BARFWELL'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

A SHORT REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Appeal of the "Forty" Should be Met in Good Faith—Time will show Whether their Professions are Earnest.

A Reporter for The News and Courier called as Senator J. W. Barry of with a request for an interview upon the work of the Legislature at its lake scalon. Mr. Barnwell said that the correspondents at Coulumbia had describe to the courier that the work done that the work done that the work of the Legislature at its lake scalon. Mr. Barnwell said that the correspondents at Coulumbia had describe to the courier that the work done that the work done that the work of the Legislature at its lake scalon. Mr. Barnwell said that the correspondents at Coulumbia had describe to the coulumbia had describe to the could be more required in the work of the Legislature at its late was itself on him to say. He would as he work to to the man and hard work to to the late that the coprosition were not sufficient numbers and converged there was no surrender of conviction, or unworthy acknowledgement of mistake, it should be perfectly possible and honorable to correspondent at the did not for an instant say that such a course would be successful. The time may not have arrived yet when the party in power may be willing to surrender a particle of its grasp upon office, but every effort should be made to convince the people all over the State that the opposition were not simply ruled by the hope of victory or simply ruled by the hope of victory or will be mississed. Time would show, and not be mississed. Time would show, and a comparatively short time, whether a course would show, and not be mississed.

Something over four hundred bills had been acted on by the Senate, of which about three hundred had come before the committees on the judiciary and on incorporations, of which he was a member. Work usually began at 10 o'clock in the morning with the sitting of one or other of these committees, and was continued until 11 o'clock. when the Senate met and continued in session till shortly after 2 o'clock. The judiciary committee met every day at 4.30 and sometimes sat for over two hours, and on one occassion until the meeting of the Senate at 8 p. m. The Senate met nearly every night at 8 and continued in session till about 10 and sometimes up to 11 and 12 o'clock.

There certainly was no waste of time in the Senate. No set speeches were delivered and there was no member on either side so far as he could see who wasted time in speaking. He did not hesitate to say that he believed the South Carolina Legislature was the hardest worked legislative body in the world. Under its unwritten law it adjourned at Christmas and to do so required unceasing labor. Of course there was a mass of legislation which was mere routine, such as the incor-Of course poration of towns or amending their charters, or the incorporation of railroads and the many local matters concerning county government.

Under the present Constitution every bill must relate to one subject, and consequently it was impossible to have one bill or two bills incorporating in one Act a large number of companies, as was the practice prior to the present Constitution. This Legislature had adhered pretty closely to the rule that no charters should be issued which could be obtained from the Clerk of the Court or the Secretary of the State: but the number of Acts of in-

Charleston has always a very large mass of such legislation to be got through with, and he pitied the Senator who ever had to do this work alone. Every person interested in a charter wishes to know exactly its progress through its two bodies, and the Senate is amused sometimes to see the telegrams rushing in upon the Charleston Senators. Personally he was treated by all of the Senate, its officers and employees with the utmost countries. employees with the utmost courtesy, and he had the pleasantest recollections of his intercourse with them. He did not believe that the errors in noting amendments made by the Senate were the effect of design. In fact he might say that he knew they were not, inasmuch as they sometimes presented a writ of habeas corpus for were not, inasmuch as they sometimes occurred in bills in which no one could be interested in making them. He stated this as a simple matter of justice to the presiding officers and the In the tremendous rush towards the end of the session and in the late hours which prevailed it was wonderful that there were not more errors. There are really not so many commifted as there are in the closing hours of Congress of what is known as the

Politically speaking, of course, the onservatives were not able to control legislation. That no sane man could expect with the small minorities in the two houses, but that their weight was felt on the committees and in general legislation is a fact too patent to need discussion. There was scarcely any bitterness in any debate, and the effort sixteen years, she declared, she had and, not suspecting their purpose, and seemed to be as a general rule on the part of the Conservatives, not to ob- family, nobody knowing her mother's the citizens and the lieutenant of the scure the questions by side issues but shame. to discuss them on their merits, and to it, and used his power over her to the armory for their guns. In the leave no excuse to the majority to force her to marry him, but to prevent meantime the leader of the armed plead on behalf of their party him from carrying out his design, measures that they had been irritated which would have made the girl's life measures that they had been irritated which would have made the girl's life told the young men that the people in or taunted by their adversaries. On darkly miserable, the woman declared the Rehoboth and the Plum Branch the other hand he did not think that she had secreted her in her houseany of the majority ever thought for a the first time she had ever crossed its aroused on account of these burnings moment that the minority had surren- threshold-hoping to clude the purdered their convictions. You must suit of Freeman. recollect that on a number of the party questions the Conservative vote wa doubled by the addition of the more iudependent of the Reformers. Senator Finley, of New York, Senator Kirkland, of Kershaw and Senator Miller, of Larcaster, voted on all subjects a they pleased and were reinforced from time to time by other Senators.

Senator Barnwell was asked to speak regarding the address of "the forty."
He said that not all of these gentlemen had proved their faith by their works but he thought that certainly an effort should be made by the Conservatives to show that they were willing to drop party lines in the matter of the Constitu tional Convention. If that body was a partisan body, bent upon making a Constitution which should recognize the dictates of faction alone, it should be clearly shown that the fault of doing so did not rest with the cities and towns and the Conservatives, but should be laid at the door of the Administration and the extremists of that faction. There would be time enough to demonstrate who were at fault if the body was not truly a representative

He was more than ever convinced that ridicule, sneers and abuse of every one connected with the Reform faction would never bring any good to the State. He advocated no sacrifice of principle, no profession of belief as to the wisdom of acts which they had been condemning, but he did think that time should not be expended in sighing over the past, but instead the best efforts of every one who cared for the State should be bent towards the uture and towards doing away with about \$80,000.

not be misused. Time would show, and a comparatively short time, whether this would be the case. If the new registration allowed under the terms of the Act calling the Convention was fairly conducted, so as to be a real registration and not a mere mockery people could tell whether the Administration, or in fact any other of the Reform party, were in earnest in their professions of fairness, or whether they intended to keep themselves in power, cost what it might. A very short time would decide the matter.

## REAL ROMANCE IN ATLANTA.

A New Sensation for the Gate City— A Girl is Pursued and Persecuted by a Persistent Lover.

Sheriff Barnes, of Atalnta, Ga., took a slight hand in an unexpected ro-mance on Christmas Eve, the details of which are curious and interesting.

of which are curious and interesting.
The account given is as follows:
Up to a week ago one of the brightest and most popular students at the
Sullivan & Crichton Business College was known as Miss Corinne Maddox. She was a pretty little thing of 16, and her fellow students regarded the ar-den attentions paid to her by Gilmore Freeman, a good looking young fellow who came to the school every day to walk home with her, as but a natural thing. Although contrary to the rule in cases of young love, the girl appeared to be terrorized rather than pleased by the devotion of her lover. Apparently he exercised some power-ful influence over her. So far as her companions saw, she made no attempt to rebel Freeman's attentions, but those most intimate with her were satisfied that the girl was really per-secuted by her lover. They did not, however, guess the secret, and a week ago, when Miss Corine failed to apcorporation which cannot be so obtained is considerable and many of these it is scarcely possible to see a way to granting under any general law. that her nursent had disappretion

> Just here Sheriff Barnes became interested in the story. Monday after-noon while he was arranging things to Corinne Maddox. He told the sheriff of cumstances of the girl's disappearance from her boarding house and school, and his search for her. This search, he told the sheriff, had been rewarded y the discovery that she was being held a prisoner for immoral purposes in a house kept by her own mother. The name of the woman appears in the writ of habeas corpus as Jennie Simmons, a woman well known to the police.

> Armed with the writ, the sheriff vent to the Simmons woman's place, and finally found the girl locked in a room. The Simmons woman admitted that the girl was her daughter. had her brought up in a respectable

The girl confirmed the story told by her mother. She did not want to marry Freeman, she declared, but only vanted him to be kept away from her. Sheriff Barnes took charge of the girl to the Edgefield jail. and had her placed in a private house until to-day, when she was brought to the court house to answer the writ of

abeas corpus. While the attorneys on both sides vere coming to an agreement to allow the writ dismissed. Freeman appeared on the scene and tried to get into the room where the girl was. He was intercepted by the Simmons woman like an enraged tigress. Before Freeman could get in the office Sheriff Barnes dipped the girl out of a back door, and took her to a private boarding

house. When Freeman discoved the girl's flight he was furious. He declared that he would marry her despite all obstacles, and left the sheriff's office vowing to search the city from house to house but that he would find her.

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-About three years ago, Jacob W Franke died in Charleston, leaving a valuable estate. By his will his wife was given a life interest in his estate and at her death, after making a few bequests to family and relatives. \$5,000 was given to the Charleston Orphan House and the remainder of the estate was to be used for the founding of the Jacob Washington Franke Lutheran Hospitai and Home." died last week and the terms of her husband's will are now to be carried out. The hospital and home will get

CHRISTMAS CRIMF AND CASUALTY. THE RECORD IN SOUTH CARO-

Union, Dec. 25.-On over this little own. The citizens were startled last night by ten or twelve pistol shots in rapid succession and another life is cut off without a momental presentation.

another life is cut off without a moment's preparation.

The particulars as far as I can learn are about as follows: Last evening, Mr. Kay Gregory and Mr. Jack Crawford had been imbibing a little too freely, and became boisterous, driving around over town. They swore they would not be arrested, but they were both arrested and put in jail. They were released shortly on ball, when they came up town apparently looking for some one, as they looked in several stores. It seems that they came through an alley near the postolice, through an alley near the postoffice, and as they did so they met Chief of Police T. B. Culp on Main street and at once opened fire upon him. Three other policemen were just across the street and they went at once to the assistance of the chief and opened fire on Gregory and Crawford. There was a general fusilade of shots, which sounded like a pack of fire crackers exploding. Gregory fell to the pave-ment and Crawford ran off. It was found that Gregory was mortally wounded and that he was dying. Mr. Culp was found to have a wound in his leg and was taken to the drug store and the wound dressed by Dr. John Lawson. The ball passed through the thick part of the thigh and struck the

other leg, breaking the skin.
It was some time before the doctor got to Gregory; his pistol was found lying near him and the coroner took charge of it. He was picked up and carried into the postoffice. When the doctors arrived they found that he had two shots in the back just above the waist, both balls entering the same hole, one between the shoulder blades and two in the head, one of which was a glancing shot.

Mr. Crawford ran on to Dr. M. T. Smith's residence, who took charge of him. Crawford had received a ball in his back, which went through and came out in front, one ball glanced his head and another went into his leg. Policeman Vinton said one of the balls grazed his hat and Policeman Evans said one ball passed so close to his head that he felt the wind of it.

Mr. Gregory lives near Santuc; his people were notified last night by a essenger and they came to town about 12 o'clock. It is a very sad and unfor tunate affair and is regretted by all. There was more drunkenness on the street last evening than has been seen in Union in many a day. The dispensary sold over \$400 worth of whiskey,

special to the News and Confrer rom Parksviile. S. C., says: About a week ago Mr. Bert Cheatham's store house and contents were burned while Mr Cheatham was at supper.

Brown's dwelling was robbed and fired, in the neighborhood of Plum Branch and the parties were arrested. One of them, a negro girl, confessed, implicating several other negroes.

The girl was brought here yesterday and made her statement before Tris Justice Brunson, who committed her to jail. Judge Brunson sent the gir back to Plum Branch, but some of the more law abiding citizens, hearing that masked white men were congregating, sent the girl, in charge of Mr. Will ing the country from the creek to the river, and Mr. Wells came near falling into the hands of thirty or forty armed men, but dodged them, and lay out with his prisoner all night and soon this morning delivered her to Justice Brunson, who hurried her off to Edgefield

A ripple of excitment was created in our town last night. Two of our young men had been out calling on the girls, and as they were coming in they met a crowd of young men who were blacked. thinking them armed negroes, aroused Freeman, however, learned Capers Light Infantry, who hurried to force, while not disclosing his identity, neighborhood had been so thoroughly that they were determined to break it up by summarily dealing with those who had confessed their guilt. Fortunately for the girl the young man in charge of her evaded the would be lynchers, and started her on her way

> Columbia, December 27.- A special to The State from Fort Mill, S. C., says: A race riot occurred last night on Factory Hill, growing out of an at-tempt of four policemen to put an end to a negro festival which was held on the Hill in an empty store room, and which was disturbing the people in that vicinity. The negroes became obstreperous and it is said that one of their number fired the first shot and then the fusillade began. Forty or fifty shots were fired, and the result was one negro was killed almost instantly and W. W. Johnson, an officer, wounded in the arm. Great excitement was occasioned by the affair and more trouble has been expected. An inquest was held over the body of the dead negro to-day and the usual verdict in such cases was rendered, that the negro came to his death at the

CONWAY, Dec. 25 .- Information was received here today that at a Christ-mas tree entertainment at Sandy Plain Church, near Gallivant's Ferry, in this county last night, quite a serious cut-ting scrape occurred. It seems that Mr. Henry Grantham was at the church considerably under the influ-ence of liquor, and interrupted the pro-Mr. Floyd, the superintendeccdings. ent of the Sunday school, under whose auspices the entertainment was held, tried to restore order. Mr. Grantham

became very abusive and made reats. At the conclusion of the exercises, as Mr. Floyd came out of the church the difficulty culminated in a free ight. He was cut on both cheeks and elsewhere. Grantham was literally cut to pieces, it is said, and other parties also received knife wounds. Strage to say no one was killed, and nor of the parties are thought to be dan erously wounded. No other casualties reported

near Hartsville. Joe and Frank Fields starvation. Three years ago the farmhad a row with Hayne Kelly, and in the dicturbance Kelly was shot and killed by Frank Fields. The ball intered the frontal bone, and Kelly was total failures. Many families haven't enough provisions in their homes for one week's sustenance and no money to purchase the necessities of life. Many of the merchants here feel that they

HONEA PATH, Dec. 25.—Henry Lomax, colored, had a difficulty with W. C. Branyon this morning. Lomax got drunk this afternoon, took his gun, went to Branyon's residence and renewed the difficulty with the supposed intention of killing Branyon. Branyon was too quick for the negro and shot him twice before the negro could fire. One ball struck the negro in the right breast and the other penetrated the left thigh. He will recover.

WILLISTON, Dec. 25.—Dan Kitchen shot and killed instantly Jim Wigfall this afternoon in the outskirts of the town. They quarreled over a game of cards. All were negroes. Kitchen has not yet been caught, but the authorities are in pursuit of him.

LAURENS, Dec. 25.—Alf Carlisle, colored, shot and killed one James, colored, at Clinton yesterday. Carlisle

## SENATOR BUTLER'S FAREWELL. He Closes His Political Career With a Dinner to His Colleagues.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Morning Advertiser gives the following account of a dinner tendered to his colleagues by Senator Butler, of this State. In rehearsing the familiar story of the Butler and Cameron alliance, the correspondent falls into an error as to the given name of the original Senator Butler, who did such a good turn for old Simon Cameron. It was Judge Andrew Pickens Butler, who represented South Carolina between 1850 and 1860, and in eference to whom Senator Charles Sumner made such a furious onslaught as to provoke a caning from Preston as usual this year. Many have asked S. Brooks, who was a nephew of Judge Butler. It was Col. Pierce M. Butler who removed the Palmetto Regiwar, and he was also an there or chu resent Senator : Senator Butler of South Carolina,

at the Country Club to-night. Socially, Mr. Butler will be a great loss. He is pression that the county does not need very popular in the Senate, and is the most cultured member of that body for the spring, but in the meanwhile I hailing from the South. Butler ap. parently is without political prospects and as he is comparatively poor there seems nothing for him but return to South Carolina and vegetate. With the Tillmanities in the ascendancy there is no chance for him at home Butler has been a strong anti-Cleveland man, so he cannot expect to be taken care of by the administration. It would be a nice thing for Cleveland to overlook the fact that Senator Butler has honestly differed from him, Wells, to Parksville to keep her from and provide some dignified place for the chivalrous South Carolinian. However, the President is not that the people here are free from mort-kind of a man. Mr. Buther might have gages, and if it had not been for two a show with a Republican President successive crop failures would be comif Don Cameron had any influence, as there are several places like Interstate Commissioner that have to be filled by Democrats.

"The dinner of Senator Butler was a very lovely affair, and the deep feeling that Don Cameron displayed coal. Dundy County has raised some in a speech was said to be affecting. The remarkable friendship between The remarkable friendship between Cameron and Butler, which was re-ferred to at to-night's dinner, was become in rather a dramatic way. The present Butler's uncle, Pierce Butler, who was one of the leading men in the Senate in the fifties, and old Simon Cameron were great friends. Old Simon had been elected to the Senate over Col. John W. Forney, and Gover-nor Bigley of Pennsylvania endeavorseat. Col. Pierce Butler, who liked Cameron, got up and objected to the Keystone State washing their dirty linen in the Senate, and moved that the whole subject be laid on the table which was agreed to. Butler walked over to Cameron immediately after-

'By jove,' said Cameron, 'I will end you a barrel,' and he did. For this good turn Don Cameron, who suc ceeded his father in the Senate, voted to seat the present Butler when he was contesting for a seat in the Senate. Thus the son paid the debt of his father, and the present Senator Butler received his seat by a Republican vote.

-Mr. J. Henry Davis, of Columbia, died in the hospital on Christmas evening. Mr. Davis was fifty-six years of age and came to Columbia in 1854 from Wilmington Del. He was a member of the Governor's Guards before the war. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in the Hampton Legion, and served thoughout it with that command, and although of Northern birth, Mr. Davis was such an ardent Confederate it is related of him that after he was taken phisoner, the the close of the war, he for a lon atme steadily f allegiance refused to take the oa and his imprisonme p. protracted it would several months long otherwise have been he suffered many hardships in aence.

-The way to r the cotton acreage in the South business, and factors to enlarge handle a man's grain as readily as STARVATION IN NEBRASKA.

The Farmers Are Reduced to a Pitiable Condition of Poverty—Not a Stream of Water or a Living Spring in a Whole County.

of the drouth-blasted part of Nebraska, including three-fourths of the residents DARLINGTON, Dec. 26.—Christmas of five counties, is becoming more in-passed off quietly at Darlington, but a tense daily, and immediate action is tragedy occurred at "Kellytown," necessary to prevent many deaths by near Hartsville. Joe and Frank Fields killed by Frank Fields. The ball entered the frontal bone, and Kelly was standing so near that his brains were blown out. No particulars can be assected that there were drinking, purchase the necessities of life. Many The Main is greatly to be depleted, of the merchants here feel that they as all were while men and well thought of. to do any more for them or to sell them goods on credit. The sufferers cannot obtain employment, and unless they receive aid very soon it is the general opinion that many will starve to death, and should the weather turn very cold many will freeze to death, as it is a

found dead in their little cabin last week. It is supposed the mother had been confined to her bed by sickness and she and her two little ones starved to death. The stomachs of the child-

majority being 150 to 200 feet. The soil, if watered, raises good crops; if not it bakes into a solid mass. The roads and much of the prairies resemble is in jail and claims the killing was asphalt, so hard packed and smooth accidental, but rumor has it that there was a conspiracy.

asphalt, so hard packed and smooth are they. Well diggers say that the soil is a solid mass 150 feet down, so hard that picks have to be used to loosen it. Over this smooth surface the never ceasing winds blow from every direction. They are filled with minute sand particles and almost re-

> in the hands of a committee appointed by citizens, with the approval of the county commissioners. Rev. J. M. Belland Oscar Callahan, banker, have been the most active in systematizing

> the work. Mr. Callahan says:
> "There is much suffering, but the chief need is for fuel and seed. will be needed for seed, and corn will be needed for seed, and corn will also be required for food. The stock is in fair condition, in spite of the fact that for coal, but the majority are able to pay the miners' prices, if transportation can be donated. The Grand Army of the Republic men in other parts coal to be given to the needy members here. The pensioners in this county are able with their money to get a

"I don't mean to give you the imbelieve we can keep our people from The committee absolute destitution. is giving aid only where it is positively needed, and then only in the line of the necessities of life. We have got in two car loads of coal here and there are six more on the track at Calvert. The churches have got in some relief supplies, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and other benevolont societies have distributed some among their members. There seems to be a general disposition to help one another among all classes of people, which is very commendable. Most of fortably well off."

The county is out of debt, but had we available funds for the relief of the poor. Small warrants are being drawn for flour, and one or two citizens fine crops in its time, and its people have been as frugal as the average community. But the strictest frugality can hardly suffice to carry a farmer

over two almost complete failures of the land. There are two large ditches off the Republican river at Haigler, which cost \$50,000 and irrigate several thousand acres. Near Benkleman there are three or four small ones. this irrigated land was raised the only ed to contest Cameron's right to the grain and vegetables grown in the county. There is some timber back from the river to which the people have helped themseves for several years, although it is private property. At least two or three hundred families have left the county, and deserted farm houses are seen from every counward and said: 'Simon, you ought to send me a bottle of whiskey for that miles or so from the railway, persons miles or so from the railway, persons are found who are very nearly at the end of their stock of provisions. Fuel is much needed and hard to get.

The pensions drawn by the old oldiers constitute about all the income the farmers have and living is more flour, and even bran in some cases in have been killed. want of proper sustenance. One farmer to its close," and will contain besides said: "We are living from hand to several of Mr. Buchanan's letters not the hand. I was hailed out in 1892 and burnt out in 1893 and 1894, and my anything so far, and I shall not." straightened up proudly. "We

-It is estimated that it North Carolina \$18,000 to \$20,000 to has realized about \$86,000 on his esmake a State exhibit at the Atlanta tate and as most of the principal wit-Exposition.

THE SUFFERING INCREASES EV-ERY DAY.

The suffering among the inhabitants

fact that many are barefooted and have scarcely sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness.

A mother and her two children were

ren were opened and not a trace of food could be found.

There is not a stream of water in Perkins County nor a living spring. Wells run from 60 to 200 feet deep, the sistless.

The relief work in Dundy County is

whose Senatorial career is rapidly coming to a close, gave a farewell dinner to a number of his colleagues

han economical-it has been reduced dmost to the verge of beggary; but not quite, for these veterans and their sons are proud and spirited fellows, who would sooner starve than beg. It hard, though, for the mothers and children to live on such fare as is general. Many have not much better ood than the chickens or beasts of burden. The coarsest and cheapest used. Meal is not to be had, except in rare cases. Stock had to be sacrificed and hogs and chickens have long since gone where there is better feed or have been killed. Many died from mouth, with the mouth away ahead of six dollar pension is what keeps us from starvation. I have not asked for make out someway.

Why not insure your LIFE at the same time you buy your SHOES and at no extra charge all for Three Dollars - the shoes and the Insurance? For MEN See the LEWIS Accident Insurance Shoe.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Ex-Secretary Foster to Aid Chinese Commissioners—The come Tax and Other Matters. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The employment of Hon. John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, to aid the Chinese government's plenipoten-tiaries in peace negotiations, is not the first time that foreigners have been called in to assist plenipoten-tiaries in matters like these, as both China and Japan, heretofore, have had recourse to such assistance. In the cases of the latter government, it is said that the question of facts and detail were settled by the Japanese themselves, the foreigners, merely being present in a legal and advisory capacity. Mr. Foster has lately returned to the United States from a trip around the world during which trip around the world, during which he spent some time in China. He enjoys a quite intimate acquaintance

with Cang, one of the peace plenipo-tentiaries, who was formerly Minister to the United States.
Whether there will be a suspension of hostilities pending the meeting of the representatives of the two governthe representatives of the two governments is not known at the Japanese to whatever county he may see fit. The impression seems to be here that the Japanese troops are concentrating at New-Chwang which the Chinese forces have recently evacuated, and that the victoricus army will continue its march in the army will continue its march in the direction of Pekin.

Minister Kurine, of Japan, said to-

day that the published statement that General Foster's selection as the re-presentative of China in the reace negotations has the approval of the Japanse government grew out of a mis-apprehension. Mr. Kurine views the ission of General Foster as a private affair, wholly between him and China. The Minister does not think it calls for an expression of approval or disapproval from himself or his government. The Minister says that the selection of a private American citizen as China's advisor will in no way affect the peace negotiations. Japan has her own purpose and policy, and will proceed according to the judgment of her authorities without reference to who may appear as the representative made no demand upon the Chinese government for satisfaction for the killing of the two Japanese student spies as reported, nor is this government in a position to make any such demand, which is usually construed to mean an idemnity. No matter how it not liable to do more than to express disapproval of the line of action pursued, for the reason that the Japanes government itself has admitted that the men were spies and were properly sur rendered to the Chinese.

Assistant Attorney General Whit-ney has filed in the District Supreme Court a demurrer to the complaint of John G. Moore against Commissione Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau in which he asks for an injunction restraining the latter from collecting the income tax authorized by the new tariff Act. The demurrer is very brief and general in its terms, setting forth that the complaint has not made such a case as entitles it in a court of equity to the relief sought.
At the request of Mr. Whitney the

cases were set for hearing on January S. Among the government officials many express the opinion that the complaint has absolutely no case. officials of the Department of Justice regard the constitutional question as settled by a series of Supreme Court decisions.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate, the exdisbursing officer of the Signal Service. was arraigned today before the District Supreme Court on three of the indictments against him. His counsel, Messrs. Jere Wilson and A. S Worthington, pleaded irregular pro-ceedings by the grand jury. The government's demurrer to this plea, filed by Dristrict Attorney Birney, was argued before Judge McComas during the afternoon. Howgate's plea prayed that the indictments be quashed on the ground that the United States grand jurors considered statements made by persons not sworn as witnesses nor otherwise qualified to testify, and that no one of them had any persona knowledge of the matter considered. An opera house is to be erected upon the site of the Blaine residence

on Layfayette Square, in which the statesman died, a permit for the build ing having been issued by the District Commissioners to-day. The Blaine property has been leased for a term of 100 years to Wood & Lavelle, Chicago. The historic mansion now occupying the ground will be torn down, the work beginning about January 1. The opera house is to cost \$250,000. The new building will be constructed so as to allow a roof garden, the first of the kind in Washington.

-"Turning on the Light" is the title of a book by Ex Postmaster General King, which will be issued as soon as a publisher is engaged. It is 'a dispassionate survey of President Buchanan's administration from 1860 yet published, a mass of reminiscences and facts touching the genesis of the civil war and the assassination of Presitter wheela -

-Dwight Miner, of Miner's bank, Dunkirk, N. Y., who defaulted in 1885 to the extent of \$150,000, returned and gave himself up last week. He was admitted to jail in \$3,000. The bank nesses are dead, he may go free.

END OF THE JUG TRAFFIC.—Hereto END OF THE JUG TRAFFIC.—Heretofore, under the dispensary law, any
individual has had the right, whenever he saw fit, to go to North Careliha and buy as much Honor as he
wanted, provided the amout d.
exceed one gallon, ad bring it
this State without fir of molestation
from the dispensary authorities. But
now all that is claged. Hereafter,
if a man is incling to take a toddy at
all, he must elter patronize the disall, he must eiter patronize the dis-pensary or do without. During the session of th legislature just closed, there was pased an amendment to the dispensary I w which makes it a mis-

dispensary I w which makes it a mis-demeaner toring any whisky into the State unde any circumstances what-ever. Mon than that; if an individual should be retected with any liquor in his possection, in other than a properly labeled dispensary bottle, he will be liable tharrest and trial for misdemea-nor, and, upon conviction, must be sentened to the penitentiary for a perior of not less than one month. In case he solicitor should believe that the defendant cannot be convicted in the defendant cannot be convicted in his own county, he has the right to practically change the venue of the the State, in order, possibly, that he may be sure that it is 100 proof and chemically pure.—Yorkville Enquirer.

ADVISED TO COME SOUTH .- Mr. J. R. Sovereign, Master Workman of the Enights of Labor, has made a careful study of the advantages of the South for the laboring man and the man of limited means, and in a letter to the Southern State Magazine writes: "I am more favorably impressed with the South than any other portion of our country, not alone as the most promisng place for the location of co-operative colonies but for the establishment of individual enterprises of all kinds. The climate and natural resources are such as to especially invite those of limited means. The South is the coming Eden of America, and the vactorial reach of all who desire to avail themselves of the opportunities offered, makes it the one place above all others, in my opinion, where people seeking homes and investments should go.
"The last Federal census shows that

of the 12,000,000 increase in population 0,000, or three-fourths of it was in the cities, and it is a generally admitted fact that our large Northern cities are fast becoming overcrowded. It, therefore, seems to me that owing to the great inducement now offered by the South, the overcrowded urban popu-lation of the North should avail itself of the privilege and go South, where human life coupled with a little North-ern enterprise, can be sustained better with less capital and less effort than any other place on the globe."

-The National Bank of Augusta has during the last few days advanced \$50,000 to residents of Augusta for the purpose of purchasing cotton. Another bank has loaned to Augusta people a the banks in the city have also made large loans to the same enu. This means that the business men of Augusta have determined to hold cotton and not let the staple go at present prices. Thousands of bales of cotton will be held in that market.

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