creates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- After the all of committees for their reports, right and truth. Kilgore offered a resolution, which he said ought to be a matter of privilege, of himself or a member of his family. That at this session of Congress many nembers had been absent, and he call had been obeyed by him, and if he had been derelict therein to report why. He was also asked if in his opinion the law could not be enforced, to inform the House the reason thereof.
Reed made the point that the resolu-

ion did not present a matter of privilege the way it was drawn. It was simply a resolution, asking an officer of the House his opinion upon a ques-

tion of law. Speaker Crisp called the attention of algore to the fact that the resolution contained no allegiance that an officer of the House had failed to do his duty under the rules or under the law, which was necessary to make it a privileged matter. It was simply a resolution of inquiry directed to an officer of the House. Kilgore thereupon withdrew

the resolution.
Bland moved that the House go into committee of the whole upon his seign-iorage bill and that general debate be was announced, Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia said he desired to submit a motion. Rule 8, he said, required members present, unless excused, to vote upon every proposition presented to the House. The gentleman from New York (Tracey) had refused to vote and no demanded that he be brought before the bar of the House and explain his refusal to vote. Johnson (Dem.) of Ohio said he had a list of twenty-five members who had violated the rule, which he offered to send to the desk.

The chair stated that the rule was well known. The chair could not enforce the rule otherwise than by appealing to members to observe it. chair was but the organ of the House sissippi, which he said, was out of and would never make a rule unless order. The Speaker coincided with the authorized and directed so to do by the House. [Applause.]

Boatner (Dem.) of Louisiana argued n support of Mr. Livingston's motion. It was, he said, an effort to bring a member to answer to a wilful contempt and violation of the rules. The House ought to determine here and now whether or not a member can defy its

those recorded, would have made a quorum. Clancy and Magner of the New York delegation, who had heretofore refrained from voting, voted in

avor of the proposition. The proceedings had been watched with the keenest interest by members, and especially Republicans, as having within them the possibility of history making. When the chair announced the vote, however, and the incident was over, the humdrum of reutine was resumed, and the members who had been eagerly crowding into the pit in front of the clerk's desk, faded rapidly away. Mr. Bland moved a call of the House. On this motion there was first a viva roce vote, then a vote by division hird a vote by tellers-Bland and Reed officiating—and finally a vote by reas and nays. The latter resulted: Yeas 189, nays 4. So the call was orlered. It showed 265 members present and responding to their names. On he motion to dispense with further proceedings under the calendar, the same procedure was followed—four separate votes being taken, ending with the yeas and nays. The call resulted: Yeas 183, nays 3; thus dispensionally found that the call resulted the call resul ng with further proceedings.

Bland renewed his motion and the yeas and nays were called. As the roll call proceeded, it became apparent to many that a quorum would be obtained and members keeping tally crowded about the clerk's desk. Tracey (Dem.) of New York occupied the seat, which for two week's past, he has kept tally with the clerk on roll calls, closely fol-lowing the responses to the call. When t was determined that a quorum had been obtained on the second call of the roll, Tracey voted aye, amid slight ap-plause from the Democratic side, his purpose being, as afterward appeared, to move a reconsideration. The an ouncement of the vote by the Speaker, 177 yeas to 7 nays, evoked a round of hearty applause from Democrats and

Outhwaite (Dem.) of Ohio and Traey (Dem.) of New York were on their feet demanding recognition, the form er to present an order from the com nittee on rules limiting debate on the pending bill and amendments to two ours and the latter to move a reconideration of the vote just taken. Juthwaite was given the floor and the Speaker stated, after putting the quesion, that Tracey had interposed a mo-

tion to reconsider. Outhwaite demanded the previous mestion on his motion, but the yeas and nays were ordered without a di-After a name or two had been called, Reed precipitated an angry dis-cussion, which in intensity equalled the scenes in the Fifty-first Congress, when Speaker Reed was counting quorums. Phe gentleman from Maine suggested much as the last vote did not disclose

the presence of a quorum. The Speaker-By what authority does the gentleman make that state-

ment? Reed-I am informed by the gentle man from New York (Tracey) that he kept a tally and that it did not show a quorum voting.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Messrs
New York is not the keeper of the roll night.

THE WRANGLE STILL ON. or the House. [Applause.] The cleri-

Reed persisting, amid cries of "regu-lar order," stated that when a member arose and suggested that an error had been committed, he was entitled to respectful treatment from the chair and from the House.

The Speaker-Has not the gentleman had it? There has been no suggestion that the vote had been impeached by the gentleman from New York. If one was made, the chair will be glad to have it examined in the interest of

While this colloquy was proceeding the last gun of a retreating army. So said ought to be a matter of privilege, the members rushed down the aisles to far as I am concerned, I do not believe if it were not. It was read for information. It recited the law requiring lan (Dem.) of Tennessee asserted that the sergeant-at-arms to withhold the salary of a Representative who was absent, except on account of sickness reconsider it. His remedy was to have the vote recapitulated, and this he had

failed to do.
The confusion became so great, memed upon the sergeant-at-arms to report bers shouting at each other and the whether or not the law in this respect chair, that the Speaker suspended probers shouting at each other and the ceedings until comparative order was

restored by members taking their seats. Reed, resuming, stated that he had been out of the hall while the roll was being called, attending a meeting of the committee on rules, at which he understood he was to have an opportunity to be heard on the order reported, and of course, did not know what had occurred. The gentleman from New York (Tracey) had informed him that a quorum had not voted and knowing that gentleman had been keeping tally for a number of days without making an error, he was so much impressed with the statement of the gentleman that he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the chair and the House to it, that the error might be corrected, if one had been

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

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

Mr. Tracey endeavored to make him-

self heard, and finally succeeded. He said that it was a matter of but little moment. A quorum would be secured in any event, he conceded. But he had kept what he believed to be a correct tally, and it showed but 174 votes. But he would not uniertake to impeach the accuracy of the official count, whereupon the storm subsided and the roll call proceeded. When the letter "T" was reached there was a slight squall. Reed called the attention of the chair to the fact that the clerk, after calling Talbert of South Craolina, returned and called Stockdale of Misgentleman from Maine, who continued from the floor: "It is decidely out of order. The clerks have no right to interest themselves in the votes of gentlemen on the floor, to back up their action. But it is only a part of what we have been having right along."
Springer (Dem.) of Illinois stated that Mr.Stockdale had responned when his name was called. Speaker Crisp directed the clerk not to return to a name after it had been passed; it was not in order.

not in order. Outhwaite's demand for the previous question was seconded-170 to 10-and ain the friends of the

by vigorous hand clapping. On the passage of the order the vote on the division was ayes'145, nays none. The ayes and mays were ordered. Before the call had proceeded far, how-ever, Burrows and Reed criticised the methods of the reading clerks Burrows said the roll was really called four times, every name being repeated on each roll call, Reed called attention to the fact that the calling was irregular. some names being called once, others twice, and some three times, until the authority for this they contended.

The Speaker stated that he did not know how the practice had grown up but ever since he had been in the House the names had been called twice, when the member failed to answer. philosophy of the rule, he supposed to be that, with the least nesessary delay, every member should have an opporte nity to vote, and a repetition of the name was probably the best method of securing that end.

The vote resulted: Yeas 165, nays 1-three less than a quorum-and at lo'clock, on motion of Outhwaite, the House adjourned until noon tommor

Strong Language.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28 .- The followng is an extract from Dr. Hawthorne's latest sensation sermon in Atlanta, preached recently; "If all the thieves were put into the chaingang tomorrow it would make gaps in the business world too full to contemplate It would wipe out Wall street, it would annihilate the grain rings, the meat rings and the whiskey rings; it would destroy half of the manufactures and shut up two thirds of the brokerage officers; it would suspend half of the waterworks, cancel a majority of street paving contracts and utterly exterminate the plumbing business. It would thin the ranks of the legal and medical fraternities, take thousands of insurance agents from the field, shut the doors of real estate officers and so reduce the representation of congress that no quornm could be obtained until after the next election.

ATough Yarn. RICHMOND, VA, Feb. 28 .- Mr. Jesse Spright, one of the most prominent citizens of Pitt County, N. C., is the authority for the statement that Green County, in his State, is the home of one of the most remarkable freaks of nature this cauntry his probably ever produced This frank is a seven years old son of Mr. Lassiter, a farmer of Green County Around the pupil of each of the boy's eyes, in circular shape, is the word "Ameican," in perfect characters. The boy's eyes are dark and the letters are brow and legible upon a close luspection. This wonderful prenomenou that a roll call was out of order, inas- is a birth make, Mr. Sprght's testimony the boy .- News and Courier.

Fatal Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25 .- A dispatch from Compte, La, says: Five men were killed and several others injured by the explosion of a boiler in the oil mill of Messrs Freeman & Hayne here last THE PHOSPHATE RULES

ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON THURSDAY.

Regulations Governing the Phosphate in dustry in This State-Interesting Read ing 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 condsider the new rules for the mining, shipment and sale of phosphate rock in this State and for the guidance of the Phosphate Commissioner. In addition to these rules, which were prepared by Phosphate Commissioner Jones, there was a report from the officer.

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 hoding licenses from the Board of Phosphate Commissioners to mine phosphate rock and phosphatic deposits in the navigable streams of this State and the marshes thereof are forbidden to sublet said licenses.

Rule 2. All persons or compaules or firms applying for license 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, re-

spectively, while holding such licenses Rule 4. During the first week in each calendar month each company shall fur-nish the Phosphate Inspector a sworn statement of all shipments of phosphate rock, and shall within ten days thereatter pay into the State Treasury the royalty of 50 cents per ton on each ton so shipped; such royalty to be paid upon the weight as ascertained by the sworn

weighers at the point of shipment.
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 proceeding and shall make and deliver to him a certified copy of such account sale under oath of the president and secretary of said compan, that the said account sales are bona question, Mr. Romero said: "The fide and the only account sales upon Secretary of the Treasury of Inspector the analyses of the rock so shipped upon which a settlement has been made, and furnish to him a certified copy of same. Upon examination of such account sales by the Phosphats Inspector the settlement made for the shipments shall be corrected by the additional payment of any increase in royalty, as provided in the Act, for any excess of value, "free on board," of the said rock over \$4 per ton. The action of the Inspector in fixing the royalty shall be subject to appeal to the Board.

expressed their pleasure at the result charter-party, selling contract and analyses of rock, sworn to as above to remain on file in the cflice of said com pany, 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 either immediate or future delivery, all bills lading, charter-party, or other records connected with the shipment and clerk forces an answer. There was no 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 clearl 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 persons, corporations, companies or firms Each dredge and lighter or orther vessel thus engaged shall be likewise marked and numbered in a separate series of its

Rule 9. All persons or companies liensed as aforesaid shall report monthy to the Phosphate Inspector the numper af 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.

Rule 10. It shall be unlawful for any person or company engaged in phosphate mining to make use of any dredges, lighters, flats or other vessels other than their own in mining without the permission of the Phosphate Inspector.

Rule 11. Whenever parties licensed by this Board shall have commenced mining operations, it shall be unlawful for all other parties to mine within 100 yards of the location where such mining operations shall be in progress. All disputes arising under this rule shall be deided by the Phosphate Inspector: Provided. That an appeal may be taken rom his decision to the Board of Phosphate Commissioners within five days.

Rule 12. Each person, corporation, company or firm licensed as asforesaid, shall employ some competent person to weigh the phosphate rock before it is removed or shipped or otherwise sent to market; he shall be regularly sworn before a Notary Public or Trial Justice beentering upon his duties, he shall be known as fore and the Sworn Weigher. Each weigher shall keep a weigher's book, which shall be entered in detail each working day the weight of all rock weighed by him for shipment. All such whighers' books shall always be open and accessible to the Inspector. Each s borne out it is asserted, by other | neturn by law required of the amount of varacious citizens who have examined the phosphate rock removed or shipped, ver. or otherwise sent to market, shall be accompanied by the certificate, under oath. of such Sworn Weigher, that he actually weighed the rock so removed, shipped or otherwise sent to market, and that the amount stated in such return is cor-

wise sent to market, from the works in which he is employed during the time for which said return is made.

Rule 13. It shall not be lawful for the FROM DRUNKNNESS TO DEATH IS AN persons or companies licensed as aforeside to load any ship, steamer or other vessel with phosphate rock for foreign or coastwise shipment, until they shall have informed the Phosphate Inspector of the arrival of such steamer or other

Rule 14. It shall not be lawful for the person, corporations, companies or firms, licensed as aforesaid, to remove or ship or otherwise send to market any phosphate rock, in any manner whatso-ever, by land or water, without first death, but Chronicle reporters were un-

notifying the Phosphate Inspector. Rule 15. A copy of the foregoing rules and regulations, when furnished by the Phosphate Inspector, shall be constantly exhibited in a conspicuous place in the respective offices of the persons or companies licensed as aforesaid; and a copy of the same when furnished by the Phosphate Inspector shall be constantly kept by the captain of a dredge, lighter, flat or other vessel engaged in mining phosphate rock while he is at work. Rule 16. The penalty for the violation of any of the foregoing rules and regula-

tions shall work a forfeiture of the license. Rule 17. The Board of Phosphate Commissioners reserve the right to alter or amend the said rules and regula-

ions at any time without notice. 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 Weaking - 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 which they have settled. They shall at the Mexican government informed me the same time exhibit to the Phosphate 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. As long as the United States or any of the commercial nations of Europe take steps to promote the interests of silver, it becomes the Latin-Amerito keep in the back ground and falloy

the lead of others. "But if the information should prove incorrect, the situation of Sates using silver as money becomes so difficult that they will have to take the question into ther own hands and come to some conclusion as far as they are able to do so, with a view to prevent further decline in the prise of silver and to awaken the in terest 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 imposible for Mexico to demonetize silver, because that would bring universal rula to us, and rather than accept such an extra measuse, we would make up our minds to depend upon our own resources. Fortuna tely we can produce enough agricultural articles of all the zones to supply our wants, although our manufactures are vet 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 constitutes such a great bounty to 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 exports of silver countries to gold markets, the deprecittion of silver seriously cripples the exports of Europe into the silver countries."

Mr. Romeo'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 aiready has a commission considering the subject, over which the Secretary of the the lynched murderer have made it so Imperial Treasury presides. Among hot that the sheriff of Alleghany has 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 nationa, 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 twelve serious trouble and probably bloodshed pence interest on their bonds instead of as an outcome of the excited condition six pence, and that they were deter- of public feeling at Sparta, N. C. mined to resist absolutely a further inbrease in the rate of interest, which would be caused by a further fall in sil-

Starving.

NILES, OHIO, Feb. 25,-One hundred families in this place are without food. They have been supplied by the city authoritives, but further ald has been has been removed or shipped or other- for that purpose.

LIQUOR AND EXPOSURE

AWFUL FATE.

Crawford Butler Found Dead lu an old Field-Some Circumstances That Make the Casea Little Mysterious

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 26.—Crawford Butler, colored, was found dead out in the territory Sunday morning. The report was circulated Sunday

able to verify the story. The coroner was sought, but was not

found, nor could any news confirming the report he 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 ditch that drains the Lafayette race course near the site of the old dancing pavilion. The absence of the man's gave rise to rumors and reeches thoughts of foul play, but an envelope containing the remnants of a week's wages were found in his vest pocket. Through this it was learned that the body was that of Crawford Butler. He had been emploped by Mr. T. O. Brown. There is still much speculation as to the man's movement before his death. His missing breeches" could not be found after a thorought search. All his other garments were accounted for.
The coroner held an inquest and Dr. Morgan examined the body. There was only a slight scratch on the knee and no marks of violence. The corpse was found face down buried in the mud.

The man had been in Mr. Dick Timm's store the night previous and being already in a state of intoxication the proprietor refused to sell him any liquor. He was boisterous and offensive and some of his acquintances persuaded him to leave and started him on his way home. He soon lost his bearings, however, and wandered around in the cold until he fell by the wayside. From drunkenness to death is an awful

fate.
The coroner's verdict was "death from exposure to cold when in a state of intoxication."—Chronicle.

LYNCHING AND LYNCHING.

A Vendetta Threatened in Alleghany County, North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28 .- A few days ago, these dispatches gave an account of the murder of John Bare and Edward Long,in Alleghany County, North Carolina, by Daniel Slaughter, of Virginia, a cattle buyer, who had been in that section some time. He was invited to a wedding at the house of a man named Robinson. In one room sat an old man, a relative of the bride, and to him Slaughter behaved in a very insulting manner. Some of those present forced Slaughter to leave the house and it was thought there would be no can nations using that metal as money trouble, but in a short time the man whereupon a friend of the family stood between him and the crowd and told nim to keep quiet. Suddenly Slaughterdrew a knife, and, witnout warning jumped at Bare and stabbed him to the heart, Death was instantaneous. Slaughter was not satisfied and made another cut at him, but the bride sprang forward and seized Slaughter's arm. He drew the knife from her, cutting her in the hand. The crowd began to move, and Slaughter jumped for the doorway, where Long stood, who was quite young. He, too, was killed in an instant, and then Slaughter dashed out of the door. Pursuit began at once, and the next morning the murderer was found not far away. The country is very wild and he did not know his way. An inquest was held. There was no doubt of Slaughter's guilt, and he did not deny it, assigning as a cause of the killing that the people at the house were crowding him and slapping him. An attempt was then made to lynch him, but for some reason it failed. The people were greatly wrought up by the brutal murder, and Slaughter was hurried to jail at the little mountain town of Sparta. The jalier was vigilant, but as the night passed without any appearance of a lynching party, he began to think Slaughter was safe. Sparta is far away from any railway or telegraph line. News has just reached here from Elkin, the nearest point, that a mob had gone to the jail and made a most determined attack on the building. The jailer was on hand, and when the mob advanced in detiance of his warning he shot one of the men in it. He was quickly captured. Slaughter was takprice of foreign manufactures, that tit en out and hanged near the jall. It is creates a great incentive to develop home conjectured that among the mob were industries s) that white increasing the people who were at the wedding and saw the double murder committed.

MORE TROUBLE. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—Special: The men who last Saturday nightlynched David Slaughter at Sparta, Alleghany County, N. C., are threatened themselves with like vengeance. Rose, one of the mob who attacked the Sparta iail and carried the murderer off, was shot by the jailer and captured. Slaughter's five brothers and other friends of removed the lyncher to Winston to avoid trouble. Rose is in a critical condition having twenty-four buckshot in his body. He says if put on the stand that he will reveal the names of all those engaged in lynching Slaughter On the other hand if he does so those who participated in the outlawry are almost certain to wreak their vengeance upon their disloyal associates. The Sheriff of Alleghaney left Winston for his home. He says that he expects

A Cyclone.

London, Feb. 24 .- A dispatch from Port Louris, Mauritius, reports a cyclone swept the Island yesterday, doing almost incalculable damage to proper ty, killing and injuring many persons.
A crowded railway train was blown from the track, rolled down and embankment into Coromandel river, killrect, and that no other phospeate rock has been removed or chipped or other bas been removed or chipped or other of others.