A TILT IN THE HOUSE.

FIELD DAY ON THE INCOME TAX

Northern Democrats Must Take Their Mcdicine—The Southern Members Are Doing Their Duty—The People Are Demanding the Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-The House very promptly went into committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill this morning, having dispensed with the call of committees for reports. The consideration of the income tax

bill was resumed and Covert, (Dem) of New York, took up the thread of argument against it. He declared that the bill was extremely sectional in its provisions and would bear with particular severity on the North and East.

East.
Cox, (Dem.) of Tennessee, spoke in defence of the income tax.
Bartlett, (Dem.) of New York, in denouncing the bill, said it was proposed by a branch of the Democratic party which affiliated with the Populist party and demanded the free coinage of both gold and silver at the present

Lafe Pence, the Populist member from Colorado, delivered a stirring and ringing speech in favor of the income tax. The preceding speaker had characterized the bill as a Populist measure. He admitted that in the Omaha convention the Populist party had de-clared for a graduated income tax, and in line with that platform he proposed to offer an amendment to that end when the bill was up for amendment. He favored a graded tax, beginning with 1 per cent. on incomes of \$2,500 and running up to 5 per cent. on in comes of \$100,000 or more.

Pendleton of West Virginia, delivered an earnest appeal in the interest of harmony in the Democratic party. It had been claimed on the other side of the House that there was defection in the ranks of the West Virginia delegation, but he positively affirmed that while the Wilson bill bore somewhat heavily on the products of his State, all the representatives of West Virginia, as well as of Virginia, would stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Wilson bill. And as those States had swallowed the free lumber, free coal and free iron pills, the New York Democrats should swallow the income tax medicine and help the bill through its final passage. He predicted that when the time came for a final vote, not a single Southern Democrat would be found lurking in the camp of the enemy. (Democratic applause.)

Johnson, of Ohio, devoted himself to an elaboration of his free trade and single tax theories, the latter present-ing, he said, the only solution to the labor question. He would vote for the income tax, but he should do it under protest and as the lesser of the two

Simpson, (Pop.) of Kansas, said that the income tax had been sneered at as a Populist measure, but while the members of that party on the floor were few and were despised on the Democratic side and despised on the Republican side, he predicted that sooner or later the time would come when the doctrine of the Populists would be advocated, because they were right. In conclusion he announced that he was in favor of an income tax first, last and all the time, whether it was a Populistic, Democratic or Republican measure. (Democratic applause.)

Cockran, (Dem.) of New York, an

opponent of the income tax, was re-cognized. In anticipation of hearing Cockran, crowds of people flocked to the House and the galleries were filled. Cockran's objections to an income tax were many and varied. It would the fundamental principle on which the government was founded. It would be inquisitorial, and hence iniquitous. He believed rich men favored it. be cause they would thereby ultimately

gain a larger control of the govern ment than they enjoyed to-day. He quoted Democratic authority against the proposed tax, and among others said Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, declared an internal revenue tax inde fensible in this country.

A member: Any kind of revenue Cockran : Any kind.

McMillin: Does the gentleman from New York advocate now and here the internal revenue taxes? Cockran: If that proposition was be-fore the House I would not hesitate to say yes-not a moment. (Democratic gauger and internal revenue collector have always believed that the duty of this people is to support its govern-ment by a tariff levied for revenue only. On that position I have stood on this floor, and I continue to stand. I have yet to discover the man-a son o Georgia-who is going to declare that the teaching of Alexander H. Steph ens is heresy. What gentleman is going to declare that we have outlived leadership of Bayard, Thurman and Jefferson? Are we have new leaders in the persons of the gentleman from Tennessee (McMillin), the gentle man from Illinois (Fithian) and the gentleman from Georgia (Livingston)? Are these to be our new apostles? Are we to go before the people and say "Behold our progress! See how the Democratic party has grown." (Laughter applause.) Are we to have a new gospel preached and to say that we have imbibed other doctrines from the lights of the Democratic party? I protest against that change. I protest against that treason. I ask no privileges for any class. I object to I demand for every citizen of the country equality before the law. As I believe in equality of salvation and in the love of the Heavenly Father, so stand here now for one policy, one country, one law, one God, one Democratic faith, one general prosperity for all the people, without distinction of class, of wealth, of race. (Loud and general applause, which was twice repeated.) When order was restored, Bryan

(Dem.) of Nebraska, rose to reply. He complimented the eloquence of Cockran, but said that the David pebbles of truth would be more effective than the Goliath javelin of error. Continuing The objections urged against the income tax are more numerous constitutionality of the income tax, but question beyond controversy in the Springer case. A very fev have de-nied the justice of an income tax. The principle is endorsed by nearly all taxes on incomes, and in lieu thereof writers on political economy and comproviding for a direct tax of \$31,311,125 mends itself to every unprejudiced of apportionment among the States mind. A New York paper contained a and also for a direct tax on land valfew days ago a sketch of the richest woman in the United States with property worth \$60,000,000 and an income bers who voted for it: Johnson, of of probably more than \$3,000,000. She Ohio, Maguire, of California, Warner, lives in a cheap boarding house and of New York, Harter, of Ohio. and brings her living expenses within \$500 Simpson, of Kansas. The internal or \$600. Who will say that it is just revenue bill was then agreed to as an that she should pay the same amount amendment to the tariff bill by a vote of tax to support the federal govern-ment that is paid by a family with an Among the Republicans who voted income of \$500 or \$600. While this is in favor of the amendment were White, an extreme case, it is nevertheless true of Ohio, Bowers, of California, Taylor, that a tax upon consumption bears of Tennessce, Bartholdt, of Missouri, much more heavily upon the poor than and Bundy, of Ohio. The entire New

urged against the bill is that it is in-expedient. It is accused of being in-quisitorial, but it is no more so than and State taxes. The personal property taxes collected in nearly all the States are far more more inquisitorial than the income tax. It is said that it intoo much important business on hand to lose time looking after the morals of for fear he will impose a light burden by means of an income tax upon those

Went over.

Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, was

who are amply able to bear it.

The close of Bryan's speech was the signal for vocilerous applause, cries of "vote, vote," and cheering. Immediately after the committee, rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock to-

There was a much larger attendance in the galleries of the House at the night session, and a score of members

were on the floor.

Mr. Coombs, of New York, who is one of the Democratic opponents of the income tax bill, arraigned that amend-

Hendrix, Democrat, of New York opposed the income tax. The others who spoke for the bill were Holman, Democrat, of Indiana, Tucker, Democrat, of Virginia, De Armond, Democrat, of Missouri, Davis, Populist, of Kansas, and Wheeler, Democrat, of Alabama. Those who spoke against it were Lucas, Republican, of South Dakota, McCreary, Republican, of Minnesota, and Haines, Democrat, of New York.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The Income Tax Goes Through as an Amendment to the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—This was the last day of general debate on the tariff bill. It opened in the House with a fair attendance in the galleries and rather a slim attendance on the floor. After the committees being called upon for reports, the House went into a committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill.

Tate, of Georgia, offered the first amendment to the internal revenue bill. It proposes to strike out the last three sections of the bill which includes a tax of \$1 a gallon on distilled spirits and also the clauses referring to bonding of distilled spirits and their withdrawal from warehouses. This would leave the existing law as to spirits in

Outhwaite offered the following amendment: That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected a tax on all dis-States on which a tax is not paid be-fore that day, per proof gallon, or wine, when below proof, 90 cents if paid within five days after date of distillation or entry into bond; \$1 if paid after five days and within one year, \$1.10 if paid after one year and within

bonded period to pay into the Treasury | gan. of exportation and importa tion of liquor under the present regula-tions, the product to remain in this country. This was defeated without

Dingley, (Rep.) of Maine, offered an amendment striking out the original text of the bill the figure 6 where they occurred, as the time for regauging, and insert the figure 3 in each case. This would leave the law practically as it exists at present.

Dingley's amendment was carried-81 yeas to 75 nays. Tellers were asked for and on this vote the amendment was again carried-105 in the affirmative and 86 in the negative. This is first and only amendment, the Republicans have succeeded in in corporating in the bill. ment offered by Tate, striking out the last three sections of the bill, thus leaving the law as to spirits as at present, as amended by Dingley's amend ment, was voted on, after the chair man had, with some difficulty, made the question clear to House. peared that should the amendment be adopted it would leave the period of bond at three years while raising the tax from 90 cents to \$1. The amendment was lost.

A number of amendments were rapidly offered, some in the nature of substitutes, and a bad parliamentary tangle resulted. When this was straight ened out only one of the amendments had gone through to adoption-extende operations of the law to the dis tilled spirits in bond at the time the law should go into effect.

Tucker, of Virginia, offered an

amendment to the of the bill, excluding from its operation charitable institutions and porations and organizations doing busi ness in the States not for profit. The

amendment was agreed to.
Whiting, Democrat, of Michigan, offered one amendment to the wine schedule of the tariff bill proper, fixing the duty on stilled wines at 30 cents per gallon when below 14 per cent. al-cohol and at 50 cents when above. Also exempting the bottles or jugs from

Bynum, Democrat, of Indiana, offered a committee amendment deducting from the calculated income of farmer and stock raisers the amount expended in the purchase or production of such drifted over to the Democratic side product or production, which was and stood about in the aisles around agreed to.

Springer, Democrat, of Illinois, fered an amendment providing that in heritances of property should be sub ected to the provisions of the income

Bynum, Democrat, of Indiana, offered an amendment to this amendment in-cluding in the enumeration of incomes everything received by gift, devised or inheritance. After some discussion both amendments were adopted.

address himself to the task of showing that that policy could not be maintain-Among the flood of amendments that

failed of adoption was one offered by Maguire of California, striking out all the provisions of the bill relating to apportionment among the States,

The following were the only memof New York, Harter, of

upon the rich in proportion to their York delegation voted solidly against it. Great cheering and applicate greeted the result. Wilson, of West Virginia then offered an amendment to increase the tariff on barley from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on barley malt from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Several amendments were offered to Wilson's amendment, and the filibustering which was started late last Saturday afternoon on the same question, vites perjury. This government has too much important business on hand to higher duty on bariey were able to fililose time looking after the morals of men whose veracity is not worth two cents on the dollar. The fact that Wilson finally moved that debate be some may escape the tax is not objectionable to the law. It is objected that this last motion, but although the Rethis tax will endanger the tariff bill.

I am not afraid that any Democratic member will refuse to relieve the common people of the heavy burdens had voted, and the House went into remon people of the heavy burdens had voted, and the House went into replaced upon them by the McKinley bill cess, and the barley schedule again

one of the speakers at the evening ses-sion last night, but the reporters accibert made an earnest appeal to the amendment. His remarks, though brief, were strong and forcible. He was for the masse, as against the classes.

THE BATTLE IS WON.

The Final Debate on the Great Question of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The interest in the closing hours of the tariff debate was shown this morning in the attendance at the House.

At 10 o'clock the galleries were filled with spectators although the session did not begin until eleven, and it would be thirty minutes after that hour before Mr. Reed, of Maine; could speak. The public galleries were thrown open at nine o'clock and within five minutes

they were packed to suffocation.

Meanwhile the corridors in the vicinity of the private galleries were filled with an expectant crowd, in filled with an expectant crowd, in which ladies chiefly predominated, and Clark on this corner several years ago, when these were opened it was seen that their capacity was not sufficient to accommodate a fraction of those pres-

It was a miscellaneous crowd in more senses than one, for it contained, in addition to the usual number of respectable sight-seers, certain representa-tives of the light-fingered gentry. One of the victims of the pickpockets

was Major Wilson, messenger of the House agricultural committee. Major Wilson escorted Mrs. Hatch, wife of Representative Hatch, of Missouri, to the members' gallery, and when he returned to the floor he was minus his turned to the floor he was minus his watch and chain, which had been deftly abstracted during his brief absence. ly abstracted during his brief absence from the committee room.

The members were slow in gather-

ing, and when the gavel fell not more than a score of representatives were on the floor.

quarter to 11. As his portly figure el-bowed its way through the crowd of pages, messengers and others grouped about the Speaker's desk, he was recognized by the spectators in the galler ies, who rose to their feet and cheered him wildly. Mr. Reed wore his con-ventional suit of black, and his Prince Albert coat was tightly buttoned.

He wore a scarf of bright color, which relieved somewhat the sombre-\$1.10 if paid after one year and within two years, \$1.20 if paid after two years and within three years, and \$1.30 if paid after four years, and \$1.30 if paid after four years.

Outhwaite's substitute for the whiskey sections of the revenue bill was defeated—yeas 42, nays 87.

Bland offered a substitute to permit distillers at the expiration of the bonded period to pay into the Treasure.

generous round of applause greeted the arrival of Crisp, who came in at 11 o'clock, and immediately ascended to the Speaker's chair

Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, was reported this morning to be in a very nervous and exhausted condition, as a con-sequence of his severe labors in connection with the preparation of the tariff bill during the past four months. He spent a restless night and is suffering from a severe cold. It is his pur-pose to start within a few days for the City of Mexico, his expectation being that a change of scene and rest will

restore him again to health. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Lockwood made the point of no quorum. The roll was called, disclosing the presence members.

The House went into a committee of he whole and took up the question pending, when it adjourned yesterday Mr. Wilson's motion to close the debate on the barley amendment, and House divided. Mr. Wilson and Warner, of New York, then took their places as tellers, and the motion was agreed to, 179 in the affirmative, none

n the negative.

The question then recurred on the amendments to the barly schedule offered late yesterday afternoon. These were amendments by Mr. Wilson, raising the duty on barley from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on barley malt from 25 per cent. to 30 per

Mr. Tracy of New York, had offered an amendment to this raising the duty on barley to 35 per cent.

At 12 o'clock the committee rose, and the tariff bill, with amendments, was reported to the House, and Mr. Reed, of

Maine, took the floor in opposition to it, amid loud cheers.

Mr. Reed concluded his remarks at 1:32, amid deafening applause and cheers from the galleries and members

Mr. Crisp's appearance at the desk of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and his recognition by the presiding officer, Mr Hatch of Missouri, was the signal for applause and cheering equalling in it atensity the enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Reed. As he took his the floating population of the House Mr. Crisp.
Mr. Crisp said that he was embar-

rassed by the feeling that he would be unable to meet the expectation of his riends, but under the rules of the House, he was permitted to speak in answer to the argument to which they had just listened. Conceding that the cause of protection had been promoted by its strongest advocates, that that policy could not be maintained consistently with justice and the rights of the people of the United Mr. Reed had pointed out the pro

erity and high rate of wages which and been reached in this country, and said that it was due to protection. he gave no reason in proof that they due to protection. Mr. Crisp said that this form of argument had een met and overthrown years ago by the gentleman from New York (S. Cox), from whose well known speech on the topic Mr. Crisp quoted. Mr. Wilson closed the debate.

son finished his speech amid great enthusiasm, and after his eloquent peroration, men threw up their hats and carried on the shoulders of Bryan, of lebraska, and Tucker, of Virginia. The first amendment was that pro-

posed by Mr. Wilson to make the duty on barley malt 30 and 35 per cent. respectively. Mr. Turner offered a substitute,

Aurens

making the duty 22 1-2 and 32 1-2. was rejected—112 to 177.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—
The unparalleled ovation given to Chairman Wilson yesterday is still the consuming subject at the capital.

The fact that he was borne to the cloak room on the shoulders of his ad-miring colleagues and the unqualified enthusiasm displayed was as much a compliment to his personal character and attainments as the eloquence of

his language. The triumphant majority with the trumphant majority with which the tariff bill was passed and the fervor displayed by the almost united Democracy in passing it, will do much, it is believed, to help the bill in the Senate. That body is the last place of assault for the cohorts of protection. They have taken for protection. They have taken fresh courage since Senator Gorman's speech of a few days back, stating that the Senate would reform the bill that came from the House

The remarkable exhibition of yesterday, however, by the representatives who come fresh from the people must indoubtedly have its effect. It will probably be two weeks before the bill gets its proper place on the Senatorial calendar, and discussion is

A DISPENSARY BATTLE.

Spooting Affray in Columbia—Dug Meetze Gets a Bullet in the Groin— He Falls Near the Spot Where He Killed Clark.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 2.—The dis-gensary constables have entered the apital city, and to-day blood flowed on he streets near the court house and at the famous Mancke corner, where a number of lives have been lost during

the last six or eight years.

The principals in this duel were W. and openly defied Governor Tillman and the State constabulary while selling beer at the State fair grounds, and Davis Milier, a young stockman, who testified for the State to-day in the trial of W. S. Seal for selling

It was an exciting occurrence, and appened on a crowded thoroughfare which was almost blockaded by hundreds of persons coming out of the court room, a quarter of a block distant. Miller was supposed to be a dispensary spy and there was bitter talk against him during the trial. He was During a recess of the court, stand. Miller got into a quarrel in the court room, and a serious fuss was imminent : but was stopped by Justice Clarkson. When the crowd filed out, it was evi-When the crowd filed out, it was evident there was some trouble afoot. A young man named Fry, who had also testified in the case, stepped up to him and asked if he had saw he (Fry) had regimed bimself. Millow denied had perjured himself. Miller denied this, and said that who ever said so was all sorts of a scoundrel. As he said this Meetze struck him in the face

and the row began.

Nobody appeared to try to stop the hold them apart.
Stack called for assistance, but no

five. Meetze fell to the ground with a bullet in his side, not far from the spot where he killed Clark; and his in-

furiated friends rushed towards Miller with every appearance of harming him and crying out, "Let's kill him. It looked as if the man was doomed, when policeman Moorhead sprang forward, and with drawn pistol, defended prisoner, telling the crowd that

further advance meant death to the Meetze is dangerously wounded in the groin, but will hardly die there-from, while Miller got off with a flesh wound in the arm. There is great exitement over the affair and staid citi

ens say that more bloodshed is bound to result. The case tried today was that against W. S. Seal for keeping a blind iger. The only witness for the State who testified as to his having sold whiskey was Miller. The jurors were on ir voir dire, and they were all substantial citizens. In fifteen minutes they agreed ananimously upon a ver-

dict of "not guilty." HE DIDN'T GO TO CANADA. A Bank Cashier who Played the Role

A special dispatch to the Savannah

Morning News from Ellaville, Ga.,

The shock to the people of Ellaville vas great when it was announced on Monday morning that the Planters had been burglarized and rob-Bank bed of all its money, but it was nothing in comparison to the effect upon them when it was generally known at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that Cashier J. E. Clark, who was esteemed so highly by all the people, was most probably the perpetrator of the crime. Early this morning he went to the nearest drug store and procured a half in ounce of laudanum, pretending that ne wanted for toothache, which he swallowed as soon as he reached room. He was shortly afterward interviewed by three prominent bank officials, to whom he confessed that he had taken the money and that the laudanum was taken with suicidal intent. An emetic was at once admini ered and the poison promptly expelled. Detective Jones from Atlanta has been here for the past two days working the case up, and within less than four hours after he arrived, he pointed out Cashier Clark as the robbe of the

About 10 o'clock vesterday a. m. bag of silver was found among a pile of rubbish in the back part of the bank building and showed no signs of having been burned by any kind of explosive The six steel plugs which project into the solid wall of the safe when fastened were uninjured, nor was the safe the door was blown from its hinges. These facts led to the conclusion that Cashier Clark had removed the money, tilled the powder, placed his fuse in position, closed, but not fastened, the door and then applied the match, which conclusions are thought to be true by Clark's confession. The holes drilled into the outer door of the vault and nto the safe door were put there as a blind. The tools used old well near the depot. Something over \$4,000 has been found, \$3,600 of which was in Ciark's pocket and Speculation on cotton futures, Clark claims, caused him to make way with about \$3,500 and he adopted this plan to conceal it. His parents live

WHY NEWMAN RESIGNED.

THE TROUBLE IN CLEMSON COL-LEGE.

The Professor of Agriculture Tells the Story of His Departure-He Brings Charges Against Governor Tillman.

tlanta Constitution.

Professor J. S. Newman, a former resident of this city and one of the best known educators in the South, has resigned the chair of agriculture in Clemson College, S. C., and will again take up his residence in this city.

Clemson college is the outgrowth of the old Calhoun estate. The plantation was donated for this specific purpose by Mr. Clemson, who married the daughter of the great nullifier, and who has sought in this way to preserve the memory of Mr. Calhoun. The circumstances of Professor Newnan's resignation will be of interest.

f harmony on the part of the faculty f the institution, the resignation of Professor Newman was requested.
Acting on this information, and knowing that Professor Newman had ust reached the city, a representa-tive of The Constitution called to see

nim at his country home near Edge-

t appears that, on account of a lack

He was found in the neighborhood of the residence, where he was superintending the adjustment of his furnithe adjustment of his furniture and agricultural implements. He invited the reporter into the house, where seats were provided in the front room. The interview throughout was cordial and pleasant, and though every now and then interrupted by the carpenters at work, was in the highest degree full and satisfac-

tory.
"I went to South Carolina," said Professor Newman, beginning his ac-count of the circumstances leading up to his resignation, "several months before the opening of the college as superintendent of the farm and ex-perimental sta When the college pened on the 6th of last July I was called to the professorship of agriculture, in addition to my other work. The college opened under the most favorable auspices, 440 students being enrolled. An able faculty, in spite of a very incompetent president, succeeded in organizing a thorough collegiate department. Lieutenant Donald-

organized the United States army, organized the military department.

The president, Mr. Craighead, having had no experience, was dependent upon the faculty for organizing and carrying on the affairs of the institution. In addition to his office as president he was also made director of the station in order that \$1,500 of his salary might be drawn from the Hatch fund. The business of the college and station was at first entrusted to an exective committee appointed board of control of the experimental station. The president, however contrived by working through Gover nor Tillman to secure in his own right these functions of the board, which he succeeded in doing last September. The board failed to define the duties of men, except Trial Justice Stack, who commanded in the name of the law to observe the peace, and structured in the control of the president in regard to the directorship of the station, and, having had no acquaintance with the work. the station and assumed all the details of the farm and experimental

one responded. Miller retreated into the street, Meetze following him, bareheaded, and daring him to shoot. Miller jerked loose from the trial justice and in a twinkling had both pistols levelled and then shooting began.

Miller fired nine times and Meetze

Meetze following him, barehead of that department.

"I protested against this invasion and told Mr. Craighead his policy was calculated to injure, if not to completely disorganize, the department of which I was the head. It was not the business of the disease of the diseas business of the director to interfere vith the details of the different departments of the station, such as agriculture, horticulture, chemistry and biology. His business was that of a general supervision of the whole work and to co-ordinate the several depart ments of the institution. His relations to the different departments were imilar to those of an ordinary ege president, referred to the professorships represented

the faculty."
"Did he interfere with other departnents?" the question was asked. "No other one except the military. He caused the commandant a great deal of annoyance and hampered n various ways while in the discharge of his duty. His invasion of the agri-cultural department was no doubt promoted by a personal grudge which he entertained towards myself. I had given him no cause for animosity be yond the proper discharge of my duty good reputation which enjoyed throughout the State in connection with the college, much to his regret and private jealousy. "Finally, as a result of this feeling

of prejudice entertained towards me, Craighead goes to a meeting of the board at Columbia, S. C. "There, in a secret session, and pro-

tected by closed doors, he brings charges against me, claiming that l had caused a breach of harmony in th faculty Governor Tillman, being a member of the board, and, for politireasons, wishing to apply hatchet to my head, acquiesced in the spirit entertained by the president. The matter was discussed, in the gravest secreey, and as a result of these deliberations, without the slightest opportunity given to present my own side of the case, I was notified my resignation would be accepted.

that South Carolina politics had any thing to do with the action of the

board ? "I do. You will perhaps rememoer, as the matter was given some publicity, that Mr. Tillman black-mailed Hon. M. L. Donaldson, at that time president of the State Farmers Alliance. Colonel Donaldson was chair man of the board of control of the experimental station, and I was thrown nuch with him in an official capacity. was reported to me, in consequence f several speeches which I made by nvitation, that Governor Tillman had threatened to use his little political hatchet upon my head. Seven members of the board are

members and six are elected by the legislature. Two of these latter, not in accord with Governor Tillman in politics, and my friends, were not e-elected. It was necessary to drop these two members in order to secur harmed in any respect, except that a majority of the board, and prevent an examination of the charges as I wished. When the board met, on the 10th of last January, I addressed them a letter, stating that their secret meeting had done me a great injustice and asking for a thorough investigation. I was assured by the board that no fault had been found with my work, either as professor of agriculture, or as agriculturist of the experimental station, but I was not satisfied. Later direction in the bottom of an on seeing that I was determined, a few silly reasons were hatched out showing the mean spirit of opposition which was inspired by prejudice and envy. When I was finally admitted envy. When I was finally admitted to the board I answered their charges in a full and thorough manner. I charged them with having acted in a very unbecoming manner, and without succeed Judge Brawley in Congress.

according me the commonest courtesy due an American citizen."

Advertiser.

In speaking of the president of the college Professor Newman went on to In speaking of the president of the college Professor Newman went on to say that he secured the office by electioneering, and his policy was fraught with great disaster to the institution. As a professor in the college, he himself refused to say anything of the treatment which had been accorded him and would not allow himself to him, and would not allow himself to be interviewed. The president was absolutely incompetent; he had no idea of discipline and knew more about the flavor of his cigar, which he puffed in his office, than he did of the college over which he presided, and the sole cause of the crusade which the pre-sident had made against him, was the desire to get him out of the way, and thus rid himself of the services of one whose identification with the college and the station was a matter of pure

jealousy.
Professor Newman, having returned Professor Newman, naving returned to Atlanta, where several years of his past life were spent, will devote himself to agricultural employment, and a large part of his time will be occupied in literary work. He left Atlanta in 1883, and since that time. for nearly eleven years, he has resided in the states of Alabama and South In the states of Alabama and South Carolina. He says that he has now come back to Georgia to live. He will make his home in Edgewood, where he will be surrounded by a large tract of land, and will cultivate fruits and flowers and other products of the field.

INCOME TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN. How it Has Worked in That Country for a Century.

An income tax was established in Great Britian in 1798. The first tax fell upon incomes in proportion to their amounts, but this was changed by the second act, passed in 1799, and thereafter the tax fell upon the entire income, £60 being exempt, and reduced rates being charged on incomes rang-

The tax was repealed in 1816, but was revived in 1842 by Sir Robert Peel to meet a deficiency and to enable the government to make some needed regovernment. The estimator in Great Britanian in Great Brit forms. The situation in Great Britain then was not unlike that which Now confronts this country, but Sir Robert Peel's proposal to provide the gove ment with funds by an income tax we not met by the intimation that its re. 'ers were communists, as the like proposition is received here by persons who care more for escaping taxation than for the justice or fairness of the tax, and who are opposed to all "class legislation" except such as

all "class legislation" except such as discriminates against the poor.

For more than fifty years this tax has been levied without serious opposition from the people. In 1874, as has been stated, Mr. Giadstone thought that the government could get on without it, but the Commons did not urge its repeal and the matter was changed and Sir Stafford Northcote reduced the rate to two-pence in the reduced the rate to two-pence in the pound. One great virtue of the tax is that the rate may be varied with the needs of the government without disturbing business. Since 1876 it was advanced to seven-pence, which is the

advanced to seven-pence, which is the rate for this year. In 1881 and in 1885 it was down to one penny.

In 1876 the exemptions were increased. This was also the work of Sir Stafford Northcote, who, being a conservative financier, may be assumed to have faithfully represented the large property interests whose burdens were increased by dimicibing the were increased by dimishing the burdens upon small incomes. Under existing law, incomes to £150 are on incomes between £150 and £400. The incidence of the tax is at the source of the income—that is, the tax on the income derived from shares, for example, is paid by the corpora-tion and deducted from the sharenolders' dividends.

The experience of Great Britain with the income tax has been such as to recommend a return to it by this country. There is little complaint there of the inquisitorial character of it is the belief of the tax authorities that few people try to

escape its burdens.

The yield of the tax in 1893 was £13-853,016 or more than \$69,000,000.

BATTLE FOR COMMERCIAL SUPRE-MACY.—Is not the industrial and com-mercial supremacy of England to be transferred to this country, and what are some of the forces working to that end? Of all the coal mined in the world from the beginning of this century to the present time that speck the ocean has produced quite nalf. Her output of coal still exceeds that of any other country. In 1891 she mined 36 per cent. of the world's product, while the Unitd States produced 33 per cent. This country is ncreasing its output of coal at rate of 10 per cent, per annum, while he increase in Great Britain is less than 2 per cent, The cost of coal is increasing in Great Britain and de-creasing in this country. England ex-ports 31 per cent. of her total product while this country exports less than I per cent. of its product. This country will in the near future become a large exporter of coal. Great Britain has for many years led all other countries in the production of pig-iron, producing, until of late years, more than one-half of all the pig-iron made in the world. Great Britain reached her maximum output of iron in 1882, and this country has doubled its production since that time, now producing more iron and steel than its competitor. In 1867 Great Britain produced 52 per cent. of all the iron nade in the world and the United States produced only 14 per cent. 1891 the United States produced 34 per cent. and Great Britain only 30 per cent. of the world's product. production of iron is increasing in this country faster than the increase in population.-John R. Proctor in the

SIMPLE MEANS .- A well was to be leaned, but the man who had undertaken the job was afraid to go down he had tested the quality of air at the bottom. He let down a lighted candle, and when it was about six feet from the bottom, it went out as suddenly as if a whiff of wind had struck

That told the man all he needed to know. The well was full of poisonous He took a small umbrella, tied a string to the handle, and lowered it, open, into the well. Then he drew it ap, carried it a few feet from the well, This operation he repeated twenty or thirty times, with the bystanders, who are never absent the troops during two days' bombardon such occasions, all laughing at him. let down another

candle. It burned clearly, even at the bottom. Before going down to his work, he explained to those who had fun of him that the at the time he was shot down at Antie gas in the well was carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than air, and therefore could be drawn up in an umbrella, as if it had been so much water. -Dr. J. Wm. Stokes is a candidate to

THIRD MARCH CONVENTION.

THE ALLIANCE LEADERS UN'SHAKEN. The People are Said to Favor an Early Movement—The Call Will Soon be Issued.

The State, Feb. 1st. The Alliance faction of the Reform party have not the slightest idea of abandoning their intention of holding an early convention to make nominations for State offices. The leaders on their side are displaying their determination in a calm and deliberate man-ner. Their talk indicates that they are absolutely sure of their ground and seems to show that they have not the slightest fear of Senator Irby's combi-

From what can now be ascertained there seems to be no doubt whatever that the early convention, to be called by Mr. Shell and his committee, will be held, and it is believed that the call will very soon be issued. The men who are leading this faction know in advance what each Alliance in the

State is going to say, and thus it is that they are so sure of their ground.

The following leading article along his line will appear to-day in the Cotton Plant, the recognized organ of the Alliance-Reformers. While it is calm it means a great deal and during the next week it will be heard from:

"As time passes and the ambitions of men begin to come to the surface we see the necessity of an early conven-tion of Reformers clearer than ever. As this matter, the greatest danger to our cause, comes when the ambitions of men clash—and when their friends take sides and turn harmony into discord, the personality of the men become paramount to all else and measares are obscured by the excitement of

a personal fight.
"To prevent all this and to have the will of the people supreme in our State we have urged the calling of a March convention, in which the people could speak their will—and their voice would be obeyed by all cheerfully. Letters received from all parts of the State convince us that we were right in our interpretation of the wishes of our people and the reasons we gave were satisactory to them, and all that remains to be done is for the people to speak their wishes through mass meetings in each community.

"The only reason given yet against holding a preliminary convention of Reformers worthy of notice is the one given by Governor Tillman in his interview in the daily papers of the 25th inst. He takes the position that one of our demands in 1890 was the holding of a State primary in which our people could vote for Governor and other State officers, after a campaign in which the candidates discussed the issues before the people, and that to hold a March or spring convention would be inconsistent on our part. Others agree with the Governor in this view. At first blushe it looks plausible enough, but those holding that evidently fail to see the actual situation.

"We have no direct primary now, and the people, when voting, can only vote for delegates representing a candidate. Take a county that has !welve delegates in the State convention, and suppose there wi be five Reform candidates for Governor; there would be just sixty Reform candidates for delegates. And then would come in the gates. And then would come in the complications with the numerous candidates for State officers which would

but until we get that we must take the

course from irreparable injury.
"The interest we take in the matter is impersonal and solely because we are satisfied that it is our duty to advocate the policy that will prevent the Alliance demands being side-tracked, as they would be in a general scramble for office under the circumstances outlined above. We, as all others, are prominent business men, were out fi anxious to obey the people's wishes. Five counties have spoken in favor of an early convention, and one opposed and all the other counties should hold mass meetings at as early a day as possible and let their views be known. "Our views as to who should call the convention, is also generally con-curred in. The executive committee of the Farmers' Association is the only body that has been chosen by the Reformers and they could not be

tion on that ground would be made to any voluntary committee. Call a mass meeting in your county

of partiality to any candidate. Objec-

at once, and speak out. ORIGIN OF MUGWUMP .- It is claimed that the word "mugwump" is a corruption of the Indian Algonquin word "mugquomp," meaning "great man." leader, chief, and is an Ameriean nickname applied to voters who schools. and obligations. The word first made its way in John Eliot's translation of the Bible into Indian. The word lingered in New Product. held themselves superior to party ties and obligations. The word first made rered in New England and became coloquial for a man of consequence, or rather one who deemed himself such In 1840 an Indiana paper applied the term to the hero of Tippecanoe. But it was not till the Blaine-Cleveit was not till the Blaine-Cleve-land campaign that "mugwump" in its present acceptation passed into current speech. After the comination. an "Independent Republican" movement originated in Boston and was at once taken up in other places. New York Sun characterized them as mugwumps," and it has since been applied to the men and methods of the ndependent movement.

-The Pension Office in Washington has received a communication from Special Examiner Fitzpatrick Chattanooga, Tenn., announcing the arrest of Rev. C. W. Lewis, William Johnson and John Cry for frauds in connection with pension claims. the hearing before United States Commissioner Ewing each of the accused pleaded guilty to the charges, and they were all sent to jail in default of \$1,000 bond. Rev. C. W. Lewis confessed to illegally using the seal of notary public and forging his name to pension papers in several claims other fraudulent claims. Numerous arrests -A special dispatch from Knoxville.

Tenn., says: "Sixteen Tennessee soldiers, under indictment for the murder of a man named Drummond at Coal Creek, last summer, were freed yesterday by the circuit at Clinton, their cases being nolle prossed. This ends the notorious Coal Creek war. Lieut. J. H. Fyffe, who commanded ment in 1892, was the only officer indicted. -Gen. Gordon's recent visit to Phil-

adelphia resulted in the restoration to him of the fatigue cap he was wearing tam thirty years ago. It had been carried away as a trophy by negress who nursed him when the batthe was over, and after passing through many hands it came into the possession of Mrs. Hector Tyndale, who restored it to the General.

STATE NEWS IN BI Interesting Notes from Va

-The next session of Cl lege will open on the 15th i -Thomas B. Earle, Esq. appointed Coroner for Ande

rice R. M. Wright, resigned The State Dispensary has to Greeleyville, in Will County, a large supply of lie the dispensary just opened the -An election was held a Mountain, Newberry County, A pensary" or "no dispensary.

dispensary people won by vote —The State Supreme Court has journed till the 16th of April. C from the Eighth Circuit will be ca on the 28th of May and seven days be allowed for arguments.

-The State Dispensary down last week, and nearly a employees were laid off for This is necessary in order to ty and make up the quarterly re

-Pacolet Manufacturing are paying fully half a cent more for cotton than the price could possibly be, yet farmers who think a factory tion in their midst a great e -A special to the Times-Titusville, Fla., says: A Laguire from South Care murdered and robbed near

this evening, by two negroenegroes are caught, lynchir to follow. -Rev. M. A. Connolly, nuated preacher the Sout Conference, died on the 29gr seventieth year. His reme, terred in the cemetery at Lancaster County, where he the conference in the cemetery at the conference in the cemetery at the conference in the conference

at the time of his death. -The town of Abbevil' oleted a special census b population is shown to
1890 the population was e
crease in three years being
There is a building boom/
ply houses for the new,
— State Phosphar Inspection

estill at work reparing, und recent act of the Legislature, the and regulations under which the phate mines will be managed future. It will be some time be is ready to report to the Stater The President has sent to the te the nominations of Than

Ferguson of Maryland as enven ordinary and minister plenites to Sweden and Norway, and G. Bryan of South Carolina G. C. Strong and South Carolina G. C. Strong and Strong for the district of customs for the district of customs for the district of customs. Charleston. -S. C. Whiteheart, of Marion,

mitted suicide on the 31st ult. by ing himself in the head with calibre pistol. Mr. Whiteheart merchant, dealing in stoves, a forty-five years of age and possess many noble traits of character. leaves a wife and five children. -Circuit Judge Simonton has des nated Augustine Seymour, of the Western District of North Carolina, States District Court which convens at Greenville, S. C., on Monday, Febr

ary 5. Judge Brawley, the new judg for this State, not having yet qualifie -Laurence Tolleson, a young me open the way for an endless amount of trading and log-rolling that would be certain to leave us in the soup.

about twenty years old, committ suicide on the 30th ult at Gowder ville, Union County. Mr. Tollegon certain to leave us in the soup.

"We believe in a primary where the citizen can vote directly for his choice,"

"We believe in a primary where the citizen can vote directly for his choice, sufferer from indigestion for He was an inveterate cigar

smoker, and it is supposed that spondency caused the act. -The test case against George Legare for interfering with whisk constables in Charleston was tried the judicial court on Friday, for the prosecution and Smythe for the defendant. The jury, composed

minutes and returned a verdict of guilty amid great cheering.

—The first conviction under the ne dispensary law in Anderson Count was secured before Trial Justice Fan at Townville, when Warren Holland colored, was convicted of selling whis key contrary to the dispensary law and lelivering contraband whiskey in the night time. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars or be con-

fined in the county jail for thirty days.

—As a result of the suspension of the collection of taxes in Georgetown County, owing to the August hurri-Georgetown cane, all the public schools in that county have been closed, save the graded schools in Georgetown and two in the county, which do not have to rely on the collection of taxes for their maintenance. It seems that the county is run on a cash basis, and was willing to go into debt to continue the

000 from a Baltimorean was announced, but the name of the giver is withheld. This home, the oldest in the South, -was founded and has been managed by women. It has housed thousands of widows and educated nearly a thousand daughters of Confederat Up to this time, the late W. W. Corcoran was its main benefactor -The effort to repeal the tax on State bank circulation his been beaten in the committee on banking and cur-

rency by a vote of 8 to 9. was taken on the bill of Representa-tative Cox, of Tennessee, which relieves State banks from any tax on their circulation, but does not extend relief to circulation issued by private individuals or corporations. The possibility of favorable State bank legislation in the present Congress. After taking the adverse vote, motions were carried to reconsider and then to lay on the table, which permanently disposes of the bill. -Senator Gorman, chairman of the

Senatorial caucus, has appointed the following Senators as mem-bers of the Democratic campaign committee: Matt W. Ransom, of Carolina, Charles J. Faulkner, of West irginia, James K. Jones, of Arkansas, George Gray, of Delaware, John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Samuel Pasco, of Florida, Edward Murphy, Jr., of New York, James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, and S. M. Whites, of California. -Religious societies appear to be

making a systematic fight on whiskey and beer and desire to tax these ar ticles to such a degree as to make them prohibitory luxuries. Petitions were presented last week in the United States Senate by Cullom and other praying that the internal revenu on these articles may be treblet the new tariff

-The Florida orange crop arger this year than was antic was estimated at from 4,500,000 boxes. prevailed in October over the part of the State shortened In some places the estimat was as high as 25 per c