request

following questions:

even, is not definite.

international

avowedly gold standard men.

28 members are against any change,

while 35 favor moderate changes and

38 are pronounced for radical changes.

minds of congressman a supreme

court decision does not always decide.

Forty-nine congressman say that they favor the principle of the tax. Forty

seven oppose it, A great many evaded

A few details by states will be inter-

Carolina, South Carolina, South,

Dakota, Virginia, Washington and

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylva-

nia, Rode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont have the gold advocates.

Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, the Car-

on such short notice. In addition to

his, nearly 100 senators and represent-

ant parts. Next session being a long one,

Drowned Himself.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 6.

ucational Burean of India, last Mon-

day afternoon committed suicide by

umping over board from the steamer

City of Topeka, near Queen Charlotte

Sound, Alaska. The deed was commit-

ted in the presence of his wife, who is

immensely wealthy. Mrs. Nash, who

a daughter of a Hindoo prince, and is

is finely educated and very pretty

was intensely jealous of her husband

in many petty quarrels. When near Queen Charltote Sound

about 4 o'clock on Monday af-

ternoon, she called Prof. Nash from

the sea. A general alarm was sound-

ed and a life bouy thrown him, buthe

made no effort to reach it. The steam-

er was stopped and boats lowered and

a most diligent search instituted without avail. Prof. Nash belonged to a

wealthy family in England, and after

fifteen years residence in India was re-

turning home. When he sprang into the sea he carried on his person jewels

To the Convention.

resterday announcing the following

State-at-large-Senators Tillman and rby and W. D. Evans.

First Congressional District-Thos.

Fourth District-Stanyarne Wilson.

Sixth District-John L. McLaurin.

As will be noted, of all South Caro-

Col. Elliott is omitted from the dele-

Free Silver in Iowa.

DESMOINES, Ia., June 6.-State con-

ference of free silver Democrats which

opened here at 2 o'clock, was called by

and others "for the purpose of decid

ing upon a plan of action." It is a

Seventh District-J. Wm. Stokes.

Second District-W. J. Talbert.

Third District—A. C. Latimer.

Fifth District-T. J. Strait.

ppointments:

why this is thus.

Talbird.

valued at several thousand dollars.

of it largely.

Nevada, North

the question or failed to answer it.

ippi, Montana,

with

or free coinage?

A POLL OF CONGRESS.

Legislation.

NEW YORK, June 4 .- A few days

ago The World sent to each senator

Manning

## THE SILVER BALL

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS START IT ROLLING.

Proceedings of the Great Free Silver Con vention in Springfield--A Row Narrowly Averted-Will Democracy Unfurl the

SPRINGFILD, ILLS., June 5 .- Had it not been for the timely action of Secretary of State W. H. Hinrichsen, who tion and the district member of comissued the call for the Illinois Democratic silver convention, the event would have ended in a row. It all came about because of a plank in the resolution endorsing Governor Altgeld It had been expressly agreed before the convention was called to order that these were take no extent taken over taken ove there was to be no action taken outside of that for which the call provided the placing of the seal of approval on free coinage and the election of delegates to a national convention to be held some time in the near future. The trouble began in the committee room, where the platform was being prepared. Ten members voted for the Altgeld plank and none against the insertion. The plank was put in. The platform had been read by ex-Congressman Fithian, chairman of the resolutions committee, a firm friend of the Altgeld plank. A storm of protests had arisen all over the hall and it convention of the West would end in a row, which would be fatal to the future of silver. At this juncture, Rinrichsen arose and waved his hand and instantly the uproar was hushed. "Gentlemen," he said "I have a personal request to make of you. I do not believe there is anybody in this hall who has any more right to make such a request than I have. It is this: That the part of the resolutions endorsing Governor Altgeld be stricken out and for this I ask unanimous consent. The men bers of the State administration did not expect to be endorsed by this convention, either as individuals or as a whole. If such endorsements

tion would be nullified." Judge Samuel H. McConnel, the permanent chairman of the convention, joined his request to that of Mr. Henrichsen, and Chairman Fithian without even waiting for the convention to ratify the request, read the resolutions over again, this time leaving out the objectionable paragraph. Then the delegates adopted them with a yell.

were made, the object of this conven-

There was a full representation and abundant enthusiasm. Ex-Congressman Bryan's speech was the feature of the day and he with difficulty continued on account of the applause.

The platform follows:
"Whereas, silver and gold have been the principal money metals of the world for thousands of years, and silver money recognized and used as honest money, between nations notwithstanding the varying ratios be-tween silver and gold, and, whereas the demonetization of silver has de-prived the people of the free use and benefits of an invaluable and original benefits of an invaluable and original money metal and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of labor, products, and, whereas, the constitution of the United States prohibits the use of anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender for the payments of debts, thereby recognizing that coin composed of silver and gold is honest money and for it to be used as legal tender, therefore, by the Democracy of Illinois, in convention assembled, be

Resolved. That we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation and that such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts both public and private, and that all contracts hereafter calling for payment of money whether in gold, silver or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender. We hereby endorse the action of the Democratic State committee calling this convention and we instruct the committee to carry out the will of the convention as expressed in its platform by inaugrating and carrying on a campaign of education in this State and to thoroughly organize the Democracy of the State on the lines laid down in the platform of the convention.

Resolved. That we request the Democratic national convention to call a Democratic convention to consider the money question not later than August. If the national committee refuses to call such a convention then invite the Democratic State committees of other States to concur in action with the Democratic convention of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Democratic mem bers of Congress and members of the Senate from this State be and are here by instructed to use, every honorable means to carry out the principle above

enunciated. This morning's trains visibly augmented the number of delegates to the Democratic silver convention and the prospects of its being a success were

correspondingly increased.
Secretary of State Hinrichsen by virtue of his office, chairman of the

Democratic State Central Committee, called the meeting to order.

When Chairman Crawford had finished his speech, a delegate from one of the country towns of the State made a movement to stop all abuse of Cleveland or praise of Altgeld out of the convention by introducing a resolution that all resolutions of a political nature offered to the convention bereceived and be referred to a committee on resolutions without being read. Thomas Merritt, of Marion, was on his feet in an instant and strenuously objected to having what he called the gag law applied to the convention. He wanted any resolutions introduced to be duly read. It was eveident there was going to be a hot fight by the ene-mies of the administration to get in their attacks. Theoriginal introducer of the motion withdrew it, and the point remained unsettled. The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock to allow the various committees to prepare their reports.

The makeup of the committee on resolutions shows an overwhelming preponderance of free silver and anti-Cleveland men. Not content with the regular selections of this committee a motion was offered to add ex-Congressman Hunter to the committee. This was carried by acclamation. Hunter denounced the President as being a traitor to his party. Despite the assurances given out by the leaders last undertake to condemn the national ad- of order could be patched up. The ministration some of the friends of Governor said;

President Cleveiand seemed apprehensive of coming trouble.

to select delegates to the proposed national convention on the currency question. In some of these caucuses the Palmer were talked over in an informal way, but the sentiment appeared to be against that which was not conservative. In the case of the 17th Congressional district, General Palmer's home, a resolution was offered instructing the chairman of the delegamittee on resolutions to vote against any proposition either condemn the national administration or endorse the tion to take any action which would widen the breach between the two faction of the Democracy. Timothy Beech voiced this sentiment in a peppery speech in which he spoke bitterly of Cleveland, as a traitor to the De mocracy, but he said the did not think it the business of a monetary convention to denounce him. The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. The committee on permanent organizations then made its report. Samuel P. Mc-Connell was conducted to the chair.

and spoke as follows: "This convention has a most peculiar and most important significance. looked as if the peacemaking silver Heretofore, managers of political parties have so arranged that party policies should be declared only at the time candidates were chosen, and only a short time before the gathering of the franchises of the people. The result has often been that your conventions have put forth a mere assertion of general principles, or on live issue expressed themselves in meaningless

Candidates have been put in who were unsympathetic with the real pur-pose of the party. This convention makes a departure and is intended not only to allow a free discussion before the next political engagement, but to define our party position with distinct-ness so that no voter shall fail to understand us, and no candidate, if chosen to office, have a chance of excuse to defeat our command.

Judge McConnell recently became widely known by his resignation from the presidency of the Iroquois Club of Chicago, because of his leaning to silver. His audience gave him an ovation and then loudly cried for Congressman W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was ready. In the course of his speech he said: In 1896, the people of the United States will be called upon to decide whether the influence of this decide whether the influence of this nation shall be cast on the side of bimetallism or in favor of a universal gold standard. All admit that the question is the greatest economic question which has been before the people of the United States during the present generation, if not the present cengreat common people of the United States sit in judgment upon it and apply to it their principles of justice by which alone public questions can be measured. If, as all admit, the money question is now the question of supreme importance, it must follow that the people will trust that party with its settlement which fearlessly espouses the truth. The Democratic party

must take its position upon this question and by the correctness of that position will rise or fall. No coward, whether an individual or a party, can long retain the confidence of the peo-ple. Not only is it necessary that the Democratic party to take a position, but the sooner it defines its position, the greater will be its opportunities in

"There can be no compromise upon this question; there can be no political fellowship between the advocates of a single gold standard and the friends of bimetallism.

1896.

"It is to be regretted that the first Democratic President since the war should become the trusted instrument in the hands of concentrated wealth, the official head of the commission of pelf. When he was found he was as of injunction which he said was now on to mine. We made the rest of the per cent. Georgia. 13 per cent. of registering and the right to vote. modest as Saul and as conspicuous among his fellows for his good conduct, but since he has sought counsel of the familiar spirits of Wall Street he has tried to take the political life of every David whom the people trusted. Grover Cleveland is not the Democratic party-Democracy is greater than any man. It will exalt him who rightly interprets its truths but it will cast him down who seeks to wear its

livery and yet serve its plutocracy. "The reason why bimetallism has been difficult in the past was because of different ratios existing in different countries. If we should attempt free coinage at 16 to 1, we would invite the silver of other countries to come here in exchange for gold but we offer free coinage at 16 to 1 our gold will not leave because it cannot find a more favorable ratio where there is any quantity of silver to exchange. If a change in the ratio is desirable we cannot intelligently choose a new ratio unless we have put gold and silver upon an equal footing. It is absurd to measure silver by gold when we open the mints to gold and close them to silver. This country must act alone because it cannot afford to submit the interest of American citizens to the government control of foreign nations and because other nations are not similarly situated and therefore cannot be relied upon to co-operate with us. We did not ask the consent of other nations when we demonetized silver and

we should not ask their consent when we restore it. "Illinois is the imperial State of the West, and the Democracy of this State, by meeting in this convention, earned as oppressive to day as it was on the the right to lead the fight of 1896. The platform adopted by this convention will be in substance the Democratic platform of 1896. If we are right, as we believe we are, they that are with us are all right. Truth is right and

will prevail. It is now apparent the convention determined to hear Gov. Atgeld, despite his protest that he would, under no circumstances, speak. The Governor was on the floor below in his office and a committee was sent on to conduct him in. His appearance was the noisest demonstration of the day. Men stood on chairs and yelled like cow boys of a reservation and spun their silk hats on the end of their is a violent anti-Cleveland man, and sticks. Women clapped their hands, having no canes, swung their bonnets by the strings and howled as if it were a university foot ball game. It was night that the convention would not fully five minutes before a semblance

of the workingman. He has written The delegates from the various Congressional districts met at 10 o'clock some beautiful letters and in them he has told the workingman his dollar would go farther than it used to, but neither he or any other man has told the working man where he is going to subject of denouncing Clevelend and get that dollar. You've got to have a

"I am told Cleveland is the friend

market that will pay a fair price for the workingman's product. There are Democrats who say, 'Don't disturb things; do not split the Democratic party. No, leave it alone and when the next national convention is called elect men as you did before, who wil straddle everything under the sun, and not even know that there is country of allegiance. There is only one way to head the gold men off and that is to get back of them. Call a convention for this fall and let Democrats send delegates to it.

"Have you seen a single man in the honest money party who comes home at night with the sweat of honest toil on his clothes? This in itself is not necessarily greatly against him but this is no reason why he should interfere with the masses and not allow that they speak their minds on the great questions of the day. Let these men know that it is not a mere question of getting offices; that it is more than this, a question of principle. Stand shoulder to shoulder and you will find there is no power in America that can withstand your onward

Richard Michaelis, editor of the Free Press, Chicago, then addressed for the first time in his life a Democratic convention.

Ex-Congressman Fithian then read the resolutions-the row was on at once. One delegate wanted Attorney General Moloney endorsed for his war on the trusts; another wished to praise Hinrichsen and a dozen others were trying to gain recognition in order to introduce amendments. Finally, the tumult was stilled long enough to allow Hampton Bell of McOupin county, to shout, "I move that so much of the resolutions as relates to Governor Atgeld be stricken out." There were loud cries of "No," "No," and "Put him out." Mr. Bell continued and Babel reigned again until the secretary made his pacific personal plea with the result that an adjournment was taken after the adoption of the resolutions with everybody in a good humor.

Seventy-six delegates to the national convention were selected at the caucuses in the meeting. The delegates at large are ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, Chicago; Secretary of State Hinrichsen, Jacksonville; ex-Congressman Geo. W. Fithian, Newton, and Lorgic B. Parsons, Florida. and Lewis B. Parsons, Florida.

Arrested for Conspiracy. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5 .-- This morning another interesting legal move was made in the matter of the dispensary law. State Commissioner Mixson and Liquor Constable Beach were arrested. The proceedings are made under the special conspiracy act sioner Reid, of Newberry. They are charged with conspiracy to violate the special inter-State commerce act of 1890 in seizing some beer belonging to the complainants. The commissioner also issued a warrant for the search and seizure of the confiscated liquor. The prisoners were taken up for a preliminary hearing. Dr. Pope appeared for the complainants and asked that the prisoners be bound over for conspiracy. The assistant attorney general told the deputy marshal to consider the seized property in his possession for the pusposes of this case. The State maintains that the defendants cannot be held criminally liable, under this act of Congress. The hearing will be continued at 3:30 o'clock. This is an entirely new proceeding. The hearing was concluded at the afternoon session, both Dr. Pope and Judge Townsend both making lengthy speeches, the former arguing that the commissioner had jurisdiction and the latter denying it. Dr. Pope's speech was a spicy one. The commissioner

in the sum of \$1,000, making the constable's bond only half that amount.

Delaware Republicans Split, WILMINGTON, DEL., June 1 .- The noted fight in the last Legislature over the election of a United States Senator was reflected here to-day in the city election. As in the General Assembly contest the Higgins and Addicks Reeach other, and as a result the Democratic ticket, headed by Charles R. Jefferies for mayor, came out ahead. The Republican mayoralty nominee, Higgins faction, the Addicks candidate, Samuel H. Bayard, having been defeated at the primaries for mayor. The Democrats also elected seven of the twelve councilmen exclusive of secured seven of the twelve councilmen. At the general election in November Wilmington gave Marvil, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, a majority of 926.

Scorching Heat in New York. NEW YORK, June 1 .- All records for heat on the 1st day of June are smashed by to-day's temperature. Never in the history of the weather bureau has the mercury climbed to such a height on June 1 as it reached to day. Added to this the humidity is 2 per cent greater than yesterday, so that the slightly cooler weather is just record-breaking May 31. The highest point reached by the thermometer today was at 4 p. m., when it registered 94. Shortly after that hour a thunder shower of a few minutes' duration sent down the mercury 10 degrees in a few minutes. The highest temperature on record for a previous June 1 was 89 in 1879. The highest for any June day is 96 degrees, June 28, 1888, and June 20, 1893. Twenty-three cases of prostration by the heat were reported at police headquarters.

A Crazy Craft. TAMPA, Fla., June 5.—The steamer Electron arrived at Port Tam-pa tonight loaded with vegetables from the Manatee county. The crew began unloading on one side and the steamer tipped over and went to the bottom. No one was drowned and they expect to raise the vessel at once. Only the top of the pilot house can be A TALE OF HORROR.

SURVIVORS OF THE COLIMA TELL HOW THE SHIP WAS LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.-The steamer San Juan arrived this afternoon from Panama and way ports with the survivors of the wrecked Pacific mail steamship Colima. As soon as the marine observer reported the ship two miles out, the water front became a scene of excitement. The Pacific mail dock was beseiged by a curious crowd that blocked the street. As the revenue cutter bearing the customs officers and newspaper men neared the ship, some of the Colima's rescued passengers with bandaged heads were seen leaning on the bowrail. Just prior to the arrival of the reporters, however, the Pacific Mail Company's tug, Milan Griffith, came alongside the San Juan and took third mate Hansen of the lost ship, who more than any one else could throw light on the cause of the wreck. There was general disinclination among the surviving passengers to give information, the only reason given for their refusal to be interviewed being that under the circumstances they did not feel disposed to talk.

Geo. D. Ross, formerly boatswain mate on the cruiser Olympia, who was on his way to his home in New York, gave the United Press representative the following graphic account of the

wreck: "We left Mazatlan Sunday, May 26, at 4 o'clock p. m., with a fair breeze blowing. Toward 9 o'clock in the evening the wind increased a little and continued blowing pretty freshall night. Next morning at 6 o'clock the wind moderated considerably until 9 o'clock, when it again began to blow and stead ily continued to gain in violence until t acquired the proportions of a hurricane. The wind blew in great gusts, causing the ship to list badly to starboard. The Colima labored heavily and it was evident that we were in a very precarious predicament. The greatest excitement prevailed on board and the faces of passengers plainly showed that they were keenly alive to their perilous position.
Unfortunately, just at the last moment a fatal blunder was committed

by the third officer, who cut the lashings of a deck load consisting of 32,000 feet of lumber. Some of this was washed into the sea, and what remained on deck was driven about, knocking down and maiming those whom it struck. A particularly heavy sea struck the ship, tumbling the foremast and smokestack. Shortly before this, however, a succession of huge waves had punched a hole in our star-board bow, through which the sea poured. Women screamed, and rushed up the common way imploring the of Congress which was referred to in the Debs case. They were arrested upon a warrant sworn out by two leading citizens. Messrs. Muller and leading citizens which was referred to in the new to save them. The ship gave a form the points and in less the right of suffrage by the colored to the income tax. New York and the early portion and the early por Beck, before United States Commis-lurch the ship went down. As she was sioner Reid, of Newberry. They are making her last lurch I dived into the sea, and when I came up she was out of sight. People were floating around clinging to all sorts of wreckage, and some sinking under our very eyes. Some who had managed to grasp hold sea-faring life. Lumber, broken deck-of boxes or planks were knocked ing and dead bodies drifted by us, and senseless and drowned. The force and effect of this floating mass of lumber enough to render us helpless. cannot be described. It caused the death of many who might otherwise have been saved.

"It is a difficult matter to say to what cause of the wreck of the ship Colima is attributable. She must certainly have shifted her cargo, as her strong list to port showed. I firmly believe that but for the shifting of the cargo the ship would have road out of the gale. I had been in the water some little time clinging to one object or another, when finally I managed to get hold of a good-sized piece of hurricane deck, upon which I climbed. I drifted about for some time, when I observed a rather effeminate looking ton acreage, stand and condition. The Act. "The scheme of the Act," said fellow on another piece of wreckage close to me. He seemed about done States is as follows: North Carolina, turn and point, to abridge and impair decided that the defendants were in up, so I seized his raft and hauled him 20 per cent.; South Carolina 10 it and render burdensome the duty contempt of Judge Simonton's order trip towards the shore together. He the law and bound Mixson over to apturned out to be Thornton. We were per cent.; Mississippi, 10 per cent.; unconstitutional as was also the Act pear for trial at the November term the closest in shore of any of the surof the United States district court here vivors, and were picked up by the first cent.; Arkansas, 12 per cent.; Tennesofficers boat of the San Juan after being twenty-three hours in the water." Ross was severely cut about the head by floating wreckage, and had numer-

ous other cuts about the body. T. J. Oriel, an electrician on his way to Mexico, gave about the same version of the commencement of the storm. He said the Colima during the height publican forces were pitted against of the storm listed so badly after each succeeding rush of waves that she did ed or not. Probably serious harm has not recover. "About 9 o'clock on the morning of the wreck," he said, "I went below to the steerage quarters Jacob H. Lewis, was allied with the and noticed water coming into the starboard scuppers. Shortly afterward a quartermaster came down, saying the captain wanted to see the engineer. The latter went on deck, but returned to the engine room in three the President. Two years ago at a or four minutes looking like a dead previous city election the Republicans man. His face was ashy pale. That was the last seen of him.

While Oriel was telling this part of the story a relative of the engineer who had boarded the steamer with the reporters, broke into tears and shook convulsively. "By this time," Oriel went on, "the steerage passengers had all gone below when the seven men-ofwar men from the American cruisers o'clock p. m. today, in the Jefferson Olympia and Philadelphia, tried to county jail yard, in this city, in the console those around them. One of these finally told us we were doomed. We shook hands, said good-bye, and alty for the horrible murder of which he knelt on a sack of flour and said they had been tried. convicted and prayers. I then started to go on deck sentenced. They died game and death but the ship listed so badly I could scarcely make my way upstairs. this time the third officer cut the lashing that bound the lumber deck load. able to do so. The ship was on her and were finally rent.

"I then jumped into the water, seized a box and was washed about from us, Tom Fitch, Jack Carpenter, two and were picked up by a boat in comsalt water." C. H. Cushing, Jr., was in bed the fill twenty pages in a closely printed first part of the blow, but got up in book.

Some assurances of free silver At the conclusion of the argument lican help have been received.

time to be hurled into the sea with a THE REGISTRATION LAW cabin roof. He told his story as fol

"I found myself in the water without knowing just how I got there. By some means or another, just when I had abandoned all hope of being saved I found myself floating near a portion of the cabin roof with the others. Shortly after we got on the raft a keg of claret floated near and we captured it. It was a long time before we got the keg open, and I am sorry it was ever opened. My two friends drank until they became worse than intoxicated. One of them laid down and went to sleep, but the other insisted upon quarrelling and finally attacked me. To save my life I had to knock him overboard. The other man sobered him and I pulled him aboard again. He began drinking harder than ever, and finally fell overboard and was drowned. After his com-panion awoke he behaved himself,

and finally we were picked up.
"As to the cause of the wreck I can say but little. I really cannot say as to the list of the ship. I had not gone to breakfast, and was only up long enough to notice that it was a terrific hurricane and that the waves were mountain high.

Mr. Cushing had a brother 18 years old on the Colima. Nothing has been heard of him. The surviving brother was terribly cut on the head by floating lumber, besides being bruised about the body.

George Rowan, another passenger main with the statements of the storm and added: "There was absolutely no liscipline, no organization of any kind. Everything was a panic. The captain stood on the bridge. Women screamed and the children cried clinging in desperation to their parents and even to strangers. As soon as I became convinced that the ship was doomed I hastily pulled down some life preserv-ers. When seen by the steward he or-dered me peremptorily to discontinue what I was doing. Without paying any attention to him I kept on pulling down life belts and passing them out. As I am unable to swim I tied one of these belts around me and jumped into the sea. Three times I sank and had just reached for a piece of wreckage when I was again knocked under by something, presumably a plank, a large gash was cut in my head and I am cut and bruised all over. After floating about for twenty-four hours on a large piece of wood I was picked

Sailor A. L. Capenter was one of the party on the raft. He says that at denied that this is an attempt to stop tempts were made to lower the boats, but failed. All the women were in their staterooms, for none of them expected that the disaster was upon them.
"I think that something shifted below," added Carpenter. "The vessel ran into a gale from 9 o'clock Monday night until 11 o'clock the following evening. She steemed holds and when evening. She steered badly, and when about 30 miles below Manzanillo she lost steerage way, swung her head came up I seized a stick of lumber and floated about until picked up by the people on the raft. Such a hurricane I never before experienced in all my the horrors of the situation was alone

The following is the list of the survivors landed today: Third Mate Hansen: R. Avilles, a carpenter; A. Rich- the people to amend their constitutionardson and Thomas Fish, members of al government by such principles of crew; H. A. Sutherland, C. H. Cush- public policy as they may deem exing, J. M. Thornton, H. P. Boyd. George Rowan, Bruno Cenda, Jos. Manuel, G. D. Riss, J. Sanglenes, T. J. O'Riel and Juan A. Ramos. The following survivors were landed at Mazatlan: Thos. Seralia, D. Olivas, A. Guttierez and Carlos Luitz.

The Cotton Prospect. NEW YORK, June 6 .- The Chronicle has issued its annual statement of cot- and that this was the intention of the actions. In consequence they engaged estimated decrease in acreage by he "is to suppress the suffrage at every near Florida, 5 per cent.; Alabama, 11 He claimed that the Act of 1882 was began to scold him for some unknown Louisiana, 14 per cent.; Texas, 11 per of 1894. "We submit," said he, "that see, 9 per cent.; other States and Territories. 12 1-2 percent. The average decrease is 11.6 per cent. The acreage is 17,767,663 against 20,410,247 acres last year. The small decrease in Florida is due to larger planting of sea island cotton. The crop is unquestionably late. The weather up to May 2 was not favorable. It is not certain whether permanent injury has result- face. resulted in only limited areas. Cultivation has not been as through as it was a year ago. There has been very obnoxious. "If we were required, heavy decrease in the taking of commercial fertilizers, but of home made fertilizer a slightly greater use is reported. The condition of the plant was less satisfactory at the close of the month than at the same date last year. olinas and Georgia, but the plant is work. The condition is not necessarily unpromising, but more depends upon future development than has been the case in other productive years.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.-At 12:06 presence of an immense crowd, Lee Harris and Abe Mitchell paid the pen-

resulted from strangulation. In the latter part of February one night these two negroes hatched up a devilish plan to lay in wait in Capitol The smokestack had toppled over. I Park, on one of the principal streets of also a property right to be protected made for a boat intending to cut it this city, and kill the first person who by the Courts. "The right to cast the loose from its fastenings, but was un- came along and rob him. No single person showed up and they thereupon beam ends and the decks bulged out went into the northern part of the city and killed, in cold blood, a negro mer chant named Meriwether, and robbed his till. They were arrested through one float to another like many others. the persistent efforts of Captain Donelas as a property right. "We are not be-the disappears squall came following son of the police force, and confessed fore the Court," said Mr. Obear, "to the disappearance of the ship. While their crime. They not only confessed it prevailed many who were struggling having killed Meriwether, but nearly a in the waves were mangled and score of others, among which was the drowned by floating lumber. Five of cold-blooded assassination of a man named Thornton near the fair grounds Mexicans and myself, got on a raft three miles from this city and an assault upon an old farmer near Eastmand of Capt. Long, formerly captain Lake, six miles from here, whom they of the Colima. A Mexican named shot down because he refused to give Serrabia went crazy from drinking them money and food. The string of

THE ARGUMENT TO DISSOLVE JUDGE GOFF'S INJUNCTION

outh Carolina's Registration Laws Dis cussed Before the United States Circuit The Outlook Is For a Good Deal of Tariff Court of Appeals at Richmond-The Speeches on Each Side.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7 .- The South Carolina registration case up here today in the United States Court of Appeals before Chief Justice Fuller, and District Judges Hughes and Seymour. From questions asked counsel on both sides by Chief Justice Fuller during the argument it is thought that the decision of the Court will be in favor of South Carolina and that Judge Goff's injunction will be dissolved.

Attorney General Barber, of South Carolina, opened the aruument for that State. He began by asking the Court to suspend the rule by which its decision would not be rendered until the following term.

The Court said that it would take its own course in that matter.

Mr. Barber then handed a copy of

the election laws of South Carolina to the Judges and commenced his argument. "We are here," said he, "to ask this honorable Court to vacate this temporay order of injunction which operates to arrest the execution George Rowan, another passenger of the State law. It was an order made bound for New York, agrees in the in chambers. If that order is allowed to stand it will have all the force and effect of a perpetual injunction grant ed upou a final hearing of the case. This proceeding is clearly directed against the State of South Carolina.' He contended that the Federal Courts

did not have jurisdiction in the case in which this injunction was granted. "The several States," said he, "have some rights which the United States as a whole must respect, and which the Federal Courts should protect rather than invade. We are seeking at the hands of this Court what we conceive to be the sovereign rights of a State.' Here the Attorney General cited cases which held that the judiciary could not interpose in matters political and that it was not within the power of the United States Courts to decide questions as to the rights of voters.

Mr. Barber continuing, said: "With
the voters of Richland County practically disfranchised a very grave question arises as to the validity of any election held for delegates to the Con-

an election. The Attorney General contended that this suit is in effect one against

Commenting upon the decree of Judge Goff, Mr. Barber said: "It will be observed that the registration law of South Carolina has been declared unconstitutional because it impedes men to save them. The ship gave a ground a few points and in less the right of suffrage by the colored Captain Taylor died at his post. I was on account of his race, class or color? thrown into the water, and when I His Honor cannot hold that the law discriminates, for it expressly states that there shall be no discrimination and all shall register in the same man-Concluding Mr. Barber declared that the whole proceedings were in-

tended to stop the election of delegates

to a Constitutional Convention, "and

I respectfully submit to this Court,

said he, "that it is a soverign right of pedient, and I ask this honorable Court to vacate the temporary order of injunction and thus protect that sovereign right of a sovereign State. Mr. C. A. Douglass, of Washington, followed Mr. Barber for the complainant. He contended that the registration law of South Carolina was unconstitutional, and that it was so cumbersome that it hinders registration that section which requires the transfer certificates when a voter moves from one house to another in the same precinct cannot have been intended or any other purpose but to make it burdensome for him to vote. Chief Justice Fuller asked Mr. Doug-

las if all this did not apply to the white voter as well as the colored to which the lawyer replied that it did on its

Mr. Douglas said that the Act of '94 in undertaking to cure the defects in the one of '82 only made the law more said he, "to show that this Act discriminates against race or color we would sit here until the end of time, because no Legislature would be so foolish as to frame such an Act, but the very purpose of this law was in-The States of less promise are the Carl tended to disfranchise. It is written upon every line and between every late almost everywhere and so is farm line. There is existing now a large class of one race that it is desired to keep from voting."
Mr. Douglas held that if the opera

tion of the law tended to disfranchise the negro the Courthad jurisdiction to declare it unconstitutional. "We are honestly of the opinion," said he in conclusion, "that these laws are obnoxious from every conceivable standpoint." Mr. Obear, of Washington, followed

Mr. Douglas for the complainant. He held that Green, the registrator, was not an officer until this Court pronounced the registration law valid. He contended that the right to vote was actionable, that it was in a certain sense a political right, but that it was pallot," said he, "is a right that is recognized and protected by the Courts. The right as to who he shall cast his ballot for is a political right which is ex-Lieutenant Governor S. L. Bestov not under the jurisdiction of a Court." He said that it was before this Court restrain South Carolina from holding elections, but to tear down the bar riers which prevent a citizen from exercising his right of franchise.

Mr. Edward McCrady, of Charles ton, closed the argument for the State. His remarks were very brief. He cited a number of cases in which United States Judges had held that Courts of General Weaver has promised so much

will name only free silver men.

the Court set next Tuesday as the day THE OUTLOOK IS BETTER

The Court then adjourned, six hours THE CROP SITUATION IN THE STATE being consumed in the hearing of the argument.—News and Courier. AS REPORTED.

Director Bauer's Weekly Bulletin of the

Condition of the Weather and the Crops The Peculiar Climate Changes

COLUMBIA, June 5.-The following weekly bulletin of the condition of the and representative whose address could | weather and the crops during the past ascertained a telegraphic week was issued by State Observer for answers to the Bauer yesterday:

There was a quick transition from Do you favor single gold standard the cold conditions that ended with the beginning of this crop week, to an ex-Do you favor further tariff changes? treme of heat, with the highest re-Do you favor principle of income corded temperatures for the last decade of May or the first decade in June In a general way it may be said that of 116 members, who gave unequivocal answers to the silver question, 55 2d. In various other localities where are us qualifiedly in favor of free coin- less extended records are kept available age, 44 favor bimetallism, generally for comparison, they show that it was with the proviso of an international agreement. Only 17 can fairly be with the proviso of an international the hottest week ever known at this agreement. Only 17 can fairly be season and rarely ever surpassed by classed as favoring a single gold stand-the warmest periods in July or August. Many reports indicate temperaard, and the attitude of some of these, tures of 100 or over on the 1st, 2d and

The southern and far western states | 3d. There was practically no cloudiness are almost unanimous for free coinage the central states lean towards silver during the entire week with the exbimetallic ception of a few foggy mornings over with international bimetallic qualifications, and it is only in the southern portion of the State. The continuous sunshine and excessive heat dried the ground rapidly and in a few places rain is needed and it would be highly beneficial over the entire State, New York, New England and adjacent eastern states that there are any An unexpected and unpleasant possi pility of renewed tariff agitation is apmore especially on light soils that beparent in the replies to the question as come dry quickly, although crops are to further changes in the tariff. Only not suffering for the want of it.

This hot, dry weather has tended to equalize the previous abnormal conditions by supplying some of the heat Most of the latter are Republicans who lost during April and May, and to rehanker for the McKinley law. A duce the previous excessive rainfall to few are free traders. The moderates nearly a seasonable amount. Its efare chiefly those who think changes will be necessary in order to increase able. It was the indicated need of corn and cotton, and perhaps more particularly for peaches, plums and

berries, which are beginning to ripen out many sharp and piquant answers The mean daily temperature ranged above the normal on each day of the week, except on May 28th (Tuesday), and proved that even in the with departures of from 3 to 12 degrees per day, the latter generally on the 2nd and 3rd (Sunday and Monday).

On May 22, the departure was 16 degrees below the normal, making a rise of 28 degrees in ten days. The average daily temperature was about 14 deesting. Alabama, Arkansas, Califor-nia, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Missis-

grees higher this week than last. The highest temperature reported was 105 on the 2nd (Snnday), from Wyoming are solid so far as heard from.

The bimeiallists are chiefly in Delaware, Ceorgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa Kansas, Lousiniana, Michigan, Min-Kansas, Lousiniana, Michigan, Min-nesota, Missouri. Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. mean temperature for the week for the State was \$2.5 and the normal for the same period is approximately 75.5. There was no rain in any portion of

the State during the entire week. The normal rainfall for the same period is olinias, Georgia, Louisiana and most of the other southern states are solid for the income tax. New York and the entire week, from the west and

growth, color and possibly stand, aldresses of new congressmen are frethough some correspondents say that quently indefinite, it has been impossiole to reach a large number of them

'patching" or replanting is still necessary and that some of the late planting is slow in germinating. atives were found to be away from leg" or "sore shank" was bad in places home on trips abroad or in other dist- and makes recovery slow. A few state that it is still dying on sandy land but this is the only chance for vacation the this is not common now. Also that congressmen will have, and they avail some fields planted in cotton have been plowed up and planted in some other crop. Cotton is small for the season. Fields are being cleaned from Prof. T. Nash, chief of the British Ed-grass very fast, and chopping to a stand is nearly finished. Corn has been much improved by

the hot weather and has regained a healthy color. It is generally small for the season with an uneven stand Bottom lands nearly all planted. Bud worms and cut worms less active than heretofore, but they have already damaged the stand very much on bottom lands. Fields generally well worked and free from grass. Peas are being sown in with corn at this time as well as alone. In some

sections idle lands are being sown to October oats are ripening and generally promise a full crop. The general

the smoking room and going on deck condition of spring oats has improved cause. In the hearing of other pasvery much, but its condition continues sengers he told her that if she presisted to vary with locality, from very good he would jump overboard. She re-tored she would report him to the capto poor. Rain will soon be needed for it, as it is just in the milk. tain who would place him in irons. As A number of reports state that rust the wif turned half round her hushas appeared in wheat, and is serious band leaped deftly over the railing into

in a few places, Wheat has headed well, generally, and will soon be ready for harvesting. The rice crop continues to grov well and looks very promising at this time. The hot weather has dried the

boggy lands so that plows could be put on and preparations for planting June rice are well under way. It stated that the stand of sugarcane and sorghum is very poor. Melons have improved greatly, but

nsects continue to eat the plant at COLUMBIA, S. C., June 6.-South places, and others say that the hot sun Carolina, it seems, is to be represented wilts the vines. Potatoes along the coast are yieldat the big convention to be held in Memphis on the 12th and 13th-the ing a large crop, but they are not

pimetallic convention mentioned very doing as well in the interior. Sweet fully yesterday morning. Gov. Evans potatoes are not growing well, havwas requested to appoint ten delegates ing apparently not fully recovered from this State and this he has done, from the setback by the cold weather of the previous week. Peaches have ceased to drop and a

full crop is now beyond peradventure of a doubt. Plums are said to be ripening prematurely, and are not good. Varieties of wild berries are very plentiful. Sunshiue has been very beneficial to fruit and berries. Tobacco has shared in the general

improvements, noted for crops, due to the hot weather. Gardens wilted during the daytime, under the influence of the heat, and ina's representatives in Congress, only must soon have rain or else will deteriorate. Vegetables abundant. Truck gation. It is very easy to understand shipment to Northern markets con-

tinue heavy from the coast counties, where the industry is centered. All correspondents agree that the crop prospects improved wonderfully during the past week, but that rain is

the present indicated need. Terrors of Shipwreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- A special practical continuation of the Democr- from Victoria gives an account of the

ic end of the non-partisan conference wreck of the schooner Kodiak on Koneld yesterday, with an augmented diak Island; also the loss of the schoonlist of participants. The conference er C. G. White of San Francisco, vesterday resolved to support none but near the same place. Ten of the crew ree silver candidates. It is now the of the C. G. White were lost. Many bject of the managers of the present were frozen to death while lashed to conference to shape matters so that the the rigging and others were drowned. coming Democratic State convention The survivors crossed the mountains through the deep snow to Okyak, where medical attention was given them money and food. The string of crimes which they committed would fill twenty pages in a closely printed a political case pure and simple."

States Judges had neid that Courts of Courts of Populist support as he can control them. Harry Harmson, A. Sweeney, A. O'Brien R. Johnson, F. Rogers and some assurances of free silver Republic. W. Ball all had their feet amputations. ed to save their lives.