

The Pickens Chronicle.

VOL. XX.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

NO. 20.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

OVERRULING ALL PRECEDENT AND CUTTING OFF DEBATE.

The Republicans Stop at Nothing to Secure Control of the Election Machinery and Prevent the Choice of a Democratic President in 1892.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day, immediately after prayer, the Vice President directed the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings. Senator Faulkner suggested that there was no quorum present and the roll was called and disclosed the presence of but 27 Senators. At half-past ten, however, a quorum appeared and the Journal was read.

Senator Aldrich inquired whether the question was on the approval of the Journal, and receiving an affirmative reply said that he wished to address the Senate briefly. He continued: "The Journal, just read, furnished a record without parallel in the history of the Senate of the United States. It disclosed the fact that it was the determined policy of the Democratic Senators to prevent any legislation or any action, unless their wishes as to certain measures should obtain consideration and be acceded to. The Republicans had long ago been aware of this act, but not until yesterday had all disguise been thrown off. This purpose, as we have stated, was to prevent the minority from being a character that it could not for a moment be acceded to. To accede to that intolerant and outrageous domination of the minority would be to strike a serious blow at free institutions. The action of the minority was revolutionary."

Senator Aldrich, at the conclusion of his remarks, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to amend the rules by the adoption of the plan of cloture.

AN AFFECTION OF FAIRNESS.

The Vice President indicated his desire to hear argument on the point, and the positions on each side were stated by various Senators. Senator Stewart argued strongly on the Democratic side, and Senator Sherman argued that, although the motion to correct the Journal was a privileged question, it did not necessarily follow that it must be first considered. Any other subject might be taken up in preference by a majority vote. Up to 1 o'clock a decision on Harris's point of order had not been made, although the Vice President, on several occasions, indicated his readiness to decide it. But Senator Gorman had the floor for an hour and went over the whole ground, discussing general politics in spite of all attempts to cut him off.

One of these attempts was made by Senator Aldrich and was met with a sharp rebuke from Senator Teller, and a notification that the Senator from Rhode Island "must not assume the role of Boss of the Senate."

THE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL.

Senator Gorman said: "If the Senators on the other side propose to go on with the public business and to take up such matters as the whole country is interested in, we will meet you as we have done during the session. It is, therefore, your fault, and yours alone, if the public business is delayed. We believe the elections bill to be in violation of the Constitution of the country and we will stand here and fight it under these rules with the fullest and freest debate, and let whatever consequence come we will appeal to the American people to sustain us, because we are looking alone to their rights." [Applause.]

A VICTORIOUS RELIEF.

The Vice President ruled that Senator Aldrich's motion to proceed to the consideration of the cloture rule was in order, and overruled Senator Harris's point of order.

Senator Harris appealed, but the Chair was sustained—yes 25, nays 30. Senators Teller, Wolcott, and Stewart voting with the Democrats.

Senator Aldrich moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolution (cloture,) and Senator Gorman moved to table the motion.

The Vice President submitted the question to the Senate and the vote resulted—yeas 30, nays 35. So the motion to table was lost, and a vote was taken on Senator Aldrich's motion to consider the cloture rule.

The roll-call was suspended on Senator Ransom's point of order, that the Journal of Tuesday showed that the matter had already been taken up.

The Chair overruled the point of order, and the Democrats took an appeal which was sustained—yeas 36, nays 27—whereupon Senator Gorman made the further point of order that Senator Aldrich's motion must be in writing.

CLOTURE TAKEN UP.

The Vice President sustained this point, and Senator Aldrich wrote out his motion. Senator Aldrich's motion prevailed—yeas 38, nays 32. Senator Jones, of Nevada, joined with the Democrats in opposing it.

Immediately, however, Senator Harris called up his point of order made against the cloture resolution on Tuesday (that it was not explicit enough to meet the rules.)

The Vice President ruled against him, but Senator Harris took an appeal and was permitted to debate it. He soon began reading from an apparently inexhaustible mass of manuscript.

At Senator Aldrich's instance Senator Harris's appeal from the decision of the Chair against his point of order was laid on the table—yeas 23, nays 28.

Among the pairs announced on all votes taken up in connection with the Republican effort to force the consideration of the cloture resolution, Senator Allison appears paired with Senator Ingalls, who is absent.

Senator Cockrell made a statement to show the large amount of legislative

work done by the Senate in the last session in comparison with the work done by the House, the so-called business branch of Congress, and this amount of business was done, he said, without any closure rule.

In the course of a long speech Senator Cockrell read in full Senator Hoar's article published in the Boston Youths' Companion as to the importance of uniform debate in the Senate, and said he would move to have it printed as a public document with a wide margin to enable its being farmed and hung up in parlors and libraries for the education of the young.

Some of the leading points in the article Senator Cockrell read more than once and with much emphasis, particularly a sentence that "the previous question and every device to cut off debate was unknown to Senate procedure."

Senator Dawes, who seemed to be a close and interested listener, rose and said that in the absence of his colleague—"Why, your colleague is right here," Senator Cockrell remarked, looking towards Senator Hoar, who was sitting on the Democratic side.

"I am here, and I never enjoyed myself so much in my life," said Senator Hoar.

"The inquiry I wish to make was," said Senator Dawes, "if the Senator from Missouri does not draw a distinction between freedom of debate and an eternity of talk." [Laughter.]

Senator Hoar defended himself from the imputation of inconsistency. There is nothing in the article, he said, that says that by reason of freedom of debate it shall be in order for the minority of the Senate to spend days and nights and weeks in talking about something else than the subject before the Senate, and thereby overthrowing the great constitutional function of the Senate as a legislative body. There is not a phrase in it which I do not stand upon and will not defend. It is a notorious fact that the Senator from Rhode Island has been told that if his amendment were brought in as it was originally proposed amendments enough would be offered on the Democratic side of the chamber to consume the entire time till the 4th of March next. The attempt to defeat the will of the people expressed through Congress under time (as we have seen in a previous session) is as much a conspiracy against the Constitution and national authority as was the Rebel Congress that met in Richmond. [Applause in the galleries.]

Senator Gray: "Was that true in 1879 when that side of the chamber filibustered?"

Notice of amendments to the proposed rule was given by Senators Stewart and Gibson.

Senator Stewart's amendment looks to allowing other than pending amendments to the measure to be offered and voted on, also to allow motions to reconsider and lay on the table, and Senator Gibson's requires the demand for closure debate to be seconded by two-thirds, instead of a majority, of the Senators present.

Without concluding his remarks Senator Cockrell yielded to Senator Aldrich, on whose motion at 6 P. M. the Senate took a recess till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The object of taking a recess instead of adjourning is supposed to be to avoid questions being raised as to the correction of the Journal as there will be no Journal until the legislative day of the 22d is finished, which may not be until the pending question is finally disposed of.

Between Cotton Bales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Clark Thread company has managed to induce sixty-seven men to go to Newark to take the place of the men who are laid off at no time since the strike has the number at work exceeded twenty-four, and the others have refused to stay upon learning that their liberty was to be curtailed, and that they would have to eat and sleep in the hose house.

The men who remain have unlimited beer, and musical entertainments are furnished for them almost every night. They are guarded from intrusion or attack by a corps of special officers employed by the company, and all the fresh air they catch while crossing the yard to the mill.

The manner of getting the new spinners into the mill has been a puzzle to the strikers until it leaked out that they were taken in between bales of cotton on one of the company's trucks. The bales are built up on the truck so that a spinner for the men is carried to the center, and the load goes through the streets to the mill yard without anybody suspecting that the men are concealed in it.

The spinners who are on a strike say that it is necessary to keep the new men in ignorance of the true condition of affairs, because the strikers, who they can get a few minutes' conversation with the newcomers, can always influence them to turn back.

"Thankful" not Thankful.—AGUSTA, January 25.—Thankful C. Lord Baptist Church was closed by the sheriff this morning, and Mr. E. E. Pritchard was appointed temporary receiver by Judge Roney. The trouble is caused by the dissatisfaction of the congregation with the pastor, the Rev. James T. Jalbert, who, they claim, is too ignorant to preach to an educated congregation of this enlightened age, and who has denied them their rights at Conference meetings by allowing the minority, who favored his views, to rule in their own favor. The Rev. Mr. Reed rule, which has been so objectionable in politics, has ruled in their church with Talbert as moderator. This wrangle has been going on since last October, and will be settled at a hearing before Judge Roney on the 20th of February.

Appointed to Office.—COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 24.—Governor Tillman has appointed H. R. Thomas, of Sumter county, a member of the board of state railroad commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Governor Boulman. The Governor states as a reason for the appointment that as the vacancy occurred in the case of a member from the middle section of the state, he felt compelled to appoint some one from that section.

KING KALAKUA, of the Hawaiian Islands, is dead. He died suddenly at San Francisco one day last week.

SIDE TRACKED AGAIN.

THE REPUBLICANS DEFEATED IN THEIR INFAMOUS SCHEME.

The Democrats With the Aid of Six Republican Senators Lay Aside the Closure Rule—The New Received With Wild Cheers in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate met at noon in continuation of the legislative day of Thursday last, the pending question being the resolution to amend the rules by providing a method for closing debate.

Morgan resumed the floor and continued his argument he began Saturday in opposition to the proposed rule and to the election bill, both of which measure he claimed (on the authority of the New York Times) to be for the advancement of Harrison's project for a re-election.

At 1:20 Wolcott asked Morgan to yield the floor to him so that he might move to take up the appropriation bill. Morgan said that he would do so, although he was at a very interesting point in his speech which he trusted he would never have the opportunity to resume.

Wolcott then made that motion and Dolph moved to lay it on the table. The point of order against the latter motion was made on the Democratic side, but the presiding officer overruled it and he held that the motion was in order. The vote was proceeded with amid great excitement and there was much confusion and some ill feeling in relation to the pairs.

Daniel said that he had been paired with Squire, but as he was informed by the Senator from Nevada (Stewart) that the Senator from California (Stauford) was in favor of proceeding with the business he would transfer Squire's pair to Stauford and would himself vote. Aldrich objected to the proposed transfer and insisted that there was no authority for it.

Stewart admitted that he had no direct authority to pair Stauford with the Senator in favor of the proposed rule, but said that Stauford told him before leaving the city for New York that he was in favor of taking up the apportionment bill.

Aldrich asserted, on the contrary, that Stauford had told him distinctly on several occasions that he was in favor of the pending resolution and of its consideration, and he (Aldrich) intimated that the proposed transfer would be taking an unfair advantage of Stauford's absence.

The controversy developed some acrimonious feeling on both sides, but the matter was settled by Daniel saying that if there was any doubt or dispute about it he would let his pair with Squire stand and that was the upset of it.

Some question also arose as to the pairs of Shoup and Moody; but the final result was that the pairs stood as follows: Pierce and Brown, Plumb and Gibson, Pettigrew and Pasco, Squire and Daniel, Shoup and Colquitt, Sanders and Ingalls, Chandler and Blodgett, Moody and Hearst, Higgins and Voorhes, Stauford stands as absent and not paired.

The result was announced as: Yeas 34, nays 35. So the motion to lay on the table was rejected.

The announcement was greeted with applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries. This was resented by Edmunds, who insisted that the chair should enforce the rules of the Senate, and that if there was any repetition of the disturbance the galleries should be cleared.

The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Aldrich, Alton, Allison, Blair, Carey, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Everts, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hisecock, Hoar, McConnell, McMillan, Mander, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Wilson of Iowa—34.

Nays—Barbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Eastis, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kennan, McPherson, Morgan, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walball, Washburne, Wilson, of Maryland, Wolcott—35.

The vote was then taken on Wolcott's motion to take up the apportionment bill and it was carried by a like vote—yeas 35, nays 34—the only divergence being that Pettigrew's pair was transferred from Pasco to Call.

There was no distinct outbreak of applause at the final success of the movement against the election bill and the proposed rule, but the feeling of jubilation was no less great on the Democratic side; and Blair interposed the remark that when a man was down that was the time to get up, and so now this was the time to take up and pass the education bill. [Cries of "Order" from the Democratic side.]

The resolution for the amendment of the rules having been thus displaced and relegated to the calendar (as the election bill had previously been) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the apportionment bill.

The reading of the bill and the report continued till 3 o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till to-morrow at 2 o'clock when it comes up as unfinished business.

The Good News in the House.—When the vote was taken in the Senate the House was taking a vote on the same question, and the Clerk had called but a few names when Mansur and Heard, returning from the Senate side, spoke a few words to their Democratic colleagues, whereupon Rogers rose, and interrupting the call, informed the House that the force bill had been defeated. Then the Democrats gave cheer after cheer.

The Speaker's effort was ineffectual for some moments to check the Democrats in their enthusiasm.

"Another Bull Run," ejaculated Brewer.

Hatch suggested the propriety of disposing with the further reading of the roll. There was no longer any necessity for the roll call.

The roll call was continued and the House went into committee of the whole. But the roll was not yet over.

Breckinridge, of Arkansas, was criticizing McKinley's action in cutting off the debate on the approval of the Journal, denounced the McKinley bill.

Kelley of Kansas said that the gentleman on the other side had said that good news had been received from the Senate. He did not doubt that it was good news to the assassins of John M. Clayton. [Democratic hisses.] They would throw up their hats and cheer and say: "That will give us further power to assassinate another!"

Something had been said about the betrayal of party pledges. He knew of no such betrayal so far as this end of the capitol was concerned. The gentlemen on the other side who had betrayed their party pledges (if they had betrayed) were responsible to their constituents. If there was any betrayal it came from those men who had been instructed by their State Legislatures to vote for a certain bill, and who had turned around and voted against it. He had no doubt that the person who killed young Matthews of Mississippi could take the news as good news.

Lewis declared that the killing of Matthews grew out of no political causes. The causes were purely personal.

A Romance of the War.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—Milo Gaston and his bride arrived here last night from Georgia, and they are spending their honeymoon with Mr. McLain, Gaston's brother-in-law. McLain tells this romantic story:

"In 1862 Gaston, who is a native of New Hampshire, joined a regiment from that State and went to the front. He was captured, and while on his way to a prisoner camp he was wounded and abandoned about through woods and swamps for nearly three weeks. When famished with hunger and crazed by what he believed to be continued pursuit he decided to give himself up. One evening he scrambled out of the thicket and made his way to a large old-fashioned southern home. A cold rain had set in, and caring little whether he lived or died, he walked boldly up the driveway and knocked.

"The place seemed deserted. A few minutes later he became conscious that some one was scrutinizing him from a window a few feet away. He was finally admitted by a young woman who carried a revolver in her hand. She got him some supper and said she was alone in the house, but expected her father, who was home from the Confederate army on a sick leave, to return at any time.

"She seemed to take an interest in Gaston, and laid him in a dark corner of the parlor. There she hid him for two weeks and showed him how to get in and out at night without arousing her parents, till he finally escaped.

"After the war he returned to Eberhart and heard that his benefactress had married. Gaston is now a railroad contractor. Last summer he was building a branch of the Georgia Pacific when he learned that his old love was a widow and had a family of five children. He immediately went to the old home near Eberhart, made himself known, and the result was a marriage, which took place yesterday. The pair will soon leave for Mr. Gaston's home in New York."

The Fair and the Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Gorman characterizes as fiction the report that a deal has been arranged by which the Democratic members of the Kansas Legislature are to vote for Senator Ingalls in return for his opposition to the force bill.

This same story was circulated several weeks ago, and it was then said that Senator Gorman, as leader of the Democracy in the Senate, had authorized to pledge certain Democratic votes in the Kansas Legislature to Ingalls if he would openly oppose the force bill. When Senator Gorman was interviewed on the subject tonight he said he could not undertake to assume the responsibility for all the ingenious statements sent out from Washington at this time.

The opponents of the force bill are greatly encouraged in their fight by the general drift of public sentiment in their favor. The action of several States in refusing assistance to the World's Fair, unless the bill is beaten causes alarm in Administration circles. The promoters of the Fair now fear that the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey will follow the example of those States. As the force bill is said to be amended directly at New York and New Jersey as well as the Southern States, the Democratic Legislatures in the North should not hesitate to join with their Southern brethren in any scheme calculated to preserve the rights of their people.

Three Wrecks in the Gulf.—MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 28.—Capt. Osborne, of the schooner Georgiana, reported to the United States revenue cutter of the Gulf of Mexico during the last days of December. The first was the foundering of a bark at Cayman Brae, on December 25, none known; six of the crew were drowned, others drifted ashore on the ship's bow.

The second disaster was the going ashore of the American schooner Maggie K. Gray, of Baltimore, on the northwest end of Little Cayman Island. Capt. Osborne offered to try to pull her off, and also offered to save a portion of her cargo, but he was warned off by the phosphate company which owned her. The schooner soon went to pieces and proved a total loss. The third case was the capsizing at sea, fifty miles east of Biante, on December 23, of the schooner Contest, of Houston. The vessel had set sail the day before for Jamaica with thirteen persons, including the wife of the captain, Kirk Connell. Only three persons escaped, making their way in a skiff with an oar for a mast and a shirt for a sail to the mainland, reaching the shore on the 26th. Two of these were a colored man named L. Johnson, who gave Capt. Osborne information of it.

World's Supply of Cotton.—NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,416,202, of which 2,885,592 is American, against 3,093,902 and 2,905,502, respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 104,813; exports from plantations, 148,286; crops in sight 6,497,842 bales.

INGALLS MUST GO.

HIS CHANCES FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE SENATE ARE POOR.

The G. A. R. Petitions in His Favor to Spread on the Records, But Reported on—Alliance Candidates State Their Qualities to the Caucus.

TOPEKA, KANS., Jan. 24.—The committee to which was referred the memorial from Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Topeka, praying for the election of Ingalls to the United States Senate, submitted its report to-day. The committee was composed of three Alliance members, all old soldiers. The committee recommended that the memorial be spread on the record, but made an adverse report on the prayer of the petitioners. The report was adopted, all the Alliance men voting in the affirmative.

It transpires now that the thirteen Alliancemen who voted with the Republicans yesterday do not favor Ingalls' reelection, but voted as they did yesterday because they thought the reference of the memorial to committee was disrespectful to the veteran petitioners.

As an offset to the petition in favor of Ingalls, a number of old soldiers to-day presented a petition condemning the senator, and begging the Legislature to elect in his place an Alliance candidate.

Ingalls arrived last night and was in conference all day with the Republican managers.

The first caucus of the Farmers' Alliance members of the Legislature on the senatorial question proper was held to-night. It was governed by the rules of the Farmers' Alliance, and was strictly a star chamber session. The members were pledged to secrecy, and little can be learned of the proceedings.

The Alliance senatorial candidates were called before the caucus one by one, and were permitted to give an account of their accomplishments and qualities which they thought would entitle them to the honor of succeeding Ingalls.

Before a candidate was permitted to even address the caucus, he was obliged to give himself up to the act of the decision of the caucus and to bolt the nomination. This leads to the conclusion that the caucus nominee will receive the full party vote.

All candidates were on hand to-night, that is, all who were Alliance men and who were not ruled out at the caucus of last Thursday. The ineligible are Alliance congressmen-elect and those members of the Alliance who have joined the organization since the recent election and who did not contribute to the Alliance victory on that occasion.

This rules out Jerry Simpson, congressman-elect from seventh, the most popular man with the rank and file of Alliance, and John Davis, congressman-elect from fifth district; Col. W. A. Harris, ex-Confederate from Leavenworth; Gen. C. W. Blair, Democrat, ex-Governor John P. St. John, and two or three others prominent.

The candidates who appeared before the caucus and pressed their claims were: Speaker Elder, of the lower House; Judge Pfeiffer, editor of The Alliance Advocate; Judge Doster, judge of the district court at Holton; John F. Willets, Alliance candidate for governor at the late election; S. M. Scott, farmer, C. M. Scott, State lecturer, Frank McGrath, president of the State Alliance, Judge Henry Stevens of Kansas City, Kan., who made a vigorous campaign against Ingalls at the election, and R. C. Cole, Representative from Hutchinson's district.

Sheds His Skin Every Year.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In one of the office rooms of St. Elizabeth's hospital hangs a frame containing four photographs representing a man in the act of shedding his skin. One of the photographs shows this strange human phenomenon with his arms outstretched, the old skin peeling off and hanging from his body in shreds like a tattered shirt, while the new skin can be detected by the whiteness of the photograph.

Last July he left his home at Phillipsburg, Mont., and arrived in Chicago the latter part of the month, and as his skin peeling spell of sickness always begins July 25 of each year, he decided to use a letter of introduction from a Montana friend to Dr. Jacob Frank, of No. 17 Lincoln avenue. He informed the doctor what he expected would happen to him shortly and applied for a room in the hospital. Dr. Frank suspected that the man was insane, but he nevertheless gave the patient a room. At the expected time the skin shedding began, and in two weeks he was covered with the skin which is to last him another year. He is the second oldest child of a family of thirteen, all of whom are living. His grandmother is 87 years old. He declines to have his name published.

Stealing Another State.

HARTFORD, Jan. 28.—The House met and received the report of the committee appointed to canvass the vote for State officers. The committee finds that 1,289 ballots were rejected for insufficient cause and that in many towns the number of votes returned exceeds the total number of votes cast. The committee states that it is unable to determine that any person was legally chosen to fill any of the State offices except the Comptroller's, to which the face of the returns indicate that Nicholas Straub, Democrat, was elected. The House accepted the report and adopted resolutions offering to join with the Senate in a general recount of the vote of the State. The Senate without important action, took a recess at 2 o'clock. In the House, after the presentation of the reports, general debate was opened, which bids fair to continue for a day or two.

A Daring Safe Robbery.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 28.—A daring safe robbery was committed at Sallitua, Tenn., yesterday morning. The safe of Casen & Williamson, merchant, was cracked by dynamite and several thousand dollars stolen. The explosion awoke a number of citizens, but the burglars escaped in a skiff down the Tennessee river. They were evidently experts, and it is believed they came from Louisville or St. Louis.

INGALLS'S SUCCESSOR.

Pfeiffer Is the Man and he was Nominated by the Alliance Caucus.

TOPEKA, KANS., January 28.—In the House the ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Pfeiffer 96, Ingalls 23, Blair 5; in the Senate, Ingalls 35, Pfeiffer 2.

The Alliance caucus that nominated Judge Pfeiffer last night for United States Senator, to succeed Ingalls, did not adjourn until 1,15 o'clock this morning. There were seventeen candidates, and on the "drop-one" rule it took an equal number of ballots to arrive at a choice. The list of candidates in the order of their strength on the first ballot was as follows: W. A. Pfeiffer and Elder, moderate protection of home industries, the defeated Alliance candidate for Governor; John Davis, Congressman-elect from the 5th district; J. W. Bridenbath, from Chetopa; Frank Doster, Judge of the District Court of Holton; A. H. Snyder, formerly Union Labor organizer; Judge Vrooman, of Kansas City; Gen. J. H. Rice, of Fort Scott; W. S. Coswell, David Overmyer, a Democrat, of Topeka; S. M. Scott, James Maxson, W. A. Oils, John Hart, of Sedgewick County; J. H. Osborn, defeated Alliance candidate for Secretary of State, and W. A. Harris, a stock raiser, of Leavenworth County.

On each ballot the candidate receiving the lowest number was dropped from the bottom of the list in about the order named. Balloting finally narrowed itself down to Pfeiffer, Willets, Elder and Doster. The latter was dropped on the fourth ballot. The next ballot threw out Elder, and the voting halted stood Pfeiffer 76, Willets 38. The ball forces, it is said, took this defeat very bitterly.

Pfeiffer is 60 years of age, six feet tall and slim as Ingalls, with a deep guttural though pleasing voice, and slow and deliberate in speech. Up to a year ago he was a staunch Republican. He favors the unlimited coinage of silver and a conservative expansion of the currency, moderate protection of home industries, but does not believe in protection as a principle. He favors the Government loaning money at 2 or 3 per cent on farm mortgages.

The House was half an hour late in assembling this morning. The attendance of spectators was large. The Senate's chief clerk appeared at 11 o'clock and presented a request from the Senate that the House return for further consideration to the Senate its concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two houses to-morrow at noon, for the purpose of electing a United States senator. The request was refused by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Douglas, of Sedgewick, moved for the reconsideration of the resolution and granting of the request. The debate developed the fact that the Alliance learned that the request of the Senate conceded a snare. The motion was finally voted down. There were no remaining speeches. The result of the ballot was as given above.

At noon the Senate proceeded to ballot for Senator. There were no nominating speeches, and the result was as given above. Ingalls was declared the choice of the Senate amid considerable enthusiasm, and the Senate then adjourned till 2 P. M.

There is talk of the Senate declining to meet with the House in Representative hall. Speaker Elder issued all passes to outsiders, and the House declined to return the Senate joint session resolution to be amended so as to permit Lieutenant Governor Felt to also issue passes. The Republicans are in caucus this evening to consider the matter.

A MYSTERY OR MURDER.

A White Woman Disappears and a Negro Suspected of Killing her.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 27.—Some time on Saturday a colored man informed the Sheriff of a woman, McLeod, a white woman, who had been living near the oil works with a negro named Wades Martin, had disappeared from her home under circumstances that seemed to indicate foul play. The police were likewise notified of the fact, and an investigation into the matter was immediately instituted.

From the story told by the woman's children it appears that she left her home on Friday evening to go to the material store in that vicinity to sell some vegetables. She had her 12½ by with her and his tale is that whilst he was at the train a man, whom he supposed to be Martin, came and dragged her off, and he saw no more of her. The older children then made search for their mother, but could find no trace of her. Later in the evening Martin came in with blood spots on his pants, which he scraped off with his knife and put ashes on. He went backwards and forwards several times, acting in a manner to create suspicion.

The search made by the police gave rise to a number of sensational stories in the neighborhood and all sorts of discoveries were reported, none of which were founded on fact.

All day Sunday the search for Martin was continued by the officers of the law, and on Sunday night the place kept by Lela Hammond on Gervais street was raided in the belief that he was in hiding at that point, but he could not be found. It appears, however, that he had been there on Saturday night and had overheard the implicate of the policeman who was on the lookout for him.

Late yesterday afternoon Policemen Hall and Harrison came up with Martin in a field near the Granby Quarry, and he was at once arrested and taken to the station house.—Register.

Burned in Emery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—Senator Cameron's vote to shelve the elections bill has caused the greatest indignation among Republicans in Allegheny City. The Senator was burned in effigy to-night, well known Republicans taking the lead in the ceremonies. A brass band was engaged and there was a short parade previous to the burning. After the ceremonies a petition was started among the crowd asking the Legislature to request the resignation of Senator Cameron.

The Goat's Blood Cure.

PARIS, January 28.—Mrs. Berlin and Piquet, of the Namies faculty, have created considerable stir in medical circles here. The two doctors, after much professional discussion in and out of the medical journals, exhibited to-day their new treatment for tuberculosis. Mrs. Berlin and Piquet explained that they injected fifteen grains of goat's blood into the muscular tissues of the thigh of two patients and asserted that cures can be brought about by renewing such injections every ten days.

WRECK OF WIRES.

HUNDREDS OF MILES OF POLES AND WIRES IN A TANGLE.

The Great Snow and Sleet and Wind Storm Wrecked the Wires—Telegraphic Communication Almost Completely Cut Off.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—It is just three days since the terrific storm swooped down upon this great city.

The first authentic account of the wreckage caused by the snow and sleet and gale is given in the Sun. That paper devotes more than a dozen columns in describing the situation in New York city and state, and surrounding country. The greater part of this vast amount of information was received by incoming trains and special service—not by telegraph, for the wires were all in a tangled mass on the ground.

The first wire service has just been established, and other are being righted as rapidly as men can work, and in a few hours regular outside communication will be established again.

In speaking of the storm, the Sun says:

Within the city the wreck of aerial lines was unheard of. Rows of poles toppled, broke off and fell, overlaid by the snow coating of the wires. Such was the maze and tangle of wires of all sorts that might have been a slaughter to turn on the