

THE DEMOCRACY.

The State Executive Committee Meets in Columbia

NO MUD-SLINGING ALLOWED.

Schedule of the Campaign Meetings Adopted and Promulgated. Changes in Constitution. Other Matters.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in Columbia last Wednesday. The following members of the committee were present:

- Abbeville—W. Jones.
- Aiken—W. Williams.
- Berkeley—S. J. McCoy.
- Charleston—J. Rafferty.
- Clarendon—Louis Appelt.
- Cherokee—J. D. Littlejohn.
- Chester—T. J. Cunningham.
- Colleton—J. W. Hill.
- Dorchester—J. D. Bivins.
- Edgefield—J. H. Zimmerman.
- Fairfield—W. G. Mobley.
- Florence—D. H. Traxler.
- Greenwood—D. H. Magill.
- Horry—J. A. McDermott.
- Kershaw—C. L. Williams.
- Lancaster—T. J. Williams.
- Lexington—D. J. Griffith.
- Marlboro—T. O. Hamer.
- Newberry—Cole L. Blasse.
- Orangeburg—W. O. Paton.
- Richland—Willie Jones.
- Spartanburg—N. L. Bennett.
- Saluda—R. B. Watson.
- Sumter—R. D. Lee.
- Union—J. F. Peake.

Anderson, Barnwell, Bamberg, Beaufort, Chesterfield, Darlington, Greenville, Georgetown, Hampton, Laurens, Marion, Oconee, Pickens, Williamsburg and York counties were not represented.

As soon as the committee had been called to order Mr. Blasse presented the sub-committee's report on the campaign schedule arranged in consultation with railroad men. He said that a week's break had been allowed for the national convention. The committee also recommended that the assessments be made the same as two years ago. The schedule was unanimously adopted without debate as follows:

- Orangeburg, June 14.
- St. Georges, June 15.
- Charleston, June 16.
- Waterboro, June 18.
- Beaufort, June 19.
- Hampton, June 20.
- Barnwell, June 22.
- Bamberg, June 23.
- Sumter, June 26.
- Monck's Corner, June 28.
- Georgetown, July 10.
- Kingstree, July 11.
- Florence, July 12.
- Marion, July 13.
- Conway, July 16.
- Bennettsville, July 18.
- Darlington, July 19.
- Chesterfield, July 21.
- Camden, July 23.
- Lancaster, July 25.
- Chester, July 26.
- Winnabow, July 27.
- Yorkville, July 28.
- Gaffney, July 30.
- Spartanburg, July 31.
- New, August 1.
- Newberry, August 3.
- Laurens, August 4.
- Greenville, August 6.
- Pickens, August 7.
- Walhalla, August 9.
- Anderson, August 10.
- Abbeville, August 11.
- Greenwood, August 13.
- Aiken, August 15.
- Edgefield, August 16.
- Saluda, August 18.
- Lexington, August 21.
- Columbia, August 22.

Col. Jones then read the assessment of candidates as follows: United States senator, congressman and governor \$50 each; lieutenant governor, \$12.50; State officers, \$37.50 each except adjutant general at \$25; solicitor, \$25 each; and \$10 for State senator and \$5 each for representatives from each county. This was adopted.

Senator Appelt, when the committee was about to proceed to the consideration of the rules, arose and offered the following:

"Whereas there is some contention as to the proper construction of a certain provision of section 6 of the constitution of the State Democratic party, which said provision of said sections reads as follows:

"Provided, That no vote shall be counted for any candidate who does not file with the chairman of the State executive committee, or with the respective chairman of the county executive committees, a pledge in writing that he will abide the result of such primary and support the nominees thereof, and that he is not nor will he become the candidate of any faction, either privately or publicly suggested, other than the regular Democratic nomination."

Resolved, That the Democratic State executive committee hereby construes said provision in section 6 to mean that it is a violation of the intent and meaning of the constitution of the Democratic party for any person or persons to become candidates in the primary elections to be held under the auspices of the Democratic party of this State, who have been or who may be nominated or suggested by any organization or faction.

Mr. Appelt made a good speech in favor of his resolution. He was followed by several others for and against the resolutions. Finally Colonel Watson moved the adoption of the following as a substitute for the Appelt resolution, which was agreed to by a vote of 18 to 7:

Resolved, That we interpret the constitution as disapproving factional nomination, but that the pledges are signed by the candidates as individuals, and the votes will be counted.

Mr. Williams of Aiken called attention to the matter of making rules of registration for cities of 20,000 or over, and wished to let the counties settle the matter. He said Charleston and Richland would probably be the only two counties affected by the legislation.

Mr. Rafferty in this connection offered the following, the latter portion being an amendment by Capt. W. W. Williams:

A PAPER FOUND

That Means at Least a Half Million to the State.

SEARCH OF A DECADE ENDS

Mr. Yeldell Comes Across the Long Lost Records and Vouchers. What it all Means.

Gov. McSweeney in his message to the Legislature at the last session recommended the appropriation of a sum to pay for the straightening up of the old rubbish room at the State House, and the search for the Black report which Senator Tillman deemed necessary in order to secure a large sum due by the United States to South Carolina.

After about two months of most tedious work and painstaking search a number of papers were found in the famous rubbish room at the State Capitol recently, which mean in the long run the establishment of claims against the federal government which will, even if compromises are effected, place a balance of half a million dollars in the treasury of the State of South Carolina. For thirty years the weary search for the famous "Black's Exhibit," on the revolutionary and other war claims has been going on. This exhibit was an absolute necessity to the establishment of the principal claims of the State against the United States government, and for the past six months has been the most desired record in the possession of the State. The credit of finding the valuable document together with Agent Black's second report belongs to Mr. W. H. Yeldell of Edgefield, and Chief Clerk Jesse T. Gantt of the office of the secretary of State, who urged that Mr. Yeldell be employed to make the search. Day after day Mr. Yeldell has been working his way through the pile of musty records in the "rubbish room" of the capitol, going through an endless variety of papers from 1700 down to date and arranging them in order with indexes as to their locality. He had nearly completed his work for the day when he picked up a bundle of papers yellow with age and glanced at it. He was about to throw it aside when his eye caught the word "Black." He opened the bundle and there were found every one of the precious papers and vouchers so long looked for, accompanied by Agent Black's report made in 1860 of which the searchers have never been able to find a copy, and which with Gov. Gist's message to the legislature in December, 1860, saying: "Not having recurred any of these claims, he of course, will not be entitled to any commissions—but having spent \$18,000 payment on the Mexican war claims that the federal government claims to have made."

On the outside of the papers in Black's handwriting appears this summary of the claims of the State due the federal government:

War of 1812 (with interest to 1858 only).....	\$202,230.00
Florida war (interest).....	20,000.00
Mexican war (principal).....	32,162.47
Interest on above (1858).....	23,000.00
Revolutionary war (no interest).....	316,947.60
Total.....	\$594,340.17

On this entire sum no interest after 1858 is calculated. With interest the total claim would amount to about one and a half millions of dollars.

Agent Black's report made in 1868 is already in Senator Tillman's hands, and upon it he is about to secure an adjustment of all the claims save those relating to the Revolutionary war. His bill covers the war of 1812 and Florida war claims and interest, less \$18,000 the government claims to have paid Black. The find yesterday shows conclusively that Black did not receive this amount, and presents the absolute proof to sustain all the Revolutionary war claims with interest to 1900 years. This even if compromised will give the State a surplus of about half a million dollars after paying claims of about \$300,000 that the general government is pressing against the State. Everything is included in the documents found Tuesday. Every voucher is there in printed form with references to legislative action thereon. There is 82 pages of printed matter in the portion giving these vouchers.

These are not the records Black was to file in the comptroller's office, but those filed with the legislature and consequently are all the more complete.

In 1793 a Revolutionary war claim settlement was made but all claims included in this report were subsequently made. Every paper desired has been found.

Senator Tillman's present bill provides that no commissions will be paid to anyone for collecting the claims. This avoids many pitfalls.

The senator was notified by wire yesterday of the invaluable find, and he went back for all the documents to be sent by express to him on the first train, his evident intention being to put in an amendment that will not make Uncle Sam so desirous of pushing his claims against South Carolina. Eventually there is no doubt a treasury of South Carolina will be about half a million dollars at least better off as a result of yesterday's find than that gold mine of a "rubbish room"—The State.

Filipino Score One.

On Tuesday night the insurgents rushed San Miguel, province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the 33rd volunteer infantry. They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Capt. Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered.

British Soldiers Killed.

The British colonial office Wednesday received advices via Aden, British Gold Coast, from Col. Willcocks, in command of the relief force which recently started for Koomessie, saying that a small force of Hausas, from Prashu, commanded by Lieut. Slater, had been attacked and that Slater and several others had been killed.

A Total Collapse.

The concrete piles of the new cold storage premises in course of construction at the Southampton docks in England collapsed Wednesday afternoon when the structure fell, burying fifty workmen, several of whom were killed. Others were fatally injured and many are still missing.

A PAPER FOUND

That Means at Least a Half Million to the State.

SEARCH OF A DECADE ENDS

Mr. Yeldell Comes Across the Long Lost Records and Vouchers. What it all Means.

Gov. McSweeney in his message to the Legislature at the last session recommended the appropriation of a sum to pay for the straightening up of the old rubbish room at the State House, and the search for the Black report which Senator Tillman deemed necessary in order to secure a large sum due by the United States to South Carolina.

After about two months of most tedious work and painstaking search a number of papers were found in the famous rubbish room at the State Capitol recently, which mean in the long run the establishment of claims against the federal government which will, even if compromises are effected, place a balance of half a million dollars in the treasury of the State of South Carolina. For thirty years the weary search for the famous "Black's Exhibit," on the revolutionary and other war claims has been going on. This exhibit was an absolute necessity to the establishment of the principal claims of the State against the United States government, and for the past six months has been the most desired record in the possession of the State. The credit of finding the valuable document together with Agent Black's second report belongs to Mr. W. H. Yeldell of Edgefield, and Chief Clerk Jesse T. Gantt of the office of the secretary of State, who urged that Mr. Yeldell be employed to make the search. Day after day Mr. Yeldell has been working his way through the pile of musty records in the "rubbish room" of the capitol, going through an endless variety of papers from 1700 down to date and arranging them in order with indexes as to their locality. He had nearly completed his work for the day when he picked up a bundle of papers yellow with age and glanced at it. He was about to throw it aside when his eye caught the word "Black." He opened the bundle and there were found every one of the precious papers and vouchers so long looked for, accompanied by Agent Black's report made in 1860 of which the searchers have never been able to find a copy, and which with Gov. Gist's message to the legislature in December, 1860, saying: "Not having recurred any of these claims, he of course, will not be entitled to any commissions—but having spent \$18,000 payment on the Mexican war claims that the federal government claims to have made."

On the outside of the papers in Black's handwriting appears this summary of the claims of the State due the federal government:

War of 1812 (with interest to 1858 only).....	\$202,230.00
Florida war (interest).....	20,000.00
Mexican war (principal).....	32,162.47
Interest on above (1858).....	23,000.00
Revolutionary war (no interest).....	316,947.60
Total.....	\$594,340.17

On this entire sum no interest after 1858 is calculated. With interest the total claim would amount to about one and a half millions of dollars.

Agent Black's report made in 1868 is already in Senator Tillman's hands, and upon it he is about to secure an adjustment of all the claims save those relating to the Revolutionary war. His bill covers the war of 1812 and Florida war claims and interest, less \$18,000 the government claims to have paid Black. The find yesterday shows conclusively that Black did not receive this amount, and presents the absolute proof to sustain all the Revolutionary war claims with interest to 1900 years. This even if compromised will give the State a surplus of about half a million dollars after paying claims of about \$300,000 that the general government is pressing against the State. Everything is included in the documents found Tuesday. Every voucher is there in printed form with references to legislative action thereon. There is 82 pages of printed matter in the portion giving these vouchers.

These are not the records Black was to file in the comptroller's office, but those filed with the legislature and consequently are all the more complete.

In 1793 a Revolutionary war claim settlement was made but all claims included in this report were subsequently made. Every paper desired has been found.

Senator Tillman's present bill provides that no commissions will be paid to anyone for collecting the claims. This avoids many pitfalls.

The senator was notified by wire yesterday of the invaluable find, and he went back for all the documents to be sent by express to him on the first train, his evident intention being to put in an amendment that will not make Uncle Sam so desirous of pushing his claims against South Carolina. Eventually there is no doubt a treasury of South Carolina will be about half a million dollars at least better off as a result of yesterday's find than that gold mine of a "rubbish room"—The State.

Filipino Score One.

On Tuesday night the insurgents rushed San Miguel, province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the 33rd volunteer infantry. They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Capt. Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered.

British Soldiers Killed.

The British colonial office Wednesday received advices via Aden, British Gold Coast, from Col. Willcocks, in command of the relief force which recently started for Koomessie, saying that a small force of Hausas, from Prashu, commanded by Lieut. Slater, had been attacked and that Slater and several others had been killed.

A Total Collapse.

The concrete piles of the new cold storage premises in course of construction at the Southampton docks in England collapsed Wednesday afternoon when the structure fell, burying fifty workmen, several of whom were killed. Others were fatally injured and many are still missing.

SUMMONS TO DEMOCRATS.

Mr. William R. Hearst Sounds the Bugle Call.

William Hearst, who was recently elected president of the National Association of Democratic clubs, in response to numerous inquiries as to his policy and the program of the association, gives out an interview in part as follows:

"The National Association of Democratic clubs will transfer its headquarters from Washington to New York, but the branch offices will be maintained in Washington and Chicago, so that the machinery of the organization will be in close and constant touch with the Democratic National committee and with the Congressional campaign committee."

"Every Democratic club, society or association in the United States is expected to unite in the political battle this year, and the Democratic organization in every city, town or village will be asked to assemble on the night of the fourth of July to celebrate the declaration of independence and to receive the new Democratic national convention. This ought to be made a memorable display of old-fashioned American patriotism. In some cities and towns there will be banquets, in others there will be mass meetings."

"The clubs of each locality will determine for themselves the form of their celebration. The national association desires to recall to the whole country the fact that this year the people of the United States must defend the declaration of independence or abandon it. No man who has a drop of Democratic blood in his veins can fail to assist in this great national protest against the establishment of subject colonies under the American flag. The great question to be decided at the polls this year is whether this country is to continue to be a republic controlled by the people or an empire controlled by the trusts. All minor questions disappear in the presence of this great issue."

"The National Association of Democratic clubs enters on the work of assisting the national committee and the regular party organizations in the various states with a determined heart and full of confidence. The next president must be a Democrat and reports from all parts of the country indicate that the principal work of the Democratic clubs next spring will be the inauguration of Mr. Bryan at Washington."

The Public to be Buncoed.

A Washington dispatch to the Atlanta Journal says it has been decided by the administration that the war in the Philippines must be stopped before the November elections, and the following programme has been mapped out: To recall the volunteer troops a few days before the election, solely for political effect, and to announce that the insurrection is over. The 24,000 regulars will be left to police the islands, ostensibly, but really do whatever fighting may be necessary. News to bear out the statement that the insurrection is over will be sent out in every available way from Manila and printed in every available newspaper. After the election, should McKinley be re-elected, the Philippine war will begin business again.

Found Him Guilty.

The naval court martial which has been trying Capt. John McGowan on charges of scandalous conduct and neglect of duty in connection with the killing by him of a Filipino, while in command of the Monadnock, in the Philippines, submitted its conclusions to the secretary of the navy for consideration. The court found the captain guilty of the charges and specifications and sentenced him to be suspended from duty on half pay for two years, and to be reprimanded by the secretary. There was, however, a unanimous recommendation for clemency, which will be taken under consideration by Secretary Long.

Col. Tribble Declines.

The Columbia State says "Col. J. L. Tribble, one of the ablest lawyers at the Anderson bar, who was recently selected unanimously by the prohibitionists to represent them as a candidate for lieutenant governor, has decided positively not to make the race and has sent in his declination to Chairman T. N. Berry. The friends of Colonel Tribble here and throughout the State urged him to accept the nomination. He has received numerous letters from prominent men all over the State expressing the opinion that his election was assured regardless of the fate of the prohibition ticket in other respects."

A Maimed Battalion.

Through the efforts of the Atlanta Journal enough money was raised by public subscription to send a battalion of maimed Confederate veterans from that city to the reunion at Louisville. The battalion numbered 121 men, or pieces of men, for a reporter who tabulated the number of missing eyes, hands, arms, legs, etc., made the following report: Eyes gone, 18; hands gone, 7; feet gone, 6; legs gone, 35; Arms gone, 41. The battalion created great enthusiasm at Louisville.

Republican Testimony.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, declared, on the floor of the senate: "This country, so far as its government is concerned, is under the sway of British influence. There has been between the two governments a secret understanding and a surrender of American interests to great Britain."

Wants a Better Plan.

Gov. McSweeney received a letter the other day from a gentleman up in the prohibition State of Maine, asking about the dispensary law and its operation in this State. He said he wanted to see if he could not find some plan that would promote the cause of temperance better than prohibitory laws.

Four Men Killed.

Four men were killed, four others fatally injured and three crippled for life, at Whipple, Ohio, at 5 o'clock Thursday evening by a premature explosion of 50 quarts of nitro-glycerine which was being used in shooting an oil well on the Kelly farm.

A ST. LOUIS RIOT.

Fully a Dozen Persons Receive Bullets in Their Bodies.

POOR AIM OF GUARDS.

Girls and Boys Among Their Victims When They Fire at Attacking Crowds. The Casualties.

In a rioting scene Wednesday's developments were the worst experienced since the strike on the lines of the St. Louis Transit company were inaugurated over three weeks ago. The rioting was confined entirely to three places in the southern section of the city and by nightfall the police records showed that fully a dozen persons had either received bullet wounds or been hurt by flying missiles. Three of those hit by bullets received what are presumably mortal wounds, and that no one was killed outright seems miraculous considering the great number of shots exchanged by the employees of the company, the strike sympathizers and the strikers themselves.

The worst of the riotous disturbances occurred near the intersection of California avenue and Kokook street. In this affair a non-union motorman and another employe on the car of the Transit company were probably fatally shot. The battle was fierce and probably 200 shots were fired. Obstructions had been piled high on the tracks, which Motorman R. H. Stilson, a man imported from Cleveland, Ohio, and Emergency Policeman Lofton, who were on the front platform, observed. A big crowd began to hoot and jeer and apply epithets to the crew of the car, daring any one to get off the car to remove the obstructions. As Stilson started to step from the car his action was the signal for firing to begin from the crowd. Almost at the first shot Stilson threw up his hand and fell to the front platform with a bullet through his body. In the fusillade that followed John T. Rice, a road agent, who was on the car, was shot down as he got from his seat inside, receiving a ball through the chest. The police bodyguard on the car opened fire on the mob. The mob scattered.

Another affair took place at the intersection of Gravois avenue and Victor street and during its progress Martin Burke, a striker, was shot in the left hip. Elmer Simmons was acting as guard on a Cherokee line car and as it was passing the corner Burke began calling those upon it "vile names. Leaving the car Simmons drew his revolver and advanced on Burke. Burke grappled with him and in the struggle for possession of the weapon two shots were fired. A crowd of strike sympathizers beat Simmons unmercifully but he was rescued.

When the first car out this morning reached Broadway and Miller street the crew had to remove obstructions from the track and a big crowd jeered them. Almost immediately after shooting commenced from the car. First a single shot rang out and then a perfect fusillade. The crowd broke and fled. Leaving the car Simmons drew his revolver and advanced on Burke. Burke grappled with him and in the struggle for possession of the weapon two shots were fired. A crowd of strike sympathizers beat Simmons unmercifully but he was rescued.

A second riot occurred at Broadway and Pestalozzi street. A large crowd pelted a car with rocks and other missiles. Then firing began. In all 25 or 30 shots were fired. The crowd broke and Herman Peschke, a boy employed in the Anheuser Brewery close by, was the first victim, a bullet entering his back, causing total paralysis below where he was hit. John Decker and Frank Vager were also shot in this riot, but neither seriously hurt. Geo. Leyen, a man employed at the brewery, and Albert Wackwitz, a painter, fell to the ground wounded. The doctors do not think either are seriously injured.

Twenty-five policemen responded to the riot call. Edward J. Bresner, conductor on the car, was arrested and locked up charged with shooting Peschke. Bresner stated that he had shot when the others in the car commenced firing after being attacked. He said he did not know whether he had hit any one or not. The three wounded men denied participation in the attack.

The Blue and Grey.

Another link in the chain which binds the once warring factions of the north and south was forged Wednesday by the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of those who wore the blue and grey as well as those who wore the blue and died in mortal combat in the bloody field of Antietam. The event, which is probably without a parallel in the history of the world, was graced by the president of the United States, accompanied by the members of his cabinet; a score or more of United States senators, three as many members of congress, the governor of Maryland and prominent men from all parts of the country. There were also present hundreds of veterans who fought for the lost cause, and thousands who fought for the side that achieved victory. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony which marked the conveyance of the monument from the state of Maryland to the national government. All animosities forgotten they listened to the simple stories of those who told of the heroism of the boys who were engaged in deadly strife.

Charleston Is Jubilant.

The naval appropriation bill was called up in the House at Washington on Tuesday last week and the report was agreed to relative to the removal of the naval station from Port Royal to Charleston. A dispatch from Charleston says when the news reached there it made the people very jubilant. They regard the passage of the bill as a clean victory for Charleston and makes the construction of the station there a certainty. The next step will be for the appointment of a committee of naval officers to go to Charleston and report upon a site for the station.

HANNA DEFENDS THE TRUSTS.

Senators Teller, Tillman and Allen Ask Ugly Questions.

The debate in the United States Senate last Friday was caustic. The debate was over the armor plate question. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, a member of the committee on naval affairs, said that since his advent into the Senate he had devoted considerable time to a study of the armor plate question. He was in favor of the construction of a formidable navy as rapidly as possible, and was satisfied that the delay in the navy's building now was due to a great extent to the opposition of the Senators from South Carolina, (Tillman), and New Hampshire, (Chandler), to the payment of a reasonable price for armor. "The responsibility for this delay," said he, "rests upon these two Senators for placing the price of armor below that which it could be manufactured for by any concern in the country, and the Senator from South Carolina has given you the animus of his opposition when he said that he would rather see the bill fall than to see any concessions made to the armor companies. On his responsibility as Senator he was satisfied to say that \$445 per ton was not only a reasonable but a low price for armor."

Further along Senator Hanna argued that it would be the part of wisdom to place the matter within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and said no armor plant could be constructed under five years that could supply the Government with suitable armor and then it would cost perhaps 50 per cent more than it could be procured for from a private concern. To get the necessary presses would require two years.

TILLMAN'S PERTINENT QUERY.

"How does it happen," inquired Senator Tillman, "that several steel mills have recently been shut down if that be true?"

"The same man who said he could manufacture steel armor plate at \$260 per ton," retorted Senator Hanna, "closed down the steel mills to influence the stock market."

"That is the way with men when they become millionaires through the medium of trusts," retorted Senator Tillman, caustically. "They all become liars and thieves."

ALLEN MAKES THINGS CLEAR.

Senator Allen said this discussion had brought out the fact that the friends of the trust were in the saddle. No previous discussion has been sufficient to bring Senator Hanna or Senator Elkins to the front, "but the moment that we attack one of these trusts that are preparing to rob the country of millions of dollars," he said, "they appear here as advocates of this great cause and undertake to persuade the Senate that the Government should not manufacture armor plate, but that it should stand up and allow itself to be rifled."

TELLER ATTACKS HANNA.

Senator Teller said that when the chief representative of the Republican party, as he regarded Senator Hanna, came here as the champion of the committee combinations he felt that he was justified in saying that the Republicans expect to repeat this year the tactics of 1896, which consisted of levying assessments upon every manufacturing institution in the country.

This assertion brought Senator Hanna to his feet. "I deny the statement," he said, "it is not true."

"Exposed the denial," responded Senator Teller. "Technically the charge may not be true, but substantially it is. It is notorious that the national banks all assessed. Even the banks of Colorado were notified that they were expected to make contributions for the election of the Republican ticket."

Senator Hanna: "The First National Bank of Denver was the recipient of all the contributions for the Democratic campaign fund, and its president was the solicitor general for them."

Continuing, Senator Teller said that, in view of the fact, that the policy of 1896 was to be repeated in 1900, it was not difficult to account for the interest of the Senate. He did not suppose that the disposition of the armor plate question had anything to do with Mr. Carnegie's declaration for Mr. McKinley, but he did know that the class of men for whom he stands seemed to feel that it was essential that he should be re-elected. This was a mistake if they meant to pursue fair methods. He concluded with the assertion that the methods of the friends of the Administration would not bear investigation for an hour.

INSIST UPON THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

Senator Hale's motion further to insist upon the Senate amendments to the House as to armor plate, and that the Senate agree to a further conference, was agreed to unanimously.

Sensors Hale, Perkins and Tillman were appointed as conferees.

A Farmer Assassinated.

John W. Beasley, a tenant on the plantation of Ex-Senator W. Beasley, was killed one night last week in Darlington county, fifteen miles north of Timmonsville. Particulars are meagre, but it is ascertained that Mr. Beasley was shot while sitting in his house. The bullet went through a broken window pane. The person who shot him is not known, but it is supposed that a negro with whom he recently had trouble did the work. Mr. Beasley had trouble with him a few days ago and is said to have whipped him. Blood hounds are on the track of the man and he will doubtless be captured.

He Ran Away.

Judge Cantrill, at Frankfort, Ky., Thursday directed Circuit Clerk Ford to issue a bench warrant for the arrest of former Governor Taylor. The warrant is based on an indictment secured several weeks ago charging Taylor with being an accessory to the assassination of Wm. Goebel. A warrant was issued of Wm. Goebel in the hands of Deputy Sheriff John State Taylor has run away from his Kentucky home and is now where in Indiana, whose Governor refuses to honor a requisition for him by Gov. Beckham.

OUR COLONIAL RECORDS.

The Probability is That the Stokes' Bill Will Pass.

A dispatch from Washington says it looks now as if Congressman Stokes is going to secure the passage of his bill to preserve and publish the colonial records and historical archives of the states and territories of the United States. He has been devoting his energies in behalf of this bill for quite awhile. It provides for the creation of a discreet commission to decide what records are worthy of being put in permanent form, and provides for a sufficient appropriation. Senator Tillman operating, managed to get the bill through the senate, and Dr. Stokes has secured a favorable report from the house library committee. A large number of members have indicated their approval of the bill, and the speaker Tuesday intimated to Dr. Stokes that he is inclined to recognize him in order that he might move the substitution of the senate for the house bill. This is a very important matter and is far-reaching in its prospective benefit to the historical students all over the country. It is also of far reaching importance to lawyers interested in titles and other causes.

Its value to legislators is very great. Under present conditions investigators have to travel round from state capital to state capital and to the national capitol. At the national capitol it involves a search from a bureau to bureau from a department to department, and from all these to the congressional library. When one goes to a state capitol, there are no facilities for examination—no indexes, no helps. In most cases it involves a search through dusty manuscripts without in many cases even consecutive arrangement of pages. Even where the documents have been printed, in most cases there is only one copy extant, which is accessible only in the state capitol, and if one volume should be lost by theft or fire or otherwise, the loss would be irreparable.

There are large masses of material of the utmost value that has not even been translated from the original French and Spanish. This bill looks to the collection and publication of these records without duplication, in a separate alcove at the congressional library to which students of history or of legal or legislative causes, may repair with full assurance that here will be found everything that is in existence on the given subject, with uniform editing, indexing and all the helps that have been approved by the best skilled in such work.

THE OLD CONFEDS

Have a Jolly Time at the Reunion in Louisville.

Shortly after noon on Wednesday the tenth annual reunion of the Confederate veterans began at Louisville, Ky. During the morning the weather had been disagreeable, the rain coming down in torrents at times and fears were entertained that the first session of the reunion would be marred. However, two hours before the time set for calling the meeting to order the clouds began to break and by noon, although the weather was not exactly what might have been desired, the sun shone brightly and there was a definite promise of fairer weather.

The hall an hour before the time set for the commencement of the exercises was crowded to the doors, many hundreds of ladies being present in all parts of the hall. As the distinguished leaders of the Confederacy came into the hall they were greeted with tumultuous cheers by the crowd. Gordon in particular was the recipient of a most enthusiastic greeting. The decorations of the hall were gorgeous in their splendor and highly emblematic of the Confederacy.

The exercises began with the doxology and prayer. Mayor Weaver, of Louisville, then came forward and in an address welcomed the veterans to the city. Then came a series of short welcoming speeches. After the rendition of several selections by the Glee club, General John B. Gordon rose to respond to the speech of presentation of the auditorium. The Rev. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, then delivered the annual address.

A Terrible Explosion.

St. Louis is having a rough time with her street car strikers. A terrific explosion, supposed to have been caused by dynamite, placed on the tracks of the Union line at Fifteenth and Chambers streets, shook the buildings and broke the glass in all the windows in the neighborhood at 12:40 this morning. Many persons were thrown from their beds by the violent concussion and all were awakened and more or less terrified. As near as they could determine, it had resulted from dynamite which was exploded on the street car tracks. The damage to the rails was not marked, the explosive apparently having spent its force in the air. The shock was felt within a radius of a mile of Fifteenth and Chambers streets. Glass was shattered in windows many blocks away. So far the police have been unable to find out who was responsible for the explosion. The explosion created a panic in the neighborhood and many people left no more the rest of the night through nervousness or fear of another explosion.

Killed by a Lump Of Coal.

William Washington, a farmer, met death in a peculiar manner near Warrenton, Ore., Wednesday. He was walking along the side of the Louisville and Nashville railroad track when a coal train approached. As the train passed a lump of coal weighing about forty pounds was hurled from the car by the momentum and hit Mr. Washington in the head. He was felled to the ground and a few hours afterward died from the injury received.

Attacked at Midnight.

A dispatch from Manila says the town of Catorman, island of Samar, was attacked at midnight, April 30, by a thousand rebels, who entrenched themselves near the town over night. Capt. John Cooke of the Forty-third regiment fought the Filipinos for six hours and afterwards buried 150 of the enemy. One American was killed and one was wounded.

THE CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin Issued by Section Director Bauer.

HOW THE CROPS ARE DOING