

GOES FOR TEDDY.

Senator Tillman Arraigns President Roosevelt in the Senate.

SENATORS LISTEN

In Breathless Silence, While the Morris Incident White House Injunction, the Fitzsimmons's Letter.

Jui-Jitsu are Used in a Fierce Denunciation.

The recent forcible removal from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of emphatic denunciation by Mr. Tillman in the senate Wednesday. His remarks called out remonstrances from Messrs. Hale, Hopkins and Daniel and led to the very abrupt closing of the doors and the sudden adjournment of the senate in the middle of the afternoon.

The speech abounded in Mr. Tillman's peculiar expressions and was characterized by many severe and exceptionally personal thrusts at the president. At times he went over what he regarded as the sins of Mrs. Morris and declared in the face of tears from his fellow senators, that he would demand an investigation of the White House incident.

The reference to the treatment of Mrs. Morris constituted the latter part of a speech based upon the senator's resolution making inquiry of the president concerning the status of our relations with the republic of Santo Domingo, and was added to illustrate his theory that the present administration is tending toward imperialism.

In the first part of the address he characterized the course of the United States in Santo Domingo as a great error and said that if pursued the policy would lead to the ruin of the nation with all its serious complications.

He accused the president of putting the treaty into execution in the face of the senate's refusal to act, denounced the senate as willing to submit subserviently to all that is asked of it, and implored senators to show their independence and thus teach the executive a lesson and at the same time serve the country.

With reference to the Morris occurrence, he declared that the president had been derelict in failing to punish his subordinates for their course and quoted statements from persons said to have been witnesses, to show that the proceeding had been inhuman. He informally presented and said that he would tomorrow formally present a resolution for an investigation of the entire incident.

It was the introduction of this resolution which called out the protest from Mr. Daniel, while Mr. Hale objected to the presentation of the matter at all except upon proof. Mr. Tillman declared his determination not to be guided by their advice and closed with the reiteration of his determination to bring in the resolution tomorrow. The announcement occasioned a number of hurried conferences and it is understood that as a result Mr. Tillman will be urged not to carry out his purpose. Prominent senators on both sides said that the resolution would command few votes.

Mr. Tillman's reference to the Morris incident was preceded by some remarks on the part of the press in which he charged that the president had gradually assumed to direct the efforts of the press until White House news had become colored and doctored in the interests of the administration. "Secretary Loe is the apothecary," he said, "and pills on Panama, pills on Roosevelt, pills on railroad rates and pills on everything pertaining to public affairs are administered in this way. The newspapers have been the funnel through which this quack physic has been sent abroad and when some newspaper man refuses to print that which the president wants there is great wrath at the executive mansion."

and have had such intimate association with him during my service here, which is not half so long as his own, that he cannot say anything in the way of reprimand to cause me to lose my temper. I want to say to you, sir (addressing Mr. Hale directly), that I am not defaming Theodore Roosevelt and I have not allowed my personal feelings, suppressing I have not, to dictate one utterance of mine to-day. I want to say to you, sir, that if you will offer a resolution appointing a committee of this body, composed of Republicans alone, to examine into the fact, I will give you the names of four witnesses as reputable as you or I, who will swear to the statement I have made as to what actually occurred."

Mr. Hale—Let the senator produce his testimony.

Mr. Tillman—You present your committee.

Mr. Hale—And his affidavits before he stands up before the country and assails in this rude way the president of the United States.

Mr. Tillman—It is none of my business. It is your business.

Mr. Hale—It is as much the senator's business as it is mine.

Mr. Tillman—No, you have just accused me of having personal animosity and hatred to gratify.

DISCREDITED THE PRESS.

Mr. Hale—I do not credit the exaggerated statements of the newspaper press about this incident. I believe they are all extravagant, swollen and not justified by the facts, but when a senator up on his responsibility declares that there should be an investigation so that we may have, not statements, not violence, not denunciation but facts, nobody on this side will object to that resolution.

Mr. Tillman—I will offer it and put you to the test.

Mr. Tillman then quoted the official statement concerning the Morris incident and said that and said that in ignoring the matter the president had practically endorsed it. He added that he had been told that another lady had been treated at the White House very much as Mrs. Morris had been.

Mr. Hale again remonstrated with Mr. Tillman for making the senate the arena for the display of his personal prejudices. He declared that it is not true that the senate is inclined to bend the pregnant hinges of the knee to the president and that the president had already learned that the senate is an independent body. He added that senators consult most freely with him.

"None of us hesitate to tell him if we do not agree with him," he added.

"The senator is wrong in undertaking to create the impression that the senate is surrendering its rights. I will not submit to this arrangement."

Mr. Tillman said in reply that he thought Mr. Hale should not, in view of his own disavowal, had repeated the statement that he had spoken as he had because of personal feeling.

Mr. Hale replied that the senator must be his own judge as to that and Mr. Tillman answered that the statement was unjustified.

DENIED PERSONAL FEELING.

"I say before Almighty God, it is not true, he exclaimed with feeling. Mr. Tillman then read a typewritten statement from a newspaper reporter who he said was an eye witness of the White House incident in which the reporter stated that he had seen Mrs. Morris carried off like a sack of salt with a negro at her heels and her hugging dress from her knees.

"Give us the name of the witness," Mr. Gallinger suggested, but Mr. Tillman declined saying that he preferred to hold it for the proposed investigation. He added that he had names of four men who would testify to these facts as stated.

Here Mr. Tillman stopped abruptly to move the appointment of a committee of investigation. He suggested that five senators be named for the purpose of inquiring into the incident.

Mr. Hale suggested that as the motion should be withdrawn and brought in proper shape tomorrow and Mr. Tillman consented.

Here Mr. Hopkins interposed an objection to the entire proceeding saying that he saw no more reason why the senate should investigate the affairs of the president's household and that the president should investigate the personal affairs of the senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Hale said that he had not pretended to bind any senator by assent to such a resolution, but that so far as he was concerned he would not oppose the resolution.

SENATOR DANIEL'S PLEA.

Mr. Daniel then took the floor and entered a most earnest plea with Mr. Tillman not to present the resolution. He evidently regarded the matter as of very great moment and scarcely raised his voice above a conversation tone. He referred to his feeling of attachment for Mr. Tillman and said: "This is a very delicate matter and I hope the senator will refrain entirely from presenting such a resolution as he has indicated. It is to be presumed," he went on, "that the president will do what is right in his own house, the house of the first citizen of the country, and regard such a resolution as an invasion of the country of government."

Not only did he reprobate the presentation, but he expressed regret that any allusion had been made to the Morris affair and hoped that nothing more would be heard about it on the floor of the senate. "This is not a tribunal which ought to take jurisdiction in such a matter," he added, and after expressing his own attitude of respect for the female sex repeated his request to Mr. Tillman to let the matter drop.

Mr. Tillman declined to accede to the request, declaring that his resentment of the mistreatment of a lady was such that he could not reconcile silence and inaction with his idea of propriety. Referring again to the testimony of witnesses his eyes filled with tears and his voice was almost choked with emotion when he quoted one of the newspaper men who had

been present as saying that "he had since upbraided himself with tears in his eyes, even at the risk of personal injury, that he did not rush to the rescue of Mrs. Morris." "And what are you going to do about it?" he asked in a voice now attuned to a high key. "Let these imperialistic practices continue? Nothing! Then, indeed, will the senate sink into contempt, into a contempt that will be deserved, the contempt of every good man and woman in the country. I cannot be a party to such a course, but I will take the consequences. I will draw the resolution and the senate can do as it pleases with it."

THE FITZSIMMONS'S LETTER.

Continuing his remarks he said that "these poor, pitiful facts, the newspapers," had reported that about the time the Morris incident occurred the president had written a letter to Fitzsimmons, showing that his dignity had not been so great as had been represented. Nor had he been too dignified to engage in a trial of the jui-jitsu system or to put on the boxing gloves. In view of these reports he had waited in the hope that "the president would take some action apropos of the brutal treatment of Mrs. Morris that would do credit to him as a gentleman, and it was only after he had shown such besotted indifference to public opinion that I felt called upon to present a true statement of the incident and ask for an investigation to disprove the falsehoods and garbled statements given out by Mr. Barnes."

Mr. Tillman closed with a declaration of his high regard for womanhood, taught him by his association with his mother and wife, and said that they had "taught him to love woman, and when I see a man ignore his plain duty to right a wrong to the sex I would be false to my nature if I remained silent."

The South Carolina senator closed abruptly and was evidently deeply affected as he took his seat.

It was understood that Mr. Spooner and Mr. Lodge were to make reply. But neither rose. Instead Mr. Hale again addressed the chair.

The chair was asking "what shall be done with the resolution," when, ignoring the query, the Maine senator gave an executive session. The motion prevailed and in less than two minutes the doors were closed and one of the tensest days in the recent history of the senate came to an end.

A SWINDLING GAME.

That Beats All the Other Film-Film Schemes Going.

A dispatch to The State from Greenville says Greenville has been invaded with a small army of film artists for some time, but the game worked by Will Brown, colored, among members of his own race Saturday and Sunday is perhaps the slickest and most daring yet perpetrated in this midst.

Brown struck the town Saturday and went immediately to work, engaging leading colored laborers of the Western Union Telegraph company, whom he stated would work in this vicinity on a big job of work. Enormous prices were paid by the company he stated, for board for the men and that a bond was required of all who took these men. The bond was fixed at \$25. Several negro boarding houses were sought by Brown's scheme, and the bond money was paid in advance.

He went from one house to another collecting money on his scheme until a shrewd colored woman in Oscar street "smelt a rat" and notified the police department. Of course the Western Union had no such men employed to secure boarding places for its men and no work is in progress in this vicinity anyway. The matter was placed in the hands of Officers Brown and Atkinson last yesterday afternoon and they had the man in a very few hours. Officer Brown has long been noted for his clever detective work, and in this case he did one of his clearest pieces of work ever entrusted into his hands. He was soon on the track of Brown and he was arrested shortly before 6 o'clock. He was given a hearing before Mayor Mahon today and sentenced to the works for 150 days, the extreme penalty of the law.

Mayor Mahon says he is the slickest negro he has ever had before him. He secured money from a half dozen good colored people, who were innocently taken in by his slick trick. A new game is found by the trickster every time an old one is discovered, and he was taken into one of his ways last night near the Soldiers' Home, and he had been there for a week past, and in his midnight marauding had killed many fine fowls. It has also killed two large and fine shepherd dogs which had engaged with it in combat. Wolfe hunting had come to be pastime in that neighborhood, until the death of the beast ended it last night. It was discovered that the left forefoot of the wolf was off, supposedly from being caught in a steel trap.

Acquitted.

V. T. Sanford, former tax collector of Floyd county, Ga., was acquitted at Rome on Saturday of the murder of George Wright. He acknowledged the killing and his defense was that Wright had interfered with his domestic relations. He is now suing his wife for divorce.

Broke Her Eggs.

Mrs. Stainford of Riding, Kansas, has brought claim against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for \$1.40 damages for breaking a dozen setting eggs that were being shipped to her.

MILLER'S IDEAS.

Says Labor Laws and Trial Justice System Drives Negro Farm Hand to the Whites.

NEGRO FARM HANDS

From the State, and That There is No Desire for Social Equality on the Part of Negro's, Who are Under Obligations to the Whites.

President Thomas E. Miller, of the Colored State College, made a somewhat remarkable speech at that institution on Emancipation Day. In order that our readers may see for themselves what a highly educated colored man thinks of the problems that confront the South we make some extracts from the speech. After speaking of the Emancipation of the negro, he took up the subject of his address, which was, "the things that affect the negroes in the South after forty years of freedom." Here are some of the reasons that he claimed were affecting the negroes for the ill:

First, the law-making body of South Carolina is responsible for the destruction of our labor. If they had been employed by the enemies of an agricultural South to run off the labor from the South they could not have done the job any more thoroughly and completely than they have done it.

Every law that has been enacted in the last 28 years has been intended to protect the agriculturists and keep them a full supply of labor; the rights of the laborer has never been considered in a single one of them. Hence as the labor law was against the laborer he has become more shy year after year; and whenever he would leave first to little towns, then to the cities, then to the North.

The second cause of the unrest of the laborer is the trial justice system with its planetary powers, and its irresponsible constables.

I have seen the irresponsible constable in the country say his ready revolver on helpless accused charged with the slightest misdemeanor—with no punishment coming to the constable.

If I were an enemy to my dear beloved Southland I would have paid agents and lobbyists buying our legislature to continue in power the irresponsible, harassing trial justice system.

Of all the ills that afflict, retard and prevent the progress of the South the trial justice system, with its unlimited power and lack of responsibility to God or man, is the greatest.

Hence the things that affect us and the South, above all other ills and destructions, are the labor laws and the trial justice system. Continue them as they are and we shall not only succeed in driving away black labor, but we will never get white immigrants who are so greatly needed to come and stay in our limits.

The third ill is the lack of protection in the little towns. Hence our people run away from the labor law and the trial justice system to the little towns for police protection; and when they fail to get it there they go to the big cities, and from the big cities to the North.

What is the worth to community in money of an honest laborer—man or woman—between the ages of 16 and 60?

Under the slave value a laborer was worth \$1,000; but the best teachers of political economy claim that a laborer the power to consume and produce. This would make the value of each laborer to our Commonwealth about \$6,000. The price of his production annually plus the price of his consumption is not less than \$400. This is 10 per cent on \$4,000. And to his producing and consuming power must be added the wealth that comes from his increase in offspring, which would make his value to the Commonwealth greater still.

Hence, every able bodied man or woman that has left South Carolina in the last 28 years is a loss of not less than \$4,000 for each.

If the United States census is reliable we have lost by reason of our policy having left the State not less than 75,000 able bodied laborers in the last 30 years; each one of them valued at not less than \$4,000.

We have lost from the field of production and consumption \$75,000,000 multiplied by \$4,000, or \$300,000,000. And for what? Why did we not keep these people? Why, because we are short sighted. We have legislated in the wrong way. They are gone, and what? We must now appropriate annually thousands of dollars to coax and beg the Hans, the Polaks and the Italians, and in time the Chinese, to come here and take their places.

I, as a negro, want prosperity in the South; and if I had it in my power I would bring here and locate every nationality from Europe and by encouragement, and repeal of the obnoxious features of the labor law, and by the curtailment of the great power of the trial justice system keep them here.

The South needs their presence their coming hence in any way injure us negroes, but instead will help to develop our country and the negro's usefulness as producers.

We want this labor aid the cheap, easiest and readiest way to get it is to turn the pages of our statutes and blot therefrom every labor law that is detrimental to the common man, white and black.

There is another matter I touch upon lightly. In Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and in the North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, the negroes are being driven out of the State by the trial justice system.

It is again he did not fail to address the South against its destructive agency, mob law, which was not all. In North Carolina he explained the full extent of a square deal.

takes less than 3,000; and in my belief the State the beggary number of about 5,000.

The cry of the greatest American agitator and orator, Patrick Henry, was: "No taxation without representation." It was the sentiment that struck a lesson to the throne of England and gave us the land of freedom. The North has been aroused over this condition; hence there is a movement on foot to cut down the South's representation in Congress, and in the Electoral College.

Our friends claim that this movement is for the benefit of us negroes. But, people of the negro race, be not deceived; for to cut down the South's representation can in no way benefit us; but, on the other hand, it will work great injury to us here in the South. To cut down the South's representation will fan and set ablaze the flame of sectional prejudice and hate which will rebound upon negroes as the prime cause, and will afflict us and injure us.

That provision in the 14th amendment was a compromise, and in the fullness of time the 15th amendment was passed, which guarantees to us the ballot, and the protection to cast it; and if the North were sincere and wanted us to vote Congress would seat the contestants from the South, and the Supreme Court of the nation would find a way to enforce the 15th amendment.

No, fellow citizens, let us stand up and look this question squarely in the face. We do not, as negroes, want any legislation by Congress that will embitter the South against us. What we need is a united South—black and white—what we need is freedom from outside interference; what we need is protection and a chance to labor and be paid for our services; what we need is the destruction of mob law that is misnamed Lynch law.

Let the voice of the people, and we need the law that will come from the pulpit, press and the fireside of our Southern homes; that will prevent Southern sheriffs and constables arresting us to turn us over to the mob violence that we may be butchered, drowned or burned.

These improvements can only come to us from within; and the great Southern conscience is not asleep on this subject. The best element, of whom Governor Heyward is a foremost representative, has resolved to deliver the Southland from mob law. For which let us return thanks, on this our day of jubilee, to God and the Southland.

There is no bad deed committed in a community that will not and does not affect the entire people. We, white and black, of the South are all citizens—God-loving, God-fearing people. Therefore, let us appeal for the protection guaranteed us as citizens and men. Let us so conduct ourselves that they will see that we are worthy of every protection that should be granted.

We must banish the criminals from our social intercourse; we must assist in turning every evil doer over to the law; we must teach honest toil, loving service, and frugality; we must teach morality everywhere; we must instruct the young that this is our home; that we must love all of its citizens and obey its law; we must put our trust in God and the Southland, and in the right.

For God is not dead and He will reward us if we prepare ourselves for the full enjoyment of citizenship.

The third thing that affects us is our great ignorance and our helpless poverty. Ignorance is the mother of crime, and while we have many schools still the great mass of our race is untouched by the civilizing influence of Christian education. For there are not more than 15 per cent of the children of our race in the public schools of the South; and they are permitted to attend school about four months per year.

Then again there is not more than half a million of our people out of the servile class; there are about nine million of our race among the wage-earners, or servants of the nation.

I am fearful that we have waited almost too long to purchase homes and farms for the farming lands of the South has advanced in the last decade in selling value more than \$500 per acre.

We need be frugal in all things. To be frugal in money we must secure property—all kinds of property, but especially real estate.

There is no such thing as social equality anywhere under the sun. Social equality is founded upon caste distinction, and it has always been founded upon caste distinction; and no one but a fool would attempt to form it upon any other basis.

What we need is equality under the law and equal administration of the law, and an equal protection of our possessions, life and liberties.

This may sound idealistic to the thoughtless, but the foundation of this government guarantees, these sacred rights that are inalienable from human existence, and they must and will come to us if we prepare ourselves for their enjoyment.

We have at the head of the Government the greatest American since Lincoln. He is broad, catholic, courageous, prophetic and patriotic.

ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

His visit to the South last fall is a lesson that the South and the nation will never forget. His every utterance was the speech of broad patriotism—yes, of broad Americanism.

He was not speaking to the South for the South; he was speaking to the white man for the white man; to the negro for the negro; but he spoke as the greatest living American to Americans—all of every section; for Americans are Americans.

But in his speeches he was not forgotten as an integral part of the American people.

At Jacksonville and at Tuskegee his admonition to our race was that of an anxious parent to a helpless child; wholesome and sound advice which should never be forgotten.

It is again he did not fail to address the South against its destructive agency, mob law, which was not all. In North Carolina he explained the full extent of a square deal.

negro stumble, help him up; but if he lie down let him lie."

That is all we need and all we should expect from the South, from the laws of the land, or from Northern philanthropy. Yes, if the negro's humble will ascending the heights of American civilization; if he is unable while he is climbing the rugged steps of advanced American citizenship he should ask, as does ask, of the white man, who has assisted in making his burden heavy by two hundred years of slavery, not to push him down and trample upon him, but to step one side and lend him the hand of help; help him to stand and walk the path of rectitude, the path of thrift and industry, the path of morality, the path of frugality; all of which lead to the high plain of American citizenship.

Let us upon this, our day of jubilee return thanks to God for having given us the American people this greatest of Americans, Theodore Roosevelt.

What will I say, you ask, about the future?

Fellow citizens, if we negroes have a future it is in the South. She is undeveloped, teeming with millions of wealth of the fields, forests and mines; waiting for enlightened skill to light the furnace fires that will start the buzz of manufacturing industry upon every hill top and amid the valleys.

There is standing room here for us, and a fighting chance for the accumulation of wealth and the possession of refinement.

The industrial development of our great Southland has just begun, and every avenue of honest toil and achievement is opened to us, her black sons and daughters.

All we have to do is to remain here, join hands with the white man, and put our shoulder to the wheel of material progress and prosperity, and wait the result; for the white man of the South has been doing and is doing his part toward us in very many more ways than we have given him credit for. He is ready and willing to help us; and if we remain as we have been, faithful to every trust, he will win from the statute books every law that in any way frightens us, runs us off, or oppresses us.

He will give to us all needed protection; he will give to himself and to our education and improvement; he will help us to make the South the home of us all with no proscription by the law, or under the law.

Any negro who does not believe this doctrine that I am laying down and cannot be converted thereto should not live in the South. For the history of nations teaches that all great reforms, lasting reforms, comes from within.

Then let us be jubilant on this our freedom's jubilee; let us praise God in songs and prayers for having given us the apostles of freedom who assisted in making it possible for Lincoln to free us and seal our commission with his life blood.

Let us praise God for the new nation that was founded after Appomattox, and let us praise Him above all for the New South that is educating itself to its full duty to us negroes. Let us stand here prepared to answer every call; to do every service; to love the white man, and to stand by him in a spirit of forgiveness and forbearance and thankfulness, with a heart free from rancor, strife, or bitterness, laboring for the good of our country, the uplift of all Americans, white and black, and the glory of God.

Let us always remember that "the South is full to overflowing with God, well-meaning white men, of whom Wade Hampton was the ripest type."

Let us not forget his dying benediction of the blessing of peace, peace, peace.

TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

The Newspaper Men Are Glad He Went for Roosevelt.

A dispatch from Washington to The Charleston Post says never in the history of legislation has anything stirred the people to such a high pitch of expectation and astonishment as the speech of Senator Tillman. The speech came as such a surprise that the people are dumfounded and amazed that he had courage to handle Roosevelt as he did.

General sentiment is divided, some holding the opinion that the President should not have been made the subject of such a bitter attack. Others hold the opinion that he fell in his duty in not ordering an immediate investigation concerning the Morris case and that by so doing it became necessary for some one to take action.

The speech has developed the fact that outside of Senator Hale and Lodge the President has weak backing in the Senate and that he is being weighted on account of his attitude in making himself of too much importance in public matters generally of late.

The speech also shows that outside of Hale and Lodge, the President has few strong friends in the Senate to help him out in an emergency. News were publicly disseminated from the United States navy for having plotted or four classmen. The order of the secretary of the navy was a short one and in each case was addressed personally to the midshipmen directly concerned.

Were Executed.

Four midshipmen, members of the Poland navy committee, convicted by a court-martial, were today executed by hanging.

REMARKABLE CASE

ADWARD OF TWENTY-EIGHT IN CHESIN BEGET

GIVES BIRTH TO A SIX POUND INFANT

in the City of Greenville.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says Wednesday afternoon at the Greenville sanitarium, there was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boykin a daughter. There attaches more than the usual amount of interest to the birth of this child.

Mr. and Mrs. Boykin are dwarfs and are said to be the smallest persons in America. They have been associated with the Barkod Carnival company for some time having come to this city with this aggregation three months ago. Mrs. Boykin is familiarly known as Dollette, and was the leading figure in one of the shows with this amusement company. Since the first two or three performances in this city she has been at the Greenville sanitarium.

Mrs. Boykin is exactly 28 inches in height and her baby is 18 inches, weighing six pounds. Mrs. Boykin is the daughter of parents of normal size and the only dwarf known in her family traced back for many generations. Her husband bears the same unique record of being the only dwarf in his family, his parents also being normal in size. The physicians state this accounts for the offspring of the diminutive parents being well developed and of normal size.

Mrs. Boykin is somewhat she cannot get into a common chair without assistance. She cannot get into bed without a footstool or some other contrivance upon which to climb. When seated in a chair her feet are 14 inches from the floor. Her body is well developed, however her shoulders being "read as muscular." She is intellectually at a remarkable degree and her head is crowned with a wealth of wavy, nut brown hair. She was educated along with her sisters at their home in Ohio.

Not until she was married to Mr. Boykin did she join a theatrical troupe but she says her life on the road has been one of pleasure and profit. She is particularly fond of the latest books and during her spare moments she finds a great deal of pleasure in reading the latest novels.

Mr. Boykin has been with his little wife almost constantly since she has been in Greenville, although he did not give up his engagement with the Barkod people. They will return to their home in Ohio for a time.

Mrs. Boykin is 23 years of age and was married about one year. Probably the only persons who would compare with her and her husband known to the people of this section were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, although Mrs. Boykin is said to be much smaller than Mrs. Tom Thumb.

KILLED HERSELF.

A Young Lady Shoots Herself While Away at School.

A special dispatch to The State from Darlington says Miss Sallie Ham, a young lady about 18 years of age, killed herself Thursday afternoon by shooting herself in the breast with a pistol. The deceased was a daughter of Mrs. J. K. Ham, of Timonville and a cousin of Mr. J. K. Doyle of Darlington with whom she was living at the time of the tragedy. She had been in Darlington only a short while, having gone there last fall to enter the graded school. She was quiet and retiring of manner and given somewhat to melancholia.

This, however, was not the reason assigned for this rash act. It is stated by those who knew that disappointment in a love affair caused her to come dependent and determine to end her life. It is said that she was engaged to a young man at her home in Timonville and had been sent to Darlington by her family, who objected to the marriage, which they supposed would occur if she remained at home.

On her return to Darlington after the holidays she had shown a distaste for school and absented herself from it recently. She was hard of hearing and had keenly sensitive feelings, but showed no signs of a demented condition at any time preceding the tragedy. Her mother and brother visited her in Darlington Thursday regularly. It was supposed after they left that she shot herself.

The shot was fired while the rest of the family was at dinner, at which time she was in a room alone. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a gunshot wound inflicted by a weapon in her own hands. The jury attempted to assign no cause for the act.

REASONING DISTAST.

On Thursday Senator Tillman introduced the following resolution: "Resolved That the president of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate the recent unfortunate incident in the White House resulting in expulsion from the executive offices of Mrs. Minor Morris and report to the Senate."

In representing the resolution Senator Tillman said the question at issue involves two vital positions, the President from the protection of the rights of the people. He declared he would be to make him a prisoner. He proceeded to say that in case of the removal of the President he could be replaced and "probably with a better man."

"But," he added, "when the liberties of the people are endangered nothing is left but despotism." The Tillman resolution was laid on the table, yeas 54, nays 8.

The