

The Press and Banner.

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ABBEVILLE, S. C.

TILLMAN'S PITCHFORK.

HE USES IT UNSPARINGLY ON CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE.

Terrific Arrangement of the Oppressors of the People—The Crowds in the Galleries Could Not Be Restrained, but Applauded Him Again and Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The presentation of committee reports on Cuba and a highly dramatic and sensational speech from Mr. Tillman, the new Senator from South Carolina, furnished two stirring events in the Senate today. The majority resolution on Cuba, presented by Chairman Morgan, asks the President to urge Spain to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents, while the minority report, offered by Mr. Cameron, directs the President to take steps towards securing from Spain the complete independence of Cuba. Both resolutions went to the Senate chamber.

Such a torrent of invective has seldom been heard in the Senate as that in the speech of Mr. Tillman. Veteran members of the body characterized the speech as one of the most remarkable in the history of the upper branch of Congress. It abounded in state-ments of a sensational character, arraigning President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and other men in high places. There was a directness of statement and a dramatic manner of delivery which drew a floor and galleries. The gestures of the Senator were used frequently in acting his words. At one point he made a profound salute and "tipped his hat to Sherman as the financial victor of a quarter of a century. The galleries were moved alternately to applause and laughter. Pausing for a sip of water amid roars of laughter, he remarked, "I seldom wet my whistle while I speak; still you can't run a windmill on water."

The next moment there was a hush through the chamber as the Senator applied such names as "Judas" to a member of the Cabinet, or characterized the President in superlative bitterness. At times the Senator's voice sank to a whisper, as for instance when he gave warning of the approach of a popular revolution and communism and the marching of the Washington of a host with rifles in their hands. Again his voice rose through the chamber and the outer corridors as he called Senators and members "cowards" for not resorting to impeachment.

Mr. Tillman took the floor at 2 o'clock. The galleries filled quickly and the Senator was accorded close attention. He moved down from his rear seat to one in the front row immediately in front of the presiding officer. Although provided with manuscript he began extemporaneously. During Mr. Tillman's bitter criticisms of the President, he laid aside his notes and put Senators and galleries in roars of laughter by telling how, as Governor of South Carolina, he had come here to inaugurate the President and had stood four hours out in the snow and sleet until he was nearly frozen to death to do honor to this President. "And," concluded the Senator, "I ask God to forgive me for doing it."

At one point, after bitterly arraigning the President, the Senator addressed himself to the Republicans and exclaimed: "Why have you not impeached him? You have the majority to do it."

Mr. Hawley interrupted with the query: "Why didn't the last Congress do this?" "He is not impeached," continued the Senator, "because he carries out your Republican policy. The last Congress was no better than this."

Senator Tillman, in his introductory remarks, referred to the so-called Senatorial dignity which does not permit applause from the floor or galleries. He was a farmer pure and simple, he said, accustomed to speaking in the open air upon the hustings, where men were free to applaud if they felt so disposed. In the Senate it was considered undignified to applaud the galleries being remonstrated and the Senators confronting the orator with "a Senatorial stare which turned him into stone." Senators got up like school boys and read essays in a monotonous tone to empty chairs. Where was the purpose of the founders of the country when they made the Senate the greatest deliberative body in the world? It was never intended that the speeches of a Senator should be buried in the archives, which was now the case.

"How much of this, Mr. President," exclaimed Mr. Tillman, "is due to self complacency, to the feeling among you—I hardly feel prepared yet to say among us—that you are the Senate? How much of this Senatorial dignity, which we hear so much of, is due to self complacency? It hangs over this chamber like a wet blanket; it smothered down independent action; it obliterates the man and we are here the puppets, the cogs in the wheel of party, to do the bidding of the manipulators of the party machines."

These words, uttered with much energy, provoked the first manifestation of applause in the galleries, which the Senator hardly seemed to notice. He returned to the assertion that he was the only farmer, pure and simple, in the Senate, although out of seventy million people, thirty-five million were engaged in agricultural pursuits. As a farmer he had broken the barrier and forced his way into the Senate and he proposed to give utterance to their wrongs.

Mr. Tillman began by saying he would use plain Anglo-Saxon, the language of the common people, for he was one of them. He spoke bitterly of the essay reading indulged in by Senators. He referred to the statement of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) that the silver question had been thrashed out, saying "yes, it had been thrashed by the speculators but not by the farmers." As a farmer he would thrash it again, taking up the whole subject on a pitchfork, ready, if need be, to uncover the manure likely to be found.

Mr. President," he said, "it is not saying too much and I feel warranted in charging that the derangement in our finances and all this cry about sound money and maintaining the honor and credit of the United States are all a part and parcel of a damnable scheme of robbery which has for its object first, the utter destruction of

silver as a money metal; second, the increase of the public debt by the issue of bonds payable in gold; and third, the surrender to corporations of the power to issue all paper money and give them a monopoly of that function."

Senator Tillman referred to the Sherman silver law in 1890 and in this connection said: "The silver Republicans of the West who had deserted the silver Democrats of the South and accepted the compromise offered by Senator Sherman, many of them came to what faith or trust they can put in any utterances or actions of the Senator from Ohio as to legislation in regard to our finances. The time for another Presidential election approaches. They must understand that the election of any man to the Presidency who would veto a free coinage bill means defeat. It means more; it means continued disaster to our industries and increased poverty to the masses of our people."

Under the Sherman law, he continued, there was a diminution of the amount of free gold in a gradually decreasing scale, but not enough to cause any alarm. During the entire year of 1891 and the entire year 1892, there was approximately as much gold as there was during 1884 and 1885. He said:

"If the secret history of the year 1892 shall ever be written, it will disclose the fact, which cannot be proven now, but of which I have not the slightest doubt, that the gold ring of New York, which embraces nearly all the bankers in the Eastern and Middle States and the Stock gamblers of Wall street, controlled the presidential nominations of both the Democratic and Republican parties and had an understanding with the managers, or with both the candidates themselves, in regard to what policy should be pursued towards our finances. They contribute money for the booming of Mr. Cleveland, as the only available Democratic candidate, and they abused and ridiculed every other Democratic aspirant."

"There was plain evidence to show that the President himself had weakened on the question of tariff reform and the financial plank was cunningly drafted so as to satisfy both gold and silver men with the intention that it would be interpreted, if Mr. Cleveland was elected, as meaning the cessation of silver coinage and the forcing of a gold standard upon the people. Interpreted according to the plain use and meaning of the English word, the platform means bi-metallic, but there are conditions and ambiguous phrases which have afforded an excuse to the conscience of the gold headed and self-indulgent man who holds the reins of power to pursue the policy he has. Whether the scheme was agreed to by the President in person or not, and whether he bound himself in plain terms or not, will perhaps, never be known. His course has been unwavering in the absolute contradiction of his public professions and letter of acceptance. The expectations and interests of the people have been forgotten and ignored. The party which elected him has been betrayed and its banners, which floated so triumphantly in the breeze of 1892, now trail in the dust of defeat. The practical destruction of the party has been accomplished."

There had been no trouble with the gold reserve, the Senator asserted, and no hint of any loss of confidence in the national credit, until about the time of the last Presidential election. Then, for the first time, we got a glimpse of the conspiracy which he had referred to before. Mr. Foster gave the holders of greenbacks and Treasury notes the option of having government paper cashed in gold or silver, and they all demanded gold. The financial papers took up the cry of the country going to a silver basis, and the first premonitory breezes of the panic of 1893 swept over the land and the conspirators fomented it by every possible means.

"Instead of endeavoring to stem the tide of ruin and redeem the pledges of the Democratic party, to give the people relief, President Cleveland lent aid and comfort to the conspirators by his utterances and official actions in continuing the policy of his predecessors."

The Senator quoted from President Cleveland's response to the committee that notified him of his nomination the last time, and declared there was nothing in it to warrant one to expect that the leader of the Democratic party would ignore the platform and treat with contempt the trusted lieutenants whom the people had sent to the national capital to assist in shaping legislation.

"The language would lead us to expect the very reverse. How many of these reasonable expectations have been met?"

"How many of you men grown old and gray in the service of the party and of the nation, men who were the trusted leaders before Cleveland was ever heard of, how many, I say, have been called into his councils? I say, speak, I shall be glad to hear them. Where has this man sunk his personal dignity? Who has he consulted? None but those who have recognized? None but that of the bootlicks and sycophants, who have crawled on their knees for the crumbs of patronage and betrayed their constituents for the office in his gift."

"In the entire history of this country, the high office of President has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform, he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood, and, with bated breath, walk with submissive head in his presence. With relentless purpose he has ignored his oath of office to uphold and obey the law, and has paid out gold instead of coin and issued bonds to buy more gold, by both actions overriding the law and giving no heed to the interests of any but moneyed friends—I might say his owners or partners."

"While to this besotted tyrant coin has come to mean gold alone he cannot by his mere 'ipse dixit' change the meaning of this land and pervert the plain meaning of the English language. His Republican partners in crime, who set the unrighteous and unlawful example which he has so persistently followed. And encouraged him in it to the utmost extent, cannot escape the condemnation of the honest, working, business men of the country as equal partners in his guilt."

The repeal of the Sherman law, it was asserted, which was the first point of attack of this "unholy alliance," was only accomplished through the aid and in conjunction with a majority

of the Republican Senators. "This Democratic President accomplished what was not possible for any Republican executive under the circumstances to have brought about. A change of the party in power had left a large number of offices in his gift with which to buy votes."

In discussing the "honest meaning" of parity of gold and silver in the Sherman law, he said: "The object was to have them assist each other, to hold silver up by holding gold down, and an honest Secretary of the Treasury, who should have resigned his office rather than submit to the dictation of a besotted chief, would have paid out silver to protect the Treasury from the gold gamblers and bond robbers, as the law and his oath of office required. But, alas, the old breed of Southern statesmen like Calhoun, who, after a life spent in the public service, had to be buried at public expense and his debts paid by the State of South Carolina, is no more. No wonder the Senator from Massachusetts feels warranted in twitting us with the decay of Southern statesmanship and charging us with dishonesty. He charges it, however, in another connection and as aiding and abetting this Judas from Kentucky, who, after a brilliant career of twenty years and more as a leader and champion of the silver forces, has, in his old age, come to this pitiful pass."

"The South bows its head in shame at this exhibition of moral cowardice and despises the renegades; but I must remind the Senator from Massachusetts that there is as yet only one moral turpitude and treachery to be charged against these men. The Southern Congressmen and Senators who came here poor, are still poor. They have not become millionaires like some of their Northern brethren; and there is no credit mobster steal, or Colfax scandal, or Belknap bribery, chargeable to any Southern man. Let him remember these things and keep back his sneers and taunts."

The Senator contended that if there has been one idea more persistently and prominently presented to the American people by President Cleveland than any other, it had been the inequities of the tariff and the demand for its revision. In season and out of season, with this siren song in the ears of the farmers. In this connection he quoted from messages of the President of 1887 and 1888, and said he did it for "the purpose of pointing out the evolution of a tyrant and of showing the transition from a conscientious, law-abiding chief magistrate to an arrogant and obstinate ruler who ignores the law and issues bonds at will and issues them under a statute that is subject to the suspension that it was intended to be temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a discretionary authority."

"He not only issues them, but does it secretly, [with his law partner as a witness to the contract, and has created the suspicion in the minds of millions of his countrymen that a President of the United States can use his high office for private gain."

He differs with the Republican party only in one particular of the tariff and on that he has blown hot and cold as his pet hobby, and will go down in history as the most gigantic failure of any man who ever occupied the White House, all because of his vanity and his obstinacy."

"To make good this charge," Mr. Tillman argued, "that when President Cleveland came into power in March, 1893, and could have called the Senate and House (both Democratic for the first time since the war) to carry his policy into effect, he did not call an extra session to give the tariff reform to the people, but instead called Congress together to stop the coinage of silver. He the President, had waited until the 'object lesson,' the panic made to order by his fellow conspirators, had swept like a cyclone over the country, prostrating all business enterprises and industries and the newspapers had howled in chorus in the ears of the people that the coinage of silver was the cause of the monetary crisis."

Discussing the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law which followed, he said: "Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in the furtherance of the policy which had been formulated and steadily pursued by the Senator from Ohio and he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has brought the party which he so hates to his knees and has lived to see many of his old antagonists enlisted under it banner sit at his feet and acknowledge his leadership."

"When the Senate met, there was an acknowledged majority of men open and outspoken in their determination to stand by the white metal and who were elected on that issue. But the process of debauchery began."

"Vote according to my will or you will have no offices." "Vote according to my will, and if your people do not like it I will take care of you." The newspapers raved and abused the Senate. The bankers telegraphed and wrote. Chambers of commerce passed resolutions and slowly the Senate yielded. In ninety days the deed was done and the claims were riveted on the wrists of the toiling millions. Did the raid on the Treasury stop?"

Discussing then the tariff bill which passed in the regular session following, he said: "It is true he (the President) did not sign it, and allowed it to become a law without approval. But here again we have a spectacle of charity and hypocritical assumption of superiority to his party which has always marked his career. The tariff law which he repudiated as unworthy, involving 'party perfidy and party dishonor,' is the sheet anchor to which he clings."

And again, referring to the President, "if he was honest at the start (and I am willing to grant that much) his association with Wall street and his connection with wealthy men had debauched his conscience and destroyed all sympathy with the masses."

The Senator then referred to the fall in the prices of all farm products. The impoverishment of the farmer had destroyed, he said, their ability to purchase, on the one hand, while the decreased price of their products of export in European markets had left our debts for imports and interest on obligations abroad unpaid. Hence the export of gold to meet these obligations. In this connection, he said in part: "Rothschild and his American agents graciously condescend to come to the help of the United States Treasury in maintaining the gold standard which has wrought the ruin and only charges a small commission of ten millions or so."

Great God! That this proud government, the richest, most powerful on the globe, should have been brought to so low a base that a London Jew should have been appointed its receiver and presumptuously patronize us. "The responsibility of providing revenue and looking after the solvency of the Treasury, which rests with Congress, has been usurped by the President. Why is he not impeached? Because he is carrying out Republican policies and the majority in the House of Representatives feel safe and believe that they are certain to elect the next President and obtain control of the government. They are willing to load down the incompetent or dishonest Democracy, I say the incompetent and dishonest Democracy, with the odium of misgovernment to lend their help by acquiescence in wrong-doing. The policy is to do nothing—to preserve a masterly inactivity—and only obstruct where relief can be given."

"The encroachments of the Federal judiciary, and the supineness and venality—corruption I may say—of the representative branches of the government, are causes of deep concern to all thinking and patriotic men. We are fast drifting into government by injunction in the interest of monopolies and corporations, and the Supreme Court, by corrupt vote, annuls an Act of Congress looking to the taxation of the rich."

The struggle from 1861 to 1865, which drenched this fair land in blood, was to emancipate 4,000,000 black slaves. We are fast approaching a condition which will place the collar of industrial bondage around the necks of ten times that many white slaves. I would not predict revolution or war if I did not feel that relief must come either by the ballot, or that an effort will be made in a few years to obtain it by bullets. You may look upon me as an enthusiast, as an alarmist, or as an anarchist, but with the sober convictions of common sense I tell you that the teaching of all history is believed and we must surrender the belief that like causes produce like effects if men expect that the millions now out of employment and the other millions who are working out a hopeless existence of toil year in and year out, the women stitching in poverty, hunger and dirt, the men bearing their hopeless burdens of debt, all directly traceable to bad government, will not some day have a reckoning."

In concluding the Senator said: "A day of reckoning will come unless there is no longer just God in heaven, and when it does come, we be unto those of the people. The present struggle is unfortunately too like that which preceded the late civil war, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing States of the North and East, those which have grown inordinately wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the South and West, are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of Belshazzar. The old slaveholders of the South were not more arrogant or more determined."

"The sordid despotism of wealth, to use the apt phrase of Justice Brown, is already felt throughout the land. 'You have already been told in glowing language by the eloquent Senator from Missouri that the conflict is irrepressible' and it is easy to see from the temper and feeling of the equally distinguished Senator from Colorado and other Western Senators that the struggle for the new emancipation has begun. And the new Mason and Dixon's line, which is drawn not by the surveyor but by the denial of the natural and alienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to a large majority of citizens, will sooner or later bring together in the bonds of union the toiling and now down-trodden masses of the cities and the equally desperate masses of the country; agrarianism and communism will join hands. There are millions now on the march, and the tramp, tramp, tramp the sidewalks hunting work, and the tramp the highways begging, and unless relief comes, they will some day take a notion to tramp to Washington with rifles in their hands to regain the liberties which have been stolen from them, or which the representatives have sold, and the hitherto conservative force of the republic—the well-to-do agricultural class—will lift no hand to stay the march, but join it. God grant that our country may be spared the enactment of such scenes as were witnessed in Paris in 1879. But the fair flower of liberty planted by Jefferson in the immortal declaration of the Fourth of July, 1776, watered by the blood of our Revolutionary sires under Washington, cannot be uprooted or smothered by the noxious weeds of monopoly and class privilege without bloodshed."

Senator Tillman closed at 4 o'clock. With sarcastic irony he thanked his colleagues for not having adjourned and left him to deliver his speech to any empty hall. At the close of his remarks the members of the House from South Carolina and many others crowded around him and congratulated him.

"Pay as You Go." The farmer cannot succeed until he learns to live on what he makes after it is made, and not on what he expects to make before it is made. Many years ago, an economical, thrifty farmer, was asked by a large cotton planter, why it was that, though he was called a poor farmer and made much less than many of his neighbors, while they, with all their broad acres and heavy crops, were constantly falling into debt and becoming embarrassed. He replied: "You begin at the wrong end; you buy your supplies at the beginning of the year on credit, I buy mine at the end for cash." This was the true secret of the difference. Mr. McDuffie, in an agricultural address, delivered thirty years ago, in the hall of the General Assembly at Columbia introduced, in connection with this subject, the language of that remarkable statesman, John Randolph, who, in the midst of one of his brilliant rhapsodies in the United States Senate, suddenly paused and exclaimed with the utmost intonation of his squeaking voice: Mr. President! I have discovered the philosophy of success. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables: Pay as you go!"

A piece of bituminous coal was recently dug out of the coal mine of Newsam Bros., near Pekin, Ill., on which were imprinted the Arabic numerals 306,030; the characters being about an inch long. The find was made 125 feet below the surface of the earth, and the local scientific "sharps" are puzzled to account for it.

THE STATE MILITIA.

Official Orders From the Adjutant General.

The following important orders have just been issued by the Adjutant General. The first disbands all companies in the State which have not enlisted in the militia:

General Order No. 1.

All military companies that have heretofore existed that have not enlisted in accordance with the militia laws of the State are hereby disbanded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant and Inspector General. Official: W. W. BRUCE, Asst. A. & I. Gen.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 28, 1896. General Order, No. 2.

Attention is hereby called to the following sections of the militia law of the State:

Section 427 (367). Any officer who shall receive, according to the provisions of this article, any arms, equipments or other military property from the State shall distribute the same to his command as he may deem proper, taking vouchers therefor; and he shall require those to whom they are distributed to return them at such time and place as he shall order and direct. Every officer, non-commissioned officer and private of a company of the militia to whom any arms, equipments or other military property shall be so delivered shall be held personally responsible for its care, safe-keeping and return. He shall use the same for military drills, parades and military service, or upon the demand of his commanding officer, he shall forthwith surrender and deliver up said arms and equipments, together with all other military property that may be in his possession, to the said commanding officer, in as good order and condition as the same were at the time he received them, reasonable use and ordinary wear excepted.

Sec. 428 (369). The Governor shall call in all arms, equipments and munitions which are in the hands of any persons not authorized by law to hold the same. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who shall, contrary to the lawful order of the proper officer, retaining in his possession or control any arms, equipments or other article, of military property belonging to the State, or shall willfully or maliciously destroy or injure any such property or who shall when not on duty use or wear any such property without permission of the commanding officer shall be tried by a court martial and punished as herein after provided. Whenever such military property shall be found in the custody or possession of other persons without right any commanding officer may take possession of the same.

Sec. 430 (371). Any officer receiving public property for military use shall be accountable for the articles so received by him and shall not be discharged or allowed to resign from the service until he has returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General a receipt from his successor in command, or a proper accounting officer, for the articles issued to him, in good order and condition, or has shown to the Adjutant and Inspector General, by satisfactory proof, that any article not so accounted for has been properly expended in the service, or injured, lost or destroyed without any default or neglect on his part; or if lost or willfully injured or destroyed through the misconduct of any person, that reasonable efforts have been made by him to recover or prosecute for the same. In addition he shall be liable to make good to the State all such property so injured, lost or destroyed by any neglect or default on his part, and for the recovery of which he has made no reasonable effort.

All commanding officers are hereby ordered to see that the above named sections are strictly enforced.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant and Inspector General. Official: W. W. BRUCE, Asst. A. & I. Gen.

Some Good Advice. A prominent Southerner, now living in New York, but still interested in the prosperity of our people, writes to the Columbia State as follows: "I have noticed several of your references to cotton acreage this year. I think that if you could urge upon the farmers the importance of a short crop this year it would be the greatest good any one could do for the South. The professional bears are simply wild with delight and are looking for a grand bear campaign on account of the increased mule and fertilizer sales. English spinners are over 500,000 bales short, but they think the South will turn loose its spots if a large area is planted and that price will decline. They are therefore doing their utmost to break prices and make the South turn loose its holdings." As will be seen by the above the immense trade in mules and fertilizers is taken by the cotton sharks as an indication that the Southern farmers are going wild over cotton planting again and they are using the argument of a large cotton crop as a reason for reducing the price of cotton. They seem to think that mules and fertilizers are only used in the South for making cotton. Already they have their agents throughout the cotton belt reporting the prospect of an increased cotton acreage, and on these reports they predict a fall in the price of cotton. We adhere to the opinion we have always held, that the Southern farmer cannot afford to raise cotton except as a surplus crop, and when he does that he can do so profitably even if the price goes down to five cents. Let your first object be to make plenty of meat and other home supplies and then plant all the cotton you can cultivate and you will be prosperous and happy."

The colored Bishop Turner is reported to have used the following language recently in Baltimore: "I believe that the time will come when this continent will tremble beneath the foot of the black man, but it will not be until we have some individuality, a country of our own, a flag of our own. The black race in this country is yet in its infancy. We have a great and grand future and we will be in the prime and vigor of our existence when the white race is on the decline. The black race is God's youngest child. This world runs by periodicity. Races have their day, play their part and go out. Bringing us to this country was no accident, not a work of the devil."

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWO SUPREME COURT JUDGES ELECTED IN SESSION.

Speaker Jones Elected to the Supreme Bench and Justice Pope Re-elected—Other Business Transacted by the Senate and House.

On Thursday Mr. Hough offered a resolution providing that the house stand adjourned after today's session until Tuesday at 12 o'clock, in order to allow the members to be at home on February salesday—Monday next. He asked for immediate consideration of this resolution, but 10 members objected and the resolution went over for consideration.

Mr. Fowler then offered the following resolution: Resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That we have heard with pleasure and interest the eloquent and patriotic speech of our junior senator in the United States Senate, Hon. B. R. Tillman, on the 29th inst., and we desire to say that by all we are and hope to be, we will sacrifice our lives if necessary in resisting tyranny and oppression, believing as we do that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

On motion of Dr. Wyche, the resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations. The Senate returned Mr. Sturkie's bill to require county treasurers to attend at certain convenient places in the several counties to collect taxes, with an amendment which struck out all after the enacting words and substituting another bill, which left it optional with the treasurers whether they would attend these places or not. After some debate, Mr. Sturkie stating that the object of his bill was nullified, the house refused to concur, and a committee of conference was asked for.

Mr. Shuman's bill to provide for the appointment of constables by magistrates and prescribing their duties and term of office and for removal of same was taken up. Mr. Shuman put in several amendments. Then Mr. Ilderton had a slight amendment made and the bill was ordered to its third reading. As the bill passed it provides that each magistrate in this State may appoint separately or conjointly one constable to execute writs and processes issued by him; that a record must be made of the appointments; that the constable must take the constitutional oath and give a \$200 bond; that the constable shall serve all writs and processes, both criminal and civil, except writs and processes in cases of which the court of general sessions has exclusive jurisdiction and he shall serve writs and processes in such cases, unless such magistrate shall direct the same to the sheriff of his county to be served by him.

Mr. Whitmore's bill to amend the law relating to boards of equalization was called up and there was some discussion. After a few slight amendments had been put in the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill requires that the boards shall not receive pay for more than five days no matter how long their session.

At this juncture a request was read from Mrs. Virginia D. Young, president of the State Equal Rights association asking permission to address the house at night on the subject of presidential suffrage for women.

Mr. Patton offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the use of the hall of the house be tendered to Mrs. Young, president of the Woman's Rights association, for the evening of Jan. 30, for the purpose of addressing the members of the general assembly on the subject of suffrage for women.

Before the adoption of the resolution, during the discussion over the matter, some one asked Mr. Patton what would be the time limit of the address, and Mr. Patton exclaimed: "Why, the time will be indefinite, of course; who ever heard of telling a woman how long she should talk?"

Later Mr. Weston called attention to General Rosser's lecture and to prevent a conflict the time for Mrs. Young's speech was fixed at 6:30 p.m. The distinguished Virginia veteran, Gen. Rosser, having come in with several gentlemen, Mr. Floyd rose and after making some appropriate references to the distinguished visitor, moved that the courtesies of the house be extended to him. This was unanimously agreed to.

At 1 o'clock the members of the senate, headed by the president and clerk arrived and marched in. Mr. Breazeale, who was in the chair gave way to the lieutenant governor, who called the joint assembly to order and stated that the object thereof was to elect two associate justices of the State supreme court. He declared that nominations were in order for the election of a justice to succeed Justice Pope.

Mr. Floyd took the floor and nominated Justice Pope to succeed himself. The nomination was seconded first by the delegations from Edgefield and Charleston.

Messrs. Barnwell and Brown, on the part of the senate, and Tatum and Wyche, on the part of the house, were appointed tellers. There being no further nominations the roll was called as required by the new Constitution.

The election of Judge Pope was unanimous. He is to serve for a period of eight years.

Mr. Thurmond, of Edgefield, nominated Speaker Jones. The same process was then gone through as to the vote, and Speaker Jones was declared elected an associate justice of the State supreme court for a term of six years. The senate then retired to its chamber, the joint assembly being dissolved, many congratulating Mr. Jones on his elevation to the supreme bench.

The house was then called to order again, with Mr. Breazeale in the chair. Mr. Jones rose and said: Mr. Speaker, having been elected as one of the justices of the supreme court of South Carolina by the general assembly, I tender to this body my resignation as speaker, to take effect immediately."

Mr. Bacot, after expressing regret that the house had to part with its able and popular speaker, moved that the resignation be accepted. Miller suggested that it be done by a rising vote. This the house agreed to, and the resignation was accepted.

The house then adopted appropriate resolutions of thanks to the retiring speaker for his uniform fairness and courtesy as presiding officer. A resolution, offered by Mr. Thurmond, that the house proceed with

the election of a speaker, was then adopted, and nominations for speaker were called for.

Messrs. F. B. Gary and M. R. Cooper were nominated. The vote stood Gary 60, Cooper 44. Mr. Gary thanked the house for the honor conferred on him.

In the senate the bill providing for a bank examiner was reached and there was some unexpected opposition to the bill, but it finally passed to its third reading. The following Senators voted to kill the bill: Archer, Barnwell, Barton, Brice, Brown, Bulst, Derham, DuBois, Harrison, Kirkland, Mauldin, Miller, Norris and Watson.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Harper, of Colleton, has introduced a bill to provide an additional magistrate for that county.

Mr. Fowler has offered a bill to provide for an income tax. The bill contains the following as its principal provisions:

After June 1, 1896, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of this State, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in this State or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per centum on the amount so derived over and above \$1,000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in this State by persons residing without the State. The present county officials are to collect the tax. It is to be paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending Dec. 31st next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

The Governor officially notified both houses of the death of Mr. James Spott, a director of the penitentiary.

Among the house bills passed to their third reading are the following:

To exempt certain portions of Pickens county from the operations of the general stock law; to authorize and require the treasurer of Kershaw county to pay the auditor of said county \$50 for extra service; to change the name of the State lunatic asylum to that of the State hospital for the insane; to repeal the act to prohibit emigrant agents from plying their vocation in this State without first obtaining a license therefor and for other purposes; to require the county boards of commissioners in this State to provide footways wherever necessary on the public roads in their respective counties; to authorize the county boards of commissioners of the several counties in this State to change the location of the public roads in said counties and to condemn the land for rights of way for same.

Senator Jordan has introduced a joint resolution to empower the board of county commissioners of Aiken county to remove and pay certain ordinances of indebtedness.

Senator Stribling has introduced a joint resolution to authorize and require the county board of commissioners of Pickens and Oconee counties to build a public bridge across Keowee river at or near the mouth of Little river.

At 1:30 the Senate adjourned. The two houses have settled their differences as to the new Supreme Court. The justices' salaries will be \$2,850 each, and the court will hold two sessions a year.

In the absence of both the lieutenant-governor and the president pro tem Mr. Finley of York was called to preside over the Senate.

The Senate passed the bill requiring county treasurers to "go the rounds" in collecting taxes, with Dr. Barton's amendment providing "that the county board of commissioners may designate safe and convenient places for the treasurer to attend for the collection of taxes, and that if the treasurer considers such places safe and convenient, he may attend."

Senator Williams has introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of controversies by arbitration.

Representative McSweney has offered a bill prohibiting the drilling or forming of armed companies except under the provisions of the militia laws.

Representative Williams has introduced a bill reducing all salaries on an average twenty per cent.

Fearful Crime Unavenged.

TAYLORS, Fla., January 29.—Today, after a trial lasting sixteen days, Irwin Jenkins, Marion Clinton and William McKee were acquitted of what are known as "the Packwood murders." The crime with which the men were charged was committed on the night of December 10, 1891, and was most brutal. The victims were Miss Bruce, a young woman, aged 30; her nephew, Frank Packwood, aged 7; Mrs. Hatch, aged 40, and her son, Bennie Hatch, aged 10. The victims were butchered in a horrible manner, and Miss Bruce and Mrs. Hatch were ravished. The crime was committed near New Smyrna, in Volusia County and the case came here on a change of venue. Miss Bruce was from New York and came to Florida to keep house for her widowed brother-in-law, F. J. Packwood. On December 10, 1891, Mr. Packwood left home for Jacksonville, and not liking to leave Miss Bruce and his son alone, got Mrs. Hatch, a neighbor, to remain with them over night. Mrs. Hatch took her little boy along, and either on the night of the 10th or the morning of the 11th the two women and the little boys were butchered. For a long time the murder was a mystery, but last suspicion fell on Jenkins, McKee and Clinton, the first being an Indian and the two latter prominent young white men, and they were arrested and indicted. Last year the men were tried here and convicted, but they appealed, and the Supreme Court remanded the case for a second trial, which to-day resulted in the acquittal of the accused, as stated. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but on the first trial was considered strong. In the second trial the State was handicapped by the absence of material witnesses, and did not make out a strong case. The two trials have cost Volusia County thousands of dollars and bankrupted the defendants and their families, and after all the persons who murdered and ravished Miss Bruce and Mrs. Hatch and killed two innocent little boys are unpunished.