The Wedding March.

The wedding march.

The wedding march from "Lohengrin" the organ loudly plays,

The groom and his supporters greet the gathered public's gaze.

The swelling music trembles as are touched the polished keys,

But the tremble isn't in it with the shake in Fredy's kneezes.

Down the aisle the blushing maids proceed with stately tread,

And each regreis the day is not the day for her to wed,

But there's a silver lining to the cloud that hovers o'er—

But there's a silver lining to the cloud that hovers o'er—
They know they never looked so sweet in all their lives before.
And now the organ thunders forth a welcome loud and clear,
A hundred heads are turned to see the blushing bride appear,
Her father, who supports her down the loug and dizzy aisle,
Will support her and her husband, too, in just a little while.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL CASE. The United States Supreme Court Refuses the Writ of Error and the State Will Lose Possession.

News was received here yesterday afternoon that the United States Supremc Court had refused the writ of error applied for by Attorney General Buchanan in the name of the State, after a jury in the United States Cir-cuit Court of this State had rendered a verdict in favor of E. B. Wesley, who claimed the property by virtue of pur-chase from the sinking fund commis-sion and this news has been confirmed

by the following press dispatch re-ceived last night: In an opinion read by Chief Justice Fuller to-day the Supreme Court de-cided against the claims of the State of South Carolina, in a suit involving the possession of a piece of property in Columbia, of that State. E. B. Wesley of New York, claiming title under deed from the commissioners of the sinking fund, brought suit in the United State. United States Court against J. E. Tindal, Secretary of State and J. R. Boyles caretaker, employed by Tindal, for possession of what is known as Agricultural Hall, with the lot upon which it stands, about three-fourths of an acre in area, valued at \$16,165. O. W. Buchanan, Attorney General of South Carolina, intervened in the suit and filed a motion that Wesley's bill be dismissed on the ground that the be dismissed on the ground that the property belonged to the State. The motion expressly stipulated that it was made "without submitting the rights of the State to the jurisdiction of the court." Judge Simonton denied the motion of the A'torney General and the jury, on a trial of the same cause, and returned a verdict in favor of Wesley. From the judgment of the court upon this verdict the Attorney General appealed in the name of the State. Reviewing the case, Chief State. Reviewing the case, Chief Justice Fuller said that the State of South Carolina did not appear as a party of record and that she had expressly declined to submit her rights to the jurisdiction of the court. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

The "Agricultural Hall case" is one that is familiar to the public, but in view of this latest decision in regard to it, a brief resume of its leading feature. tures will be of interest at this time. Shortly after the Agricultural De-partment was abolished as one of the partment was abolished as one of the State departments, the building known as the Agricultural Hall, which had been the headquarters of that department, was sold at public sale by the sinking fund commission. It was purchased by Wm. H. Lyles, Esq., as attorney for E. B. Wesley, of New York, for \$16,165, the terms of sale being one-third cash, balance in one and two years, secured in the usual manner by

years, secured in the usual manner by bond and mortgage of the purchased premises.

The first payment on the property

was made by the purchaser and short ly after he offered to anticipate the remaining payments, making a tender of certain State bonds for such payment. The tender was refused on the ground that the bonds were worthless, and im mediately thereafter Governor Till man took forcible possession of the property, claiming that the sale had been annulled by a fradulent tender, and the purchaser commenced action in the United States Court for recovery of

Pending the decision of the case, the dispensary law was passed, and the State board of control obtained it as a dispensary depot and it has ever since

been used for that purpose.

After the verdict in Judge Simonton's court in favor of Mr. Wesley, two appeals were taken, one by J. E. Tin-dal and J. R. Boyles to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Richmond, Va., and one by Attorney General E chanan, for the State of South Carolina, directly to the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court has just render ed its decision as above announced and the appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals has been argued and a decision is expected by February 1st, and should that decision be the same as that of the Supreme Court, the State will have to yield possession of the property according to the terms of the bond given when the appeal was taken

Columbia Register, 9th inst.

Attorney General Barber says that the State is in no way affected by the decision of the United States Supreme Court dismissing the appeal in the Agricultural Hail case. That decision had nothing to do with the merits of the case. The actual appeal of the State in the Celebrated case is now in the United States Court of Appeals. the United States Court of Appeals State, Agricultural Hall will go to the purchasers. As stated in the Register yesterday morning no decision which can be made is likely to be in favor of the fradulent bonds.

It is likely to be a long time before Vesley will get hold of the property, it he ever gets hold of it. The State has not lost the case by long odds.

-The Springfield Republican makes the amode honorable, as follows: "H. A. Belin of Charleston, S. C., disputes the clain that the Southern cotton mills canne or do not make the fine goods manu ctured in New England, and he sends he Republican a sample of cloth made by a South Carolina and ne sends he Republican a sample of cloth made by a South Carolina mill in proof object contention. We shall have to give up to him in this case at least. Nor there any reason why the Southern there any reason make fine goods with behinery so far perfected as it is, and alled labor so available as it is or multiple labor so that section."

—A. L. Walsh, who was sent workhouse in St. Louis last Novokhe for carrying burglars' tools, three away a gold watch on his way to the station. It has been identified by G. W. Brethauer, a Chicago jeweler, as one which was stolen from his place October 30, when three robbers carried of \$10,000 worth of jewelry after locking him in the safe. Walsh-confessed to taking part in the robbery. He seeing the agreements properly distriated for signatures. one which was stolen from his place October 30, when three robbers carried off \$10,000 worth of jewelry after locking him in the safe. Walsh confessed to taking part in the robbery. He served seven years in the Columbus penitentiary for assisting in a \$40,000 Wabash Railroad express robbery.

monuteffort is being made to raise a Robert to the memory of the late Treasurer to the faithful and efficient lost his life hangeburg County, who charge of his sar while in the distant noble man, where the was a high this fellow citizens of the esteem of politics.

COTTON GROWERS' CONVENTION.

King Cotton Has lost His Crown— Various Plans are Discussed for Re-storing His Supremacy.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 9.—When the delegates to the Cotton Growers' Convention moved toward the Hall of Representatives in which they were to resentatives in which they were to meet this morning, they trudged through four inches of snow. Over 150 delegates were on hand at 10 o'clock, at which hour the body was called to order by Auditor Stone, of Mississippi. He introduced Hon. H. D. Lane, of Alabama, commissioner of agriculture, who called on Governor Stone, of Miswho called on Governor Stone, of Mis who called on Governor Stone, of Mississippi, to make the opening address. Governor Stone spoke three-quarters of an hour and undertook to outline what should be the line of effort of the con-

Robert E. Eckberger was chosen to act as secretery of the convention. A call of the roll disclosed the presence of delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee, nearly all of whom are practical planters. The following committees were appointed:

mittees were appointed: Resolutions—J. H. Minge, Ala; ex-Governor James P. Eagle, Arkansas; W. A. Broughton, Georgia; George H. Ganzee, Louisana; J. H. Williamson, North Carolina, and B. M. Priestly, of Permanent organization-Heotor D.

Lane, Alabama; J. F. Smith, Arkansas; W. A. Broughton, Georgia; D. W. Piper, Louisiana; J. H. Williamson, North Carolina; J. M. Priestly, Tenessee; J. A. Redhead, Mississippi.
A score of plans were suggested in writing by delegates and referred to the committee on resolutions. One provides for the bankrupt law; another for an increase of the circulating medium, so as to cheapen money, but all the others relate to increasing the value of cotton, the most popular scheme being to decrease the acreage by the formation of an organization whose members should pledge them selves to plant from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in 1894. Some of them are very drastic in their tendency, propos-ing to hold members up to public scorn

as enemies of their country if they should violate their obligations. Several delegates took the floor to express themselves on the situation and the best way to increase the price permanent organization and a commitwas appointed. Among the resolutions offered was one by Piper, of Louisiana, opposing dealing in cotton futures and calling on members of Congress to support the Hatch bill.

One by Robinson, of Mississippi, provides for the establishment of cold storage houses at convenient points throughout the country. Lane, for the committee on permanent organization, submitted a report which was adopted, recommending that the association be known as the Cotton Growers' Protective Association, and providing for the election or appointment of national officers, appointing the State presidents. but all officers after 1895 to be elected. A recess was then taken.

At the night session Hector D. Lane of Alabama, ewas elected president of the national association, ex-Governor Eagle, of Arkansas, vice president and Robert B. Eckberger, of Alabama, secretary and treasurer. The following resolution was adopted by a vote of 247

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that dealing in futures or future gambling is injurious to the ag-ricultural interests of the United is discarded, and millions of money in-States, and especially injurious to the cotton growers of the South.

Members of Congress were requested to pass the Hatch bill or some kindred

All the States voted solidly for the resolution except Alabama and Mis-sissippi, which stood a small fraction against the resolution.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 10 .- When the Cotton Growers' Protective Association convened this morning the first business done was to adopt the report o the committee on resolutions, the sailent part of which is as follows: 'The gravity of the conditions con-

fronting the cotton growers is reco-guized: to what extent this may be raced to financial legislation is useles to discuss. The overproduction of cotton is recognized as one of the chief evils. This must be corrected or uni-versal bankruptcy will follow. Self in-terest must impel the grower to a change. Every farmer is appealed to not to plant so much cotton; a decrease of not less than twenty-five per cent. i recommended; fifty cent. would be better. The farmer should be made self sustaining by planting peas, corn potatoes, oats, etc., and raising plenty of meat. The tide of immigration turned this way will change methods. Farmers are urged to form county organizations all over the South to carry out these resolutions. storage houses are recommended wherever practicable.

committee promises bette times and higher prices for cotton i its recommendations are observed. All papers in the South are requested to cep the committee's report standing.
The committee on organization and oy-laws submitted a long report, of which the following is a synopsis:

No one shall be a member who is not legitimate grower. The association is formed for one year and the execu-tive committee is given power to continue it longer if good results are at-tained. The agreement to be sent to all counties in the cotton growing States for signatures is not to be binding till signed by three-fourths of the cetton acreage in 80 per cent. of the cotton growing counties; said fact to be determined by the national commit-tee. Each member binds himself to pay two cents for each acre of cotton planted in 1894, half to be retained in the counties, the balance to be paid into the treasury of the national committee for general purposes. on the first Monday of March, 1895. The national executive committee shall be composed of the national presieach State is entitled to one member for every 100,000 bales of cotton in 1890 as shown by the United States census. All State organizations shall meet at the State capitals on the third Monday of March, 1895, and the national committee at New Orleans the first Monday of April, 1895, which shall ascertain whether the agreement is signed by the requisite number to make the same binding. The presi-dents are charged with the duty of

BRING MILLS TO THE COTTON. A PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION.

tion of the soil.

THE IDEAS OF GOVERNOR STONE. He Argues That the Mills Must Come to the Fields, and Favors Small Fac-tories—High Prices a Thing of the Past.

At the cotton growers' convention in Jackson, Miss., the opening speech was made by Governor Stone, from which we make the following extracts:

"There is no concealing the fact that the conditions which environ the interests of the cotton growers of the South-ern States of this union threaten ul-timate and utter destruction of that industry to which they have hitherto looked alone for profit in the cultiva-

"The gloom and despondency which "The gloom and despondency which hangs like a pall over the entire South, superinduced, in the main, by the low and unremunerative price of cotton, bringing within its embrace all classes of citizens and every vocation, excites in every reflective mind the startling query, to what end are we drifting?

"As cotton declined in price, which it has steadily done, the necessity of home production forced itself upon our conviction, until now, with our 4-cent."

conviction, until now, with our 4-cent cotton, it is freely and fully conceded that he who would eat must provide the wherewithal at home, with his own hand and under his own eye This changed condition affects, and is felt by every business element in the land. Cotton has lost its crown; cotton has lost its credit. The factor in our great marts who once sought to lend almost without limit for its production, and grew fat handling it—the banker who backed the factor as far as his deposit account would enable him—the our try merchant with his 100 per cent who hoped to grow rich in a single year by advancing to his benighted cottongrowing customers and to whom a cash dealer was a crying nuisance and the professions and trades have all lost their faith in cotton, leaving scarcely a vestige of hope to stimulate when cotton is the only exertion promised reward.

That the farmers and planters could thus be brought into unification s as visionary and chimerical as it is impossible. Conditions and circumstances are too diverse; interests of different individuals too varied. They are too numerous, and the cotton belt covers too large a territory, to say nothing of the enormous amount of capital necessary to create and main-tain such a corner.

"That a co-operative effort for mu-tual benefit is desirable and needful and practical, is not denied, but it is not feasible with the cotton in the warehouses and every bale counted and known to the spinners of the world. as well as to the combine of association

"It is an axiom in manufacturing that the nearer to the factory the raw material can be procured, other things being equal, the cheaper the finished product can be made. The owner of an iron mine would not think of shipping his ore a thousand miles if he could find in his vicinity the needed resolvents by which to convert his ore into pigs ready for the manufacturer of all iron articles in foundry and maof all from articles in foundry and ma-chine shop. The lumber dealer would not think of shipping his logs from the long-leaf pine forests of the south to the northern merchant; on the contrary, he cuts it into proper dimension stuff, not emitting to dress, and even to tongue and groove it, ready for the builders' use. Hence, the innumerable lumber mills of the South, and our immense export of lumber. Why is it vested to improve the quality of our domestic sugars? The question promptly suggests its own answer: To add to the value of the sugar, which added value secures to the planter a greater net profit on his labor and capital expended in growing, harvesting, grinding and preparing it for market. This eems to me a clear illustration of what be done by the cotton planter. these things are true and applicable as suggested in sugar planting and other industries, then why cannot the cotton growers, by co-operative effort, establish in every city, town, village or hamlet in all the cotton-growing states, factories for the manufacture of their raw cotton into the more valuable commodities before final export or sale? Thus saving to the grower, the merchant, the laborer and the capital-ist in their own midst the difference between the value of raw, ragged and condemned bales of cotton and the ame cotton spun into yarn, at least, it

not woven into fabrics.

"This is altogether practicable, feasible, can easily be done if deter-mined upon, and I believe I may safely predict that it will be done in the near future. As St. Paul, Min-neapolis and other western cities ship flour to us instead of wheat, so we will be driven to shipping yarns to River, Manchester and other

manufacturing cities.
"The flouring mills have ever sought the wheat fields of the northwest, why should not the spindle seek the cotton ields of the South? So far as we are involved our jute-covered foundling is to Manchester what the crude ore is to the blast furnace. By exporting the baled cotton we lose a percentage which, at present prices, should by all means be kept at home-if we would live—just as the owner of the ore bed would lose if he should ship from Alabama to the blast furnaces of Pennsylvania. He cannot do it and survive. Neither can we cotton growers, as matters now stand, continue the course heretofore pursued without utter ruin and bankruptcy, and I verily believe that these conditions will continue for an indefinite time without united action on the part of the cotton growers f the Southern States. I have no faith in higher priced cotton in the future. I am not quite sure that it would not be a calamity rather than a 000. Now, of this \$266,000, remember

blessing; though it can go far above the present prices and still be very "I do not wish to be understood as advocating the erection of large central factories, involving the investment of immense sums of money, with-in the reach only of capitalists of large but rather the establishment means; but rather the establishment of small mills at convenient localities for utilizing all the cotton grown in their vicinity, and numerous enough to spin all the cotton, and so convenient and close together as to be able even to handle seed cotton and gin it in the factory as it is spun; thus saving the bagging and ties to the farmer, which is a clear loss under the Liverpool rules, and runs into millions of dollars ever season. It would also save the great waste incident to the present method of bandling sampling, etc., with all which the grower of the cotton is charged; but in his innocence he is ignorant of the fact, and could not help it if he knew it. In the establishment of these small spinneries every cotton grower in the vicinity could subscribe stock payable in cotton for putting the factory in operation, and others not growing cot-ion could furnish capital for the plant. "Let the shares be small and within

the reach of every one, however small

his means. These small factories dotting the face of the country would afford employment to millions of men, women and children now without means of support, though willing and anxious to work. The joint isterned of each grower would entitle him to his share of whatever profit might arise from the product of the factory. There would be bailt up a co-operative spirit which would soon adjust itself to the changed conditions. The stockholder would look to the management of his mill for counsel and advice, and if it were competent, as all such menagements that were competent, as all such menagements should be, he would always be informed and keep pace with his neighboring enterprise. The small factories, from good business reason-ing, would naturally gravitate towards co-operation among themselves, all having a common end and purpose. This would lead to organization by This would lead to organization by states into interstate associations which could be led by the purpose and aim of all to a national or southern spinners' association through which the markets of the world would be reached, statistics gathered and compared, which would reflect light back to the farmer, affording intelligence and enlightment where now prevail darkness and ignorance, the source of

darkness and ignorance, the source of all our agricultural woes. If we are suffering from over production I believe this will stay it; nothing else can.

"With the free use of fertilizers, improved methods of cultivation, and abundance of labor. large george have abundance of labor, large crops have come to stay, diversify as you may. They should stay and it is our duty to make the most of them and control them as far as possible.

"By this small factory scheme the cotton oil trust can be wiped from the face of the earth; for what is to prevent each factory from utilizing all the seeds raised in the vicinity by manufacturing; them into oil, meal, food stuffs and fertilizers? Thus the increment of wealth 'produced would be broadcasted, as it were among the broadcasted, as it were, among the broadcasted, as it were, among the people, instead of as now centralized in a few places and focalized in a few individuals who profit by our loss and grow rich off of our misfortunes. If this contines, the fault will be ours; not theirs. If we fail to care for ourselves while the opportunity offers, they are not to blame for our sloth and unworthiness."

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

unworthiness.'

Congressman Latimer Has a Plan to WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Hon. A

C. Latimer having introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the distribution of agricultural seeds, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and plauts, I sought an interview with him for the purpose of finding out what are the advantages to be derived from the proposed change in the system of distribution. In reply to my inquiry as to how the system originated, which is now in use, he stated "that Henry L. Ellsworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, in 1836, conceived the idea I distributing new and improved varieties of seeds among the farmers of the United States, and continued such distribution at his own timed such distribution at his own timed such distribution at his own tinued such distribution at his own expense until 1839, when upon his recommendation, Congress appropria-ted \$1,000, to be taken from the Patent office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds, and prosecuting agricultural statistics. And from this small beginning, fifty-four years ago, the Seed Division of the Agricultural Department has grown to its present proportions; so that in the year 1892 there was appropriated the sum of \$135,400 for the purchasing of seeds, bulbs, cuttings and plants for gratuitous distribution."
"What is your estimate as to the

difference in the cost and distribution of seeds?"

After a thorough investigation, I find that under the present extravagant system of putting up and arrang-ing for the distribution of seed that it costs the government four times as much to prepare and distribute the seed as it does to buy them.

"Are you in favor of a distribution of seed under a different method?" "I am heartily in tavor of the dis-tribution of seed, and for any en-couragement or benefit derived by the agricultural interests of our country from this distribution, and would no take one dollar from this appropriation take one dollar from this appropriation
that is legitimately expended. It is
the extravagant method of preparing
and distributing them by the Agricultural Department that I propose to
remedy by the bill which I have introduced."
"What is the cost to the govern-

ment for the distribution of sec what are the advantages of your bill? "The present Secretary of Agricul-ture is opposed to this purchase and distribution, and ever since he took charge of Agricultural Department he has continually recommended a reduction in the appropriation made for the purchase of seed. As shown by his ast report for the fiscal year June 30, 1893, there was paid out by the Department of Agriculture, directly for seeds, \$66.548.61; and the remainder of the appropriation, \$130,-000 was absorbed in the cost of putting them into packages and delivering them for distribution. And to the above operating expenses of the Seed Division there must be added its fixed charges in the form of statutory salaries, amounting to \$13,520. This swells the annual expenditures to \$143, 520. This does not include the expenses of directing and mailing seed sent out by the Congressmen themselves, nor the expenses to the Post-

office Department of sending out 777, 000 pounds of seed. By reckening the postage at the regular rate of 1 cent an ounce, the bill for postage for seed distributed would amount to \$123,200. It is, therefore, safe to say that the total expenses to the United States for seed distribution last year was \$266,that only \$66, 548.61 was expended in the direct purchase of seed, bulbs, cuttings and plants, and over \$200,000 spent in postage and cost of getting the seed ready for distribution. It is this extravagance that my bill proposes to remedy by making the appropria-tion direct to the agricultural colleges and stations in each State and Ter-ritory. By a division of this appro-priation between the States and Terri-tories, each State and Territory would have something over \$5,000 to use in experimenting with different varieties of seeds, bulbs, cuttings, plants, etc., and, by using the franking privilege, distribute them to the citizens of th State, who would be benefited by this appropriation rather than expend it in exorbitant salaries and extravagant methods of distribution.

-Governor Evans has expressed a determination to have the State represented at the Atlanta Exposition by an exhibit whorthy the resources of the State, and will appoint a commis-

sion to work up the matter.

—New York's city government for 1895 is to cost \$39,976,960—about one half the total expenditure of Buchanan's Administration for a year when the population of this country was 31,000,000.

ROASTING THE PRESIDENT.

On the 8th inst., the House went into On the 8th inst., the House went into the committee of the whole on the currency bill, when Mr Sibley (Dem.) of Pennsylvania opened the debate with a speech in opposition to the bill. He spoke on the subject of repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and its failure to improve the financial and commercial conditions despite the assurance to the contrary. despite the assurance to the contrary of its advocates and expressed his belief that the pending bill would like-wise prove a failure. Referring to the published reports that the Executive Department of the Government, in the person of the Secretary of the Trea-

sury was using its power to influence votes in favor of the bill, Mr. Sibley said: Mr. Chairman: If I have read said: Mr. Chairman: If I have read the Constitution of the United States correctly it defines the powers and duties of the chief executive and the power and duties of membership of the House and I tell you that if ever a rebuke was present a preded to one who has time when the government of this peo-ple requires something more than a combination of brains, belly and brass.

Sensation and applause.) Mr. Sibley continued at some length to assail the administration for its at-titude toward and action upon financial measures. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law he asserted had been secured by the use of improper influences by the administration, and that if the padlocks were taken off the mouths of the representatives four out of five would confirm his statements. The question of length of time he was to speak having been raised, Mr. Sibley said that every agent of the big gold trust had spoken ail he had to say. When pressed by Mr. Outhwaite to tell who put a pad lock upon his (Sibley's) lips, he said, "Let me tell the gentleman that I an not talking today to men who believe in going to hell in a handcart instead of heaven supported by truth.

bobtail flush than a contrite heart."

Mr. Pence (Pop.), of Colorado, asked consent that Mr. Sibley be permitted to conclude his remarks; but Mr. Outhwaite objected. Referring to the action of the administration Mr. Sibley said that paraphrasing Junius it could be said that the merits of an administration might be judged by the condition of the people. "Look upon the condition of the people of this country," he said, "and you can tell the merits of your administration."

Mr. Sibley declared that by the standards of the fathers he believed he was a Democrat; he revered Jefferbe said that the merits of an adminis

Let me tell him also that I am not

addressing men who believe more in a

he was a Democrat; he revered Jefferson and Jackson and worshipped at their shrine. But if he was to be carried in a conveyance labelled "Democracy," guided by an obstinate driver over an unknown road with pre-cipices and chasms yawning on all sides, he was going to jump out; and he was not particular as to where he lit. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sibley's thrusts at the President seemed to be enjoyed by quite a num-ber of representatives, and when he concluded there was a round of ap-

THE WINTHROP COLLEGE

The College Building to be Completed by the Superintendent of the Pen-itentiary—The Salary and Duties of the President. The State, 10th inst.

The board of trustees of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College met at the Governor's office yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of Governor Evans as chairman, and Mr. Mayfield as secretary. Ex-Govern or Tillman was also elected as a trus toe and a member of the executiv committee. He was present at the

meeting.
The following resolutions were adopted relating to the completon of the college building and the duties and salary of the president :

General Assembly an act was passed Winthrop Normal and Industrial College by the superintendent of the pen itentiary and an appropriation made therefor; and whereas no appropriation was made to pay for the expenses of completing the college in any other

vay. Therefore resolved, that the super intendent of the penitentiary be re quested to take charge of the work of completing the college building and one of the domitories, as required by

Resolved further, that the superintendent now in charge of the work be notified of action of the board, and that the board caunot longer continue him in charge of said work under the act above referred to, and that the board hsalno appropriation at its disposal with which to pay him anything after the in a bimetallic party and to appeal 12th day of this month, being the day directly to the people on the money upon which the aforesaid act goes into

operation. The president shall be charged with general management and sight of the college subject to the by laws and general direction of th work of instruction as the board may

their own apartments.

The salary of the president shall be \$2,000 a year, and; board, fuel, lights, etc., shall be charged to him and his family at the same rate as to pupils. It was decided that the president should belected at the next meeting of the board. The officials of the college and members of the faculty will be elected later. All of the members of the board were present at the meeting, except Senator Buist, and after the adoption of the foregoing resolution they adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

-Representative Martin, of Indiana is thought to be the probable successor of Mr. Lochren as Commissioner of Pensions, when the latter is appointed to a judicial office. He is the tallest man in the House of Representatives. The career of Mr. Martin has been as extraordinary as his appearance is. At 16, a Pennsylvania farmer's boy, he entered the army. He served until the war was over. Then he worked in the war was over. Then he worked is saw mills and on farms and along rail roads to get money to pay the expenses of his legal studies. He drifted from Pennsylvania westward, with stops in several States, until he reached the capital of Texas. There he lived for two or three years, and then took the back trail, settling in Indiana. He was in the Indiana Legislature before he was 30 years old.

Rev. R. G. Pearson is expected to visit Orangeburg on or about the 1st of April and to hold a series of meetA SECTIONAL CONTROVERSY.

Sensation in Congress-Surprising
Statements About the Administration Supporters.

Northern and Southern Democrats at
Loggerheads in Congress.

WASHINGTON Jun 11 The feature Loggerheads in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The feature of the night's session of the Fouse, which was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, awas the debate which grew out of the attempt of Springer to pass a bill granting \$100 per month to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernaud. Jones (Dem.) of Visginia insisted upon making the point of no quorum. Springer in a heated speech lectured these of his Southern Demogratic colleagues who constantly as

cratic colleagues who constantly as sumed an attitude of hostility towards the pensioning of Union soldiers. He called attention to the fact that but thirteen Democrats had been returned to the next House from the North. He warned them that if their course was persist d in, none would be re-

power and duties of membership of the House and I tell you that if ever a rebuke was needed to one who has trampled down the prerogatives of the people it is to that man who has used his influence or attempted to use it, to the same General John A. McClernand who was relieved from command who was relieved General alleck said it was premeditated mure er to place him in command.

The attack on General McClernand Marsh (Rep.) of Illinois and others hastened to his defense. Marsh declared hotly that General McClernand had been guiltyof no unsoldierly conduct and the history of the transaction would show that he had not been removed by General Creat for the clark moved by General Grant for that. "Did not Grant remove him for causes which he deemed proper?"

persisted Waugh. "I do not desire to impugn the character of General Grant," replied Marsh sharply, "but I desire to say that his action in this case was mistaken." "What reason did General Grant assign?" interrupted Cox (Dem.) of Ten-

nessee. "Was it not because he was too quick at Vicksburg?" cised a soldier for going in too quick. (Applause.)
"And yet I insist that General Me-Clernand's charge against us at Vicks-

burg was premature," said Cox.

The discussion was prolonged for several hours and was marked by several sensational scenes, one of which was the hissing of Jones when he said that the widow of General John A. Logan, who received a pension of \$2,000 a year, was living in social luxury in this city and annually spent more than her pension money for flowers displayed by her at her social functions. When he proclaimed his pride in the Confederate cause that had gone down in defeat, the Republicans in chorus shouted: "We have no doubt of that." In the galleries and wisest men that a united Democmany of the spectatiors applauded vig-Springer was finally forced to with-

dr' the bill. But, even after the bill had withdrawn, Champ Clark (Dem.) or Missouri got the floor and in a characteristic speech scored Jones to enter now into details. I am sugroundly, as he said, on behalf of his Democratic colleagues of the North. He began by saying that the Democratic party presented a dissolving view and would soon be lost to sight though to memory dear. He attributed much of the Democratic disaster last fall to the course of Southern Democrats on the pension question and charged the defeat of at least fifty Northern Democrats to speeches like Jones'. He then people of my State. As one who has paid a magnificent tribute to Mc-

Stanton. He would, he said, not give volunteer officers a chance. If Mc-Clernand had a fair chance, he gave it as his opinion, that he would have been as great an old soldier as Grant. After appealing to Jones to allow this meritorious bill to go through, he turned to him and said Democrats of the North were sick and tired of having their Southern party associates come to Congress and stab their party in the back. "We are through with you," Clark concluded. After passing two bills the House at 13:30 adjourned.

A NEW SILVER PARTY.-General A Warner, president of the American Bimetallic League, admits that a conference of leading bimetalists from different parts of the country had been held in Washington recently. In this connection he says:

"It was the decision of the con ference that a strong and growing sentiment is manifesting itself in favor of uniting the friends of bimettallism directly to the people on the money issue alone.
"The consideration which seems to

be leading to this result is the wide-spread conviction that there is no hope of restoring the bimetallic stand-ard through the Republican party, nor He may not be subject to the through the Democratic party as that and its old time methods of debate, and party is now controlled. And on the other hand that it is equally imposphible to accomplish this result within the result within per body. He can do much to defeat hereafter decide.

The president with his family shall reside at the college dormitory and board at the college table as head of the property of the lines of the populist party or to unite on the Omaha platform those in with a jealous eye by most of his company of restoring the bimetallic standfavor of restoring the bimetallic standas it was before 1873 and of governpeers on account of the individual toes ment control of money.

GOVERNOR EVANS .- The editor of

this paper has known Governor John Gary Evans since the days when he read law with the Hon. W. T. Gary, of Augusta, Ga.—in fact, much business connected with this office has passed through his hands to its destination, and, knowning what we do of the man, we are forced in all candor to say that lent Governor and that he intends to work out to the end his suggestions and recommendations in the same straightforward and business way. At any rate, what he does on this score for the good of his people and his State
—and we feel that he has their best inerests at heart—we shall always stand ready to gives him credit for. All that may have been indulged in during a heated campaign can be forgiven and forgotten where the good of the State is at stake, for no sensible or patriotic man who has her best interests at heart will object to young men presiding in her councils or guiding her destinics Though a young man we be-lieve that he has the ability and courage to carry out all measures which he thinks will benefit the people at large. - Barnwell Sentinel.

-The Legislature has passed a law muking profaulty, obscene language and drunkeness in public places mis-demeanors. From 1810 to 1820 was such a statute in South R, and men were punished Supervisor.

THE REPUBLICAN CHALLENGE.

The Duty of the Hour of the White To the Editor of The News and

Courier: The circular letter of a committee of Republicans calling for a Convention of that party, with the view of meeting the issues of the Continual Cont stitutional Convention, suggests to my mind the duty of the hour on the part of the white people of South Carolina. It is not my purpose to review the State politics for the past four eventful years. What is known as the Re-form Movement has developed principles and policies of government and phases of sentiment that have not commended themselves to my judgment. But I have been far from considering it an unmixed evil. I have seen in it germs which, rightly cultivated, would promote the good of the Commonwealth. When the sober second thought of the whole white people of the State shall assert itself, as I firmly believe it will, cannot but believe that the resultant

mote for the advantage of the State all pending measures.

The great impending open measure is the call for a Constitutional Convention. Although admitting that the time for such a Convention is in some respect inopportune, yet I havd favored the call for weighty reasons. This is the imperious necessity that devolves upon us to put at once upon a granite. upon us to put at once upon a granite base the question of white supremacy in South Carolina. There should be provision for such supremacy in the fundamental law of the State. I am for meeting this issue boldly before the whole country. Let it be under-stood that it is the purpose of the white race in this State—conformably to the Constitution of the United States, which it is our duty and our necessity to hold inviolate—to fix

white supremacy in our organic law.
How this is to be done is for the Convention, after grave deliberation the extreme, but to think of that and wise consultation, to devise. It is frightful, sickening motion going on "I never heard it charged against and wise consultation, to devise. It is Grant," replied Marsh, "that he critinot for me or for any one citizen to an ticipate the solution of so great a question of statesmanship.

But one thing is certain. If there was ever a time for the union of the white people of the State now is the terror of the creaking, groaning and time. Let us meet this proposed Recrash of falling houses, temples and publican organization by such a counter organization as will make a reunited Democracy irresistible and relegate imprisoned victims; then think of the forever to the rear the exponents of a party that would rear again its "mising out in from fifteen to twenty places created front" in our fair State and endanger our highest civilization.

No greater work can address itself the wisdom of statesmen than the framing of a Constitution for a free State. Hence it goes without saying that the approaching Constitutional Convention calls for the purest, ablest racy can offer. Let the selection be made regardless of faction, and with the acknowledgment of the principle that minorities have rights which should be conceded and views which

identified himself wholly with neither of the factions of the Democracy "I saw him preside at the St. Louis have the right to make my plea, as I do now, for a reunion of the Democracy convention," said he, "which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, who was elected President of the United States, with honor as to the past and of convention and the convention of the United States, with honor as to the past and of convention and the factors of the fact and whom the cowards on this floor certed action for the future, so that allowed to be swindled out of his seat." South Carolina may attain the bless-He declared that the greatest Martinet ings of unity and prosperity and make who ever ruined a great cause was Jef-ferson Davis and next to him ranked for all time.

Under ordinary circumstances the writer would not obtrude his views upon the public. But as it is, it seems to him that at this juncture of our State affairs, when some people may be contemplating an unhallowed alliance, it is the duty of independent citszenship that knows no ambition but the weal of the State to assert tself in the expression of matured views.

I have undertaken only to foreshadow a policy. I am willing for it to go for what it is intrinsically worth.

JOHN P. THOMAS. Columbia, S. C., January 7, 1895.

Washington Letter to Augusta Chronicle.

HILL AND CLEVELAND.

Good Results from the New Partner-ship—The Currency Fight to Solid-ity the Democrats.

The apparent reconciliation of Senaor Hill and President Cleveland has aready been productive of good. ormer in unmistakable terms nade it known to his friends in the House and Senate that he intends to act in concert with the President and the administrative forces during the rest of this session. Mr. Hill, strange as it may seem, has a large following in the House. The Senate has not forgotten the trouchings given its rule ne has tramped upon. He is also recrats in particular in the Senate, and the Republicans have been wont to re-gard him as an ally in so far as the administration is concerned. In fact, up to this time he has kept all parties and all individuals guessing. Having no confidentes and no Congressional friends, he is a subject of more public curiosity than any other figure in public life. But as stated in these dispatches before, and reiterated more recently, he has linked to the backbone of the administration his political shrewdness and his rapidity of move-

His practical alliance with Mr. Carlisle in his endeavors to relieve the Treasury and reform the monetary system of the country will have great influence in the House for whatever scheme is formulated there and backed by the administration. For two reasons this is true. In the first place, as stated before Hill's popularity in the House, as he represents more than nearly the Congressional idea of politics Then again, his endorsement of a measure, or the endorsemenl of any prominent Senator, pending the House, gives courage and conflidence to those who are pushing the measure in the lower branch, and draws recruits from the lakewarm that Congressional array which delights to be on the winning side.

The strike of the New York Senator illustrates better than anything the the statement made in these disparates before the entry questions and the statement made in these disparates before the entry questions.

tion will unite the factions of the D

coratic party in Congress, if capalicadership could only be secured both houses. Now that Hill has aside his private animus for the of his party, interest centers larg around Senator Gorman, the fox fr. Maryland. The friends of the late pretend that they see in this reconciation an attempt to overthrow what known as the Goaman-Brice combittion. There is no truth in this, a Gorman could establish his by savil

tion. There is no truth in this, an Gorman could establish his by sayin or doing something which would all the administration, and help the part in the attempt to pass a financial bill. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who to a certain extent, reflects the opinion of the White House, believe that this reform scheme can be put through the Senate in some shape if it passes the House. Senator Vilas and also Senator Gray believe that it can pass the Senate, and their opinion is that of the conservative element in the Senate since the Cleveland-Hill reconciliation. The Senate therefore bids fair to be the battle ground for the ciliation. The Senate therefore bids fair to be the battle ground for the bill. Mr. Hill will take the position that the members of the Democratic cannot afford to abandon the Government in its present peril of a financial crisis. Mr. Gorman can largely redeem his popularity by coming to the aid of his party at this time. His power for mischief has been largely curtailed, but as a power for good he still remains no mean factor, for as a political strategist he has not his peer.

HELL SEEMED TO YAWN

Description of the Recent Earthquake in Japan.

The recent certhquake which visited especially severe at Sakata. A letter from the Rev. Horatio B. Newell, ent to the American board of foreign missions, dated Nygata, November 7th, gives further details of the disaster.

He says: "The first shock itself, with its accompanying roar, which was declared like a hundred grashes of thunder and ightening, must have been terrible in without let up for twelve minutes or more was in itself enough to drive one crazy, as in fact it did in many cases

there.
"Then, add to that the noise and public buildings on every side, together with the wild cries of the impaled or in the city simultaneously; the wild, disordered rush here and there for a place of safety; some seeking the mountains, some the sea, and many flying to worse ills than they would have met by standing still, and, as if earthquake and conflagration were not suffi-ciently terrifying, here and there, throughout the city, great holes were opened, and for the time being, rivers of water ran through some of the streets, carrying along immense de-posits of sand, changing the whole complexion of those parts of the city and urnishing a new means for destruction of many, for those who met their far by falling into these holes, or by being overwhelmed by the waters and

A STORY FOR HARD TIMES .- Once upon a time, two frogs, who had been living in comfort and ease in a coo pool, were accidently scooped up by a pious milkman in a pail of water which the milk more body, and thereby increase his revenue. The frogs were very much astonished to find themselves in an unknown element in which it was not possible to support life, and they had to kick very vigorously order to keep their l milk. One of them, l

ed by being shut up i element entirely new him, said:
"Let's give up and go to the bottom; it is no use kicking any longer." The other said: "Oh, no; let's keep kicking as long as we can and see what the outcome will be. Maybe things will change presently." But the first frog gave up and went to the bottom. The other kept on kicking; and when the pious milkman came to town and opened his can, behold—the frog had kicked out a lump of butter large enough to float on, and he was sitting on it very comfortable. Moral-In hard times keep on kick

ing.

-Charles P. Barrett, who was tried and convicted in the November term of the United States Court at Columbia of conspiracy and forgery, the opera-tions of Barrett and others having been carried on through the mails and by which various firms were defrauded, appeared in the Circuit Court, Charleston, and made a motion of appeal for trial in the United States Supreme Court. His bill of exceptions claimed lack of jurisdiction of the court, etc. Judge Brawley heard the motion and fixed his bail at \$3,000. Barrett expects to have no trouble in securing this. His sentence was 18 months at the Columbus, O., penitentiary and \$2,500 fine.

-Cotton manufacturing in Augusta bich is the largest cotton manufac turing city in the South, is a decided The following dividends were paid during the past year: The John P. King Manufacturing Company, \$60, 000; the Augusta factory, \$36,000; the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, \$60,000; the Sibley Manufacturing Company, \$30,000; the Enterprise Company, \$30,000; the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, \$30,000, the Langly Manufacturing Company, \$32,-400; Riverside mills, \$12,000. Total for seven mills, \$260,400.

-A number of persons recommended by the legislative delegations for apcointment as township commissioners inder the county government law are ineligible because they are not free-holders. The law is specific in saying township commissioners must be free

holders. -The United States Supreme Court has sustained the decision the State Supreme Court in giving Mr J. H. Bouknight, of Edgesield, who had his foot mashed off by a Richmond and Danville train during the Augusta Exposition in 1890, \$10,000

damages. -Vice President Stevenson is still detained in Asheville, N. C., because of the illness of his daughter, Mary. Her condition is reported to be critical in the extreme, and it is uncertain when Mr. Stevenson will be able to return to Washington.

-Mr' W. C. Wolfe has been appoint

State's office to index the acts of l -Some of the leading my Machine