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DEFINES HIS POSITION.

GOV. TILLMAN ANSWERS THE QUESTIONS OF THE ALLIANCE.

There Can be No Mistake as to His Stand on National Questions—Can Vote for all the Demands Except the Sub-Treasury Plan.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—On April 18, Governor Tillman received a letter from Hon. Thomas P. Mitchell, chairman of the executive committee of the Farmers Alliance, enclosing the following questions, which he had been ordered by the Alliance, to propound to all candidates for office in the gift of the people of South Carolina:

"First. Will you discuss the Alliance demands in the comiug campaign, particularly those relating to the finances of the country and defend them against the enemies of our order.

"Second. Will you pledge loyalty to the demands of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union above loyalty to party caucus and vote against any and all candidates who decline to commit themselves to this extent?"

To this letter Governor Tillman replied as follows:

Columbia, S. C., April 28, 1894.

Hon Thomas P. Mitchell, Woodwards, S. C.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of April 18, I desire to say:

I will discuss the principles and policy of the Alliance in the comiag campaign and make myself clearly understood.

I am a candidate for United States Senator, and if elected will vote on all questions as my conscience and judgment dictate. But as I shall not, if elected Senator, represent myself but the people, I would at all times obey the instructions of the party in the State to which I belong as set forth in its platform. Yours respectfully,

B. R. TILLMAN.

Yesterday Governor Tillman received the following letter from Mr. Mitchell:

Woodward, S. C., May 14, 1894.

Hon. B. R. Tillman, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir: Your letter in reply to the questions on the demands of the Alliance was duly received, and as I do not think you made your position as clear as you might have done and possibly not as clear as you intended to do I respectfully submit them again for your consideration. I am sure you are with us in this matter and I hope you will come right out and say so. I can assure you, with my knowledge of the sentiments of the Alliance and those in sympathy with the Alliance, this course on your part will cement them together in one solid phalanx for your election to the United States Senate and we will roll up such a majority for you that General Butler will not know he was in the race. Hoping to hear from you by return mail favorably in regard to this matter, I am, sir, yours fraternally,

THOS. P. MITCHELL,
Chairman Executive Committee.

To the above he replied as follows:

Hon. Thos. P. Mitchell, Woodward, S. C.

My Dear Sir: You letter of yesterday received. As you ask for a prompt reply, I answer at once. Having been the recognized leader of the Reform party or faction in the State since its organization in April, 1886, and having been very pronounced and outspoken in my speech at St. Louis last October, and more recently in my interview of April 9th ult., I did not go into details in answering your letter of April 18th because I thought it entirely unnecessary. I had no thought of keeping any opinions or policy I held on public questions hidden—as I am not a straddler or dodger in politics or anything else.

I will, therefore, answer as clearly as I know how, in order to satisfy all who may care to know how I stand.

The financial policy advocated by the Alliance embraces three things:

1. The abolition of national banks, and the issue of paper money direct by the United States government.

2. The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

3. The increase of the circulating mediums, gold, silver and legal tender greenbacks, to at least $50 per capita of population.

These fundamental ideas or demands are accompanied by the scheme for a government system of banking, incorporating the sub-treasury idea and the lending of money to the people at a low rate of interest.

To the three propositions set forth above I can and do give my earnest support and will strive, if elected Senator, to see them incorporated into law and become the fixed policy of our government.

I also can advocate and fight for all the other "demands" except that I doubt the wisdom or practicability of the government owning and running all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines. I will take occasion during the campaign to discuss all these matters fully. The one essential point on which I differ with the Alliance is the lending of money to the people. I could easily dodge behind the "or something better," if so minded, but my self-respect and my duty to the people who have shown such love and trust in my leadership will not allow me to quibble or shirk, whatever consequences may follow this avowal. I would be unworthy of the honors they have conferred on me in the past and of all trust whatever if I did not come out boldly and tell them the truth. This is the more obligatory on me now because I am seeking to enter national politics. In 1892 I did not discuss national questions or oppose the incorporation of the Ocala platform in the State Democratic platform in May because I saw there was danger of our hotheaded Alliancemen splitting off into a third party—the fatal blunder which caused Mr. Cleveland's nomination and well nigh destroyed the Alliance in all the other Southern States. Had our example in South Carolina been followed in the other Southern States Alliance ideas would be the predominant ones in all the South to-day and our national administration would not be controlled by allied mugwumps and Republicans and traitors. I am differently situated now, being a candidate for the United States Senate, and honesty compels that every one who votes for me shall know how I stand. I am unalterably opposed to the national government lending anybody money. The Alliance is not consistent when it demands the abolition of national banks on the ground that the system is unjust and robs the people (in all of which I concur) for the benefit of a privileged few and then turns around and asks that the government lend money to the farmer under a similar system on the same terms. It is a transfer of a special privilege which should never have been granted to anybody, from the banks to the holders of cotton, wheat, etc., and cannot be defended, because two wrongs never make one right. But without going further into the argument, which can be amply discussed this summer, I must remind you that in spite of all our efforts to restore silver to its place, the money power has succeeded in its long cherished purpose of demonetizing it. This was accomplished through the unwise leadership of those Southern Alliancemen who left the silver Democrats at the critical time to organize the third party and enabled Cleveland's henchmen to divide many Southern delegations and control others so that he got the nomination in spite of his record on silver Now, as South Carolina set her sisters a wise example in 1892, it is incumbent on her to repeat it in 1894 It is a time to be formulating the platform and marshalling the people for 1896. Abating not one jot or tittle of the demands which can be defended and upon which we can go to the country in the hopes of carrying the next Presidential election we must eliminate all radical and impracticable schemes and appeal to the good sense and enlightened self-interest of he great American people. Too many issues will only confuse and divide us and we cannot afford to palter about lending money on cotton and wheat when we have not been able to prevent the Lombard & Wall street combination from accomplishing the enslavement of the masses by the demonetization of silver, and the banking system which enables those thieves to control the circulating medium at will. Let us give battle to the enemies of liberty and prosperity among the masses under the flag of "free silver more greenbacks and gold—all legal tender and all receivable for any and all dues private and public," and we have some chance of winning. Leave methods of distribution and system of banking alone to be settled after we win the fight on those issues.

Now, as to voting against caucus control, I can readily and willingly promise to sustain policy and vote on the lines I have indicated without regard to any caucus. The Northeastern Democrats have set us an example on that line, which will be sufficient excuse for all time. The Senate Democratic caucus has made concessions to local interests which have destroyed what little there was of "tariff reform" in the Wilson bill. The goldbug Democrats of the House refused to caucus on the repeal of the Sherman law last summer. Eastern Democrats and Republicans alike ignore party lines and caucuses when their interests are at stake. It is time we of the South and West should do likewise. The caucus was a good thing as long as it served to rob those sections; it becomes obsolete when justice is songht to be obtained through its agency. My dear sir, in conclusion, I hope I have made my position clear enough at last. If it shall unite and cement the Alliance in my support I shall be glad, if not I shall not complain and will cheerfully leave the matter of my election in the hands of my fellow citizens. If honored by their suffrages I will in the future, as in the past, stand by their rights and interests with all the power of mind and heart which I may possess. If they choose to retire me to private life, I will as cheerfully abide their will. Respectfully,

B. R. TILLMAN.

Making It Hot for Him.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 17.—If the whitehaired, silver-tonuged Breckinridge could have peeped into the Lexington Opera House Monday afternoon at 3 o'cloce and have heard what was being said about him, who where the speakers and who composed the audience, he would have retreated and resolved never to show his face again in the Ashland district.

The meeting to protest again the renomination of Col. Breckinridge to Congress was called for 2:30 o'clock, and an hour before that time the lower floor of the House was full. By 2 o'clock the galleries began to fill up, and when the meeting was called to order a half hour later there was not standing room, and some five or six hundred people had been turned away. W. B. Hawkins presided.

Upon the same platform where Col. Breckinridge received his ovation which gave him confidence of his re-election sat some one hundred members of the most prominent and most honored families in the country, and some of the best known educators in Kentucky. There was great enthusiasm.

The first speaker was Elder J. W. McCarvey, who defended the Ministerial Union from the attacks Breckinridge made upon it in his speeches here and at Paris. He contended that ministers did have a right to point out to their flock the dangers that lay before them, and that when a wolf is coming to destroy them it is the duty of the minister to warn their flock in time.

Pointing to the motto over the stage, which read: "The honor and integrity of Ashland district must and shall be preserved," he said that he was proud of being a Kentuckian, and that because he was proud of his State he urged all voters who were truly patriotic to cast their votes against the return of this man to Congress.

The Hon. Milton J. Durham, Comptroller of the Treasury, during Cleveland's first term, was the second speaker to address the meeting. He scored Breckinridge unmercifully. In speaking of him, he said if he lived an upright and moral life there would be little question as to the advisability of sending him back to Congress. I would rather he had good virtue than a silver tongue, and I believe you will say the same thing at the ballot-box."

In closing Judge Durham said: "I ask you in the name of these women, of these mothers and daughters and wives of good citizens not to return Col. Breckinridge to Congress, because I believe it would be a disgrace to the district and to the State." This was received with loud and prolonged applause. Resolutions indicative of the purpose and sentiment of the meeting were then introduced and adopted.

Many Perish.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special cable to The Herald from Caracas says that a terrible earthquake took place in Vengula on April 28. The cities of Morida, La Quntilas, Chiguara, and Dan Juan, are reported totally destroyed. Villages are said to be wrecked.

A GREAT SPEECH.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S ADDRESS AT ROCK HILL, S. C,

On the Occasion of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Winthrop Industrial College for Women at that Town.

The following is the address of Gov. Tillman on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Winthrop Industrial College for women at Rock Hill on the 12th instant:

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentleman: This is a great and glourious day for South Carolina. It is a day of promise and bright hope for York county, but the men and women whose breasts should swell and throb with deepest emotions of gratulation and pride are the men and women of Rock Hill—those whose pluck, self-reliance and for sighted business instincts and patriotism made them enter the race for the prize and come out winners. If as always clearly apparent, the prize is a greater, more valuable one than they themselves ever dreamed, then I know every one of you who comes to celebrate the public installation of this grand institution will join me in congratulations to the people of this ambitious, progressive little city and your hearty sympathy is shown by this outpouring of people to witness her triumph.

We have met to celebrate with fitting ceremonies the laying of the corner-stone of this grand State institution of learning. It is, as it were, the public and official birth of the Woman's College. As chairman of the board of trustees the task has fallen to me—and I perform it willingly—to make a few introductory remarks. And first let me say that, in casting about in my mind for something fitting the occasion, I thought it would interest you to know something about the ceremony itself, and I went to work to look up the subject. I soon found that I had gotten into very deep water—so deep in fact that I have never touched bottom—for although I have ranched encyclopedias and Masonic dictionaries, I can find nothing very clear on the subject, and absolutely nothing as to its origin. We read every day of the laying of the corner-stone of this monument or that edifice or church, and it is always done by the Free Masons, but the Masons themselves, while they employ a most imposing ritual and use symbols that are very impressive, are equally in the dark with ourselves as to when, where, or by whom the ceremony was instituted. In tracing the matter up I got as far back as the Book of Job—one of the oldest books in the world. He lived more than fifteen hundred years before Christ, according to the accepted chronology and in that remarkable poem occurs this awe-inspiring query, propounded by God himslef to the Man of Many Sorrows: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth; declare if thou hast understanding? Who has laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner-stone thereof, when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy?"

Here we find mention made of the corner-stone of the earth, as though it were an edifice built by God himself; also of the "line" which Masons use for their measuring. Of course the Book of Job was written by a man and necessarily his similes had reference to to pre-existing conditions and customs, and the beautiful ceremonial, which you will shortly witness will excite in your hearts and minds sensations and thoughts of the most solemn and inspiring nature. The mind will dwell upon the idea of a great first cause, a sure foundation and a wise adaptation of means to ends, while the heart will be lifted in gratitude for the blessings we enjoyed in this world and the hope of a higher life in the next; and, then, the imagination will picture brightest dreams and anticipations for the future of the institution which we propose to erect here and the boundless benefits that are to accrue therefrom to our State and people.

Victor Hugo, in speaking of the pyramids, describes them as "so old that they have forgotten the names of their founders," and while, as we have seen, there is nothing is history touching the origin of the ceremony of laying the corner stone, the first beginnings of Masonry, the origin of the order, are equally a mystery. It is claimed by some that the Masonic fraternity first became an organized or corporate body at the building of Solomon's Temple, which was dedicated nearly 2 900 years ago. Whether this be true or false, there is absolute proof that the Masons are the most ancient guild or order in the world; and, while Hugo's apothegm is applicable to the fraternity, it is certain that a ceremony, similar possibly to the one which you will witness today, was performed at the beginning of the erection of that magnificent edifice, which David's son erected to the Most High.

In the days of old, it is true that the Mason was the man who hewed the stone, fitted it to its place, tried it with his level, measured it with his square, fixed its perpendicular by his plummet, and placed it in position as a basis and starting point of the edifice. But while the stone-cutter of today may be a Free Mason, the Free Mason is no longer necessarily a worker with the hammer and the chisel. The history of the transition from the active, practical workman to the speculative, mysterious philanthropists and door of charitable works might interest you, but I must hasten on, and you will doubtless be more than willing to have your minds brought back from this excursion into the dim past, with its unknowable mysteries and its inspirations, to the present with its duties and high purposes.

The history of higher education in South Carolina for men is one of which our people may well be proud. The South Carolina College, at Columbia, was founded in 1801, ninety-three years ago, and it has always deserved and received a handsome support from the State. The Citadel, another school for boys was established fifty-one years ago. Until within the last eight yers, these two colleges which were promptly reopened as soon as the white people regained possession of the government in South Carolina in 1876, were considered ample by those who had control to supply all the needs of our people for higher education by the State.

But the wheels of progress were moving, even in South Carolina, and, after a somewhat protracted and bitter struggle, another school for boys—Clemson College—was established in 1889 by act of the General Assembly, and opened its doors to students last July. This school is a new departure. The three foundamental ideas which have actuated those who plead for it, and who have opened it so successfully, are cheapness, the dignity of labor, and, the application of applied science to practical affairs. It is "bread and butter" school in every sense of the word, seeking to fit men for the occupations they intend to follow, while giving a good pratical drill in the English branches. It was contended by those who opposed its being founded, that the man should be educated first and leave him to acquire technical or special training afterwards. The foundamental idea of the Clemson curriculum is that the two shall go together; that while the mind is being drilled to reason correctly and the brain cultivated by the acquisition of knowledge, the hand and eye shall also be trained, and that, instead of wasting time in physical culture in the gymnasium or on the base ball ground or in the tennis court, the boy shall receive all necessary muscular development by performing labor which is educational on the farm and in the workshop. That this college has met a long felt want and that our people have faith and hope for the new system of education, you have ocular demonstration in the splendid corps of cadets, numbering 560, who have paid their own way to come across the State to give an earnest of the pleasure they feel in adding eclat to the occasion which has brought us together. Consider that ten months ago every one of these erect, manly looking youngsters was a gawky, slouchy country lout or city dude, while half of them have only been at Clemson since February, and you will give due credit to those in charge of it for the transformation which has been wrought. I have reason to know that the transformation going on in their minds is equally marked. These youths are the seed corn of our country. They are being taught that God helps those who help themselves; that success in life requires self reliance and labor; that work is honorable; that work is necessary, and that South Carolina will never achieve greatness except through the efforts of her own children; that knowledge of books is good, but not the only knowledge that is necessary; that knowledge of things is better; and that skill, energy and perseverence, with diversified pursuits, will alone make South Carolina great and prosperous.

We find, when we come to recapitulate, that the South Carolina College, hoary with age and rendered illustrious by the famous men it has educated, stands strong and sturdy among its clustering elms, in our Capital city. The Citadel, equally honored by its alumni, is doing its special work in Charleston. Clemson, which is spanned by such a bright rainbow of promise, is fanned by the mountain breezes of Oconee. All for boys.

What have we done for our women? Where does the State educate its future mothers? The answer to the one question is "nothing"; the answer to the other is alas, too often, "nowhere." But, thank God, this great wrong will soon be righted. This reproach on our justice and our statesmanship will no longer cause us to blush. We have waited long—too long—but tardy justice will be done to the sisters of the boys for whose education the State has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the girls have received nothing.

Grander in design than any or all of them, larger and more elaborate in architecture, more beautiful and ornamented, as is fitting; the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina, will ere long pierce the sky with its stately spire, and the sky of York will be spanned by another bright rainbow of promise, that will attract the gaze of the people, not only of this State but of many States. The building whose corner stone we lay today, is one of the largest single school edifices in the South, and, when the two dormitories which are required to complete the plan are erected, it will be the largest female college of its kind in the Union.

But I said to the men of the State, that whether from shame at their long neglect, or from a tardy realization of the necessity and importance of the system of training which we propose to inaugurate here, that there has not been one dissenting voice thus far raised against the building and equipment of this college, since the idea first took shape three years ago.

Before I proceed to give a brief outline of the scope and plan of the institution as it has been mapped out by the board of trustees, I would go back a little to speak of Clemson. As you all know, that college is located at Fort Hill, the old home of Carolina's greatest statesman, John C. Calhoun. The history of its endowment by Mr. Clemson, whose name it bears, is not necessary to be given as you are all familiar with it. It is of the connection of the school with Calhoun's memory and spirit, which is its presiding genius that I wish to speak. In 1850, Daniel Webster, Calhoun's greatest compeer in the Senate, was made Secretary of State in Fillmore's Cabinet, and his place was filled by appointment of the Governer of Massachusetts. In March of that year Calhoun passed to the land of shadows, and this successor of Webster, a man of noted ancestry, of ripe scholarship, the highest integrity and character, the broadest statesmanship, eloquent and every way fitted to do the subject justice pronounced a eulogy upon the dead Carolinian. In the House of Representatives of which he had been a member for ten years previous, which was eminently worthy of both. This is the bond of union between the two men. Dis-

[CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.]

REPUBLICANS IN A ROW.

GULLAH SMALLS MAKING IT HOT FOR CONGRESSMAN MURRAY.

Smalls Claims that Murray Was Not Fairly and Squarely Nominated—Meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee—What Was Done.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—Unheralded, the notables of the Republican party came into Columbia yesterday morning and during the day there was a great rattling of the dry bones of the Republican corpse in South Carolina There was Bob Smalls, the "gullah statesman," there was George Washington Murray, the present gullah Congressman from the seventh district; there was Jenkins, the "gentleman from Bucksley," there was Dick inson, Edmund Deas, Fordham, Brayton, the white ex State chairman; Webster, the present State chairman, and others.

The following is a complete list of those present: E. A. Webster, chairman, Orangeburg; Robert Smalls, Beaufort; E. H. Deas, Darlington; J. F. Lopez, Colleton; G. W. Murray, Charleston; R. E. Brown, Charleston; E. J. Dickson, Aiken; Professor Morris, Barnwell; J. H. Johnson, Newberry; R. A. Tolbert, Abbeville; W. J. Thomas, Oconee; L. F. Goldsmith, Greenville; B. F Means, Spartanburg; W. E. Boykin, Kershaw; J. E. Wilson, Florence; L. Jacobs, Williamsburg; R. A. Stewart, Clarendon; W. W. Ramsey, Sumter; George A. Reid, Beaufort; R. E. Jenkins, Berkeley.

They came here to attend a meeting of the State Republican executive committee and the meeting was held behind closed doors, continuing most of the day. The principal work of the day was trying to settle a first class row between Smalls and Murray about the nomination in the First Congressional district. This has not been settled, except in so far as a result of the meeting.

The most important thing done during the day was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Brayton, Fordham, Dickinson and Webster, to devise means for testing the election laws of South Carolina as they now stand in the courts. This committee proposes to bring a test case in the State Supreme Court or in the United States Court to test the constitutionality of the State election laws. They propose to establish a fund for the purpose and employ able counsel to make the test.

Another matter of importance transacted was the revision of the rules of the party, so as to reach all cases of redistricting, there being no such provisions heretofore. The committee announces that it proposes to issue an address to the Republican voters of the State very shortly, calling upon them to register, and referring to other matters of registration.

The committee yesterday did not discuss the matter of nominating a State ticket, saying it is as yet too early to discuss that matter. They say, however, that they will call the State convention to be held in September, and there the matter of nominating a State ticket will be given serious consideration. They say they are watching the Democrats to see what they are going to do and their action will be governed accordingly.

In regard to the Congressional fights the Republicans will make, they say that they will not bother with any but the new First and Seventh districts. In the Seventh the Republican candidates for the nomination are: R. H. Richardson, Murray's private secretary; T. B. Johnson and E. M. Brayton.

The fight between Murray and Smalls for the First district nomination is interesting. Both claim that they have the nomination and it looks as if no matter what comes both are going to be in the race. The row had its start about the organization of the district committee. This committee met, it seems, and elected Sperry chairman pro tem, in place of R. H. Jenkins, who was left in the new Seventh by the redistricting of the State. This committee called the nominating convention. Smalls and his friends challenged the legality of the call but went ahead and went into the convention.

Murray claims that they made no big kick till the convention met and they found that they could not carry the convention. Murray says that Smalls then withdrew with one delegate, trumped up some followers in the street and getting them together made them nominate him and declared himself their regular nominee. Murray claims that Smalls is stopped from any further contest by his withdrawal from the convention. Smalls claims that the change of the district destroyed the Republican organization in the district, and that the convention which nominated Murray was irregular. Murray claims that the laws of the State have nothing to do with the Congressional organizations. He gives the following letter in support of his position, and gives some interesting information:

Hon. E. M. Brayton, of the National Committee, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir: It seems to me that Hon. G. W. Murray, member of Congress of the old Seventh District, is the regular nominee for Congress of the new first district. I understand that he was nominated at the district convention May 2nd, by a vote of 29 to 1; that the convention was regularly called, and that on some technical grounds Mr. Robert Smalls claims that the nomination was irregular and announces his candidacy.

I hope that you will use your good offices to see to it that Mr. Murray is sustained, and that no bolt is made against him among the Republicans. The chances are in favor of the Republicans having the next House, and the First district of your State ought to help consummate that result, and it will do so if Mr. Murray is sustained.

It seems to me that it would be a political mistake, yes a political crime, not to sustain Mr. Murray. If each county in the new district had a committeeman elected by the convention in the old Seventh district and every committeeman thus elected joined in the call for the convention which was held in Charleston May 2nd, the convention was regular and its action binding upon the Republicans of said district.

I am with great respect your obedient servant, J. H. MANLY,
Chairman Executive Committee Republican National Committee.

The State committee, after considering the matter yesterday, referred it for adjustment, to a committee consisting of Chairman Carter of the National Republican party; Chairman Babcock of the National Congressional Committee; State Chairman Webster, and Messrs. Brayton and Deas.

Murray says: "I do not fear the candidacy of Smalls inasmuch as I have got the people of the district and am satisfied that I will get seven out of every eight votes, and besides I've got the backing of the national committee. This State committee controlled by Smalls and his friend Webster, has no authority, I hold, to take any hand in the matter. I will appeal to the National Congressional committe." The above account of the meeting is taken from the State and Register.

BRIBERY ATTEMPTED.

Hunton and Kyle Expose the Schemes of the Tariff Barons.

WASHINGTON May 16.—In the Senate today Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution reciting a statement in the New York Sun that bribes have been offered to certain Senators to induce them to vote against the pending tariff bill, and a signed article in the Philadelphia Press stating that the sugar schedule has been made up, as it now stands, in consideration of a large sum of money paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party and providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate those charges.

The Vice President: What action does the Senator desire?

Mr. Lodge: I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Cockerell (Dem.) of Missouri: Let it be printed and lie on the table.

The resolution went over until tomorrow under the rule.

Senator Hunton of Virginia, and Senator Kyle of South Dakota, (the latter through his clerk) this morning admitted the truth of the published statement that they had been approached and offered money for their votes against the tariff bill. Although both gentlemen declined to name the man who made the offer, the story was published in full in a New York paper this morning, and with the exception of a matter of detail is substantially correct.

"Yes," said Hunton, the "story is correct, although I am sorry that it has been made public. It was not a matter of recent occurrence, however, for it happened more than a month ago, and I immediately notified the managers of the bill on the floor of the Senate and it is in their hands for such action as they may see fit. I do not care anything for a Congressional investigation, but if the managers of the bill think it is the best thing to do, I will assist them all in my power. The offer was made to me personally, through my son, the sum to be paid being fixed at $25,000 by a man who attempted the bride. No, I cannot give the name of the man who sought to get my vote."

Kyle is out of the city, but Hunton said he knew the same man had approached him and this was corroborated by MacFarlane, Kyle's clerk. Hunton went so far as to say that the man who had attempted to conduct negotiations for these votes was formerly connected with the carpet-bag government of South Carolina and that he had subsequently gone to North Dakota, where he resided for a number of years. Recently he said he had been about the Capitol in the role of a lobbyist.

The pertinent query in connection with the call is who is the man? The principals in the bribing episode decline absolutely to say anything about the man's identity. A prominent Democatic Senator, however, told a reporter that he knew the man well and named C. W. Butts, ex member of Congress from South Carolina during the period of reconstruction.

Hanged.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, May 15.—A special dispatch to the Times Union from Ocala, Fla., says: At 7 o'clock this morning, Nero Young, the negro who ravished Miss Lizzie Weir, near this place yesterday, was taken from jail by a mob composed of several hundred citizens and lynched. The mob battered down the doors of the jail with sledge hammers and the jailer seeing resistance was useless, surrendered the key to the cell in which the negro was confined. The negro was taken to the outskirts of the town and speedily swung to a tree. Before being hanged, he confessed the crime. The sheriff had been on watch at the jail all night, but left at dawn of day, thinking that no attempt would be made to storm the jail in the broad day light. Fully one thousand persons have been out to view the body of the negro on whose breast is pinned a card bearing this legend: "Our women must be protected."

(Signed) Citizens of Ocala.

Both Are His Friends.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—The Charlottee Observer prints a speech from Washington to the effect that Governor Tillman is deceiving Comptroller General Ellerbe or is changing from his alleged favoritism for Senator John Gary Evans to General Ellerbe. It is alleged that the Governor has written a letter which indicates one thing or the other. The attention of Governor Tillman was called to the special and he was asked about it. His answer was as follows. "The Charlotte Observer's Washington special is not the first lie that has appeared in that paper about me. I have written nobody in Washington in a month and never wrote any such letter as described any time. I am taking no part in the race for Governor. Evans and Ellerbe are both my friends, personal as well as political. Either will make a good Executive. Both understand my position fully."—Register.

About Dogs.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—A special from Baxley, Ga., to the Morning News says: A terrible murder was committed in this county a few miles north of Graham, Saturday about dark. John Dyall shot and instantly killed William McEachin and then shot and wounded Andrews McEachin. The McEachins are nephews of Dyall. There had been a feud between the parties for quite a while and it was renewed by some of the parties being accused of poisoning the dogs of the others. All of the parties are white. The coroner's jury rendered a virdict of murder. Dyall has fled.

THE HOUSE ASTONISHED.

A PECULIAR INTERRUPTION FROM THE GALLERIES.

A Colored Crank Threatens Destruction of the Public Buildings if Cox-y's Measures Are Not Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The day in the House was devoted to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia of local interest only.

A disturbance was creatrd in the House by the sudden interruption of the even tenor of the proceedings by a burly negro in the centre gallery arising in his place and shouting: "Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Instantly the House was in confusion and all eyes were turned upon the new orator in the gallery. The Speaker, who was the first to regain his composure, directed the doorkeeper to remove the offender.

The man was of powerful physique, and the doorkeeper was unable to outs him for some time, the negro endeavoring to deliver his alleged divinely inspired message to the effect that the Lord had commanded him to come to the Speaker of the House and order him to pass the Coxey bills. He was finally ejected.

The crank's name is Matthew A. Cherry. He is a blacksmith, residing in this city. He insists that he is not insane, but his mind is manifestly unbalanced. When questioned by the Capitol police, he said that unless the "Coxey good roads" bill was passed, there would be a general destruction of government property in Washington. Congress would be given until the 24th instant to pass the bill. If it did not become a law by that time, the public buildings would be destroyed by bombs.

He was arrested by the Capitol police and taken to the guard room in the basement of the capitol. He was perfectly tractable and offered no violence. He was retained in the guard room about thirty minutes, when he was taken to the sixth precinct station. Before entering the gallery, Cherry endeavored to see Speaker Crisp. He called at the corridor which runs in the rear of the House chamber and was stopped by the doorkeeper. Speaker Crisp's room is situated at the East end of this corridor, where three doorkeepers are stationed. A colored messenger also guards the door of the Speaker's room. When the crank demanded to see the Speaker, the doorkeeper asked his business. The crank replied that he desired an audience with Speaker Crisp, but refused to state for what reason. Upon the doorkeeper, again sternly refusing to comply with his request, the crank faced about and went up in the gallery.

"The town is full of cranks," said Col Snow, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, in speaking of Cherry's arrest. "You can't walk Pennsylvania avenue without meeting them at every turn. There is an individuality about cranks and a student of human nature will recognize one at a glance. We have taken every precaution to guard the members of the House from the violent actions of these people, for a crank is violent when you least expect it. But no precaution can prevent an evil disposed person from coming into the gallery with a destructive weapon in his pocket. During the excitement about the first of the month, we kept an officer in citizen's clothes in the gallery, and every suspicious person was carefully watched. It is our rule not to permit persons carrying valises or packages of any description to enter the gallery. Where a man is regarded with suspicion, the officers keep close to him to prevent any overt act. There probably never were so many cranks in Washington as at present and the White House and the Capitol are their storm centres. Do I anticipate trouble with them? I do not, because no precaution is neglected to protect everybody about the Capitol.

The promptness with which Cherry was ejected from the House gallery shows the excellent system in vogue at the Capitol in reference to cranks. Cherry had not spoken fifteen seconds before doorkeeper Bowen grabbed him by the collar and dragged him into the corridor outside.

A Slick Swindler.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 16.—Last Saturday, a young man appeared at the postoffice in Fernandina and purchased seventeen postal notes, each for 10 cents. The notes were numbered from 13 764 to 13 780 inclusive. The young man probably spent Sunday in raising the notes from ten cents to $4 10, for on Monday morning a well known merchant of this city presented one of the notes for payment at the Jacksonville postoffice. The clerk called his attention to the fact that the strip denoting dollars on the side of the note had been torn off, but as the merchant was known and as postmasters sometimes make mistakes in tearing off strips, the note was paid, conditionally, that the merchant should refund the money if the note was a frand. Postmaster Clark wrote the Fernandina postmaster, who telegraphed immediately that the notes had been drawn for 10 cents, and that seventeen of them had been issued to one party. After the merchant presented his note, two others came in for payment, one of them from a lady and another from a well known bank. The merchant who presented the first note said that on Monday a stranger appeared in his store and asked him to cash a postal note, saying that he did not have time to go to the postoffice, as he was in a hurry to catch a train. Said the stranger: "The note is for $4.10, just give me $4 and keep the ten cents for your trouble." The young man has disappeared and has left no trace, save a number of swindled people.

Terror to Coxeyites.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Jacob Coxey's commenwealers will quite the District of Columbia. The new camp will be at the famous Spa spring, near the historic duelling ground at Bladensburg, just over the Maryland line. This decision was reached by the general of the army when he found that his followers could not become dependent upon the local city government, but might be punished by terms in the workhouse. The terrors of the workhouse are more than the commonwealers had calculated upon. They were willing to be fed in jail if it came to that, but working disconcerted the whole army, officers as well as privates.