Catchings' Resolution Providing for Immediate Consideration of the Tariff Bill Fals for Lack of a Quorum-A

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The filibus the House today. In spite of the rainy weather, there was a crowd in the gal- can colleagues. leries, and there appeared to be a pretty full representation on the floor. The far from overflowing, aithough Col. Ike Hill, the assistant sergeant-atarms, who is generally known as the Democratic "whip," had succeeded, as he thought, in securing the attendance of twenty-eight Democrats who had

been absent yesterday. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, Boutelle tried to resume his tactics of yesterday and the day before. By his efforts to obtain consideration for his Hawaiian resolution, he precipitated a sharp contest with the Speaker.

Catchings was trying to obtain recognition at the same time, and though the Speaker had recognized him. Boutelle continued to demand consideration of his resolution. He stated that his resolution was still pending, as it was unacted upon when the House ada privileged resolution it should have preference over all other business. The Speaker replied that he had re-

cognized the gentleman from Mississippi, who wished to make a report from the committee on rules, and that such resolutions were of the highest privilege and took precedence over all other privileged resolutions. Mr. Boutelle insisted that his resolution was before the House and had

not yet been disposed of, and asked the Speaker where it had gone. The Speaker replied that on the question of its consideration, no quorum had voted. Boutelle: Yesterday the House failed to decide what would be done with it. Where has that resolution gone, Mr. Speaker? The Speaker (with slight show of ir

ritation): It is exactly where it was. ly pounding with his gavel in a vain effort to restore order, but Boutelle was not to be satisfied with such a disposition of his question and continued to demand recognition.

Burrows of Michigan, then jained in

the melee, and he and Boutelle took a position at the foot of the first aisle and endeavored to get the Speaker's eye. The Speaker refused to recognize any one, however, and continued to appeal for order, which was finally se-

Immediately afterwards, Burrows was recognized and stated that he wished to reserve all objections against the resolution about to be offered. Boutelle, however, was not so easily

disposed of, and said defiantly that he thought he was entitled to an answer from the Chair. The Speaker announced firmly that he had recognized the gentleman from Mississippi and directed the clerk to read the resolution which he had offered. The resolution was then read, at first amid a great uproar in the House, which gradually subsided. It is as follows: Resolved, That after the passage of

this resolution the House shall meet at 11 o'clock a. m; that beginning today without intervening motion, except conference reports and reports from the committee on rules, the journal shall be read, business under Clause 1, Rule 24, shall be disposed of, the Speaker shall call the committees for reports and then the House shall resolve itself into the committee of the whole Pouse on the state of the Union for the consideration of House bill 4,814; that general debate on said bill shall be limited to the hour of adjournment, on Wednesday, the tenth of January; that on Thursday, the 11th day of January present, said bill shall be read through and shall from day to day be open to amendment in any part thereof; that on Thursday, the 25th day of January, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, said bill, with all amendments recommended by, or that may be pending in the committee of the whole, shall be reported to the House; that the previous question shall then be considered, ordered upon pending amendments, and the bill to its passage; that without other motions the vote shall then be taken on pending amendments on the engressment and third reading, on motion to recommit, with or without instructions, should such motion be made, on the final passing of the bill, and on a motion to reconsider and lay on the table. That beginning with Monday next at the hour of 5:30 e ich day the House shall take a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to general debate on such bill only. General leave to print remarks on said bill is hereby granted."

The order having been read, Burrows raised the question of consideration, but the Speaker announced that under former rulings the question of consideration could not be raised upon a report from the committee on rules: of the chair, but the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal. Burrows then cording to the assessment, whether stated in a quiet way that he wished such railroad be in the hands of a receivof the House, or in the committee on rules. Catchings replied that it had originated in the committee on rules. Burrows stated that he was aware that the committee on rules had the power to originate rules, and that such had been the ruling of the chair some days ago. Continuing he said that under Rule 11, prevision is made for the disposition of all propositions introduced in the House, directing to what committees they should be referred and that clause 51 provided specifically and joint rules and order of business any other artificial person, out said nances, apparently used or suitable for should be referred to the committee on words shall be held to apply to and use, in or about such liquors, take a rules. This was a proposition which not only related to the order of business but involved a change in the rules of the House. In particular, it affected the rule which provided for the daily meeting of the House at 12 o'clock, and the practice, which had grown into a rule, that no speech could be printed in the Record unless delivered in the House. The proposition under consideration changed the rules and went beyoud the question of order of business; and he contended that all such propositions should have their inception in the House and be referred to the committee on rules. That not being done, Burrows submitted that the committee on rules had no jurisdiction and could not bring in any such rule as the one offered by Catchings, He asserted that that committee had no more jurisdic-

ruled to the contrary, but he was satisfied in his own mind that such propositions should first have their inception in the House. The Speaker read the ruling made by him in the Fifty-second Congress sustaining his present ruling, but he did not know whether an appeal had been entered against it or not. Burrows said that ruling provided for the order of business and not for a change

tion or right to do such a thing than

any other committee of the House. The rule providing that all such prop-

csitions should be referred to the com-

mittee on rules presupposed that they

originated in the House. He was

aware, he stated, that the chair had

The Speaker: The gentleman will understand that almost any order fixing the order of business is a change of rules. Boutelle again rose and was asked by the Speaker for what purpose he desired recognition.

For a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. death sentence upo Speaker, replied Boutelle.

The gentlemen will state it, said the execution.—State.

Speaker-evidently somewhat dubious as to the outcome. "I desire to know," said Boutelle, "under what rule of the House did the Chair decline to entertain my appeal? The Speaker answered somewhat tartly that it was not the duty of the Chair, on demand or request of the gentleman from Maine, to furnish him with any information. (Laughter

among the Democrats). The question was then put on Catchings' motion for the previous question. which was ordered by a viva voce vote tering of the last two days had the ef- the House dividing on party lines, Boufeet of bringing a large attendance to telle called for a division and as he took his seat, shouted to his Republi "Dont vote, don't vote." The result was that the Republicans strictly abstained from voting, Democratic side of the chamber was and the Democrats cast only 138 votes

—41 short of a quorum. Catchings asked for the yeas and nays, and after the call had been completed. Springer asked that the names of those voting should be read. This was done, showing that 169 had voted in the affirmative-all Democrats-and one in the negative (Bell, Populist of Colorado).

Before the vote was announced, Campbell, Democrat of New York, said that he was paired with Belden, Re-publican, of New York, on political questions; but he would vote now to make a quorum. He made the statement because some of the newspapers had commented upon his not voting yesterday. Sperry, Democrat, of Con-necticut, did not vote; neither did Haynes, Democrat, of New York. Cad-mus. of New Jersey, Cockran, New journed yesterday; and that as it was | York and Blanchard and Price of Louisiana, all voted with their party associates. No quorum having voted, Catchings moved a call of the Touse, which showed the presence of 273 members-94 more than a quorum. Catchings then moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call; and although no quorum is necessary on this question, it afforded an opportunity for a small filibaster, and Reed de-manded a division. This resulted: manded a division. Yeas 144; nays 49; but Reed thought that the question should be determined by teliers and accordingly he and Catchings went through the form of counting the vote and announced that there was 135 in the affirmative and 10 in the negative. Accordingly it was ordered that further proceedings under the call should be dispensed with; and the question recurred on Catchings mo-The Speaker was meanwhile violent- tion for the previous question. The ayes and nays were ordered and again the Republicans remained dumb while 169 Democrats voted to order the pre-vious question, the names being read. As the majority still lacked 10 of a quorum, Catchings again moved a call os the House, and on this question Reed again called for a division, stating, sotto voce, that, "all we need is mathematics."

The motion of Catchings was agreed to by a vote of 104 yeas to 31 nays, and this, the second call, showed the presence of 257 members. Catchings again moved to dispense

with further proceedings under the call, and this was ordered after a short skirmish, led by Burrows. The motion to order the previous question then recurred and the roll was again called. Before this was completed, the clerk becoming weary of the monotonous round of roll calls, began to slur over the titles, and finally came down to calling the members by their surnames. The Democrats seemed further off than ever from a quorum, for on the third call of yeas and nays, but 168 members voted, as against 169 off the second and first. Catchings, however, did not lose heart and again moved a call of the House, which showed the presence of 271 members. It being then ordered that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with the question recurred on Catchings' motion

to order the previous question. The fourth roll call resulted: Yeas 166; nays none. McMillan. Democrat, of Tennessee, asked that the names of those voting should be read, which was done—his purpose doubtless being to ing duly sworned, deposes and says call attention to those who refrained that he is informed by——and verily from voting.

Catchings then threw up the sponge and at \$:50, at his instance, the House adjourned until tomorrow.

An Important Bill.

Hon. A. C. Latimer, has introduced into the House of Representatives the following bill to aid in the collection of taxes from railroad property in the hands of receivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the passage of this act, whenever the property and franchises of any railroad corporation shall be put into the cerning the same as is authorized by hands of a receiver by order of court, the final order in the case and sale of such property shall occur or a settlement of the affairs of such road be made within three years from the date of the appointment of such receiver, and every such receivership shall ter pinate absolutely at the expiration of three years from the date of the appointment of the

receiver. Sec. 2. That taxes assessed by any State, county, or municipal authority against any railroad property shall not be classed as debts to be in the hands of a receiver or not, but such taxes shall be Boutelle appealed from the decision collectible by the proper authority of such State, county, or municipality ac- or near the town or city ofto ask Catchings whether the rule just er or not, and no judge or court shall read tad had its inception on the floor have any authority to restrain, enjoin, or in any way to interfere with the collection of such taxes in the first instance: Provided, That such receiver or such railroad corporation shall have the right after payment of such taxes to apply for an abatement or to use for an alledged over-assessment or improper assess-

ment in any court having jurisdiction. Sec. 3. That the word "citizen" or the word "citizens," as occurring in the Act known as the Judiciary Act, shall not be constructed to mean or to include and bring all vessels, bar fixtures, that all propositions touching the rules any railroad company or corporation, or

mean natural persons who are citizens. Chained to the Floor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 5.—Carpenter, the famous Edgefield murderer, who has so long been a fugitive from justice, seems doomed to die at the rope's end in the summer, or perhaps the early spring. A gentleman from Edgefield, who was in the city yesterday, gave some very interesting facts about | Luc'e, the woman who called at the his case which have not yet been published. This gentleman says that Carpenter was brought back to Edgefield as no other man has ever been brought back. In the first place he was brought to the railroad station by one of the most determined and courageous men in the county. When the train arrived it was met by the people from the entire Yonce community of the county. It will be remembered that he murdered Preston Yonce. They had guns and pistols, and accompanied the party which had Carpenter, all along the road back to Edgefield, determined that he should not escape. Sheriff Outz placed the man in a secure cell and put a careful watch upon him. He propensity. She paid her bill regularly had not been there long ere he declared and explained that the money was furnthat he would escape before they could hang him, and he would never die at the end of a rope. This declaration

made the sheriff very determined and recently he has placed Carpenter in the top ceil in the jail, which is the most secure, and has double chained him to the iron ring in the centre of the floor. He will not allow any one to see the prisoner. The sheriff is prepared to meet and repel any attempt at a rescue, and intends to give the man no earthly chance to escape as long as he is the custodian. Carpenter is to be resentenced at the coming term of court. Judge Fraser will preside and pass the

MUST BE ENFORCED. That Is What Governor Tillman Says | Our Captain has Said it, and he is a Very About the Dispensary Law

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 2.—Trial Justices of South Carolina begin to shake. If they do not comply exactly with what they are told to do they will soon be discharged. It cannot be very pleasant to stand in imminent danger of losing one's place on account of some body's notion that one s not doing all he can to crush out

'blind tigers.' The mandate has gone forth and today Governor Tillman, who in this case has a right to be a prophet, said that some of the worthy justices would be dismissed within the next sixty days. Governor Tillman said he would sage of the bill substantially as it was remove the first trial justice in whom ne found the slightest inclination to deviate from the law. If he heard of anv of them patronizing "blind tigers" that would be cause for immediate and un-

ceremonious removal. Yesterday Governor Tillman devoted most of his time to the municipalities and providing for the pay of the State constables. Today was "trial justice day." They were provided with full and exact instructions. First of all they got copies of the new law, and as a kind of New Year's supplement the

following instructions: Under the Act approved December 2, copy which is herewith sent you, the duty will largely devolve on trial justices of enforcing the law. The statutes, as construed by the Supreme Court, require that criminal cases coming within the jurisdiction of trial justices shall be tried by a jury on the demand of the defendant, otherwise by the trial justice himself. Jurors are to be summoned by the constables after six names have been drawn from a hat in which eighteen names have been placed by the constable. It will be the duty of trial justices to see that no names are put in the hat except those of men who will find a verdict according to the evidence and not perjure themselves through prejudice against the law. Trial Justices who do not act with promptness and vigor and endeavor to enforce the law may as well send in their resignations, as no negligence or favoritism will be tolerated. Enclosed will be found a search war-

nuisance proceedings under Section 22 of the Act. As it is impossible for State constables to cover the entire territory, trial ustices are expected to see that their constables seize all contraband liquor and make arrests of parties breaking the law as provided by the Act. Every seizure thus made must be reported to the State Commissioner, who will send a certificate for the shipment to him of the contraband liquor. For such work constables will be paid a reasonable fee upon reporting the facts to the Special attention is directed to Sec

rant, as well as a form for beginning

tion 20, giving the right to examine suspicious packages. Trial justices will in every case arrest and proceed against express agents and railroad agents or other railroad employees, who lay themselves liable

under the provisions of the law. The right to search without a warrant applies only to places of business or public places. In all cases where liquor is believed to be in a private residence and is being sold search warrants must be issued. Persons are not allowed to buy in other States and bring into this State any quantity greater than one The searches must be confined to de-

pots, and no car will be entered to make search, unless by express orders of the Governor. Attorney General Buchanan has prepared the warrant. There is likely to be trouble behind this document. It

reads as follows: -County -Affidavit South Carolinafor Search Warrant. -and verily believes from such information, and his own observation, that inscribe place, premises or house) there is now deposited, stored and kept contraband liquors in violation of law, to wit: (particularly describing the same) and that said intoxicating and contraband liquors are there a ept, stored and deposited by——his aiders and abetors, without a permit, in violation of

the laws of the State. Wherefore deponent prays that a search warrant may issue, commanding the search of said premises and their appurtenances and that such contraband liquors may be brought before this Court, and such action taken con-

law. Sworn to and subscribed before me this--day of--189-

To the Sheriff of the above County or any Constable: Whereas, it appears to me—, a trial justice in and for the county and State above named, by the information of——, that the following contraband intoxicating liquors are now unlawfully in the possession, storage, and keeping of, and on the premises occupied by ----, in the State and county above named, the said -(here describe it) in place beingthat the said——hath probable cause to believe, and is informed and doth believe, that the said contrabana liquors so illegally kept are in the house (or other place appurtenant thereto) of

the said-These are therefore to authorize and require you, with necessary and proper assistants, to enter into the said house (or other place appurtenant thereto) of -aforesaid, and there dilithe saidgently by day or by night search for the said contraband liquors, and if the same or any part thereof shall be found screens, bottles, glasses, and appurtecomplete inventory of the same, and deposit the same with the sheriff, which said articles are there to remain to be disposed of as required by the provisions of the dispensary laws. Given under my hand and seal this -day of---, 189-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3 .- Mrs. white house yesterday to take possession until the president paid money she claimed he owed her, was examined by physicians today and pronounced demented but harmless. She will probably be sent to her son who lives in Camden, New Jersey. Mrs. Lucie says she did not go to the white house to see the president. She scorns the idea of having any communication with him and savs she would walk-blocks out of her way to avoid meeting him. This was not her first visit to Washington, Mrs. Lucie came here last May The people in her boarding house regarded her as an eccentric person of no dangerous ished by her son.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 30 .- A special to the Morning News from Baxley, Ga., says: Last night David M. Crosby shot and instantly killed Mack Mac-David M., about six miles south of this give himself up to the sheriff. Crosby claims that at the time of the shooting MacCarthy. All the parties are white. and proceed with the bill.

.THE SHIP WILL BE SAVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- Mr. Wilson, the leader of the Democratic forces in the House of Representatives has made one New Year's resolution, which he proposes to live up to in spite of the calamity howlers in the House and Senate. He has resolved to pass the tariff bill prepared by the ways and means committee through the House during the present month. In that effort he will have the support of every true Democrat in Congress. He says the bill in its present shape may require certain amendments, but he has not the slightest doubt of the final pas-

reported from the committee. It is expected that the Republicans and some of the Democratic Protectionists will vigorously oppose any change in the present tariff that might be suggested, but Mr. Wilson and those who stand ready to help him carry out the policy of the Democratic party, do not intend to be frightened by the threats of the opposition. There were many Republicans in the House and Senate who voted for the passage of the McKinley bill when they knew and openly declared that it was not what a majority of the people of the country wanted. It was made a party measure by the Republican leaders, the party whip was applied and every Republi can stepped up to the rack and cast his vote in accordance with the dictates of the Republican bosses.

There are a number of good Demo-crats who do not favor all the provisions of the Wilson bill, but they do not propose to repudiate their party to gratify their political opponents. The Republicans have contended from the very day that Mr. Cleveland was re-elected that the Democrats did not possess the required amount of nerve to revise the tariff. If they have invested their money in support of their udgement in that direction they will probably have occasion to regret that they had so little faith in the declarations of the Democrats. During the present week, it is under-

stood, the Democratic members of the House will hold a caucus and indulge in a general family talk. Some of the depublicans who profess to have the rift of anticipating what will happen in caucus predict that the majority of the Democrats will either decide to de feat the Wilson bill outright or vote to recommit the bill to the ways and means committe for further revision. I have discussed the subject with many of the ablest Democrats in the

House during the past two or three days and they pronounce such statements too silly for serious consideration. One of the men, who exercises more influence with Democratic members than anyone else in the House, except Speaker Crisp told me that the action of the coming caucus will not be binding upon those who participate in it. It is thought to be desirable to come together and talk over the political situation in the House and make such suggestions as will result in a better understanding of the duty devolving upon the Democratic majority If the Republicans fancy for one moment that Speaker Crisp, Messrs. Wilson, Catchings, Turner of Georgia, Culberson, Breckinbridge of Arkansas, McMillin, Hatch and the other Democratic members are going to let the minority rule in the present Congress, they might as well resolve early in the

new year to change their plans. A distinguished Democratic Senator who is generally supposed to be hostile to some of the views entertained by the President on certain questions, voices the sentiment of all of the Democratic Cougressmen who are willing to be quoted when he says: "This is a Democratic Administration, backed up by Democratic majorities in the nd we propose to go right ahead and conduct the government in accordance with Democratic principles as we un-derstand them:" Some of the Repubicans are endeavoring to promote discord in the Democratic ranks by confusing the issues involved. President Cleveland is not on trial, as some of them would have it appear. He is the leader of the Democratic party and before the present Congress adjourns it will be demonstrated that the Democ racy is able to shape its own policies without any Republican interference." -News and Courier.

A Deserved Rebuke We clip the following from the St Matthews Herald of last week. It is certainly a most deserved rebuke to a sneak and coward, and does credit to the sense of justice of the one who penned it. If every newspaper in the tate would take such high ground as our contemporary does, anonymous sneaks and assassins would be a thing of the past: "There is an article written at Orangeburg and published in the Sunday issue of the Register, signed "Straightout" and ends by ask ing the St. Matthews Herald to publish the same. The writer of the piece scores very severely The Times and Democrat and The Enterprise, our county contemporaries published at Orangeburg. We refuse to publish the piece because we do not know its auaccusations brought against said paour contemporaries, we have nothing but the kindest feeling for their success. As a whole they have treated us kindly and fairly and we have no desire to give publication to any article the object of which is their injury. The St. Matthews Herald is an independent newspaper whose object is to give the news to its readers and not ne personal grievances of any man. We have always recognized the Enter-prise as an honest and earnest criticiser of the present administration, condemning wrong and upholding right as filled.
as it saw it. The Times and Democrat "6. No has been known and recognized as an advocate of the principles of this administration for which we cannot condemn it for we know nothing of its ob ject and nothing against its sincerity. So far as The Herald is concerned it is the tool of no party or organization, speaking its conscientious convictions on all questions of public interest. We are aware of the fact that some of our our best friends condemn very many of utterances because they do not coincide with their views. We ask no one more than we are willing to grant think as you rlease and we will do the ,same.'

Washington, Jan. 5 .- There were this afternoon to secure a second for the demand for the previous question on the order reported by the committee on rules, fixing the limit of debate on the tariff bill. On the tourthattempt the vote was announced yeas 166, nays 0. No Republican member voted and the following Democrats who were shown by a previous call of the House to have then been present were not reorded: Bankhead, Cadmus, Caminetti, Coombs, Covert, Eaglish, Haines, Hayes, Heard, Hines, Hudson, Latimer, member of the majority of the committee of ways and means is quoted as takthe dissatisfaction among Democrats seemed to be spreading and rather bitterly remarked that there were a score or two of members credited to the Dem-Carthy. The shooting occurred at the or two of members credited to the Demresidence of Berry W. Crosby, father of occass who ought really to ally them selves with the Republicans. This view place. Crosby came in this morning to of the situation, however, is not shared by other members of the committee, who express the firm conviction that by MacCarthy had his gun drawn on him | Monday at the furthest, the Democrats death sentence upon him. It is thought and said that he intended killing him, will have a quorum of members present, that he will fix a very early date for the whereupon he drew his pistol and shot who will vote to pass the pending order their countrymen not to register have will have a quorum of members present,

applications for admission into Clemson college at the next session, many more than the college can possibly receive, a great many persons interested, both parents and students, are constantly making inquiries as to what methods will be adopted to determine which ones will be admitted. The board of trustees have adopted several rules regulating the governing the admission of students. All young men will be required to stand examinations as at colleges. They will also be required to stand physical examinations, and such as have contagious diseases and who are physically unable to fulfill the duties required of them will not be admitted. Applicants who are qualified to enter the college proper will have precedence over those applying for admission into the preparatory department. According to the best information obtainable about three hundred of the old students will return. They, of course, being already in the college, will not be disturbed. The board has not yet decided how many students will be admitted at the next term, but there will be room for two or three hundred new ones in addition to those already there. It is their purpose to distribute admission to the college in the counties in proportion to their representation in the lower branch of the legislature. Therefore any county which has its quota in the students already in the college will not be entitled to any additional students until the applicants of those counties which have not their quota has been fully supplied. Then again it would be impossible to accommodate the applicants even for one night at the college when they have gone there to be examined. board has therefore decided to have examinations conducted in the coun ties of the State which will be presided over by one of the professors of Clemson assisted by competent residents of each place and the successful applicants will be furnished with evidence entitling them to admission. These examinations will begin about the middle of January and ample notice of the time and place will be given so that all interested may attend them. All applicants, whether they be pay students or not will be required to stand these examinations. The next session will begin Thursday, February

Admission to Clemson.

Democrat Leaders Astonished. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Public men of both parties are becoming aroused over the explanation made by Attorney General Olney in his annual report of his failure to prosecute the trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Olney declares that there is "small basis for the widespread impression that the aim and effect of this statute are to prohibit and prevent those aggregations | Kansas, and after snatching brands from of capital which are so common at the the burning in different parts of the present day and which are sometimes | State he went to Minneaplis, and began on so large a scale as to control practically all the branches of an extensive industry." He adds that "it would not be useful, even it were possible, to ascertain the precise purpose of the framers of the statute. Mr. Oiney declares that, "As all ownership of property is in itself a monopoly, and as every business contract or transaction may be viewed as a combination which, more or less, restraints some part or kind of trade or commerce, any literal application of the provisions of this statute is out of the question." His idea of trusts is outlined in the statement that to make the statute applicable, "not merely must capital be brought together and applied in large masses, but must be made by means which impose a legal disability upon others from engaging in the same trade or industry. Democratic leaders are astonished at Mr. Olney's interpretation of the law, especially as the Chicago platform committed the party to a prompt prosecution of trusts, and Resenate and House of Representatives, tunity to score the Democrats on the ground of bad faith. The anti-trust law which bears Senator Sherman's name was drafted by that able lawyer ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who had no doubt that its provisions could be enforced. The law was signed on July 2, 1890. Ex-Attorney General Miller, for campaign effect, made several bungling feints at prosecuting the sugar trust and the srandard oil monopoly, and was criticized for his lack of sincerity. It was believed that in view of the Democratic pledges the incoming of a Democratic attorney general would mark the beginning of a determined assault on the great combina-

Hotels and Llouors. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 4.-Section 21 of the new Dispensary law allows the managers of hotles to dispense liquors and wines to guests under certain restric-

tions. The State Board of Control has prepared the following rules and regulations to govern hotels and has fixed them so rigid that there can be no violation of

the law. "1. The manager of the hotel, after giving the bond required, must receive a written appointment as assistant to the Dispenser from whom said liquors are obtained,

"2. He will use the request book for orders from guests, the same as though thor and because we do not endorse the purchased at the Dispensary, and the sales must conform in every respect to pers. We have no grievances against the requirments of the law, especially as to crossing out the labels and writing the request, using ink in all cases. "3. No liquors will be sold except by

the bottle. "4. The prices on the wine card must be those charged at the Dispensary. "5. He will obtain the liquors or wines by the case form the Dispenser and report all sales, and pay over the amount due each day, getting new request books whenever needed and turning them over to the Dispenser as fast "6. No liquors shall be sold to any

one but 'bona fide' guests of the hotel, whose names are on the register. "7. Sales to miners or to men already intoxicated are forbidden and no second sales shall be made to any guest who

becomes intoxicated," So far none of the Columbia hotels have evinced any intention of turnishing liquors to their guests except Proprietor Taylor, of the Grand Central Hotel. He is anxious to afford his guests this privilege, but has not yet made any arrangements,-Register.

It Will Meet in Topaka. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 7.—Col. D. P. Duncan, of this city, the Secretary of the National Farmers' Alliance, has four attempts by roll call in the House been notified by the Executive Committee of the order to notify all State Alliances, that the annual meeting of the National Alliance will be held this show it time and again in their brief. year at Topeka, Kansas, and that it "There is a disease among the politiwill begin its session on the 6th of February. Topeka will entertain the delegates in grand style, paying their hotel bills and doing everything possible for their comfort and convenience. The city will also contribute \$1,000 to defray the railroad fares of the delegates. These things induced the body to hold its meeting there. A number of cities, including St. Louis and Indianapolis, Baynor, Sibley, Sickles and Sperry. One made bids for the honor of entertain ing the order. Colonel Duncan will send out notifications to all State Aling a gloomy view of the situation. Af- liances. Each State is entitled to one ter the House adjourned, he said that delegate. The representative from South Carolina is J. W. Bowden, the editor of the Cotton Plant. He was elected at the meeting of the State Alliance in Walhalla. Cheeky Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7 .- The Chinese here have torn down the Government posters put up in Chinatown informing them that the office had been opened for their registration under the Gary law, and Chinese placards warning taken the place of the posters.

A Light that Falled.

The Greenville News says that on Topeka, Kans, Jan. 4.—Ten days account of the very large number of ago an old man, dressed in rags, appeared at the city prison in the Coffeyville, Kan, and asked the jailer to allow him to sleep in one of the empty cells overnight. He declined to tell his name but said he had arrived on a freight train from Texas. His request was granted. Next morning he was found ill, and, though properly taken care of, died four days later. A few hours before death he called the jailer to his side and told him his name was Edward Dunbar and that he

> "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother." He was buried in the Coffeville cemetery.
>
> This man had a history as interesting as it is romantic. His name became a byword in the places where he was known, and from a prison cell he went forth a tramp and a vagabond upon the face of the earth. In 1867 Dunbar was arrested in Leavenworth, while engaged in holding a series of revival meetings, and taken to Minneapolis, where he was

was the author of that beautiful hymn,

the penitentiary for three years and eight When Dunbar was a small boy he lived in New Bedford, Mass, and worked in a factory: His mother lived at the foot of the street on which the factory was located, as the lad's work kept him away till after dark, she always placed a light in the window to guide his footsteps homeward. One day he tock a notion to go to sea, and off he went on a three years, cruise.

During his absence his mother fell ill and was at death's door. She talked incessantly about her boy, and every night she asked those around her to lace a light in the window in anticipation of his return. When she realized that her end had come ehe said: Edward that I will set a light in the window of Heaven for him." These were her last words.

The lad had grown to manhood ere he returned home, and his mother's dying message so affected him that he reformed and became a preacher. In the course of his reformation he wrote the song, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother." The song became widely known. The Rev. Edward Dunbar married a

young woman in New Bedford during his work in a great revival in 1858, and several children were the result of this union. The young divine soon made a reputation as a brilliant pulpit orator. and the public was therefore greatly surprised when one bright Sunday morning he skipped the country, leaving his wife and children behind. He came to to show the people the error of their ways. A great revival followed, and Miss Eunice Belle Lewis, a handsome

young heiress of Indianapolis, was one of the converts. She fell in love with the evangelist and married him against the wishes of her friends. Shortly after the wedding Dunbar rerurned to Kans as to fill an engagement at Leavenworth. While he was away the triends of the bride, who had mistrusted the evangelist all along laid their suspicions before W. D. Webb, now Judge of the 2d judicial district of Kansas, and Judge Austin Young, who were law partners in Minneapolis, and they took the case. The result was that they soon found evidece sufficient to warrant an arrest, and Dunbar's ministerial career was brought to a sundden close.

Judge Webb and Judge Young assisted Dunbar's incarceration Judge Young secured a divoce for Mrs. Lunbar and married her himself. They now live happily together in Minneapolis. Judge Lochren, the present commissioner of pensions, defended Dunbar in the case. Dunbar's first wite died in Taunton Mass, about two years ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan.4 - The matter of the registration of Governor Tillman's trademark for the Dispensaries of South Carolina, was the subject yesterday of another legal contest. The case came before the District Court of Appeals on the application of John S. Seymour, Commissioner of Patents, who appealed from the opinion recently rendered by Justice Bradley, granting a writ of mandamus requiring the Commissioner to register the trade-mark. The Commissioner was represented by Mr. John I. Hall and Mr. Levin H. Camp-bell, while Mr. J. Altheus Johnson and James Edgar Smith argued for the

trade-mark. Mr. Campbell opened the argument with the presentation of two points. He contended, first, that the Supreme Court was in error in revising and reversing the decision of the Commissioner, beause this decision was rendered in the performance of a discretionary duty, which did not involve fraud or abuse of his authority. Such a decision was not subject to reversal by the court on the petition of a writ

The Commissioner had the unquestioned right to investigate the ownership of a trademark, when it was in dispute as between the two persons. His decisions in such cases could not be interfered with by the courts. By inference the same right ought to lie in ex parte cases where there was no dispute as to ownership as in the case

at the bar. Mr. Campbell argued, secondly, that the Supreme Court was in error in re-versing the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, the same being correct, and ordering a writ of mandamus to issue to command him to register the alleged trademark of the relator. In support of this he read the law of South Carolina establishing the Dispensaries.

Mr. Johnson's remarks in brief were as follows: "Counsel for the appellant if we may judge from the printed brief they have filed in this cause, seem not ent of what had been done. yet fully to have realized that the appellee in these proceedings is the State of South Carolina. It was the notion fondly cherished by the Commissioner of Patents when he passed upon the original application which had been filed with him for registry, that the application set forth, not what the State itself had done, or authorized to be done, but what certain officers or agents of the State, acting of their own accord, had assumed to do in the name of the State. This motion seems still to have a lodgment in the minds of counsel for the Commissioner. They

cal critics of the present regime in South Carolina that causes the afflicted to speak of 'Ben Tillman' as not only the executive branch of the government but the legislative as well and the major part of the judicial. At all times the disease affects the nerves and mental vision and then the sufferers, at the signs the amended articles." sound of every noise and the sight of every object, cry out, 'Ben Tiliman' 'Ben Tillman' and set up a wail of her When they lie down to sleep, the fearful specter hangs over them as a nightmare, and they awake from their fretful slumbers moaning. Ben Tillman' 'Ben Tillman'. If counsel for the appellant have caught the malady—it is known on its native heath as 'anti-Tillmanism,' and it manifests itself in varying degrees of virulance; if counsel

State they should see nothing but 'Ben

for the appeliant, I say, have become inoculated with the malady, I am not

surprised that in all the acts of the

CRISP PLEADS FOR UNITY.

ceedings were in progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 -- Unusual precautions were taken to preserve the secrecy of the proceedings of the cauopened as usual by the officials in passed unanimously by the Alliance. charge, but immediately after the caucas had been called to order, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Ike Hill, with one of the assistant door-keepers, closed them under orders, it was said, of Chairman Holman, and the representative of the Alliance and all the clanks of the Ocala press were compelled to clace the corridors in a state of unrest while the pro-

ing began to call the order. One hundred and forty-seven members answered to their names, an unusually large tried for bigamy, convicted and sent to attendance, and greater than had been anticipated on this occasion. One hondred and nine members are a majority of the Democratic membership. It was determined to limit the speeches to five | sooner than the first of July of this year minutes, and Speaker Crisp was accorded the floor to open the proceedings. He declared that it was the duty of the among the Reformers. To do othermembers of the Democratic party to stand together in support of the tariff | enacting the tricks of the ring that conmeasure reported by the committee on ways and means, and recalled promises and pledges of the past to the public in regard to this matter. He said President Cleveland and the Democratic majority in Congress had been elected for the purpose of carrying out the will of the people, expressed at the polls in 1892, and upon the Chicago platform and he urged united action by the majority. "If any man objects to promises of the bill," he said, "let him state his objections on the floor in open debate, and then if he cannot support the bill, he can vote against it." protested against the policy of tearing the measure to pieces in caucus, and closed by offering a resolution pledging the majority to a support of the bill. The Speaker was loudly applauded as

> Mr. Sperry of Connecticut next rose. of his remarks he was given a round the next speaker. He followed in the same line as Speaker Crisp, and urged the members to lav aside their differerences and personal prejudices and rally to the support of the committee on ways and means in their effert to meet the just expectations of the people. Outhwaite evidently struck a popular chord, for he was also greeted with applause.

he took his seat.

At this point it was said that there were 162 Represesentatives present, leaving 51 Democrats to be accounted

Speaker Crisp offered the following resolutions which were adopted by acclamation. Resolved. That it is the sense of this

caucus that it is the duty of every Democratic member of the House to vote for the pending resolution providing for the consideration of the tariff bill in order that the House may have an opportunity to redeem the pledges of the party respecting tariff reform. Resolved, further, That it is the duty

of every Democratic member of the House to attend its daily sessions, and attended to. Will Stop the Fight,

JACKSONVILLE, Fia, Jan. 3 .- The sensation of the day in sporting circles was the action of Solicitor Christie. representing the State, in refusing to proceed this morning in the cases well understood that Christie was forced to this action by Governor Mitchell, at whose will he holds office. said that Christie had received an intidid not have enough of sporting blood to stand the gubernatorial gaff, and so he dropped the case.

Christie's announcement in court against Corbett and Mitchell meant practically that the case had been nol prossed. It knocked the pins from unrelation to prize fights is concerned.

The club had depended upon this test case to put the fighters beyond ar-

rest at that time means that the fight not touch them.

The members of the club, however, in spite of the falling through of the test case, are showing no signs of man can be induced to sign the amended articles they will yet pull off the by some justice of the peace, in order to have the habeas corpus proceedings tomorrow, are done with inasmuch as the mortgage indebtedness of the counthe principals are out of custody, but the question is whether a justice of the try rested on farm property. In 1890 peace will be found to go where the only one-seventh of the mortgage incounty solicitor fears to tread. Mana- debtedness was on farms. Another ger Bowden of the Daval Athletic Club, was found shortly after the opening of the court, and informed by the cheerful, however, is the table showing Southern Associated Press correspond- that, while in 1880 only one-fourth of When the American farmers were tenants, asked what the club's next action would be, Mr. Bowden answered that in 1890 fully one-third of them were ne was not at all prepared to say, save such. that it looked very much as if the officials were afraid to give the case a fair test and allow the club to find out whether or not the contest was within the law. Continuing, Mr. Bowden said: "The action of the solicitor is a prac-

tical victory for the club. It shows that the Governor is afraid to let the courts to pass on the law in regard to ly endures all kinds of bluffs and puts prize lights. He knows that the decision of the courts would be favorable to us and he wants to keep the question open so he can interfere without It is easy to imagine that the various running counter to a court decision. You may say," added Bowden, "that if the Englishman sticks we will have this light in Florida. We know that chests and straightened their heads and there is no law against it and we intend to go right ahead arranging for the contest, always provided Mitchell Perished Like Rate.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2 .- Burning of the

oc:asioned a larger loss of life than at ment among the gilded youth of Knoxfirst reported. The a needed list is as | ville. There is no tripping of the light tollows: Dead: Edna Farley, cook; fantistic toe. To the contrary there is Isaac Bradley, printer; Louis Anderson, a showing up of the heavy and practicar repairer. Dying. Davis E. Ward, negro cook, frightfully burned about the face, throat and internally; Charles Van Ever, negro detective, death hour- up. After the ball is over, which is bely expected; Edward Cross of California, | fore the ball began, many hearts will same condition as Ward. Eight more be breaking; so will many dudes and iojured ones are lying at the hospital, Mr. Johnson's argument closed at 2 recovery except possibly John F. Russell of Olcott, N. Y., who was badly burned about the body and arms. His caught it in the neck and their name is mud." but all thought to have fair chances of

LAURENS ALLIANCEMEN.

Important Caucus on the Tariff Bill Last | Adopt Some Resolutions and Eador Gov. Tillmar.

Laurens, S. C., Jan. 5 .- The Couny Alliance net today. About forty delegates were present. Speeches were cus of the Democratic members of the | made by Dr. Sampson Pope and Senator House on the tariff bill tonight. The Irby. Non-members of the Alliance. correspondent's rooms attached to the but in sympathy with it. were admitted press gallery, which have been open to to the speaking. The following resolureporters on similar occasions ever tions, offered by J. Andy Jones were "Be it resolved by the county Alliance now assembled.

First. That the Alliancemen of Laurens county reassert their allegiance to the principles of the national and State platform; and that a candidate whose stemach is too weak to swallow it need not expect our support. It was five minutes after 8 when Second. That in State politics, as

Chairman Holman rapped the caucus members of the Democratic party, and to order and Reading Clerk Houghtelas believers in and as members of the reform movement of that party, we approve of the calling of a convention to name candidates who are in accord with t to be voted for in the general primary election; but we insist as a matter of right that convention shall not be held for the reason that we want to see and hear the sentiments of the candidates wise is forestaling the people and retrolled this State, so long-to with; the naming of candidates who are unknown to the masses of this State, and in whose candidacy they have not participated. "Third. We hold ourselves bound to support the nominees of the July con-

vention in the primary election in September, but demand that simon pure Reformers be named, men against whom naught can be said as to their loyalty to truth, to the Alliance and to the Reform movement. Fourth. That great care must be used, both in calling and holding the township and county primary conventions, to send delegates to said State July

convention, and we recommend that

Governor Tillman select three Refor-

mers who will, act with him and draft rules for the calling and holding of said He outlined his objections to the bill township and county primary convenin accordance with his well known tions, so that none but Reformers will views. Bourke Cockran then pointed participate in the election of delegates out what he deemed to be the undesir- to the July State convention, and that able features of the proposed legisla- the four gentlemen referred to above, tion. Cockran spoke in his accustomed | call the said July convention, if such be impassioned manner, and at the close the sentiment of the Reform movement. "Fifth. That we further suggest that of applause. Outhwaite of Ohio, 2 in the naming of candidates from United member of the committee on rules, was | States Senator to Adjutant and Inspector General, the convention shall not ignore that element in the Reform faction who are non-Alliancemen and ineligible to membership in the Alliance,

> Alliance and the Reform faction. Resolutions were offered by County Auditor O. G. Thompson, and adopted. condemning the "factions and criminal opposition of anti-reform leaders and newspapers to the dispensary law," holding them responsible for the troubles in enforcing it and particularly the recent bloodshed and whipping in Spartanburg, and pledging the Alliance to uphold Governor Tillman in his efforts to make the law-effectual.

but who are true to the principles of the

About Mortgaged Farms. Mr. Herbert Myrick has been at pains

to collate from the reports of the census bureau some statistics of the mortgaged farms of the United States. The figures seem to show that the facts in reference to farm mortgages in this we hereby express the opinion that country have been greatly overstated. in the prosecution of Dunbar. After those members who are absent, owe it Mr. Myrick gives the result of his into the party and to those of us who are vestigations in the American Agriculhere to immediately return in order that pressing public business may be turist. Further, he concludes from the figures he has had access to that one year's hay crop in the United States would pay off all the farm mortgages in existence in this country today. The amount of farm mortgages increased immensely, however, from 1880 to 1890, against Corbett and Mitchell. It is so that from summing up in round numbers \$525,000,000 in 1880, they amounted to \$877,000,000 in 1890. But The Governor charged "collusion" on the part of Duval County authorities, ed to cultivation between 1880 and when the cases were brought and it is 1890. Really, therefore, the increased mation from the executive that if the crop of mortgages is a sign of progress cases were not dropped, he (Christie) and agricultural enterprise instead of would lose his official head. Christie a going down hill on the part of farmers. Fally four-fifths of the \$877,000,-000 of mortgage debt was incurred to buy and improve the farms them. that no information had been filed selves. Thirty-three of the states and territories have reported sufficiently to come at the truth in regard to the der the club so far as testing the law in | mortgage question. . From their records it is to be inferred that 70 per cent. of our farms are all paid for. On rest. As it is now the fighters can be the mortgaged lands the debt averages arrested at the last moment and of 44 per cent. of their value, or \$13 an course everybody knows that an arshall not take place unless the club ties ered to be the average value of farms the hands of the sheriff so that he can- in the United States. The lands farm of Missouri are probably most heavily mortgaged of any, the mortgage indebtedness there exceeding half the weakening and say that if the English- value of the acres. While the amount of the mortgages there is large, howcontest in Florida. Just what the ever, the number of acres mortgaged course of the club will be no one seems is small, including only about oneto know. Some say their next step is fourth the number of the taxed acres to secure the arrest of the principals of Misssouri. While the amount of farm mortgages has increased so largegotten before the Circuit Court. Those | ly apparently, relatively it has in fact proceedings, which were to come off diminished. In 1880 one-fifth of all

> The Bloff Called. In commenting on an incident, the particulars of which will be found in another column, in Knoxville, about a charity ball, the Greenville News says: "The average preacher is a meek and long suffering individual who patientup with all kinds of bulleying from the evil ones of the fashionable world swells who were organizing the Knoxville charity ball thrust out their strutted beautifully as they defied the parsons to raise a thousand dollars for charity, offering to duplicate it and cheap lodging house this morning has sion and destitution and disappoint-

bit of agricultural statistics not so

forego the ball. The worms turned. The bluff was called. There is confucal scads to make the best good. There will be no dancing except the dancing curled darlings. The church militant