A BREEZY DAY

THE SENATE FRAUD COMMITTEE MAKES ITS REPORT.

Hill Was Anxious to Prevent Any Further Investigation of the Sugar Trust

a report which it considered as one of was in order at any time. It concerned

a report concerning the privileges of the Senate is one entitled to present consideration and is not subject to ob-

Manderson coincided with the view expressed by Gray and argued that the chair or the Senate could not determine whether it was a question of privilege unless the report was read

The presiding officer (Faulkner) expressed the opinion that the Senator

from Nebraska was right. that he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press and wrote the letter signed "Holland," relative to the doings of the sugar trust and certain Senators. It appears from this report that the specific questions Mr. Edwards refused to answer were these asking him who informed him of Mr. Carlisle's recent visit to the committee on finance, when he, as Mr. Edwards alleged, made an appeal to the Democratic members he February, that appeal being supposed

to have reference to a duty on sugar.

The committee states that it overruled the objections of Judge Dittenhoeffer, Edward's counsel and insisted upon an answer to the questions. These questions sought to ascertain the authority for the statement that Carlisle signified his willingness himself to prepare an amendment to the sugar schedule, which he thought would be nesses refuse to disclose their names or tair to the government and yet just to the sources of their information?" terviews between officers of the sugar snap; and the galleries applauded, and trust—Havemeyer, the New York sur were rebuked by the presiding officer the day Voorhees denied any amend were proposed to the bill as originally reported to the Senate, the list of 400 amendments as prepared by of the members of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley; that the draft of was the result of a conference between Senator Caffery and representatives of the trust meeting in ore room of the Capitol building, while the committee was in session in another. All of these questions, the committee says, Ej-wards, acting upon the advice of his counsel, refused to answer.

Referring to the testimony of John Shriver, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, the committee quote from Shriver's letter detailing what a prominent wire manufacturer was alleged to have overheard at the Arlington Hotel in a talk between cortain Senators and representatives of the sugar trust. Shriver said a member of Congress gave him the information and the committeesay that in response to the direct question, he declined to give the name of either the Congress. whom he referred in his news dispatches.

In conclusion the committee say: In the opinion of the committee each question put to these witnesses was a proper question and pertinent to the question under inquiry before the committee and was necessary to make the examination ordered by said resolution of the Senate, and that each of the said witnesses is in contempt of the Senate and merits to be dealt with for his misconduct, and that each of said witness es by his various refusals to answer these questions as herein set forth has violated the provisions of that certain act of Congress in such cases made and provided, being chapter 7 of the revised statutes of the United States.

The committee quotes in full sections 102, 103 and 104 of the revised statutes, being the act of 1857 as published in these dispatches of yesterday.

The closing words of the report are

as follows: "Wherefore the committee request that the president of the Senate certify as to each witness his aforesaid failure to testify and his aforesaid refusals to answer all the facts herein, under the seal of the Sepate to the United States District Attorney for the District of Co lumbia, to the end that each of said wit nesses may be proceeded against in mannea and form provided by law." There is no reference to the case of

Harry Walker, correspondent of the New York Daily America. When the reading of the report was concluded, Hill took the floor and argued that the report did not present such a question of privilege as should displace the pending bill. If the report had been on the part of the inquiry, (the attempt to bribe the two Senators) would have been a question of the highest privilege, but that report had been already made and disposed of. But the second part of the inquiry-as to whether Senators had been speculating in sugar stock-did not involve a

Harris interrupted Hill with a question of order and argued that the report presented no question for any ac-lars cannot be gained until later.

tion by the Senate. There was no ques-tion for the Senate to vote upon, and therefore no question for the Senate to There was a statute which devolved a duty on the chair on the pre-sentation of the report and the chair

slone could act apon it.

Hill—regardless of Harris's point of order—went on with his own argument and was, after a while, again interrupted by Harris, who asked the ruling of the chair on his point of order.

Washington, May 30.—At one o'clock p. m. in the Senate yesterday, Gray rose and said that he had been directed by the select committee appointed on the 17th of May, to make a pointed on the 17th of May, to make a pointed on the 17th of May, to make a partial report and he asked that it be fread.

A that before making any observed is the decision of the chair. The question of the chair made the following ruling:

Augusta, May 30.—The Southern industrial Immigration Congress open-industrial Immigr

the privileges of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the second eatablished by Oglethorpe. This second eatablished by of the Senator from Delaware, or rather in the light of the explanation which be does not give, I am compelled at this time to object to the reception of that report.

Gray: I make the point of order that Gray: I make the point of order that the report on that question had been presented, and that portion of the work fall and winter it was not uncommor doubted the wisdom of the other proceeding. He doubted the propriety of endeavoring to find out whether news paper men always told the truth. If the Senate undertook that great work it would be kent busy until the end of t would be kept busy until the end of the settlement was planted, as already time. Senators could speculate in su- in a state of great prosperity, well gar stock or in silver or in any other equipped for trade and conducting an kind of stock, and would violate no law extensive traffic throughout the vast The report was then read. It consists of five printed pages, some of it not call these Senators instead of per-A portion of the testimony was also submitted to the Senate. It relates that Elisha J. Edwards appeared before the committee May 24th, and stated that he was a correspondent of the lates and the live subject? Why seek out those correspondents and then invoke the power of this great government to make them from tobacco and indigo to cotton as

> The real question was not what these correspondents said, but what were the nal in the South, the Augusta Chronic exact facts. That was what the public wanted to know. And nobody objects wanted to know. And nobody objects wanted to know. And nobody objects was also because that time. We have the morning of the 20th. The sunwanted to know. And nobody objects to the committee finding it out, to its heart's content. If a newspaper man who had written something as to spec-ulations in sugar was on the stand and said that he wrote it in good faith and had derived his information from con-lifertial sources, why, Mr. Hill asked, should he be pressed on that point in-stead of having, the parties called against whom the charge was present-red? "How are we to ascertain," asked Allen, "who they are, when the wit-

"entered upon this inquiry-foolishly, in my judgment-it is your duty to exyou have seen fit to investigate mere Senator Jones, was in the hands of one lidle newspaper charges; not founded on afildavits, not founded on personal knowledge, then carry it out, and do the sugar schedule as finally adopted not simply take the newspaper men who stracted the loquiry. There is no objection to swearing every Senator around the circle. If any newspaper man had circulated a story which reflected on my honor and integrity as a Senator, and if the Senate had seen fit to enter on an investigation of this sort and if the newspaper man disclaimed on the stand, all personal knowledge of the matter, I should be the next wit ness to be called. I do not think it was wise to have entered on to this branch of the inquiry, but the committee having entered upon it should follow it up Two of these newspaper men are residents of my State and represent newspapers published in my State, and that is one reason why I desire to present these suggestions in their behalf. The other reason is, because I think that the Senate is treading on ground on man or the wire manufacturer, to which it ought not to tread. I think that no good will come of the investigation in thus seeking to persecute these men. Thirdly, I deny the right of the presiding officer, without any retion of this body, to certify the facts to the district attorney of the District and fourthly, I believe it is within the control of the Senate to say whether this prosecution or persecution shall go any farther in that direction. I desire to offer a resolution on this subject, and I withdraw the appeal in regard to

one part of the ruling of the chair."
Harris objected to a part only of Hill's appeal being withdrawn and also to the reception of Hill's resolution, but Hill continued to bold the floor and but Hill continued to bold the floor and as long as they spent six months in read the resolution which he desired to the year trying to kill the grass in their offer: "That the questions asked and refused to be answered are not pertinent fo the inquiry and that the presiding officer be requested not to certify the same to the district attorney until further direction of the Senate.

The resolution was not received, and Hill's appe I from the decision of the

chair was laid on the table.

For y Pecpte Ir Jured. MACON, Ga., May 30 .- The rear coach on the Albany and Columbus branch of the South Western Railroad, of Georgia, was overturned by a broken rail at Holts this morning and torty people were injured, two or three of whom will in all probability die. The train consisted of six coaches loaded with excursionists from Andersonville, to attend Decoration Day exercises at the National Cemetery. Those fatally injured are: John Smith of Bluffton, Andy Johnes of Edison, and Mrs. Little of Hillton, Ga. None of the others are thought to be seriously injured. About 1,000 people were on the train, each coacn of which was crowded almost to suffocation. The derailed coach rolled down a steep embankment and it is a miracle that many were not killed outquestion of crime, although it might right, as it contained over 100 people, involve a question of impropriety. many of whom were standing at the time of the accident. Owing to the obscure locality of the wreck, full particu-

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

THE MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN IM-MIGRATION CONVENTION.

Example-What Governor Tiliman Had

had been substantially completed. He to see our capacious Broad street so

and fruitful tributary country.' It was here that Eti Whitney conducted his experimental works and, in 1793, developed the cotton gin, one of the most famous industrial inventions of the this great government to make them tell the sources of their confidential information—when the very people about whom they speak are in the city of Washington and can be summoned and compelled to testify.

The real question was not what these "We have here the oldest public journal in the South the Augusta Chroni-

the oldest incoporated educational iustitution in the South, the Richmond Academy, established by act of the Legislature of Georgia in 1783. We have the second oldest completed railroad in the country-the South Caro lina road, running from Charleston to Augusta, and preceded only by the Camden and Amboy railroad in New

Jersey."
Following Mayor Alexander, Hon
Joseph R. Lamar, president of the
Young's Men's Business League of Augue'a, which secured the convention for the sugar interests; who gave them all, if you have any formation concerning the alleged inspands to the galleries applauded, and the official census figures for prohibition. Some are or less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the early part of the official census figures for less damage in the dens of inquiry less damage in the many and there was a salute by artillary and infantry, lasting some time ring establishments in the past decade 633 per cent.; in capital employed 275 haust it and to go to the bottom. If per cent,, and in wages paid of 30 per per cent.; and that it had spent more money for public improvements than any other city in the South, and had the lowest death rate in the South.

Governor Northern welcomed the

congress on the part of Georgia, and gave a glowing picture of her progress and thrift. He declared the readiness of Georgia to welcome industrious immigrants, who came to cast their lot here Senator Patrick Walsh, whose home s here, welcomed the congress and extended them the privileges of the Com-mercial Club, of which he is president He said the assembling of thirteen Southern States reminded him of that lirst convention of the thirteen original States to declare their independence. The present movement is to for-mulate plans by which this most favored section could enlarge its citizenship and work out its material independence. He thought the occasion most

auspicious and the outlook very bright for the success of the congress. Responses to the addresses of welcome were made by Governor MacCor-kle of West Virginia, Governor Carr of North Carolina and Governor Tillman of South Carolina. Governor Tillman declared it was well enough to invite people and capital from the outside, and all that came would be welcome, but for every dollar of outside capital the Southern people must expend ten of their own, if they were in earnest about desiring to build up the South. The future of this section, he said, de pends on the efforts of our own people, and what the Southern farmers need most is an immigration of ideas and intelligent agricultural methods. Southern farmers would never prosper fields and the next six months in buying hay from Maine and Northern States.

At the conclusion of the address of welcome and the responses, President Bryan addressed the convention. He explained the need for immigration in the Southern States by contrasting the population per square mile of some of the States as follows: Massachusetts 287, Kentucky, which is the most densey populated of the Southern States,49; Rhode Island, 264; Texas, 8. He showed the material advance which has taken place in the South, and called attention to the fact that education al advantages were keeping pace, the increase having been 100 per cent. in the pist decade, in appropriations by Southern States for this purpose, last year being over 16,000. The total value of school property in the South is \$10,000,000; number of teachers, 84,000; write pupils, 2,250,000; negro pupils, 1,150 000; pupils in private schools, 300, 000; in parochial schools, 40,000. He thought the time was ripe for the immigration movement in the South and believed that by patriotic and united efforts on the part of the intelligent men composing the congress some wise and practical plan would be adopted. At the afternoon session, permanent organization was effected by the re-election of President M. T. Bryan, of

represented in the congress the following States and Territories: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Texas; together with the leading railroad sys-

Hill said that before making any objection, he would like to know from the Senator from Delaware what the programme was.

Grav replied that he had no pro
Grav replied that he had no programme other than indicated in the report. The committee had submitted a report which it considered as one of the highest privileges, and he supposed the highest privileges, and he supposed the report was no question that the report was no duestion that the report was no duestion that the report the presidence at the privileges, of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the privileges of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the privileges of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the provileges of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the privileges of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the privileges of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the privileges of the Senate and he loosely and carelessly drawn. But the privileges of the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the senate had a right to direct the president and argued that the senate had a right to

of his own, but had come to the convention to put his shoulder to any wheel that started in the right direction and to do all in his power to check any that he saw starting wrong. He has no pet scheme of his own, but is ready to cooperate earnestly in any that promises to accomplish the objects of the immigration movement.

INJURED BY THE COLD.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Weather and

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops about the State issued yesterday by Observer J. W. Bauer, of the State weather service. The weather was unusually cool dur-

ing the past week, the variation below the normal temperature ranging from live degrees a day on the coast to seven in the interior and from eight to nine in the western part of the State. The nights were very cool. Light frosts were very general in central and western counties, on low lands, on the 20th and 21st and reported from one place on the 25th. Ice formed in upper shine was also deficient, averaging from 55 to 70 per cent. of the possible, for the whole State. The rainfall was also less than the usual amount and be analyzed by the State Chemist to inthat that fell was very poorly distribusive its purity, and the places to which ted. No particular portion of the State was favored more than any other, but what heavy rain there was came in heavy showers that covered limited areas only, while adjacent townsbips had no rain or only sprinkles. In general the southeastern, extremweather conditions has been not only to check all apparent growth but in many instances to give crops a set back or to kill stands sufficiently to necessitate much replanting, especially of cotton. Before the cold weather set in cotton

was looking far better than usual at this season of the year, but that condition has been materially changed for the worse, and at the end of the week there is a remarkable unanimity in the reports regarding the injury which was caused by the cold weather. The plant s less injured in some localities than others, and less on upland soil than in bottom lands. It looks red and sickly everywhere. In places the frost killed the tender plant outright; in other places the leaves only were touched. Some correspondents report that the plant is shedding its leaves leaving only the green stalk standing. A few reports estimate the damage at 50 per cent., which is by far too great for the whole State, and should their come a warm general rain within a few days much of the stand now thought to be destroyed would take on a new growth. It is generally stated that the crop was thrown back from ten to fifteen days. The week was favorable for plowing and chopping and the fields are reported quite clean. Much planting has already been done and much more will be done the coming week. Corn withstood the cool weather much better than almost any other crop and is looking well, but has made no apparent growth during the week. Bud worms continue to be destructive, also some cut worms. Melon, pea and sweet potato vines suffered considerably from the frost and their condition deteriaharvest quite general and reports differ ranging from very good to almost total failure. The former estimate of half a crop being a fair average of all the statements. Wheat ripening rapidly and nearly every county reports varying conditions. The straw will be generally short, heads short but well filled and very plump. Grasses, berries and the little fruit left, show a slightly improved condition. Farmers past week: Looper, 1.26; Beaufort, 1.15; Port Royal, 251; Reid, 100; Heath Springs, 1.50; Green wood, 1.22.

Fitteen Years.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 26.-Lou Parris, who stabbed a young man to whom she had been angaged and killed him at Saluda in April, was arraigned for trial yesterday at Hendersonville Her attorney entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree and asked for the leniency of the court in passing the sentence. Judge Boykin sent her to the penitendary for fifteen years. She is about 17 years old now and she was said to be a pretty tough case. The ratiroad and all the travel and tarfile thereon failed to soften her character When arrested and carried to jail the constabled suggested to the sheriff that Tennessee and Secretary B. F. Ediott of Florida. It was decided that each he should search her person. A dangerour knife was found concealed in her State represented should vote according hair.—Greenville News.

MRS. CHAPIN WRITES TO GOVER-NOR TILLMAN.

ays that the Bar room Element is Agair Taking Charge of Affairs-The Law

wise. The appeal is as follows and ment of the United States pension

Governor Tillman:

"The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Charleston do most earnestly entreat you not to relax your efforts for the protection of our lax your efforts for the protection of our lax your efforts for the destruction of th tion that now seems to threaten them in hour and a quarter passing a given the return to license and the restoration point. A noble feature of it was a body to power of the rum flends. Newspapers which a few months ago preached Prohibition so elequently that many really believed they meant what they reached are now advocating license, High license with restrictions" as though the restrictions they propose have not been a dead letter on our statute books for years, sceffed at and defled the Palmetto State, in the liquor trafile," has been a rallying cry for the auti-Dispensary host, and and now, no sooner have the Dispensa-

ries been closed than these very people

advocate forming a new partnership with

"The Palmetto State," which they had

taught us to believe they held so secred.

shop & Co.

as chief partner in the firm of Van Fucket

"When the Evans bill was passed in 1892 we wished it had been prohibition and felt dreadfully over it, but when we read the bill and found it proposed to close every open barroom in the State and allow liquor sold only by responsible persons, whose characters had to be endorsed by a majority of persons in their ward or town, as the case might be, and who were pledged under oath not to sell to minors, drunkards, or any one under the influence of liquor and to keep a record of all sales made, which would at all times be open to inspection; the liquor sold in the Dispensaries was to sure its purity, and the places in which it was sold were to be closed at 6 C'clock and kept closed on the Sabbath; the New York Tribune pronounced it "Ironclad prohibition," and we felt that it was only one step from it. So we gave it our encourasement and support and despite of threats from barkeepers, and only are all open, even on Sudays. are still hoping, praying, walting. When as of yore. the Supreme Court decided that the Dis pensary bill was unconstitutional many were inclined to think as Jacob did, "All these things are against me'; but we know better. The Dispenary had done the work God intended it to do. This fight is a battle between the Devil and ms allies and our great King and His followers, and unless we prove traiters we must win with the victory, for

" 'Our God is within the shadows Keeping watch above His own.' The Dispensary proved that with a man of courage at the head of affairs, l'quor laws could be enforced, if not absolutely at first, fully as well as laws against burglary, murder or any other crime. Public barrooms were most certainly closed and that in despite of the combined efforts of all classes of people who gave encouragement and actually brought into prominence the lowest class of people because they dared to defy the law. You have shown what an immense revenue accrues from the sale of whiskey but you have told us your "object is not revenue,' and we believe you are too true a man to sell the right of way into our homes and barter our boys to the foreign rum seller for revenue.

When for our cause all hope was losi, And every heart was tempest tossed, When homes in ashes round us lay And o'er us beamed no cheering ray, When e'en our bravest were unmani And waves of woe waved o'er the land our Southern women checked each tear

And offered nothing but words of cheer." "And now we come to the men of ted during the week, except in favored localities. Gardens and truck farms and enforce our laws, and entreat you to were also unfavorably affected. Oats protect the homes we took care of during the war. 'Home is our kingdom,' widely as to the condition of the crop, you say, but we are powerless to defend it. You put into the hands of the vilest off-scouring of creation a weapon "Fir mer set than bullets or than bayonet, with which to attack our homes and des troy our dearest ones. Your protection you say is all sufficient. God grant it may be so in this case, for we are standing ballotless, utterly unable to defend our homes and we appeal to the men o will advance with their work. The our State for help in this time of threatneed for rain is almost general over ened destruction. It you do not help us the State. The following places report now and the destroyers of our homes get one inch more of rainfall during the into power again, the wives and mothers of our State will have again to go, as they have gone in the past, luto the rum shops at night and on their kneeplead with brutal barkeepers, who, with curses, have thurst them into the street, .. We want probibition, absolute probibition, without any 'clauses' exempting wine, beer or any liquor as a beverage

"Atlanta's experience is an object lesson to us. Men who solemnly swore not to sell spirituous liquors soon perjured themselves, and as an excuse for opening their barrooms on Sunday kept a nenagerie and made the excuse They had to feed the animals.' I can never forget Mr. Grady's look as he prophesied what exactiv came to pass.

"Let us be warnd by Atlanta's experience to make no compromise with the horrid traffic, for the divine condemna-

to its vote in the electoral college, and each territory have one vote.

The credentials committee reported

A PROHIBITION APPEAL. chief by law and justifies the wicked for With great respect.

MRS. SALLIE F. CHAPIN.

MRS. SALLIE F. CHAPIN, State President of South Carolina. MRS. T. P. DEGAFFERELLY, President of Charleston Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Unveiling of the Monument in Memory of

RICHMOND, Va, May 30.—The exercises incident to the unveiling of the monument to Confederate soldiers and sailors began today with the cavalry reunion. Fitz Lee, Wade Hampton, Governor O'Ferrell, the Rev. J. William Jones and Gen. Rosser made speeches Gen. Rosser was bitter in his arraign-

The exercises of the day passed off without a hitch, notwithstanding the fact that quite a heavy rain fell during almost the whole time of the renditon. Alliance face to face with a crisis. dmost the whole time of the renditon of the programme at the monument. The parade of military commands and f several hundred children dressed in Confederate colors—red white and red. These headed the line.

probably as at the Lee monument un-veiling, and the presence in the ranks of Wade Hampton, Fitz Lee and other owning and operating railroads except heroes of the "Lost Cause," was the by the government buying those already occasion of enthusiastic cheering all al. in existence. Of course it has never ong the line of march. The city was occurred to the versatile Senator that by the lawless crowd which they propose crowded with visitors from other to restore to office. "South Carolina, points in Virginia and Southern States, and equip such roads as are needed: the number being conservatively esti- Millions of laborers would be glad of

mated at 25,000. The Maryland delegation of veterans, headed by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, was large and imposing. That from Washington city was also conspicuous in the parade. A delegation from Chartheir hands. North Carolina was re-presented by Adjutant General Came ron and several companies of State Guards, and South Carolina by several companies of State troops. The Virgina Volunteers made a remarkably the showing.

Business was almost entirely sus pended during the day, the banks, exhanges and State and municipal offices being closed. Almost without excep-tion, the houses on the line of march were profusely decorated with the Confederate and Virginia colors, so that the parade was through laues of buntsent, h. wever, being often intercwined with other colors and flying from almost every flag staff.

chairman with ability and modesty; there was a prayer by the Rev. Do Hoge, Mr. A C. Gordon read his poem, written for the occasion, and the Rev Mr. Cave of St. Louis then made the

We and walking the echoes of the James are the secial reuntons order. order, and the city is alive the strains of music there.

Tried to Swindle. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30,-An im-

portant and interesting case was tried

in the United States circuit court at

Charleston, S. C., Judge Brawley pre-siding, on May 17, involving the suppression, for the present, at least, of a proposed forger, who also served a term in the penitentiary for forgery; and also involving the principle that the United States mails cannot be used for the purpos of fraud, even if the prepetrator may not finally consummate his schemes and become the beneficiary of his fraud or proposed fraud. One A. Blackwood, writing over the fictitious signature of W. D. Morris, Sr. addressed the American Bank Note company, at New York, asking them to furnish him with a supply of Southern express money orders. He alleged that his uncle was an agent of Southern Express company, and had lost a lot of money orders, and they were ashamed to make loss known to Company and he wished to have prices quoted by the hundred, the object being to obtain a supply of blank money or ders by this subterfuge. At the same time he was negotiating by mail with the Cole Printing company, of Sanford N. C., with a view to obtaining check on sundry banks and letter heads with the name of C. L. Loop, general audi tor, Sounthern Express company, print ed thereon, The American Bank Note company promptly referred the corres pondence received by them to General Auditor Loop, of the Southern Express company, who placed the matter in the hands of Route Agent A. M. Richard son, of the same company, at Columbia S. C., who succeded in locating the alleged W. D. Morris as one F. A. Blackwood. Blackwood was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by F. D. Peer, postoffice inspector, who rendered materal service in working up and prosecuting the case. Blackwood was taken before the United States commissioner in Charleston and committed for trial, sition to our conviction. But being The witnesses against Blakwood were I. H. Lee, of the American Bank Note company of New York; C. L. Loop, the general auditor of the Southern, Expres company; the postmaster at Barnwell S. C, and others. The guilt of Black wood was established so clearly that here could be no doubt whatever, Blackwood was prosecuted by United States Distric Attorney Marphy and his able assistants, Messrs Wood and Hughes. A very forcible argument was made in the case by District Attorney Murphy. Black good was ably defended by R. Withers Memminger, of the Charleston bar. An able and elaborate charge was delived by Judge he then siezed it by the throat and tried Brawley, in which the law of the case to choke it to death. Failing in this was carefully set forth, and the duty of the jury in the consideration of the of the jury in the consideration of the severed its head from its body, and evidence and the applicability of the even then he had to take a spike and law carefully set forth. The jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a verdict of guilty. Blackwood was sentenced by Judge Brawley to imprisonment in the Columbus, O., penitentiary who pronounced his wound very setion rests upon any nation or govern- for a term or one year and one month lous, as the cat was suffering from ment which legalizes evil, "frameth mis- and to pay a fine of \$500.

TILLMAN AND BUTLER'S LETTERS COMMENTED UPON-

They Do Not Suit "Allanceman," who Proceed to Show Wherein They are Mistaken in Dissenting From Any of the

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31 .- The Columbia Register of this morning publishes the following letter, which is the strongest kick yet made against Gov. Tillman's attitude towards the Alliance emands:

Editot Register: The answers of Senator Butler and Governor Tillman to the questions propounded to them by They are the only avowed candidates tor Butler thinks the subtreasury is un-constitutional and of course it never occurred to the learned Senator that the Constitution might be amended. He says the subtreasury has been aban-The number of veterans was as great | doned, but fails to give the time and place when it was abandoned lle can see no way of the government

the job at very reasonable wages to be paid in legal tender greenbacks—building two, three or five thousand miles a year. Oh, no; the Senator is too good a railroad attorney to see any other way of having government railroads except eston carried branches of palmetto in by purchase of his client's property at enormously infliated valuation of watered stock. But the people have been thicking along this line a little in the interest of the people rather than of the railroad wreckers and mmanipulators. Givernor Tillman, on the other hand, objects to the ownership of rail-roads on the ground of wisdom and practicability, but he can advocate and light for this along with the other demands. To the subtreasury demand he is "unalterably opposed." His reason seems to be that it is identical with the national banking principle. He says too that the Alliance is inconsistent in this demand. It would seem that the Governor has shirted his position somewhat on this point. In 1891 he objected to the subtreasury because it At the monument the programme was was "paternalism run mad," now he carried out as arranged. Mr. D. C. Richardson, president of the Monu tional banking system. It seems mental Association, filled the post of strange that a man of such splendid chairman with ability and modesty; abilities should make so egregious a mistake. The only points of resemblance between the subtreasary and the national banking system are purely superficial. Under the national banking system the government farms out to the banks the function of issuing money, thus giving to a thousand or two individuals the right to issue or with-hold the circulating medium at will, Under the subtreasury idea the government itself issues the money-no to a few thouand plutocrats, not mere-Toneight camp fires and lp to holders of cotton and wheat nor yet necessarily to farmers exclusively, but issues it direct to the masses of the from people upon such security as the people military hands serenading here and can give. He says he is in favor of the government issuing money direct to the people. When he considers the proposition in all its bearings, he will see that there is no other way of getting it to the people. He says hadid not oppose the incorporation Alliance demands into our State Democratic platform in'92.

It was currently reported at the time that the Governor did oppose this in the Reform platform caucus as contrato his judgment, but coupled his protest with the sound Democratic sentiment that if "my people won't go with me I will go with them." He accepted this platform and represented South Carolina Democracy on it at Chicago So much for the viewa of these candidates for U.S. Senator. The all important practical question is what are we going to do? These gentlemen claim to be honest, and we must conceed their claim. It would not be right to question their honesty or abuse them because they honestly differ with us We must grant them all the right to free thought and speech that we demand for ourseives; but we have a right to protect our honest convictions from being shut in to choice between two men almost equally opposed to us. How shall we protect curselves? 1. By protesting against a box for U

S. Senator in the August primary, and if one is provided over our protest, then refrain from voting in that box 2. We should see that in catechising candidates for the Legislature no candidate is required to commit himself further than to vote for a U. S. Senator who is in full accord with our demands 3. See to it when the State conven-

vention meets that the platform of 892 is reaffirmed. What is here presented is not to be construed as in opposition to Governor Tillman. Every Reformer in the State would be proud to honor him, where it did not involve sacrifice of principle, We could even wish he might see thing as we see them; we must even commend his candor in declaring his oppoequally honest in our convictions, we are bound to follow them with the same filelity and candor that we con-

ALLIANCEMEN.

May 30, 1894. A Mad Cat. GALLIPOLIS, O, May 27 .- Miss Ella

cede to him

Harris was attacked by a huge house cat, and her screams brought to her assistance Jake Copenhave, who gave the cat a vicious kick, when the infurlated animal attacked nim fastening its teeth and claws in his leg, terribly lacerating it. Copenhave tried his best to shake it off, and then finding he could not he then siezed it by the throat and tried he drew his pocketknife and