

SUGAR TRUST AND SENATE

Tillman in a Fiery Speech Demands an Investigation.

ACCUSATIONS AND DENIALS.

The South Carolinian Tells the Senators They Cannot Afford to Rest Under Damning Charges—Aldrich Says Tillman Tells Untruths and Misrepresents the Circumstances—Matter Referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—One of the most sensational speeches heard in the United States Senate since the Civil War was made by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, when he offered a resolution calling for a new investigation of the Senate sugar scandal. The resolution quotes the Senate resolution of May 17, 1894, authorizing the original inquiry, and then proceeds as follows:

"Whereas, The committee therein designated in the pursuance of its duties examined several witnesses; and

"Whereas, Several of these witnesses refused point blank to answer the questions put to them; and

"Whereas, One of these witnesses, after three years of legal contest is now in prison under sentence of the court for contempt, said court having declared the questions put to him pertinent; and

"Whereas, Another of these witnesses was yesterday acquitted on a technicality which cannot shield him from the consequences of refusing to answer the questions put to him, if the Senate will renew the inquiry; and

"Whereas, Within the last thirty days sundry newspaper correspondents have openly charged Senators with speculating in sugar stocks while the sugar schedule is under discussion, and also charge that brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the Senate Finance Committee would report as to the sugar schedule, all of which involves a question of the highest privilege, to wit: The right of the Senate to protect its members from slander and to protect the body as a whole from these open charges of corruption; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with powers to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to administer oaths to require into the truth or falsehood of the charges made in May, 1894, and into the charges recently made, and the scope of the investigation shall cover everything embraced in the resolution of May 17, 1894, as to the methods pursued by the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust, in controlling legislation in its favor at the present time. And especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator in this body at any time."

Mr. Frye promptly ruled that the resolution should go to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

But Mr. Tillman was not to be stopped. He asked consent to make a statement on the resolution, and this being granted, the South Carolina Senator began a speech which proved to be one of the most sensational the Senate has heard in recent years. Mr. Tillman spoke with his characteristic vigor of voice, which fairly rang through the chamber and corridors, adding expressive gestures to his utterances.

"We have arrived at a long," he declared, "when the Senate can no longer afford to rest under the damning accusations made against Senators."

"If there are men here debauching the Senate, then we should be purged of them. If these reports are slanders, then the press galleries should be purged. We cannot afford to lay back on our dignity any longer, and say we will not investigate."

"Both parties are face to face with this scandal. The former sugar investigation sought to learn whether members of the Finance Committee, then Democrats, were bought and sold like cattle. That investigation involved the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committee."

"Both parties are involved," exclaimed the Senator, "and one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. You know of the reports against certain members of the old Finance Committee, and now we have more damning accusations against the present committee."

"If any man had been influenced in the manner charged, the Senator asserted, he was no better than 'the blackleg gambler who had cards up his sleeve.' Such a man should be made to hang in a ham for life if his colleagues allowed him to remain in the Senate."

Mr. Aldrich was at once recognized, and said:

"I desire to say to the Senate, to the Senator, and to every man in the United States, that no person connected with the Sugar Trust, at any time or at any place, influenced the framing of the sugar schedule or received information as to its character. I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it."

"And any man who says so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would not be parliamentary here."

Without further debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

WIDESPREAD EARTHQUAKE.

Three States and Two Canadian Provinces Felt the Tremor.

Never since the Charleston earthquake of September, 1888, has there been so severe a shaking of any portion of this country, and with the exception of that Charleston episode the Atlantic coast has never known a tremor that ran over so great an area as the one which was felt in New Hampshire, Vermont, Northern New York and Ontario, on Thursday night.

The tremor began in New Hampshire at 10.30 p. m. and was last observed at Watertown, N. Y., at 80. Three States and two provinces of the Dominion of Canada are included in the territory affected by the disturbance, which Dr. Daniel Draper says was caused by the slipping of strata, due to unequal contraction and expansion. The course of the wave was from east to west, and the lines crossed as they neared Lake Ontario.

It began in Coos County, New Hampshire, and rolled wavelike through Vermont, where it was felt in almost every corner. Burlington clocks were stopped by the earth's motion at 10.13 p. m. The duration of the wave is variously reported by observers, who call it from ten seconds to half a minute. At first the motion was like the long sweeping roll of a wave at sea and then there was a vertical shaking motion which caused nausea and broke windows.

Two Hanged Together.

W. T. Powers and John Lattimore, convicted of murder, were hanged at Chicago, Ill., on the same scaffold. The men walked boldly to the scaffold. Having experienced religion some time ago, they were prepared for death. Powers killed Saloon Keeper Murphy, obtaining \$25 and two gold watches, while Lattimore stoned a man to death along the drainage canal, robbing his body of \$7.

Gold in Massachusetts.

A rich vein of gold has been discovered on the farm of Charles Hamilton, near Pittsfield, Mass.

JAPAN'S GREAT MAN IN NEW YORK.

Marquis Ito and His Party Arrive on Their Way to the Queen's Jubilee.

Japan's Grand Old Man arrived in New York City and was received with distinction. He is the Marquis Ito, the Premier who conducted the successful war with China. The Marquis is on his way to the Queen's jubilee in London, where he will attend Prince Takehito, of Arisugawa No Miyo, who is now in Paris and will represent Japan at the ceremonies.



MARQUIS ITO, OF JAPAN.

Marquis Ito arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 6.45 o'clock Thursday morning from Montreal, having come across the continent from Vancouver. He is accompanied by the Marquis Kido, two secretaries and two Japanese newspaper reporters. The party went to the Waldorf from the depot, and after breakfast took a drive through Central Park.

Ito is the Li Hung Chang of Japan. He came from the common people, the Samurai, and worked himself up to the foremost place in the land through his own efforts. He is now an old man, and is revered by his country as its greatest statesman. His life is the history of the development of modern Japan.

RAILROAD WRECK IN IDAHO.

A Head-End Collision Kills Nine Men and Injures Eight Others Seriously.

A head-end collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, Idaho, caused the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others, two of whom will die. This is the worst wreck that has occurred on the Short Line in many years.

The west-bound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight, coming east, ran away on the hill west of the Falls. It is thought that the air brakes were tampered with. The freight, running fifty miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train. Two men were on the station platform; one was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered. Both engines were converted into scrap-iron and twenty freight cars piled up in a heap. Several box-car passengers, sheep-shearsers and tramps were crushed to death.

Those killed are: C. W. Shields, aged thirty-five, home unknown; D. L. Thompson, Dayton, Wash.; John R. Cooper, Wellsville, Utah; J. Steffen, Dixon, Montana; five unknown men, all sheep-shearsers, beating their way.

HAVEMEYER GOES FREE.

Did Not Refuse to Answer as to Matters Within His Knowledge.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the \$200,000,000 Sugar Trust, was acquitted at Washington of the charge of contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by a committee of the United States Senate. The vindication of Mr. Havemeyer was the result of a three days' struggle.

The end of the trial was abrupt. The defense produced no witnesses. When the Government rested its case the defense moved that the court instruct the jury to order an acquittal on six grounds, the principal one of which was that the committee did not have jurisdiction, and that the question was not pertinent.

The District Attorney made a valiant attempt to induce the presiding judge to overrule the motion. But the court, after taking an hour and a half to weigh the arguments sustained the motion.

Although the verdict of "not guilty" was given by the jury, it was a verdict returned under the Court's direction and amounted practically to the Judge's throwing the case out of court.

ASKED TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

Over Twenty-four Bodies of the Fanatical Victims Recovered in Russia.

Details have been received from Odessa, Russia, of the self-immolation of a number of the fanatical followers of Baskonliki. More than twenty-four bodies of persons who were buried alive have been recovered from a series of pits near Tiresopol. The sect is a survival of the old dissenters who were persecuted in Russia for two centuries. The result was that they became ferociously fanatical and invented a doctrine of salvation by martyrdom. They are now practicing self-immolation.

Six bodies were accidentally discovered on the premises of Feodore Kovaloff, who confessed that he had walled up in his cellar nine living persons, including his wife and two young children. He further admitted that he had buried the other six, while they were still alive, in a specially excavated pit eight feet deep. Kovaloff declares that all these were voluntary victims. In an adjoining garden, belonging to Matvei Sukula, four bodies were discovered in a pit. Sukula says that these were buried alive at their own request.

A Historic Church Burned.

Christ Church, at Savannah, the oldest church in Georgia, where John Wesley preached before he promulgated the Methodist faith, has been burned almost to the ground. The building contained all the records of Savannah and practically of Georgia prior to 1825, most of which are a total loss. Christ Church Parish was founded soon after the settlement of Savannah. The first edifice was begun in 1743, but was not completed until 1750. The founder of Christ Church was the Rev. Henry Herbert, who came over from England with Oglethorpe. John Wesley was its third rector, and on the site of the present edifice stood the rude chapel in which he ministered as chaplain to the colonists.

Shoots Her Friend.

Emma Lutz, of Newcastle, Penn., in a spirit of fun, picked up a shotgun and, not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at her friend, Minnie Leach, who was reclining on a lounge, remarking that she had better be quiet. The gun was discharged, blowing Miss Leach's brains out and wounding another girl seriously. Miss Lutz is crazed with grief.

No Prohibition in South Dakota.

Presiding Justice Corson, of the Supreme Court, has handed down an opinion fully sustaining the legality of the amendment repealing Prohibition in South Dakota.

SALVATIONIST IS GUILTY.

Commander Booth-Tucker Convicted of Keeping a Disorderly House.

BLOW AT SALVATION ARMY.

The Protests of Neighbors of the Headquarters in New York City Prevail, and the Soldiers' Noisy Form of Divine Worship Must Be Stopped—The Scene in Court When the Jury Returned.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Frederic de la Tour Booth-Tucker, Commander of the American division of the Salvation Army, was convicted by a jury in the General Sessions of maintaining a disorderly house at 126 West Fourteenth street, which is the Salvation Army barracks. For three days he had been on trial, and the regiment of sleepless boarders who had testified that the Salvationists conducted noisy meetings at the barracks appeared extremely happy when the foreman of the jury pronounced



COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER. (Salvation Army leader convicted of keeping a disorderly house.)

the verdict of guilty. Well-dressed men and fashionably attired women congratulating the Assistant District Attorney Welch on winning the battle, while half a hundred privates and officers of the Salvation Army crowded around Booth-Tucker's counsel, ex-Mayor Oakley Hall, who had mobilized the Salvationists for the great struggle.

Thus did the neighbors of the Salvationists in Thirteenth street, under the leadership of Phineas Smith, get square with the all-night prayer meetings that kept them from their sleep and filled the hearts of the boarding-house keepers with despair as they saw their boarders, one by one, fleeing from the sound of tambourines, trombones, bass drums and hallelujahs.

The jury before whom he was tried returned its verdict at twenty minutes after six o'clock p. m. The jurors had deliberated just five hours and five minutes. Booth-Tucker may be sentenced to the penitentiary for one year or be compelled to pay a fine of \$500, or both, but the opinion prevailed that Judge Newburger would simply impose a fine. The conviction probably will result in the Salvation Army conducting its religious ceremonies with less noise hereafter.

Commander Booth-Tucker plainly showed that he was surprised at the result of the trial. He had been standing with his face toward the jurors, and when he heard the verdict he turned and faced Judge Newburger.

"If your Honor please," former Mayor A. Oakley Hall said, "I ask that the discretion of the Court be invoked, that the ball be continued in this case, and the defendant be permitted to leave the court."

"Certainly, certainly," Mr. Hall. Mr. Booth-Tucker may be permitted to go," said the Judge, and the date for imposing sentence was then agreed upon.

Clerk Wolf then took Booth-Tucker's pedigree. It ran this way:

Age forty-four years; born in Monghyr, India; residence, Lorillard street, Fordham; occupation, Salvation Army officer; married; can read and write; religion, Salvation Army; both parents living; teetotaler.

When asked if he was ever convicted before, Booth-Tucker replied: "Yes, and sent to prison for one month for holding open air meetings in Bombay." Mr. Wolf asked, "Well, technically," Booth-Tucker replied, "it was for refusing to obey an order to disperse a crowd."

Booth-Tucker issued a statement protesting that his conviction was an outrage that in the light of future history would be placed on a level with some of the strangest perversities of law ever witnessed. The verdict, he declared, jeopardized religious liberty, and the prosecution was the result of the "relentless vindictiveness of a handful of neighbors who pursued us to its utmost length."

He foresees that the indirect consequences of the verdict must be shared by every Salvation Army Captain in the land, over whose head any neighbor "may hold the whip and pose as the people." He said that the Salvation Army had helped thousands of New York's poorest citizens, and that the return had been a stigmatization of the Army's barracks as a disorderly house.

War May Be Renewed.

The question of the continued occupation of Thessaly by Turkish troops has become a serious menace to the establishment of peace. It is said that Great Britain will not consent, and that Russia is supporting Turkey. The Turkish Government is mobilizing additional troops and preparing for the administration of Thessaly. Greece is preparing for a possible renewal of the war.

The Bradford Manuscript.

The Bradford manuscript history of the New Plymouth Colony was formally presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by former Ambassador Bayard, whose custody it was intrusted by the Consistorial Convention of London. Senator Hoar made an address and Governor Wolcott received the manuscript.

American Wheat for Egypt.

The Egyptian Government is making large purchases of American wheat, which is to be planted along the valley of the Nile. The British steamer Glendower took the first cargo, of 150,000 bushels, from Philadelphia last week.

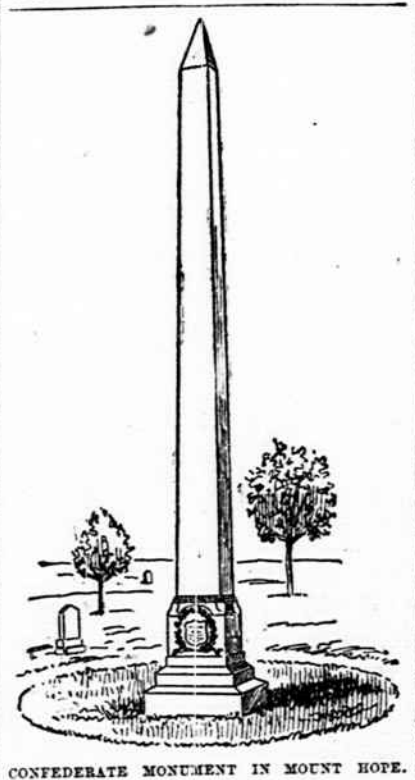
Stamping Out Hog Cholera.

The Secretary of Agriculture has received the necessary authority from the Governors of Iowa and Tennessee to permit him to proceed with experiments for stamping out hog cholera from within those States.

TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Dedication of the Monument in Mount Hope Cemetery.

The monument which Charles Broadway House, of New York City, presented to the Confederate Veteran Camp in honor of the dead soldiers of the South, was dedicated at Mount Hope Cemetery. The cemetery is thirteen miles from the Harlem River, in Westchester County.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IN MOUNT HOPE.

The monument is a monolith of granite fifty-one feet high. The base lifts the monument nine feet higher. It is erected on the side of the hill and bears two inscriptions:

"Sacred to the Memory of the Heroic Dead of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York."

The plot was donated by the trustees of the cemetery. Mr. Rouse was present during the exercises. William S. Kelley was his spokesman in the presentation. A. D. Dickerson accepted for the Confederate veterans' camp, and then ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson delivered the oration.

There were present, besides the Confederate veterans and the Southern Society, delegations from Brooklyn, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and from Elizabeth Veterans, Zouaves, Alexander Hamilton Post and Farragut Association of Naval Veterans. Victor Herber's Twenty-second Regiment Band led a mingled procession of veterans from Northern and Southern armies from the depot to the cemetery, and played as a march a medley of Northern and Southern airs.

It was a union of the blue and the gray. A surprised choir of boys from St. Michael's Church, New York City, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "America," and the vast audience sang with them, "Camping on the Old Camp Ground." At Lenox Lyceum, New York City, at night Mr. Rouse was cheered for a great reception was given in his honor.

The plot in Mount Hope contains the graves of three Confederate veterans—William E. Florence, Thomas Jordan and W. W. Tayloure. These graves were decorated and taps were sounded during the ceremony.

VICTORY FOR THE UNDERGRADUATES.

Cambridge University Rejects the Proposal to Confer Degrees on Women.

Cambridge (England) University, by a vote of 1713 to 662, rejected the proposal to confer degrees upon women.

The Senate House was thronged and there were large crowds outside the building. Everywhere were posters inscribed, "Varsity for men; men for Varsity."

The undergraduates who behaved in a threatening manner toward the supporters of the proposal to confer degrees upon women were greeted with groans and cries of "Shame!" An effigy of a woman in bloomers on a bicycle was suspended opposite the Senate House, and there was a large banner over the Caius College gateway inscribed:

"Get you to Girton, Beatrice. Get you to Newnham. Here is no place for maidens." The words of glory of the voting thousands were greeted with groans and cries of "Shame!" An effigy of a woman in bloomers on a bicycle was suspended opposite the Senate House, and there was a large banner over the Caius College gateway inscribed:

TETUAN BOXED HIS EARS.

Spain's Foreign Minister Assaults a Senator.

An altercation took place in the lobby of the Spanish Cortes at Madrid between the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a Liberal Senator, Senor Comas, in reference to a statement the Foreign Minister had just made in the Senate regarding the resolution adopted by the American Senate recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The two statesmen used very warm language, and finally the Duke of Tetuan boxed his adversary's ears. This caused a great commotion in the lobby, and the fact becoming known in the Senate it led to much excitement, amid which the sitting was suspended.

FIVE BOYS DROWNED.

They Were Thrown From a Raft in the Chicago River.

By the overturning of a raft in the south branch of the Chicago River, at Chicago, Ill., five boys were drowned. The dead are: Charles Coates, aged eleven; James Coates, aged eight, brother of Charles; Frank Quinn, aged ten; Albert Sivo, aged nine; Charles Sivo, twin brother of Albert.

The boys were paddling along in that portion of the river known as Mud Lake, one hundred feet west of the Ashland avenue bridge, and attempted to cross the stream. There were six boys on the raft, but the one who was the cause of the accident jumped off before the raft was in deep water and saved himself.

Killed Him in His Cell.

"Bill" Jones, white, charged with hiring Steve Jones, colored, to murder W. Riley Stewart, of Lindale, Texas, was shot to death in his cell at Tyler, Texas, by a rich portion of the staff of the State Prison. He was called from his home by a colored man and clubbed on the head. He died the next morning. "Bill" Jones had an insurance policy for \$7000 on Stewart's life.

The National Game.

To date Frazer, of Louisville, has given more bases on balls than any other League pitcher. New York's outfield is now made up of ex-pitchers. Holmes, of Louisville, is the third man.

Cleveland's full-blooded Indian base ball player, Sockalexis, is doing good work and pleasing the public.

There are more really good young pitchers in the League this season than there have been since the Brotherhood year.

LaChance, of Brooklyn, doesn't seem to be smashing the sphere as savagely as that other French first baseman, Lafaje, of Philadelphia.

"THE FOURTH ESTATE."

Proceedings of the Editors' Annual Meeting at Newberry.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Resolutions Against the Prevalence of Crime and on the Death of Senator Earle.

On Wednesday of last week at Newberry the 23d annual session of the State Press Association was called to order in the opera house by President E. H. Aull. The association was welcomed to the city by Mayor H. H. Evans, Col. W. H. Hunt and Prof. Geo. B. Cromer, and responses were made by Vice-President H. G. Osteen and W. P. Jacobs on behalf of the association. The members who failed to arrive Tuesday missed a treat in their absence from the welcome meeting at the opera house. The house was crowded at the audience reminded one of commencement times. Much interest was manifested and the speakers were liberally and warmly applauded. The editors were made to feel that they were at home in Newberry. A Columbia orchestra discoursed excellent music.

At the morning session the business of the association was taken up in earnest. Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, of the Baptist Courier, read an able paper on "The Newspaper as an Educator." The remainder of the morning session was taken up in the dispatch of routine business. A number of applications for membership were received and there were evidences on all sides that there was more interest than ever taken in the association.

The bold stand recently taken by the Episcopal Council of the Diocese of South Carolina against the evils of carrying concealed weapons, homicides, etc., was discussed by the association, and resolutions sustaining the action and urging the press to unite in the cause of the right and fight the wrong, were unanimously and heartily passed.

A resolution urging the South Carolina delegation to do all in their power to secure the location of a United States sanitarium at Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, was adopted.

Resolutions of regret at the death of Senator Joseph H. Earle were introduced by Mr. Louis Appelt. The association adopted these resolutions by a rising vote.

The annual address was delivered in the opera house by Hon. Patrick Walsh before a large audience. The subject of his address was "The Industrial South." He spoke for an hour, reviewing the history of the South and showing clearly and forcibly that this section is the richest country in the world agriculturally and the conditions favor the development of the greatest manufacturing centre in the world. Senator Walsh not only sustained his record as a speaker, but demonstrated that he is the apostle of the creed of self help, which will make the South what it should be.

The afternoon session was opened with the reading of a paper on the law of libel as supplied to newspapers, by R. T. Joyner, of the Keowee Courier. This important subject was ably handled, and it was ordered that it be furnished to the secretary for publication.

Louis Appelt, editor of the Manning Times, read a strong paper on the rights of newspapers as regards legal advertisements. Ordered that a copy be furnished the secretary for publication in the minutes and that the newspapers be requested to copy the same from the minutes. A resolution was passed that a committee of five be appointed to draft a bill on this subject, to be laid before the Legislature.

The privilege of the floor was extended to Mr. Peters, of the Charlotte (N. C.) Register.

The privilege of the floor were accorded Mr. Charles H. Weed, representing Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, type foundry, Chicago.

On Thursday considerable miscellaneous business was transacted and several new members were elected. Officers for the ensuing year were unanimously elected as follows: President, E. H. Aull, Newberry Herald and News; first vice president, H. G. Osteen, Sumter Daily Item; second vice president, Dr. W. P. Jacobs, Our Monthly, Clinton; secretary, C. C. Langston, Anderson Intelligence; treasurer, Maj. F. Melchers, Deutsche Zeitung, Charleston; chaplain, Rev. Sidi H. Browne, Christian Neighbor, Columbia. Executive committee, W. W. Ball, Greenville Daily News; Louis Appelt, Manning Times; M. B. McSweeney, Hampton Guardian.

A resolution was adopted looking to the formation of a central bureau for handling foreign advertisements separate and distinct from the State Press association.

At the bicycle park Hon. G. S. Mower tendered the association a barbecue, an entirely new feature in State press entertainments. About 200 persons in all were present. Impromptu speech-making was spontaneous. Lieutenant-Governor McSweeney voiced the sentiments of the fraternity in bestowing praise upon the whole-souled generosity of Newberry's large hearted citizens, whose guests they were on this special occasion, and also commenting President Aull for his able administration and work for the association, and concluded by presenting an elegant silver water service to Mr. Aull on behalf of the editors. This took Mr. Aull entirely by surprise and he could scarcely find words to express his appreciation. Editors Knight, Hemphill and Jaynes made spontaneous and happy remarks, appreciative of Newberry's glorious hospitality, with special allusion to the kindly entertainments afforded the association by Hon. George S. Mower. Mr. Cole L. Blease came to the rescue of President Aull and made a happy response to the splendid sentiments expressed.

At night an elegant ball was given the members of the association at the opera house. Greenville, Spartanburg and Gaffney were proposed as the place for the next annual meeting. The vote resulted: Greenville 25, Spartanburg 11 and Gaffney 1.

The association is promised handsome entertainment in Greenville and on Paris Mountain.

Friday the association finished up their business and the editors started on the trip to Nashville, Tenn., via Harris Springs and Clinton Orphanage.

ASKS FOR A PRIMARY.

McLaurin's Letter of Acceptance Received By Governor Ellerbe.

WILL ACCEPT THEIR VERDICT.

He Asks That the People Be Given the Opportunity to Express Their Preference.

Hon. John McLaurin has formally accepted the United States Senatorship and at the same time expresses the belief that a primary should be held and gives his reasons for thinking so. The letter follows:

To His Excellency, Hon. William H. Ellerbe, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Your notification of my appointment to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the sad death of Senator Earle has been received. The pride and pleasure at the receipt of such a distinguished honor is saddened and sobered by the thought that our State has lost one who, to my mind, was the ideal representative of the culture, intelligence and refinement of Southern civilization.

With a profound consciousness of the responsibilities involved and an honest determination to represent as far as I am able the interest of the entire people of our beloved State, I accept your appointment. I desire, however, to say that I believe that United States Senators should be elected by a vote of the people; and as the constitution debars us that privilege, I sincerely trust that the Democratic State Executive Committee will, at its convenience, order a primary, and give every Democrat the chance of having a voice in the selection of one to fill this, the highest office in the gift of the people. If I am not selected, I will humbly acquiesce in the wishes of a majority of my fellow citizens. If I am selected, I will have the proud consciousness of knowing that I am in fact, truly the representative of the people—the whole people of the State of South Carolina. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to receive this appointment at your hands; but had not the exigencies of the situation in the Senate demanded the immediate appointment of one somewhat familiar with the situation, I would have requested you to hold the matter of appointment in abeyance until a primary election is ordered, which, I hope, the executive committee will see proper to do, and other candidates see fit to enter. I shall at every meeting insist upon a one voting for me merely because I have been appointed to the position. I resign an office but little inferior in dignity and honor. If I am to be continued in the Senate, I want it to be given me in an election where every citizen, however humble he may be, can have an opportunity to say so at the ballot-box.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to represent South Carolina in the Senate chamber of the United States after a free expression from the people themselves. Respectfully,
JOHN L. McLAURIN.

Chairman Tompkins states that in his opinion the primary will be ordered about September 15.

Senator McLaurin was in Columbia Saturday and got his commission and proceeded at once to Washington.

BUTLER JUMPS TILLMAN.

Charges in Connection With the Dispensary System.

Gen. M. C. Butler is prodding Senator Tillman. He has written a letter reopening some of the whisky rebate charges against the Senator in the campaign three years ago. He says he had reliable information that, by the terms of the whisky trust agreement, every member of the trust was bound to pay a rebate of 7 cents a gallon to all who purchased a thousand gallons or upward; that the Mill Creek distillery of Ohio, was a member of the trust, and bound to return this rebate; that as Gov. Tillman, as chairman of the board of control, and the sole responsible head, had purchased large quantities of liquor from the Mill Creek Distillery, he ought to have received large sums from the Mill Creek Distillery, running up into the thousands of dollars.

"I have maintained," says Gen. Butler, "that there were but two alternatives—either Gov. Tillman had collected the thousands of dollars of rebates from the Mill Creek Distillery, and not accounted for them, or had been guilty of a grave and censurable dereliction of official duty in not collecting the rebates and turning them into the State Treasury for the benefit of the taxpayers."

"Senator Tillman," he says, "has never explained this matter, except in an outburst of coarse riddly and unseemly passion. Suspicion of crookedness," Gen. Butler continued, "has been intensified by a remark which Gov. Evans, his friend and co-laborer in the dispensary business, is charged with having made to Mr. Mixson, late chief dispenser, to the effect that 'Ben Tillman had lined his pockets,' and further by recent intimations and suggestions on the same line from some of Senator Tillman's closest and generally supposed most confidential personal and political friends."

THEY DON'T WANT IT.

Sillman is quoted in a special from Washington as saying, in reply to the above: "It is the same old rotten egg Butler threw at me at Union two years ago. They talk about an investigation, but that is exactly what they don't want."

Keen—Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse? Steam—Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared.—Hartford Times.