GEN. BUTLERS ANSWER

TO THE QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED BY THE FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

Opposes the Sub-treasury and Governmental Ownership of Railrade, Telebe Bound by Caucus Rules.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 21.—Senantor Butler has written the following reoly to the questions propounded to him by the Farmers Alliance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1894.

My dear sir: Some days ago, I received the following letter from you: "Hon. M. C. Butler, Washington, D.

"Dear Sir: As chairman of the executive committee of the State Farmers Alliance it was made my duty by resolution to propound the followto all caudidates, questions request a written answer same, and as you are a candidate for the United States Senate, I submit them to you and would be pleased to hear from you in regard to same at your earliest convenience.

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

"Second. Will you pledge lovalty to the demands of the National Farmers Allance and Industrial Union, above loyalty to party caucus, and vote against any and all candidates who de cline to commit themselves, to this ex "Yours respenditly, ("Signed) Thos. P. MITCHELL.

Chairman Execu ive Com., F S. A ' In reply to an quest from me, you transmitted the following as the plat from or demands of the Farmers Alliance of South Carolina:

First-We demand a rational currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equiable and efficient means of distribution direc to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan if the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligation a for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at present

egal ratio of 16 to 1. We cemand that the amount of cir culating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 percapita, exclusive of legal Peserve.

We demand a graduated income tax. We demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the futuse as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the ccuptry should be kept as much as possible in the bands of the people, and hence we demand all national and State reven ues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange. Second-The land, including all the

natural sources of wealth, is the heritige of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and allen ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations, excess of their actual

needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Third—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the

government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the recole. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should owned and operated by the government

in the interest of the people

Taking up the questions of your letter in their order, I beg to say in response to the first, I will discuss any public question the people may desire to have discussed, and as the "finances of the country" are legitimate and proper subjects for discussion, I will discuss them with pleasure and without reserve. I your inquiry, whether I will "defend them against the enemies of our (your) order," when I come to discuss the Al liance platform. I don't quite understand, however, whether you mean to ask me whether I will defend the "finances of the country against the enemies of your order, or the innances of the country" as proposed by the Alliance

I assume you mean the latter. Replying to your second question, I beg to say that in my political life I have never allowed any caucus, or society, or organization, to bind my conscience. and shall not do so in the future. Caucuses, or societies, or organizations of any kind, which seek to binc the politi cal conscience of any free American citi zen, are in my judgment, inimical to that freedom of con cience and political action so essential to the preservation of the republican institutions. I have attended many caucuses of the Democratic party. to which I belong. I have never heard the suggestion that any man's conscience, or political action should be bound by them. I never will so far su render my individual judgment as to be bound by any caucus. I am loyal to the prin ciples of the Democratic party, and shall maintain that loyalty so long as it ad heres to principles I think conductive to the best interests of the people, not a day longer. I have been under the impression that the Farmers Alliance was not a political organization, bui an "In dustrial Union" for the protection of the . tarmers against impositions from other sources. I do not believe in secret political organizations, we had a sad experience some years ago with them, Whatever concerns the political welfare of our people should be open to the fullest, freest, most public discussion. In order to prevent impositions on the people, the light must be turned on from all points

country, except the people. Caucus rule A BATTLE AT THE MINES. should not be allowed to usurp the rule of the people. I will, therefore, say I will pledge my loyalty to the demands FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN MINERS AND of the Alliance, so far as they meet the demands of my judgment, and I cannot hold them above loyalty to party caucus, because I make no pledges to "party caucuses," and deny the right of "party caucuses, graph and Telephone Lines-Will Not or any other caucuses to command pledges from me to surrender my conscience and judgment to its dictation.

Coming now to the demands, permit me to say, by way of preface, that there seems to be a very grave misapprehension in the minds of some people as to the power of a caucus over its members. Mr. T. P. Mitchell, Chairman Executive Committee, F. S. A., Woodwards, S. since I have attended Democratic caucuses in the Sente, but nosince I have been in the Senate, but nobody ever dreamed of binding any member of the caucus to vote against his judgment. For instance. Democrats and Republicans differ widely among themselves on fluancial questions. A caucus is held for consultation and financial topics are discussed, but in the Senate and House each man votes as his judgment dictates; some may favor the free and unlimited coinange of silver at one ratio or another; some may favor the sub-treasury plan of the Alliance, and after a consultation in caucus they vote for or against either proposition, when the occasion arises. Nobody is bound by the caucus unless he chooses a requisite of party fealty. If there were,

would never attend a caucus. In regard to demand "first of the Al-liance, I will say that the sub-treasury olan has been abandoned because it was found to be impracticable and unconstitutional, and therefore it is unnecessary to discuss it. In my judgement a "better system" would be attained by the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks of circulation, and I trust that the Alliance will take that up and make it one of the ten per cent. make it one of its "demands" I cannot of course, discuss this proposition at length in this connection, but take the iterty of handing you one of my speeches delivered in the Senate at the last extra session, in which I have attempted to elaborate the argument in favor of the repeal, and beg you to do me the favor to examine it. I think you will find that if this tax should be epealed we would have "a safe, sound, flexib's currency" and enough of it.

I favor "the free and unlimited coin-

age of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1," and advocated it in Congress before the Alliance was organized, and am gatified to know that the Alliance has adopted my platform on this subject.

Fifty dollars per capita is not too much currency for a country like ours, but the trouble with our present fin ancial system is not so much the per capita amount of currency as the unequality of its distribution. Some sections of the country have much more than \$50 per capita, while in our section. I doubt if we have \$2 per capit. section, I doubt if we have \$2 per capi-ta. If in our State we could be guar-anteed \$20 per capita, if so much was necessary for the transaction of our business, I would compromise on that: we should then have about \$20,000,000 of currency in circulation in South Carolina, whereas I doubt if we now have \$2,000,000. If, by the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax, the States should be permitted to authorize banks of circulation, we should have just so much currency as our local wants require, and no more-but we should have enough.

I favor an income tax and shall have an opportunity of voting for it in the pending tariff bill. I concur in the demand that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses the government, economically administered." This is good, sound docirine, and I heartly subcribe to it.

I can see no objection to "postal saving backs," although a measure of that kind would be largerly tentative in this country, and should be adopted with caution and circumspection.

The second general demand, as to the public lands, is sound and in accordance with true Democratic principles. The third general demand, "that the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people," and that "the telephone and telegraph should be owned and operation in the interest of the people" would, in my judgment, be impolitic and unwise. I have always understood that the Alliance was opposed to the further increases of the bonded debt of the government, and I agree with the Alliance will refer more fully to the last point of in that proposition. The government could not pay cash for the one hundred and ninety odd thousand miles of rail roads, and the yast mileage of telegraph and telephones. The rate of taxation necessary to raise the cash would destroy the people, and the only alternative to put the government in ownetship of the railroads, telegraphs and tlephones would be to issue eight bil lions of bonds to buy the railroads, and no body knows how many millions to buy the telegraph and telephone system of the country. Is the Alliance prepared to urgo the creation of such a bonded debt upon the present and future generations, and thereby prepetuate the national banking system indefinitely? If so, I cannot go with it. The government now has control and super isen of the railroads by and through he Interestate Commerce Commission and the experiment has not realized the expectations of its friends. The ownership of the railroads in dispotic governments is justified on the ground that they are military necessities for he rapid mobilization and transportation of armies. It has not redounded to the interest of the people, for freight rares are 50 per cent. higher in those countries than in this, and they are consequently a great burden upon

> If anything has been omitted, I will gladly supplement what I have said, if ou will call it to my attention. Very truly your, M. C. BUTLER.

> to your inquiries, in general and in de-

A Love Tragedy. GREEN BAY, Ala., May 24 .- Silas

Gilfillan, a young merchant, blew his brains out on the step of the house of James Lewis vesterday. He was engaged to marry Miss Lewis, who is ill, and was reported dead. The girl was not dead, but heard of the suicide and is dyof view. I recognize no master in this ing from the shock.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Five Miners Killed and Many Wounded and Three Deputies Wounded-Conflict-

Uniontown, Pa., May 24.—This week, and the staple as well as the morning the Stickler Hollow mines of minor crops were as a consequence of the Washington Coal and Coke Company, midway between Fayette City and Layton Station, was the scene of the bloodiest encounter sincs the strike began. Both sides were in fighting shape, seventy-five armed deputies contending with a mob of from 1,500 to 2,000 strikers, about 200 of whom were armed with all kinds of guns. Five strikers are dead and eight or more wounded and three deputies were wounded. The trouble had been brewing all the week. The mines were the only one in the fourth pool that were

running and men were at work.

Since Monday morning the strikers have been collecting at Stickle Hollow and the Monongahela and Youghiogheny river mines, and about 200 of them remained there all last night. Their threats of violence and the sight of so many guns in their possession alarmed the company and the officials wired Sheriff Wilhelm at Uniontown, last night for aid and later sent a man to work at daylight today, strikers stopped them and drove them home. and that precipitated the conflict. The strikers were only about fifty yards from the deputies when the latter opened fire. The strikers returned the fire promptly and stood their ground, each firing as rapidly as possible until each firing as rapidly as possible, until the strikers' ammunition gave out and they were forced to retreat. As they fled, the deputies followed them and arrested a great many who had guns in their possession and now are prison-ers. The deputies were forcedto fight for heir lives and their shooting was most ffective. Five strikers fell dead and ight were wounded, but it is thought that many more were wounded and got away with the fireing more unnoticed. Three of the deputies were wounded. The plant is now thickly guarded by deputies, but more trouble is looked for at Stickle Hollow. The strikers ran for home and in an hour not a striker was in sight. The mob

was composed of foreigners
It was not a one-sided battle, as at first reported, but was fought with as many guts on one side as on the other and with as much firing by the strikers

ers in the public road, they were asked to go home. The workmen were about comply with the command when the deputies rushed into the midst of the men, got possession of the workmen and escorted them to the pit. In this part of the performance, a deputy sheriff fired a shot, which opened up a battle in which volley after volley was fired by each side at close range. The strikers stood their ground while their comrades were falling, but their ammunition gave out and they were forced to give up the field and flee to escape the rain of bullets from the Winchester

rifles. It is said the strikers were advancing on the line of deputies when the latter fired the first shot. Many who had guns in their possession were arrested by the deputies and will be brought to jail here this afternoon. The latest news from the scene of the trouble says that the strikers have all gone and that

the situation now is more peaceable. Penny Wise, Pound Foolish COLUMBIA, May 23.—No positive information regarding the status at Clemon College has yet been received here. Everyone is very much interested in condition and sincere in the hope that the damage great as has been re-Governor Tillman returned not ported. from Rock Hill this morn ng, and says that he has gotten very meagre reports about the disaster. He thinks that the main building cost fully \$85,000, although no positive figures as to the cost are to be had. Governor Tillman says that no time will be lost in the work and that all recitations will be carried right along. The class work, he said, will go on without interruption even if tents are found necessary There is, however, plenty of room for all classes. Speaking as an individual member of the board of trustees he said that the work of repairing the building would be started at once. The insurance money would be sufficient with which to make the start. The College had no available money as all of its income had already been apportioned and could not be used for building. Governor Tillman relates that at a recent meeting of the board of trustees a determined effort was made to increase the insurance on the main building from \$20,000 to \$40,000, but Those who opposed the increase in the insurance took the position that there was a minimum risk, as there was no one in the building at nights; that it was lighted by electricity, and that there were no chimneys or grates, as the building was heated by sterm. He says, however, that he is quite willing to take his share of the blame for the small amount of insurance on the masses of the people. I believe I have now made full and complete answers building. He estimates that the State exhibit in the building was worth about \$3,000. The board of trustees will meet on Friday and consider the entire matter.-News and Courier.

> Looks Bright to Repeal. WASHINGTON, May 23 - The friends of the repeal of the state bank tax have been doing some active work dur-ing the past few days. A canvasmade of the house has convinced them, they say, that they will be able to pass the bill. It is understood that much of the opposition on the part of the Dem ocrats has been silenced through the eforts of Mr Cleveland. The speaker and

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE

the Weekly Bulletin of the Condition of the Weather and Crops.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the weather and the crops issued yesterday by Observer Bauer of the State Weather Bureau:

The weather favorable for rapid growth during the greater part of the the excessive heat and copious showers very much improved. On Sunday there came an unfavoble change which caused the temperature to fall from 30 to 20 degrees in twenty-four hours, and on Sunday (20th) morning minimum temperatures of from 39 to 45 degrees occurred over the entire State. Many of the reports had been mailed previous to the 20th and so the full effect of the in this bulletin, altogether later re-ports indicate the occurrence of light frosts in favorably situated localities as far as Orangeburg county. Thed amage, if any, resulting, appears as yet to have been but very slight and confined largely to sweet potatoes, and in a lesser degree to cotton. In next week's bulletin a better estimate can be made. Averse local conditions injuring crops, were washing rains in portions of Spartangburg, Newberry and Greenville ple of our own color in that locality. I counties were creek bottoms overflow- was somewhat acceptical at first, eight ed necessitating some replanting. Hail also did some damage over small areas, voluntarily to be so bound. No oaths on horseback with a report of the serialso did some damage over small areas, are administered, no pledges exacted, as ous condition they were in. The sheriff and in Barnwell county a sand storm could get no more aid to them at that time and believed that the seventy five much above the normal until Saturday time and believed that the seventy five armed guards under Capt. John M. Richards would be able to hold possession of the property. The strikers marched about the plant all night and occupied all the roads leading to the works. When the men began coming to work at daylight today, strikers arme instances began coming to work at daylight today, strikers are instances began coming to work at daylight today, strikers arme instances began confidence. some instances heavy and fairly well distributed, only a few localities being One report says they also made a left dry. In places the ground was too charge upon the deputies with the intention of driving them off the works grass and weeds are showing. Cotton grass and weeds are showing. Cotton ranges from fair to very good stand over the whole State. One field of about 800 acres reported "the best ever The only report of a poor stand seen." comes from Williamsburg and Sumter counties were the ground is too dry. Plawing and chopping is progressing nicely the latter being from one third to two thirds fluished Grass showing in places. Some forms or squares have een seen. Corn is doing fairly well but bud worms continue to do much injury. Stand healthy in color but very uneven -Rice doing well. Irish pota oes being harvested along the coast with from poor to fair yield. Doing netter in interior. Sweet potat; planting continues. Tobacco in very good condition. Sugar cane doing well.

> or more of rainfall for the week: Saint George 2 20, Society Hill 1 45, Beaufort 1.55, Elloree 1.90, Reto 1.05, Charleston 1.60, Hunters 2.50, Easley 4.75, (?), Central 100, Greenville 244; Trial 1.68, Port Royal 2.12, Effingham 1.74, Conway 1.25 Loopers 1.00, Saint Stephens 243, Spar tanburg 1.25, Camden 1.03, Cheraw 1 18, Florence 2.05, Hardeeville 1.34, Bates ourg 1.12, Greenwood 3.37, Santuc 1.26

rapidly. Wheat but elightly if at all improved, and rust on the blades is be-

Little Mountain 1.08. A Town for Sale.

MANCHESTER, N. J., May 24.—It is not often that a whole village, including huge railroad shops, churches schools, stores and residences, is sold a sheriff's sale, but that is the condition of affairs that confronts the citizens of Manchester. A mortgage given by John Torrey, now deceased, in January 1867, to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company of Newark, is the paper upon which foreclosure proceedings have been brought. Mr. Torrey was an influential New York financier, and carried on real estate speculations on a scale the magnitude of which would surprise the operators of today. He bought up many thousands of acres of pine lands in Manchester township, Ocean county, and laid out this town He carried through successfully the project of building theold Raritan and Delaware Bay railroad, which broke up after years of fighting the monopoly that had been granted to the old Camden and Amboy route. In fact, he was the only man who succeeded in coping with Commodore Stockton and John Robert L. and Edwin A. Stevens, who so long dominated the New Jersey legislature, and caused the state to the "Camden and Amboy dubbed state." In building his ratiroad from the Raritan to Bayside, on the Delaware bay, John Torrey negotiated a famous loan of 90,000 pounds with the Bank of England through Brown Bros. & Co., on his less than 10,000 acres of pine land, the like of which then or now would hardly bring \$5 an acre in the open market. The desciption of the sale occupies two whole pages in one of the local newspapers in which it is advertised, set in nonpareil type, and this great length of description only serves to entangle all the more the un sophisticated working folks, who fear their homes are to be sold.

A Dim - Novel Tragedy.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23 .--- Wilev Taylor and Cloud Sanders played Deadwood Dick in J. L. Keach's commission house with serious results. Sanders said he was Deadwood Dick, and Taylor challenged the roost and winked bis eye. Sanders reached into a drawer and got a revolver and warned Taylor bot to wink his eye again. The latter va- d-flaut and repeated the offense and Sanders shot him through the bead. Taylor will die. Sanders insists he did not know it was loaded.

Eight Killed.

PRINCETON, Kv., May 21.-A disasrous wreck occured at 10 c'clock this morning on the New Port News and train crashed into a pile driver train before the victims can be taken out

GIVE AND GIVE QUICKLY.

THE BEAUFORT SUFFERERS NEED AID NOW.

An Appeal Issued by Gov. Tillmon-White People on the Verge of Starvation-White People Should Give Them Ald.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25.-When the letters concerning the destitution of white people living on the sea islands were published, The Register sent a representative to that section of the State to investigate the situation there. He went and tound it far worse than had of classes; from extortion; from willful been pictured. retunred to the city yesterday. He from spoils; from restrictions upon indivihad a conversation with Governor Till- dual liberty; from jingoism; from all man and stated to him what he had cold wave can be put partially reflected learned. On the strength of his conversa- cratic party inherit as a hateful legacy tion with The Register's representative, Governor Tillman yesterday issued the

following appeal: To the people of the State: I desire to make an appeal on behalf of the white residents of Bluffton Township, Beaufort County. It has been mands made upon them. He said: "We only about two weeks since information was received at this office claiming that ptorily to reform the tariff at once. Why great destitution existed among the peomonths having elapsed since the storm which devastated the coast, but from entirely trustworthy sources and the personal inspection of an agent I find that there is absolute want and need of prompt assistance, else there will be exreme suffering and probable starvation. These people lost their entire crop by the storm and were unabale to meet their obligations of last year. They have exhausted all means of credit in the effort to support themselves and to plant anew. They cannot cultivate their crops with grass fed stock and al ready animals have died.

I appeal to the charitable in their be-Contributions in money sent to me will be promptly forwarded for relief. Contributions of meat, flour, corn or meal can be shipped to Thomas Marin, chairman of the relief committee, Bluffton, care of the steamer Alpha at Beaufort or Savanah steam r Poot Boy B. R. TILLMAN, at Charleston.

This appeal will doubtless meet with prompt response.

Courted His Own Wife.

LONDON, May 24 - A marvellously queer story of the reunton of a longeparated husband and wife without hemselves knowing their former rela Watermelon and kindred vines growing tions comes from St. Petersburg and eclipses in its strange circumstances the wildest invention of the novelist. improved, and rast on the blades is becoming more general. Harvesting will
soon begin. Oats are ripening in the
eastern portions of the State, and harvesting is about to begin with prospects
of about half a crop. Gardens doing
well. Some reports indicate a shortage
well. Some reports indicate a shortage
of feed for farm stock which generally past few years enabled him to make a

fortune He fell in love with an American girl and wished to marry her. He ter through. He stopped in London, Russian lady, who soon supplanted the American girl in his affections. He prolonged his visit for weeks and some scandal arose.

He declared his passion and asked her to marry him as soon as he obtain ed a divorce from his American wife which, he said, he was expecting by He was incautious enough to mail. give the name and address of the American girl be called his wife. Finally he hurried on to see how the case against his real wife was progressing. The lawyer informed him that the case was all right, and no perjury would be needed, as her misconduct was notorious. He said the wife had been living some time under a stage name at Wiesbaden, and had recently been notoriously intimate with wealthy American, giving his client his own American alias. The amazed Yaltidze demanded that he stop his silly joking, but the lawyer declared he was in earnest, and called in a detective to corroborate him. The latter entered.

"What did you say was the name of he gentleman who was intimate with Madame Y. in Wiesbaden, and is corspondent in a divorce case? "His name is X., but that's the gen-

gleman himself there." 'What do you mean, you scoundrel?' houted Yaltidze, and then fixing his in Wiesbaden if I found you hanging

about my lodgings any more. "Yes, sir, I was engaged to watch Madame Y.'s movements in Wiesba den; that's why I dogged her steps and yours. The lady is willing enough to get a divorce. She has a promise of marriage, she says, from an American millionaire."

When Mme. Yaltidze heard the story she wrote a sweet letter to ber hus-band's alleged wife in the United States, introducing herself as that lady's successor, and asking to be in-formed of the result of the divorce Then she instructed her lawyer to sue her husband for alimony on a high scale and to assert that she knew all along her paramour was lord and master. Yaltidz, has disappeared. The brother of the American girl is prepared to shoot him on sight.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 25 .- The

steamer Bertha, which arrived at Napaim Saturday night, brought down from Kadiak, Alaska, the captain and crew of the San Francisco sealer Un daunted, which was caught and ground to pieces in the ice floes off the mouth of the Coseper river. This happened on March 7 last, and from that time Mississippi V diey R diroad at S'and | until April 4, when they were picked ing Rocks tunnel. An extra freight up by a coaster, the unfortunate men were confined to the drifting flor, sub- strange bow many queer tricks are with a boarding car attached. The pile | ject to all the hardship: which such a criver train was backing with boarding situation entailed, and the result was and government publications Some car in front when the two trains met in | that when rescured they had reached the middle of the tunnel. Conductor the extremity of suffering, two of them orts of Mr Cleveland. The speaker and the official leaders of the house are all six or seven occupants of the boarding mented. They were taken to Kediak using their influence in favor of the car were killed. It will be several hours and are now on their way home to Cal ifornia.

GORMAN'S GREAT TALK.

Orl leises the Wilcon Bill and Says it Was an Imperfect Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Gorman addressed the Senate on the tariff bili yesterday morning. He opened in a prophetic strain, saying: "We are nearing the end. After nearly twenty years of political progress, of positive growth, of constant developement, and universal enlightement the Democratic party and American people are within sight of the promised land.

Emancipation in at hand. Emancipaion from partizan oppression from greed This representative extragavance; from financial fautasy; those evils, in brief, which the Demofrom three decades of Republican maladministration."

He then touched upon the difficulties which contronted the Democratic party on its return to power after thirty years of opposition and the vehemence of dewere not only urged, but ordered perem-

He asserted that time and plenty of it had always been considered absolutely essential in reforming the tarift. The Mills bill did not pass the House till midsummer. The McKinley bill did not receive the signatured of the President till the last day of September.

Speaking of the House bill he said: 'The House in obedience to the obvious wishes of the country passed a taiff bill early in the session. Comparatively little time was given to the consideration of the various schedules and the result was necessarily an imperfect measure, which not only falled to meet the requirement of the treasury, but actually increased the deficit created by the Republican prohibitive duties. There was no expectation that the bill would beme law without change.

Then he added with significant emphasis: "Our friends on the other side seem very anxious to learn upon what theory this bill was constructed. I will tell them. It was constructed upon Democratic theroy of tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as can be given consistently to industries of the country. It follows strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance. It is not a free rade measure, but is a larger step for free trade than either the Mills bill or he tariff of 1883 It is not a protection act for the sake of protection, but it does discriminate between raw materials and

as by the deputies. Among the wounded are three deputies, while the killed are all strikers.

Well. Some reports indicate a shortest match, sent him to America under an assumed name. He settled in Alabama, where the iron discoveries of the mat, where the iron discoveries of the have received some attention, although not as much consideration as individuals engaged in the business of manufacturing. No more and no less. Upon the commissioned a lawyer to obtain the subject of an income tax, Gorman said necessary documents and witnesses to be was in full accord with the sentiments asure a divorce from his boyhood wife expressed by the Senators from New and started for Russia to see the mat- York and New Jersey, and like them considered that in served its purpose as Paris, and finally Wiesbaden, where he a war tax and has no fitting place in our made the acquaintance of a charming fiscal system in time of peace. He could not vote conscientiouly to make this method of taxation a part of our cettled policy, but he could not ignore the fact that a large majority of his Democratic colleagues honestly differ from him in this matter and he was willing to put the subject to a test of a few years.

During the delivery of Gorman' peech the drop of a pin could almost have been heard, so deep was the hush ipon the chamber and at its close Bryce, nurried forward to congratulate the Maryland Senator.

Aldrich replied to Gorman and was followed by Teller, who as a test question, moved to lay the tariff bill on the table. The vote resulted, years 28; nays 38. Hill, Irby, Kyle and Peffer voted agains the motion.

A Rugular Tesffic. WASHINGTON, May 25 -The ex-pri

vate secretary of Congressman Lock

wood, who sold a forged order for a job lot of the government "horse books" which belonged to his employer's quota, is locked up. Mr. Lockwood says he will let the law take its course. The case serves to call attention to a regular traffic and brokerage business which is going on continually in seeds and documents furnished free in great quantities by the government to mem eyes upon the witness: "Why, you are bers of Congress. There was once a the blackguard I threatened to thrash senator who fed to his horses the seed oats which the department of agricul ture furnished for distribution to farmers. Congressman Hatch, of Missouri says: "A person whom I did not know but evidently a rascal, came into my committee room a short time ago and offered to sell me a large quantity of seed. I asked him where he obtained it, and he said he had purchased it of members and of members' clerks. listened to him a while and then told him that I was half inclined to have him arrested, but as I could not waste time to prosecute him I concluded to let the matter pass. I ordered him out of my room and told him if I ever as to his intentions in the approach-heard again of his offering seed for ing Congressional contest. There apsale I would swear out a warrant. I'n half sorry now I did not do it. I don't know just how far members are themselves responsible for these brokers. They have no right to sell government publications put to their credit as repesentatives. If they have no use for them they can always give them to members who are shore, and con receive others that are valuable to their con-stituents in return; but I have no very probably excite antagonisms that can stituents in return; but I have no very high opinion of a member who will try to make money b selving his govern ment documents. I had between 300 and 400 volumes of government publi cattons stolen on a forged order," said Representative McMillia, of Tennesseo. I never found out who did it, but it is practiced by outsiders to secure seeds

one, whom nobody afterwards could

identify, walked into this document

room, where they are kept to the credit

of Representatives, and presented an

my signature for 400 books."

TEACHERS OF THE STATE

ALL ABOUT THEIR ANNUAL GATHER-ING THIS SUMMER.

The Elaborate and Excellent Programme Arranged for the 23rd Annual Meeting

COLUMBIA, May 24.—Elaborate arrangements are being made for the 23d annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of South Carolina to be

held at Converse College at Spartan-burg, July 1 to 5 next. Dr. J. Wm. Flinn, of this city, the president of the association, and Professor J. Flemming Brown of Spartanburg, the chairman of the executive committee, to-gether with the other officers of the association are doing all in their power to make the sessions the most interestng ever held in the State.

The programme and other arrangements have just been prepared and announced. The programme is as fol-

Sunday, July 1st.—11 a. m.—Sermon by Rev. W. M. Grier, D. D., Due West. 8 30 p. m.—Programme arranged by city pastors.

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Monday, July 2d.—10 a. m.—Address of welcome by Mayor A. B. Calvert and President B. F. Wilson. Annual address by the president. 11 a. m.—Report of special committee appointed at the last meeting; Superintendent T. P. Bailey, Marion. Discussion—12 n.—Advantages of securing a permanent. Advantages of securing a permanent home for the association; Superintend-ent E. L. Hughes, Greenville. Discusent E. L. Hughes, Greenville. Discussion. Afternoon—4 p. m.—Meeting of the primary department, Miss L. C. Hubbard, Anderson, president. Attractive programme. 830 p. m.—Address by Superintendent N. F. Walker, Cedar Springs: Subject: "The Education of the Blind and the Deaf."

Tuesday, July 3d.—10 a. m.—History of education in South Carolina; Professor W. S. Morrison, Clemson College, Discussion. 11 a. m.—Normal training for preparatory teachers and how to obtain it; Superintendent D. B. John—

obtain it; Superintendent D. B. Johnson, Columbia. Discussion. 12 m.—Comparison of systems of prepartory schools in the Carolinas and Georgia; Superintendent R. F. Ballon, Abbrille. Schools in the Carolinas and Georgia; Superintendent B. F. Bailey, Abbeville, Discussion. Afternoon.—4 p. m.—Department of superintendents, F. L. Hughes, President, Greenville 4.30-Hughes, President, Greenville 4.30-1.10.—Preliminary work 4.10.430— Pedagogical investigation; Superintendent T. P. Batley, Jr., Marion 4.30-440 — Discussion, 4.40-5.00 — Some drawbacks; Superintendent W. H. Hand, Chester. 5.00 5.30—Echoes from the national superintendent's meeting: Superintendent P. T. Brodie, Spartar burg. 5.30-540—Discussion 5406.00
—General discussion; departmental teaching in grammar schools. 8.30 p. m.—Address by Piesident J. H. Carlisle, Wofford College.

ans, Newberry. Discussion. 12 m.—
Model lesson in teaching geography;
Miss Ella Cofield Spartanburg.
College Department—Dr. J. H. Carlisle, President, Wofford College. 4 p.
m.—Paper by Professor Snyder, of
Wofford College. 5 p. m.—Paper by
Professor H. T. Cook, of Furman University. Discussion. 8.30 p. m.—Address by Geo. T. Winston, President
University of North Carolina.
Thursday July 5th.—10 a. m.—Phys.

Thursday, July 5th .- 10 a. m .- Phyiscai culture; Miss Maud E. Masson, Converse Colledge. Discussion. 11 a. m.—The educational value of history as a school study: Rev. H. S. Hartzog, Bamburg. Discussion. 11:30 a. m.-Drawing in the schools; Professor William Welch, Clemson College. Discussion. 12 m.—Business. After-noon—4 p. m.—Department of School Commissioners 4:00 4:45—Call to order, organization, etc. 4:45 4:55-The necessity of teaching English proverly; F. Horton Colcock. 4:55 5:10—Discussion. 5:10 5:20—Qualifications and duties of a school commissioner, W. W. Bright. 5:20 5:35—Some suggestions in regard to our school system; Thomas W. Keltt, 5:40-6:00—Discussion. 8:30 p. m.—A talk on music; Dr. R. H. Peters, Converse College; followed by concert and reading.

The following information is given

by the committee:
Teachers who desire will be boarded in Converse College; gentlemen at 81 a day; ladies, who come by Sunday morning and bring sheets, pillow-cases, towels, etc., and remain during the session, at 75c. a day. No deduction will be made for absence from meals.

Those expecting to board in Converse College will please notify Mrs. L. B. Thompson, Spartanburg, S. C., a few days before the meeting.

Parties preferring to board in the city will have reduced rates. It is the hope of the executive committee that all will reach there by Saturday night. The citizens of Spartanburg expect to give the teachers a free excursion to Ashville on Friday. The lowest possible railroad rates will be secured for all attending the association, Parties wishing information about board, accommodations, rates, etc., will please write to President B. F. Wilson, or J. F. Brown, Spartanburg, S. C.

Will Run Again.

WASHINGTON, May 23,-Representative Izlar has received numerous in quiries recently from his political friend pears to be some question as to whether he will make the race for re-election in the 1st or the 7th Congressional district He proposes to retain his residence in Orangeburg, which is in the newly arranged 7th district. To make the contest in the 1st district he would have to remove to Charleston. He realizes that he would labor under a disadvantage by easily be avoided by remaining in Orangeburg, Besides he desires to measure swords again with his former antagoni t, Dr. Stokes. There are a numper of v luable Democrats in the City of Charleston who are destrous of representing that great commercial city in Congress, and therefore he will remain in the 7th district. He will make the race as a Straightout Democrat, advocating the principles as enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1892. Judge Izlar reached this conclusion after due consultation with his political friends order that bore a very fair imitation of and advisers and he is confident of success.—News and Courier.