FREE SILVER ABANDONED. STARTLING ACTION OF THE GOV-ERNMENT OF INDIA.

Free Coinage of Silver Discontinued and the Gold Standard Introduced. London, June 26.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Kimberly, stated that the India Council had passed an act for the immediate clospassed an act for the immediate clos-ing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He added that arrangements are being made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange

old gold in the mint will not be made the sole legal tender.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone gave information similar to that given in the House of Lords by the Earle of Kimberly. He added that gold would not be made a tegal tender at present. Regarding the silver now on the way to india, Mr. Gladstone said that the government of India had been instructed that it was open to it to admit this silver to the mints if it thought fit.

Mr. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked if the admission to free coinage of silver now going to India would not establish great injury or effect the destruction of such silver as was in hands of natives. Mr. Go-schen said that the value of the silver possessed by natives amounted to 100,-000,000 rupees.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he was

not in possession of the precise information, but he assumed that the

general received their first authentic news of the startling action of the government of India in suspending silver coinage through the press dispatches. There had been rumors on the subject earlier in the day, by they were passed upon as rumors ly were passed upon as rumors coly though their substantial accuracy was not doubted. When the reports of Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the House of Commons and Lord Kimberly's statement in the House of Lords received, the gravity of the situation became at once apparent. Mr. Carlisle immediately went over to the White House, and for nearly two hours discussed the bearings of this action with the President without reaching any positive conclusion as the line of action to be adopted. The conference was renewed at Woodley, the President's suburban home, later in the evening, and was protracted until far into the night.

The circumstances are regarded as

too serious to permit of any authentic expression of opinion as to the future policy of the United States until all the facts are fully digested. This much, however, can be stated with absolute confidence, that the action of the Indian government in closing the the Indian government in closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver is regarded by the United States as doing away with the necessity for reconvening the international monetary conference, which was to have met again in Brussels this fall. It is not believed that this action

was taken without express orders from the English government, which has general supervision and control over Indian affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—One effect of the action of the government of India has been to renew the demand for an early session of Congress, and this view of the situation was presented to Secretary Carlisle this morning by many of his Congressional callers and by numerous telegrams from all sections of the country. Before going to the cabinet meeting, Secretary Carlisle received a cable gram from London announcing a further decline in the price of silver to 35 pence. At this price, a silver dollar is worth 58% cents.

Two hours were consumed by the cabinet to-day in discussing the new phase of the silver question and other matters demanding attention. The two conferences yesterday afternoon and evening between the President and Secretary Carlisle simplified matters to some extent. Although the discussion, it is said, took a wide range, it was necessarily brought back to one important and unmanageable point—that the Executive had power in the premises, Congress alone being able to deal with measures for relief. It was plain to the cabinet that the monthly purchase of silver must be continued, or else Congress must be convened in special session imme-

mediately.

As the President had decided to call Congress together in the early part of September to deal with the financial situation, and manifested no intention of changing his stated purpose, the project of an earlier session of Congress, it is understood, was dropped. So far as the continuance of the pur-So far as the continuance of the pur-chase of silver bullion under the Sherman law was concerned, it was pointed out that little more than two months remained before Congress would convene in extra session, and that during the intervening time the silver to be purchased would be only 9,000,000—a comparativey small amount, in view of previous purchases. That the best way to deal with the question was to await the course of events for two months longer was generally agreed to, and it was with this view dominant

that the meeting adjourned. SIMLA, India, June 27.—In explaining to the India Council the bill providing for the stoppage of free coinage of silver and other monetary measures, of silver and other monetary measures, the adoption of which was announced yesterday, the Marquis of Landsdowne, Viceroy of India, said he hoped the government would not be criticized for disposing of an important question at a single sitting. The keynote of the scheme was rather to prevent a further fall in the exchange than to raise the value of the rupee. The fixing of the provisional rate of exchange at 1s. 4d. provided an automatic means of preventing the closing of the mints and a violent disturbing of exchange rates. The rate of exchange that India had advantage over the United States in the higher prices. change rates. The rate of exchange has been fixed high enough to relieve the government of its most pressing necessities, while it was well within

to give money commodities a ficticious value, but the time had arrived when to remain inactive was impossible. The government would be unworthy of its name if it left things alone. It had not taken the momentous step with light hearts. He hoped its action would be fruitful in good results and would be fruitful in good results, and that a sufficient reserve of gold would be accumulated to make an effective gold standard possible.

England Must Not be Allowed to Dic-

arrangements are being made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange for gold at the rate of sixteen pence per rupee, and for receiving sovereigns and half sovereigns at the treasuries said: "The stoppage of the coinage of silver in India is the inauguration of a new monetary revolution, or rather the extension to the far east of the revolution begun in 1872-73 in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone gave information similar to that given- in the House of Lords by the Earle of Kimberly. He added that gold would not be made a tegal tender at present. Regarding the silver of the monometallists of this country of the monometallists of the monomet together with the determined purpose of the monometallists of this country to repal the Sherman act, as events fraught with greater danger to us than anything that has preceded it. England has determined, if possible, to force the repeal of the silver purchase law in the United States. The closing of the mints of Bombay and Calcutta is a part of the gigantic conspiracy to seize upon the present opportunity to estabupon the present opportunity to estab-lish finally and forever the single gold standard and to extend it over the

world.

"This is the critical juncture. The turning point is now. If free coinage was restored in the United States it would be the end of the single gold standard. On the other hand, if the absolute repeal of the present silver law in the United States can be forced through the work is done. It is Indian government would not made discriminatory arrangements to the disadvantage of natives holding uncoined silver. Doubtless most of the uncoined silver referred to by Mr. Goschen was in the form of ornaments worn by natives. WASHINGTON, June 26.—The President, Secretary Carlisle and the financially officers of the government general received their first authentic tinue to fall everywhere as gold rises.
The end no one can see. Every advantage will inure to creditors and creditor nations. England has set out to subdue the world—not with arms, but with gold, by the turning of every thing to gold. If this movement is allowed to run its course unchecked there will be fine grinding before the mills are done. It is a movement big with revolutions and is sowing the seeds of anarchy. But will it be allowed to run its course? That depends on the United States. If the United States allows England to fore-ever dictate her financial policy, as she has done since the war, then, we must stand the consequences. But if the American people have any inde-pendence of character, they will not do so; and it should now be evident to everybody that the United States must finally act independently. The international conference has gone with the stoppage with the mints of India.

How Wall Street Took the News. NEW YORK, June 28.—To Wall street the news received from London that the Indian government had determined to close its mints to the free coinage of silver was a complete surprise. At first the bankers and brokers generally

to make gold a legal tender at once. As a matter of fact gold is to be made the standard in which the silver money of India is to be measured. The value of the rupee, which is the standard coin of India, is fixed at sixteen pence English money, that is, gold. A flat value is given to the coin irrespective of the common value of silver, and dent will transact only the most ur-hereafter the only silver that will be gent public business while at Buz-coined will be that purchased by the government. In this respect the new system is similar to the old Bland

uestion most carefully said yesterday hat they regard the action of the Indian government as a serious set-back to the silver movement in this country. India has lately been taking an enormous amount of silver, nearly all of which has come from this country. The weekly shipments of late have been between 600,000 and 700,000

ounces. The only will be 30,000 ounces. The only shipment today With the closing of the mints of India to free coinage those of only one country, Mexico, remain open to it. Judging from the drop in the price of silver, both at London and in this the President received reasonable as-market, dealers in bullion apparently surances that there was a likelihood of market, dealers in bullion apparently formed the conclusion at once that the new financial policy of India, will restrict the consumption of the metal in that country. Silver sold in this market on Saturday at 81½ cents per ounce, and vestarday at 81½ cents per ounce, and vestarday at 77 cents but in that country. Silver sold in this market on Saturday at 811 cents per ounce, and yesterday at 77 cents, but ounce, and yesterday at 77 cents, but recovered at the close to 78 cents, at which price the standard silver dollar, which price the standard silver dollar, of which by the way, very few are coined now, is worth about 60 conts. This decline will enable the United States government to buy next Monday, when it begins purchases for July under the Sherman silver law, some cheap metal to average that which it has bought all the way down from has bought all the way down from \$1.20 per ounce. The price yesterday was the lowest at which the metal has sold since the statistics regarding it

have been kept. '
As to the ultimate outcome of this new departure by the English government, bankers are generally disinclined to express an opinion. The most that those whose opinion is worth having would say was that in their judgment it either meant the universal demonetization of silver or it might prove so radical a step as to bring about a universal reaction.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert in reply to an inquiry as to the silver situation and policy of the Democratic party, ex-

the United States in the higher prices for wheat because the currency in India was all silver, ignoring the fact

there is voluntarily stopped with the consent of India, and it tumbles over both these arguments—that silver cur rency was on a system for the benefit of England."

of England."

"Do you think the silver question presents serious danger to the Demo cratic party at this time?"

"It is a serious question, which conditions demand should be settled. I think we have reached a crisis and that the party in power will be judged by the wisdom they show in giving the nation a sound currency."

The Secretary further said he believed the Populist party was losing ground and that the teachings of those engaged in it would have no influence in shaping the future policy of the Democratic party. He said:

"Those who advanced the untenable doctrines of the Populists on the money

"Those who advanced the untenable doctrines of the Populists on the money question have formed themselves into a third party. which the Democrats recognize as an antagonistic party. They can no longer advocate their theories in Democratic councils, and as a third party they are not strong enough to be dangerous. That party organization which determines the nominations of Democrats to Congress nominations of Democrats to Congress and takes part in the making of the Presidential candidates and presidents will adhere to sound Democratic princi-ples and stand by a sound financial

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

The Date a Month Earlier than Was Intended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30 .- The President this evening issued the following proclamation :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1893. Whereas the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our mercantile interests, stop the wheels of the manufacturer, bring distress and privation to our farmers and tress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor; and whereas the pres-

Congress.

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both Houses of the Congress of the United States, at the capitol in the city of Washington, on the 7th day of August pays. at 12 o'clock. 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and dis-

"All those entitled to act as mem-bers of the Fifty-Third Congress are required to take notice of this procla-mation and attend at the time and place above stated.
"Given under my hand and the seal

of the United States at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and

soyenteenth. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND." far as New York. The President's de-termination to leave the city was only reached this morning and his departure so suddenly leaves a number of important appointments agreed upon un-signed and many Senators and Conressmen who have recently arrived in ments are to be made will be given out at the executive mansion in Washing-

The proclamation was issued at 6 clock this afternoon. The President ad left directions for the issuance of he proclamation before his departure o call the extra session the first week his cabinet officers two days ago that if dent has done so that he considers he has obtained the assurances he de-

Most of the cabinet have followed the President's example and left the city or are leaving for brief vacations. Those who remain say the President's proclamation speaks for itself and de

line to discuss it any further. THE BOND SETTLEMENT IS MADE. A dispatch from Columbia, dated June 30, gives the following gratifying information: "There is much satisfaction and relief here at the action of the syndicate which purchased the new 41 per cent. bonds of this State, issued to retire six per cent. brown consols, due o-morrow, in to-day completing the payment to the State treasury of 5,250,000, the full amount for the new The syndicate is composed of bonds. The syndicate is composed of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore, John L. Wil-liams & Sons, of Richmond, Va., and R. A. Lancaster & Co., of New York,

and their associates.
"The contract to take the new bonds was made a few months ago. Payment of the money, however, in the midst of the prevailing depression and stringency was regarded as a remarkable achievement and will do much to relieve the pressure and make an easier money market in the State and restore confidence. It was thought hardly pos-sible that any group of financiers could secure so large a sum in the existing conditions. The State is now in a position to meet her obligations promptly.'

—Congressman W. C. P. Breckin-ridge, of Kentucky, is to marry Miss Madeline Breckinridge Pollard, of the necessities, while it was well within the limits of recent fluctuations. There should be no mistake, the Viceroy said, about the facts. It was not proposed to substitute a gold for a silver currency; no attempt would be made at present to fix the legal tender price for gold. While the ratio of value was mentioned, it was only provisional.

In conclusion the Viceroy expressed the government's sense of the gravity of the step it was about to take. Personally, he was averse to all attempts in the interior department at washington. On the day that Gen. Sherman died, seeing the flags flying at halfmast on the public buildings, and being told the occasion, she remarked; "Oh, now the little devils are busy making up the fires to receive him."

SENATOR BUTLER'S POSITION. Ie is Working to Restore Harmon and Good Feeling Among the Demo crats of South Carolina.

The following letter to the editor of the Spartanburg Herald will explain

EDG: SLD, S. C., June 23.—Your editorial copied in "The State" of the 22d inst. gives me the opportunity that I might otherwise not have had of replying to criticisms made from time to time, touching my action in regard to the Federal appointments from this State. You say among other things,
"If Senator Butler desires to give all
of his favors to Tillmanites he should of his favors to Tillmanites he should recognize those in good and regular standing." Again you say—"So far as we can see Senator Butler does not want the conservatives to support him. He seems to be depending entirely upon his ability to 'induce' enough men to desert his opponent."

I assume, of course, that you do not want to misrepresent me, but the above idicates very clearly that you are not informed as to what I have done and propose to do about the Federal ap-

propose to do about the Federal appropose to do about the Federal appointments. You will therefore be good enough to allow me to state my position for myself and in my own way. In the first place, I had but one appointment to make in my own right, clerk of the inter-State commerce committee, of which I am chairman. I gave that to Diel C. Roper of Mori I gave that to Diel C. Roper of Mori gave that to Dial C. Roper, of Marlboro, who had been strongly recommended to me by the Hon. C. S. Mc-Call and other friends, as a gentleman of high character and ability and fully qualified for the duties of the position, and Law gratified to be oble to see qualified for the duties of the position, and I am gratified to be able to say he has measured fully up to the endorsements given him. Let me say in passing that since we have been allowed secretaries, or clerks, I have selected young men the education and thereby afford them the opportunity offered by the business colleges and educational institutions in Washington.

They have opportunity to do this, by availing themselves of time outside of the hours for their official duties. It

withhold from our wage of labor; and whereas the present perilous condition is largely the result of the financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

I. Grover Cleveston and he too intends taking a course in a business college, which will the hours for their official duties. It course in a business college, which will be of much value to him when he has completed it. So much for that, the only appointment I have at my dis-posal.

In regard to those appointments where my province is only advising, I have sought to know three things of applicants who have asked for my en-1st. Whether they are Democrats. 2nd, whether they are qualified, and 3rd, whether they are persons of good

character and standing. In the absence of personal knowlegde we are sometimes misled as to these qualifications, but I have not yet recommended a man or weman, not personally known to me, who has not been strongly endorsed by friends and neighbors at home. If, therefore, there shold be any mistake, the first endorsers must be held responsible.

In making my recommendations I have not stopped to incuire and de endorsers must be held responsible.

In making my recommendations I have not stopped to inquire, and do not expect in the future to stop and inquire to what political faction in South Carolina the applicants belong. It is sufficient for me to know they are suff

first the bankers and brokers generally were inclined to doubt the accuracy of the news, and when later cables confirmed it absolutely the situation was not plainly understood.

The view is expressed by bankers familiar with Indian finances, that it is not the intention of the government is not the intention of the government.

The President left here at 4.20 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad for Buzzard's Bay, Mass. He will be absent from the capital three will be applicants belong. It is sufficient for me to know they are capital three will be absent from the capital three will be applicants belong. It is sufficient for me to know they are capital three will be applicants belong. It is sufficient for me to know they are capital three will be absent from the ca and promise upon a satisfactory show-ing to withdraw my endorsements, but can not do so upon vague and undelned insinuations. You say I do not seem to want the

support of the conservatives. I want the support of every good man in brigging about a reconciliation and better feeling among our people, but I do not want the support of any man who can not give it freely and concien-tiously. If it is expected of me, before I can be re-elected to the Senate, that I shall enter into every local squabble and fan the flames of bitterness and bickerings which have brought so much humiliation upon the State, I shall have to disappoint those who expect it, and if the penalty is to be defeat, I shall take defeat.

September, it is understood, was only definitely arrived at, at this morning's cabinet session, after giving full weight to numerous telegrams received from all parts of the country urging this course. Another consideration which caused the President to change his mind was the remark made by one of his cabinet officers two days ago that it I shall go shead and do my duty to sent me there, an account of my stew-ardship. I shall do this with frankness and without reserve, and if it is not satisfactory, the people can send some one to take my place. This is not only their right but their duty. The office does not belong to me, but to the people, and they can and will make such disposition of it as they please. My own conscience tells me I have tried to displace and the displacement of t

think of it. Our people are unhappily divided into something like hostile camps. Suspicion, misrepresentation, falsehood and selfishness have taken the place of confidence, unity of purpose, self-denial and State pride. My efforts shall be exerted to restore good feeling and confidence, to effect a more tolerant and forbearing spirit. No people can ever enjoy religious, social or political freedom with the spirit of intolerance so rampant as that which prevails among us. We must learn to prevails among us. We must learn to respect honest differences of opinion; we must settle those differences in the forms of reason rather than in the spirit of vituperation and abuse; we must throw off the thraidom of bossism, secret political cabals, smuggling defined and abuse in the spirit of vituperation and abuse; we must throw off the thraidom of bossism, secret political cabals, smuggling defined and sublices the secret political cabals, smuggling defined and secret political cabals. ance of public sentiment and public law before we can reach that plane of

enlightened progress so essential to our well being as a people. This consummation is of far more im-This consummation is of far more importance than my re-election or the election of any man to the United States Senate. The State can and will survive my defeat, and so will I. But she will not recover for a generation from the defeat of the efforts of good men to bring about harmony and good feeling and good order among our peo-

Some of my friends expect me to recommend for office, none but conserva-tives. It does not seem to me that this would be wise. I recognize among the men of what is known as the reform faction as good Democrats as any in the country, with qualifications and characters as good as the best. Many of the same men rode with me on the field of battle. On the march I was by their side and they were by mine. In the terrible ordeal of reconstruction and redemption of South Carolina, a feeling of coverage with the second statement of the second s and redemption of South Carollas, a feeling of comradeship grew up out of the common trials and sufferings which nothing can wholly eradicate. I can not turn my back to these men

in politics, I shall still respect their opinions. I have the same feeling for men in what is known as the conservative faction, and why should I not? There are as good, true and tried men in that as in the other faction. You may say the State authorities do not recognize the conservatives in State appointments. As a rule, I believe this is true, but it is not wise to follow a bad example. Nothing is to be gained in the interest of harmony, which I assume all good and patriotic men desire, by imitating the methods of unpatriotic and unwise men. I do not and can not wear their collar. No clique or action or ring has ever controlled me, and I am too far along in life now to bend my neck to their yoke. I do not claim be more independent or infallible than ordinary mortals, but I do claim to have profited somewhat by experience which a good many are with the recent memorial exercises of the Winthrop Normal College:

Mrs. Behethland Foote Butler.

Among the women of the Revolution deserving remembrance, there was a Miss Moore, seventeen years old. She afterwards became Mrs. Behethland Foote Butler, who was for many years in Congress, and was commander of the South Carolina forces in Charleston during 1814-15. She was the mother of two distinguished sons—Col. Pierce Mason Butler and Andrew Pickens Butler—and grandmother of our present the recent memorial exercises of the Winthrop Normal College:

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Enlightened discussion of public measures, and fair, just criticism of public men is not only legitimate, but beautiful and instructive. Political agitation, conducted for patriotic pur-

agitation, conducted for patriotic pur-poses, prevents stagnation and should be encouraged, but blustering intolerance, such as emanate from shallow pated intellects under the guise of popular leadership, must necessarily ead to error, and ultimately to political degradation and ruin.
I do not write this to

not write this to you in any spirit of complaint or reproach for what you have said about me, but to define, as nearly as I can, my position in regard to the Federal appointments rom this State.

My public record is public property and as such liable to criticism. If I can and as such instance of the such as a such as shall be held responsible, measurably at least, by every applicant who fails to get an office for the failure, and this, too, in the face of the fact that I do not make the appointments, and hower potential my influence with the appointing power may be, the President has the last call and finally makes his own selection. This, however, is the fate of most public men, and I can not and do not expect to escape my share of responsibility.

Very truly yours,

M. C. BUTLER.

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Most Daring Ever Attempted-One of the Robbers Captured. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28 .- The boldest attempt at train robbery that ever occurred in Texas, or in the whole country, happened at 2 o'clook this afternoon near the little village of afternoon near the little village Breckenridge in Wilson County, thirty miles South of this city. The train held up was the San Antonio passenger held up was the San Antonio passenger at 1:20 p. m. The No. 2 leaving here at 1:20 p. m. The affair resulted in the killing of F. N

Martin, a fireman, and the capture of one of the robbers, who gives his name as J. D. May, a cowboy.

At Breckenridge the train stopped to take water and as she pulled out three men boarded the blind baggage can but were not seen by the train

that the engineer or Martin had that they were to be held up. Engineer of the time, consequently the whole Tierny threw up his hands, but Martin care of the family and farm developed made a movement as though he was about to secure a pistol from a box under his seat. The robber then began pouring lead into Martin, and emptied one six-shooter into his body, keeping Tierny covered all the time with the body rolled out of the gang way of the engine and on to the track where it was run over by the wheels and muti-

The other two train robbers, when they saw the dead body fall out of the cab, jumped from their position on the baggage car to the platform and made for a brush. There were but two passaggers on the train and but two passengers on the train and each was armed with a six shooter. When they heard the firing they rushed upon the platform and as the two robbers rushed into the brush, a volley vas fired after them.

Robber May, who killed the fireman, seeing that he had been deserted, made the last desperate effort at capturing the train singlehanded. He jumped into the cab and ordered Engineer Tierny to run the train across Indian River Bridge.

to discharge my duty faithfully. I shot at the engineer the robber jump-don't know what other people may ed from the engine and started up the shot at the engine track on a hard run.

Conductor Steele rushed up to the

engine with a six shooter in hand. umped on to the cab, and cutting loose rom the train, started with Me Butler and Engineer Tierny, in pursuit of the robber. The throttle was pulled wide open and the light engine leaped along the track, gaining every moment on the robber, who would turn and fire at his pursuers as he ran. The engine was brought to a stand-still and Conductor Steele started after the robber single handed. He chased

went. The three robbers at the bridge with Winchesters commenced firing at the conductor, and their volleys were returned by the engineer and messen-Conductor Steele overhauled the robber he was after in the brush and disarmed him of two pistols. The robbers at the bridge then disappeared leav-ing their Winchesters behind them. A United States marshal and a posse

him into the brush firing at him as he

of deputies went down from here on a special train, and are in pursuit of the J. D. May, the man who was captured, refused to make any statement further than that it was the intention of the band to rob the express and pasfor safekeeping, as threats were made by the railroad men that he would be lynched if brought there.

Martin, the fireman, who was killed as unmarried. Conductor Steele will receive the \$6,000 standing reward from the State for the capture of the train robbers.

United States Supreme Court, was presiding over the Circuit Court in Savannah last week. He has ordered that the Central Railroad be sold. He says that "it is a financial and total Hundreds of persons in Savannah have simply because they see fit to exercise their money invested in Central their highest privilege of differing securities and will doubtless suffer with me, not in politics, but in policies. If they differ with me honestly be placed on its feet again.

Among the women of the Revolution deserving remembrance, there was a Miss Moore, seventeen years old. She afterwards became Mrs. Behethland Foote Hutler, wife of Captain William Butler, who was for many years in Congress, and was commander of the South Carolina forces in Charleston during 1814-15. She was the mother of two distinguished sons—Col. Pierce Mason Butler and Andrew Pickens Butler—and grandmother of our present Senator, M. C. Butler, and Colonel William Butler.

Miss Moore was born December 24th, 1764, in Fauquier County, Va. In 1768 her family moved to Laurens District, S. C. Two years later Captain Moore

S. C. Two years later Captain Moore died, and his widow married Captain Samuel Savage, and moved to Edgefield, on the Saluda River. Here Miss Moore went to school, and in fact spent the greater part of her early life, un-til she was sent to Camden to school, where much attention was paid to her education. While she was at school Count Pulaski, with his forces, passed through Camden. She took great de-light in watching the military movements. It was not long afterwards that the terrors of war were brought to her very door, there being skir-mishes at this time between Colonel Mishes at this time between Colonel Washington's cavalry and Rawdon's men. Under these circumstances a Royalist advised the family to take care of the property. The caution was not unnecessary, for presently they were intruded upon by British soldiers. In their search for plunder, in the garact, they picked up the apples which ret, they picked up the apples which rolled down from the shelves. Beheth-land commanded them to put them in non-commissioned officer near Struck with the cool courage and termination of so young a girl he ordered the soldiers to obey her.

It became necessary at one time to convey intelligence to Captain Wallace, commander on the Saluda River. There being no way to procure a male messenger, Behethland volunteered to undertake the service. Accompanied by her little brother and a friend, she went in a canoe and gave the warning went in a cance and gave the warning to Captain Wallace, and through him to Colonel Henry Lee. The next morning she left home and started to go to a neighbor's with a bundle of yarn. She was going to take it to the loom to have it woven into cloth. While she was walking leisurely along some American officers rade up and ome American officers rode up and sked her where she was going. They old her of the dangers surrounding told her of the dangers surrounding her, out alone, with bands of Tories on all sides. Captain William Butler, one of the officers, said if she would get on his horse with him he would take her where she wanted to go. She never hesitated, but readily accepted. He rode up to a stump and she mounted the horse behind him. Behethland saw no more of the handsome officer in dragoon uniform for some time, but her image accompanied him on every battle field, and before very long Captain Butler returned to that neighbor hood in search of the young girl that he had carried on his horse to the oom. They were married in 1784, and ived on a small farm that Ceptain Butler inherited. Later they noved to an estate on the Saluda River, and remained there until the husband's

upon Mrs. Butler. Never were such varied responsibilities more worthily met and discharged. The best testimony that could be borne to the excellency of this noble mother is afforded Tierny covered all the time with the by the career of her sons. The emi-other pistol. Martin was dead and his ent talents and brilliant public career of Andrew Pickens Butler are well known. He was for many years a distinguished member of the Judiciary of Carolina, and afterwards United States Senator. The late Colonel Pierce Mason Butler, who was nel Pierce Mason Butler, who was Governor of South Carolina during 1844-45, was celebrated for and generous qualities. He fell at the head of the Palmetto Regiment at the battle of Cherubusco.

A strange incident in connection with Colonel Butler's death is that on the very night in which he was killed, Mrs. Butler (although she was in Edgefield and he in Mexico) dreamed that her son was dead and was lying on the battlefield with a handkerchief over his face. This is verified by one

who knows it to have happened How much her sons owed to her can-not be known. We can see how in the not be known. We can see how in the incidents of Mrs. Butler's early life were developed the high mental and moral qualities which marked her in after years. In her children whom she reared to usefulness, and whose devotion to her never faltered, her reward has been found. She saw each and every one of them go down to their graves, until only one, Judge Butler (an uncle of our present Senator) remained. It has been said of her, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excelleth them

Theodosia Burr Alston

BY NINA E. TRADEWELL, OF COLUMBIA -Theodosia Alston, wife of Joseph K. Alston, Governor of South Carolina, is worthy of mention among the interesting women of this State. there were nothing of interest in the life of Mrs. Alston herself, the fact that she was the only child of Aaron Burr, and the wife of one of the Governors of South Carolina, would throw around her an atmosphere which would tend to make her history worth read ng. Although Aaron Burr was twice

married, he had but one child, daughter of his first wife, Mrs. the vost; and between this child and him-self there existed an attachment unseif there existed an attachment un-usual even between father and daugh ter. How early Theodosia's love for her father began to show itself can be seen from the following letter written by Mrs. Burr to her husband: "Your dear Theodosia cannot hear you spoken of without great melancholy. Her nurse is constrained to exert herself nurse is constrained to exert herself for her entertainment, and I, myself, am obliged to avoid to mention you in her presence. Her attachment is not of a common nature." The great love of the father showed itself in his care of her education, both mental and yhysical, in his interest in her pursuits, and in his pride in her success. From the way in which Theodosia's education was carried on it is evident that her father wished her to grow up a well-informed woman. When only nine years old she read both French and Latin fluently, and her French, at least, was not confined to translation, for she wrote long and correct letters in that language to her father.

In Theodosia, Aaron Burr was amply repaid for the care he had lavished on the cultivation of her minds and the confined to translation of the clebrated to find the lawyer.

"I don't know but this ids, sire to the lawyer and the lawyer and the lawyer and the lawyer are plied the minstral basis of the lawyer and the city which will probably be closed. On the 1st of July over 200 places of business, saloons over 200 for her entertainment, and I, myself

educated woman as he had desired, and that he rejoiced at his success is plainly shown in his letters to her.

When Theodosia was in her eighteenth year she met Joseph K. Alston, of South Carolina. He was a young man of talents and fortune, she a young woman possessed of beauty of mind, if not of face, and it did not take very long for each to discover that the other was the most admirable person in the world. After a short engagement they were married in January, 1801. The married life of Theodosia and Joseph Alston was for years one of and Joseph Alston was for years one of almost perfect happiness. They had one son, Aaron Burr Alston, in whom one son, Aaron Burr Alston, in whom was centered all the hopes and affections of parents and grandparent. The death of this boy on the 30th of June, 1812 death of this boy on the 30th of June, 1812, cast a deep gloom over the lives of those who loved him so fondly. His mother's deep grief at his loss caused the failure of her health, and she was rapidly wasting away, when her husband and father decided that she should visit the latter in New York. The schooner Patriot was selected for the voyage on account of its speed, and Dr. Timothy Green, a noted physician of that time, was sent by Aaron Burr to act as his daughter's escort. All arrangements for the voyage being finarrangements for the voyage being fin-ished, Theodosia said farewell to her husband on December 30, 1812. From that moment nothing was heard of either schooner or passengers. There were rumors of a capture by pirates, but the general belief was that the Patriot and all on board perished in a heavy gale which a few days after their departure swept the whole At-lantic coast. Years afterwards, so the

story goes, pirates, who were taken in Mobile and executed, confessed to having murdered all on board the schooner. Mrs. Alston being forced to walk the plank into the sea. It is not known if this tale be true; but one thing is known, which is that Theodosia Burr Alston perished on her way from Georgetown, S. C., to New York. The double blow of loss of wife and son completely crushed Governor Alston. In writing to Burr of his affliction, he said: "Should it be my misfortune to bullion each month, and it provides live a century, the 30th of June and the

10th of February are so impressed on my mind that they will always seem to have just passed. Where now is my boy? The mother I cherished with so much pride? I feel like the spirit of desolation." Aaron Burr has left no written expression of his grief but written expression of his grief, but from his manner it was evident that the last straw was added to his already heavy burden when he lost his laughter and the little boy who called him "Grampy."

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Session to be Held and Board to be Secured in Converse College. WILLIAMSTON, S. C., June 29 .- The Association for 1893 will be held in Spartanburg, August 2d, 3rd, and 4th. Dr. Lander, chairman of the execu tive committee, furnishes some infor-mation that will be of direct interest to the teachers of the State and others interested in the work of public educa-

Through the courtesy of President Wilson the sections of the Association will convene in the chapel of Converse College. President Wilson has placed the teachers of the State under further obligations to him by kindly consenting to allow the boarding department of Converse to be re-opened for the occasion. This insures the convenient and luxurious entertainment of all who may go. Board can be obtained at a Captain Butler was constantly en- may go. Board can be obtained at a immediate application to the matron, Mrs. Thompson, whose address until August 1st will be Greenville, S. C. Negotiations are now in progress with the leading railroads look-

ng to reduced rates on all lines The program for the occasion is now in the hands of the printer and copies can be secured by application to the chairman, Dr. S. Lander, at Williamston, S. C., or the secretary, L. W. Dick, Sumter, S. C.

In arranging the program the committee has endeavored to make it unusually attractive and instructive. The assembly will include three days, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions. The papers to be read and discussed are from men who are pro-ficient in the branches they are to dude an address clude an address of welcome to Converse by President Wilson.

The progressive teachers of the State will keep in mind the date and place and be on hand-Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., August 2d, 3rd, and 4th.

A QUICK JUROR,—A Judge was once trying a murder case in one of the wire grass counties and experienced great difficulty in getting a jury. Eleven jurors had been sworn in, and in the next panel was brought in a small. lean, lank, cadaverous-looking fellow. who had on only one shoe, his pants being nearly above his knees, his shirt open both front and back, and the aforesaid pants held up by a single brace. The solicitor proceeded to ask the usual questions in such cases as

"Have you, from having seen the crime committed or having heard any of the testimony delivered under oath, formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner

The single-brace fellow in a clear and distinct voice, answered: "Not any."

"Have you any prejudice or bias resting on your mind for or against the prisoner at the bar?"

"Is your mind perfectly impartial between the State and the accused?" "Hit air." "Are you conscientiously opposed to capital punishment?"

The judge didn't like the juror much. but it being late and jurors scarce, he was "put on" the prisoner in the usual manner, the clerk saying:
"Juror, look upon the prisoner;

prisoner, look upon the juror."

The juror was close to the prisoner, and when this command was given he bent over him. bent over him, scanning him from head to foot intently for some minutes then turned to the judge and said in a firm, solemn voice

Yes, judge, I think he's guilty."

ecretary Carlisle Furnishes the Facts and Figures—His Statement of the Situation.

THE COINAGE OF SHAVER

A great many people would like to know the history of the silver legislation in this country, in view of the pending discussion of the Sherman silver law. A representative of the United Press, in conversation with Secretary Carlisle, suggested to him that there was a lack of precise information was a lack of precise information touching the amount of silver coined up to the present time, and also as to manner in which the present operation of the Treasury under the so-called Sherman Act results in the payment of gold in the purphers of

gold in the purchase of silver bullion. gold in the purchase of silver bullion. In reply to these suggestions, Secretary Carlisle said:

"The operations of the United States Mint commenced in 1792, and from that time to 1873—a period of eighty-one years—the total amount of silver dollars coined was \$8,045,838. In 1873 the coined was \$8,045,838. the coinage was stopped by act of Congress, but in 1878 it was resumed under the so-called Bland-Allison act, by the terms of which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars of 4124 grains each not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth silver bullion each month, and between the date of that act and the 14th of

July, 1890, a period of twelve years, there was coined \$378,166,793. coined from trade dollars, \$5,078,472, and from the seigniorage of bullion purchased and coined under the act of July 14, 1890, the sum of \$6,641,109 making in the aggregate \$369,886,374 in full legal tender silver money issued by the Government since 1878. Of this amount only \$58,016,019 was in actual circulation on the first day of the present month, the remainder being held the Government or being represented

by outstanding certificates.
"The act of July 14, 1890, required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver silver dollars at the rate of \$2,000,000 seem to per month until the 1st day of July, 1891, is my and under this act there have been with so coined \$29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars under all acts since 1878, \$419,294,835, or more than fifty times as much as was coined during a previous period of eighty-one

years.
"In addition to the silver bullion n addition to the silver button purchased by the Government since 1878, and coined as above stated, the Secretary of the Treasury has purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and now holds in the vaults of the Treasury, uncoined, 124,292,432 fine ounces of silver bullion, which cost the people of the United States \$114,299,920, and is worth to-day, at the market price of silver, \$103,411,386, thus showing a loss of \$10,888,530.

"By the terms of the act the Secretary was required to pay for all silver bullion purchased by the issue of new United States Treasury notes, payable onted states Treasury notes, payable in coin, and it provided that upon demand of the holder of any such notes they should be redeemed in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary. 'It being,' in the language of the act, 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a switer with metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law.' In the execution of this declared policy of Congress it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, when the necessity arises, to exercise all the powers con-ferred upon him by law in order to keep the Government in a condition to redeem its obligations in such coin as may be demanded, and to prevent the

depreciation of either as compared The records of the Treasury Department show that during the eleven months beginning May 31, 1892, and ending May 1, 1893, the coin Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, amounted to \$49,961,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was \$47,743,173. It thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, except \$2,216,011 worth, was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the Treasury and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation.

"How long the Government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations in payment for it, is a question which Congress alone can answer. It is evident that if this policy is continued and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be compelled to issue bonds or otherwise increase the interest-bearing public debt, it will be done for the purpose of procuring gold with which to pay for silver bullion purchased under the act referred to."

LAYING IN A SUPPLO. - from Charleston last week gave the from Charleston last week gave the from Charleston: "It is LAYING IN A SUPPLY .- A special probable that there never was a more peculiar state of affaias in any community than that which exists in Charleston to-day. For twenty days or more the liquor and grocery houses have been selling out their stock of wines and liquors at reduced prices to get rid of them before July 1st, when the State enters into a monopoly of the liquor busines. It is settled that there is to be no dispensary for the sale of liquor in Charleston and the people therefore have been preparing for the new state of things. Many thousands of gallons of whiskey and brandy, and many thousands of bottles and casks of wine have been sold. So great has been the demand that the railroads and steamships have been taxed to transport the liquors to the city, the present stock having been long ago ex-hausted, and when the Evans law goes into operation at midnight on the 30th inst., there will be few houses in Charleston that are not provided with at least six months of liquor. the limit which is generally set for the law to last.
"All the swell clubs have agreed to

obey the law and to-night there are auctions in progress at the Charleston, Queen City, The Yacht, and other society clubs at which the entire stock of liquors are being knocked down to the highest bidder. There is one large brewery in the city which will probably be closed. On the 1st of July