

VOL. IX.

A BREEZY DAY.

THE SENATE FRAUD COMMITTEE MAKES ITS REPORT.

Hill appealed from the decision of the Vice President and argued that the Senate had a right to direct the president...

WASHINGTON, May 30.—At one o'clock p. m. in the Senate yesterday, Gray rose and said that he had been directed by the select committee...

Hill said that before making any objection he would like to know from the Senator from Delaware what the programme was...

Manderson coincided with the view expressed by Gray and argued that the chair or the Senate could not determine whether it was a question of privilege...

The presiding officer (Faulkner) expressed the opinion of the Senator from Nebraska was right.

The report was then read. It consists of five printed pages, some of it being quotations from that part of the testimony where answers were refused.

A portion of the testimony was also read. The report states that Eliza J. Edwards appeared before the committee May 24th, and stated that she was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press and wrote the letter signed "Holland," relative to the doings of the sugar trust...

The committee states that it overruled the objections of Judge Dittmer, and that the committee had no objection to swearing any Senator around the circle.

Returning to the testimony of John Shriver, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, the committee quote from Shriver's letter detailing what a prominent wire manufacturer was alleged to have overheard at the Arlington Hotel...

In conclusion the committee say: In the opinion of the committee each question put to these witnesses was a proper question and pertinent to the question under inquiry...

Wherefore the committee request that the president of the Senate request as each witness his affidavit failure to testify and his affidavit refusal to answer all the facts herein, under the seal of the Senate to the United States District Attorney...

Harris interrupted Hill with a question of order and argued that the report presented no question for any action by the Senate.

Hill—regardless of Harris's point of order—went on with his own argument and was, after a while, again interrupted by Harris, who asked the ruling of the attempt to bribe the two Senators...

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

THE MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Speeches of Welcome—Augusta as an Example—What Governor Tillman Had to Say—Latest on Business—The Delegates All Hopeful.

AUGUSTA, May 30.—The Southern Industrial Immigration Congress opened auspiciously in Augusta today. It was called to order at noon...

Major Alexander's speech was full of interesting historical facts about Augusta. He said that the city was the second established by Oglethorpe...

"Augusta is the oldest inland city in the South Atlantic States, and was the second established by Oglethorpe. This city, before the days of railroads, being the furthest inland city with a river navigation to the sea, south of Virginia, was the point of communication with the outer world of all that territory embraced in Northern Alabama, East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and the whole of Georgia.

"I have been told by old citizens, who saw with their own eyes, that in the fall and winter it was not uncommon for the great sailing vessels to be closely packed with wagons that one might step from one to another for a mile or more.

"This city is mentioned in contemporary history in 1740, five years after the first settlement of the city in a state of great prosperity, well equipped for trade and conducting an extensive traffic throughout the vast and fruitful territory.

"So long as you have," Hill went on, "I have no objection to your going on to the next question, but I desire to present these suggestions in their behalf. The other reason is, because I think that the Senate is treading on ground on which it ought not to tread.

Responses to the addresses of welcome were made by Governor MacCorkle of West Virginia, Governor Carr of North Carolina and Governor Tillman of South Carolina.

At the conclusion of the address of welcome and the responses, President Bryan addressed the convention. He explained the need for immigration in the Southern States by contrasting the population per square mile of some of the States as follows: Massachusetts 287, Kentucky 112, the most densely populated of the Southern States, 49; Rhode Island, 264; Texas, 8; he showed the material advance which has taken place in the South, and called attention to the fact that educational advantages were keeping pace with the increase having been 100 per cent in the past decade.

The afternoon session, permanent organization was effected by the election of a permanent president, A. B. Ryan, of Tennessee and Secretary B. F. Elliott of Florida. It was decided that each State represented should vote according to its vote in the electoral college, and each territory have one vote.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—A special to the Times Democrat from New Orleans, Tex., says: A terrible storm struck Hillsboro, Tex., at 2 o'clock this morning accompanied by torrents of rain and incessant lightning. The Episcopal Church was completely demolished, as was also the house of John Morgan. The pump house at Lake Park, was totally demolished and the grain stand at the fair grounds blown into the lake, thirty yards distant.

OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Unveiling of the Monument in Memory of Confederate Soldiers and Sailors.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—The exercises incident to the unveiling of the monument to Confederate soldiers and sailors began today with the cavalry reunion.

The exercises of the day passed off without a hitch, notwithstanding the fact that quite a heavy rain fell during almost the whole time of the rendition of the programme at the monument.

INJURED BY THE COLD.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Weather and the Crops.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—The following is the weekly bulletin of the weather and the crops published by the State issued yesterday by Observer J. W. Bauer, of the State weather service.

The weather was unusually cool during the past week, the variation being from five degrees above to eight below in the interior and from eight to nine in the western part of the State.

"The Maryland delegation of veterans, headed by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, was large and imposing. That from Washington city was also conspicuous in the parade. A delegation from Charleston carried banners of palmetto in the Confederate colors—red, white and red. These headed the line.

On the conclusion of the address of welcome was withdrawn by a little boy and a little girl, representing respectively the army and the navy and there was a salute by artillery and infantry, lasting some time and walking the echoes of the James drum.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30.—An important and interesting case was tried in the United States circuit court at Charleston, S. C., Judge Bradley presiding, on May 17, involving the case of W. D. Morris against A. A. Blackwood.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 1.—Many people came here to witness the hanging of John P. Morgan today, but their morbid curiosity was not gratified. Sheriff Gilreath had arranged to have a number of witnesses, saw Morgan executed.

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A PROHIBITION APPEAL.

MRS. CHAPIN WRITES TO GOVERNOR TILLMAN.

Says that the Bar room Element is Again Taking Charge of Affairs—The Law Ought to be Enforced—Carroll's Men Also Called On.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made an appeal to Governor Tillman to do what he can to aid in the enforcement of the prohibition law and also appeal to the men of the State to do likewise. The appeal is as follows and speaks for itself:

"Governor Tillman: "The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Charleston do most earnestly entreat you to relax your efforts for the protection of our homes and dear ones from the destruction that now seems to threaten them...

"When the Evans bill was passed in 1892 we wished it had been prohibition and felt dreadfully over it, but when we read the bill and found it proposed to close every open barroom in the State by us, we honor sold only by responsible persons, whose characters had to be endorsed by a majority of persons in their ward or town, as the case might be, and who were pledged under oath to sell to minors, drunkards, or any one under the influence of liquor and to keep a record of all sales made, which would at all times be open to inspection; we were advised by the State Chemist to lay aside our hostility, and the places in which it was sold were to be closed at 6 o'clock and kept closed on the Sabbath; the New York Tribune pronounced it 'a non-prohibition' and we felt that it was only one step from us. So we gave it our encouragement and support and despite of threats from barkeepers, and only a discouragement from those who were against it, we have held the fort, working and praying for prohibition. Some are rejoicing that it has come, not in our city, however, where the dens of iniquity are all open, even on Sundays. We are still hoping, praying, waiting. When the Supreme Court decided that the Dispensary bill was unconstitutional, many were inclined to think as 'too bad.' These things are sad to see. We are sure the work God intended it to do. This is a battle between the Devil and his allies and our great King and His followers, and unless we prove traitors we must win with the victory, for 'Our God is within the shadows Keeping watch above His own.'

The Dispensary proved that with a man of courage at the head of affairs, liquor laws could be enforced, not as a matter of fact, but as a matter of fact, we have held the fort, working and praying for prohibition. Some are rejoicing that it has come, not in our city, however, where the dens of iniquity are all open, even on Sundays. We are still hoping, praying, waiting. When the Supreme Court decided that the Dispensary bill was unconstitutional, many were inclined to think as 'too bad.' These things are sad to see. We are sure the work God intended it to do. This is a battle between the Devil and his allies and our great King and His followers, and unless we prove traitors we must win with the victory, for 'Our God is within the shadows Keeping watch above His own.'

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THE STATUS AT CLEMSON.

Plans of the Board of Trustees for Rebuilding—No Interference.

FORT HILL, May 30.—The board of trustees met here last Friday night, and was in session until 9 o'clock a. m. when it adjourned until 9 o'clock the same morning. During the night session, the question of giving vacation until February next was presented and discussed at length. The board was unanimous in deciding that it would not be for the good of the cadets, the college nor the State to suspend the exercises of the college and decided upon the following reasons to continue the college as heretofore: that it would cost not less than \$4,000 to carry the cadets home and return them again when the college would be ready to receive them; that the board was under contract with the professors and their salaries would be a heavy burden upon the Alliance force to face with a crisis. They are the only avowed candidates for U. S. Senator. Both of them are practically in the same boat and neither of them can be elected without the Alliance. Both of them gag at the same two of our demands. Senator Butler thinks the treasury is unconstitutional and of course it never occurred to the learned Senator that the Constitution might be amended. He says the treasury has been abandoned, but fails to give the time and place when it was abandoned.

Editor Register: The answers of Senator Butler and Governor Tillman to the questions propounded to them by the board of trustees, which were the Alliance force to face with a crisis. They are the only avowed candidates for U. S. Senator. Both of them are practically in the same boat and neither of them can be elected without the Alliance. Both of them gag at the same two of our demands. Senator Butler thinks the treasury is unconstitutional and of course it never occurred to the learned Senator that the Constitution might be amended. He says the treasury has been abandoned, but fails to give the time and place when it was abandoned.

He can see no way of the government owning an operating railroad except by the government buying the stock in existence. Of course it has never occurred to the versatile Senator that the government has the right to build an equip such roads as are needed. Millions of laborers would be glad of the road work and many would be paid in legal tender greenbacks—building two, three or five thousand miles a year. Oh, no; the Senator is too good a railroad attorney to see any other way of doing it. He says the treasury has been abandoned, but fails to give the time and place when it was abandoned.

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