THE SOUTH CAROLINA WAY. A Joint Debate in Postmaster General Bissell's Office-Rapid Crossfiring Between the Representatives of the Rival South

Carolina Factions.

[Special to The State.] WASHINGTON, April 5 - The hearing given the Ocala Congressmen by Postmaster General Maxwell to day was a mighty interesting proceeding. It was held in the Post Office Department at 3 p. m. and lasted until 5:30. There were present Senator Dutler and Irby, Representatives Shell, Strait, Latimer and Talbert and ex-Representatives Johnstone and Hemphill. Senator Irby having taken his private stonographer along, Senator Butler engaged one also and you will have, in two or three days, a full transcript of the arguments.

Irby and Talbert were loud and defiant: Strait and Latimer subdued and excusatory; Shell rather shy; Butler, Hemphilll and Johnstone, cool and

A CONTEMPTIBLE INSINUATION. Senator Irby started out by saying that while his side was armed only gentleman for saying that Senator But- party and put a stigma upon them. ler had come stick in hand and pistol -in pocket.

Senator Butler challenged the name

of his informant. Irby said it was J. H. Tillman.

Senator Butler said it was false; be had never carried a pistol in his life; he its head in South Carolina, I fought it was amazed that his colleague should as zealously and honestly as any man repeat so ridiculous a statement in his in the United States. Hemphill and was going to get into print, but I heard presence.

SAVE US FROM SUCH DEMOCRACY! Latimer spoke first. He claimed he had always been, and would always be, a Democrat; that while he had opacquiesced loyally and helped elect said.

Mr. Hemphill said the question was whether Democratic patronage would be given to aid in opposition to Demoa private citizen, to make recommendations for office, and would continue to exercise it. The majority against him | Carolina. in the primary had only been 173, and he represented more Democrats than Strait. He was surprised to see these gentlemen here. If he had, like them, claimed that Cleveland was not a Democrat, he would not, like them, be found asking favors of him.

Strait said that any assertion that he was not a Democrat was untrue.

LATIMER LAID OUT BY JOHNSTONE Mr. Johnstone made a masterly summary of Latimer's record in opposition to Democratic principles, and asked question after question touching his presence at the St. Louis Convention, etc., which Latimer didn't answer. He propounded these final questions with great impressiveness, telling Latimer not to quibble or evade:

First-"Do you hold the Democratic platform or principles of any other party organization or body?"

Second-"Do you disapprove of, and are you in opposition to the platform of the Third party adopted at Omaha?"

Senator Irby asked Mr. Johnstone if he hadn't voted for Latimer. Johnstone said he had, as pledged in the primary. A similar question was subsequently asked of Hemphill as to Strait, and a it." similar reply was made. The effort was to show that these gentlemen had thus admitted the Democracy of their op-

TALBERT'S BOMBAST.

Mr. Talbert made a stump speech, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing, and pounded the table until the noise resounded through the corridors. He insisted that this was a humiliating spectacle; that he had always sea Democrat, "opposed orations of all kinds and all classes," and that the others ran on the same platform and were in the same position, which he claimed was Demo-

Mr. Shell said he was not called on to defend his Democracy, as there was no question of it. Still, he cherished Alliance principles as equal to any other. He had attended Alliance conferences in Washington with Johnstone in the last Congress, and could say that no man contributed more to success of the Alliance demands than

did his friend Johnstone. JOHNSTONE TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF. Latimer claimed last fall that Johnstone had taken home from Washington letters from Livingston.

Irby, interpolating: "And Watson

and Macune." Johnstone-"I didn't do anything of

the sort." Latimer-"And from Tillman, Everett and Moses."

Shell said Johnstone had repudiated the sub-treasury bill.

Irby asked if he hadn't supported the

sub-treasury scheme. Shell said he had favored the financial

aims of the Alliance. Johnstone emphatically denied that he had supported the sub-treasury. He had made his fight against it in 1890

and last year. Shell admitted that Johnstone had said he didn't agree to the flat money and unsound money doctrines of the

Postmaster General Bissell asked Irby if he wished to say anything.

Irby said he would wait until Butler had spoken.

BUTLER AND IREY.

understood that his colleague was runready to speak, he would speak, and the Ocalaite policies. not until then. If Irby desired to speak, let him do so, on his own responsibility,

and not attempt to dictate to him. Irby denied that he sought to dictate If Senator Butler stood neutral between the "reform and "anti-reform" factions in South Carolina, and wished to remain in that position, then be cheerfully accorded him the right. He had not been so regarded up to this time. Butler ironically thanked him for his kind permission.

IRBY TAKES THE FLOOR.

Irby spoke with passion, and so vehe-State Democratic chairman, and was surprised, mortified, humilated and chagrined, in common with all good people and true Democrats of South Carolina, at this inquisition into the Democracy of these Representatives. He argued that the trio were true Democrats, who had submitted to the action of the National Convention. They had defeated these men who were with facts he had the authority of a now here trying to injure them in their

RIDICULOUS ASSERTIONS.

Hemphill tried to interrupt him, but Irby shouted his refusal to be interrupted, saying Hemphill was not a representative of the South Carolina Democracy. When the Third party showed Johnstone hadn't been for . Cleveland till he was elected and there was a chance to secure the crumbs of office.

Johnstone tried to reply, but Irby refused to yield. Irby said he was posed Cleveland's nomination, he had responsible outside for anything he

Irby went on to say that Johnstone and Hemphill had folded their hands in 1890, during the Haskell movement, but now came here to impeach the Decratic principles. He had the right, as mocracy of the men who had beaten them fairly as Democrats, and who were as true Democrats as any in South

Irby's manner was defiant and inso-

THE HUMILIATION BUSINESS. Senator Butler said they had heard enough oratory, and he didn't think it necessary to say anything. He had been invited there by the Postmaster General to be a listener, not a speaker. As a representative of South Carolina, he, too, thought this a humiliating spectacle; but these gentlemen had

Irby-"I deny it."

The Postmaster General admonished Irby that as he had refused to allow interruptions he must not interrupt.

BUTLER NOT TO BE BULLDOZED. Butler to Irby-"I don't intend to submit to any insolence from you. That platform adopted at Chicago to be super- sort of thing may be very well for a ior in its binding force upon you to the township meeting at home, but it's not very becoming to act in that manner had always considered him, he said, a gotten. here, and it's not going to win. I want

that distinctly understood." Senator Butler said he had had noth ing to do with the blacklisting. He would be very glad to be relieved of all

the cares of patronage. Strait asked Butler it he regarded him as a Democrat. Butler-"You must vindicate your

own Democracy, I've not impeached

Strait-"I don't care whether you answer it or not."

GREAT IMPERTINENCE. Butler-"Then it was a great imperti-

nence on your part to ask me." Johnstone said he had always opposed the sub-treasury bill. It was not true that he had taken home letters from Macune and Watson, or Third partyites. Some Alliance friends who had learned to like him had written to some gentlemen in South Carolina in his favor, and he had taken home that letter. He said it was not true that he had his bands in the Haskell cam-

paigu. Hemphill said that he had made three speeches for Tillman. Irby-"It must be so, then; but I

didn't remember it."

TWO SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS. Mr. Bissell did not say when he would render his decision, or what it would be, but two incidents are

When Latimer said he would vote with the Democrats on the organization of the House, the Postmaster General asked him: "Which is more important, the organization of the

officers or the principles of the party?" Latimer was rather stumped, but replied: "I think the principles that effect our people more important than the men in office."

The other incident occurred after the hearing, when Latimer tried to ask Mr. Bissell something about his home postoffice, Anderson. The Postmaster General replied; "I'll hear you some other time,"

Latimer: "I just want to ask you one question about it." Mr. Bissell-"I don't care to answer

THEY ARE VERY, VERY TIRED. Latimer, Strait and Talbert took the first train back to South Carolina. It quality of his Democracy. is presumed that they are tired.

Postmaster General Bissell will not render any formal decision in the case, deplored the humiliating spectacle prebut it is regarded as pretty certain that sented to the nation of having Dem-Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame he will begin soon the appointment of ocrats arraigned like criminals. He and gives a good appetite, is really postmasters at the suggestion of the said that this indictment came with wonderful. So we say, Take Hood's Conservatives. He reiterated to-day his bad grace from defeated candidates. determination not to regard the re- He wouldn't charge that the defeated | For a general family cathartic we

final and not to appoint post masters they had they deserved the worst conning this conference he would not be from beyond the delivery limits of the demnation. He maintained that he dictated to by him. When he was offices. These are of course adverse to

> George Johnstone is receiving many raingment of Latimer.

Jim Tillman with what Irby had platform that he (Talbert) was not a charged, and found that he had made his representation to Irby upon a joking remark of his to the effect that ling gun with him to the meeting.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY!

Captain M. Gammon, of Charleston, who is a candidate for boiler inspector at Charleston, has stated that mently that he could be heard in the two days ago Irby withdrew his encorridor. He said he stood there as the dorsement from his paper, as he was anti-Tillman, but offered to renew it and aid him if he would tell him how Brawley beat Stokes in Charleston. How's this for Senatorial dignity??

> here on the 14th. It is hoped that he will return earlier. GOING TO KEEP IT UP.

> Dr. L. D. Bass of Florence had occasion to see Irby about an office ten days ago, and when he expressed to the Senator his regret at the division in already picked out my own man, any way; and as to a division, that has occurred, and I'm going to keep it up. I don't want any harmony." This, Dr. Bass tells me, is the substance of what he said, conveying but plain meaning. He had no idea, in relating it, that it of it, and he admitted it.

> CONSERVATIVES ON THE FIELD. WASHINGTON, April 6.-There is to-day, the Conservatives camping on the field and the Ocalaites in retreat. mer that they won yesterday's fight. No formal decision is expected, but the results will show in due time.

> SIGNIFICANT STRAW. Ex-Congressman Johnstone was heartily congratulated by Postmaster General Bissell to-day upon his bearing in yesterday's discussion. His dignified dently impressed both Messrs. Bissell

and Maxwell. LAYING IT ON TO LATIMER. George C. Bradley, of Troy, writes brought the humiliation upom them-

to deny it. To-night Congressman Moses of movement at the St. Louis Convention, cratic aid there, and on the lookout for gloves off. allies, he could not discover that Latimer, either by word or deed, opposed heat in all of the discussions, but the the Third partyites in that body. He pesonalties will probably be soon for-Third partyite.

THE OTHER SIDE.

[Special to Columbia Register.] ence was held to-day in the private his regret that the difference should office of the Postmaster General at which have arisen, that heretofore he had not was present Mr. Bissell, Fourth Assist- interfered with local patronage, but he The territorial limits of the republic ant Postmaster General Maxwell, Senator Irby, Senator Butler, Congress- criminately by Strait and Latimer, in men Talbert, Strait, Latimer and Shell | their failure to give his communicaand ex-Representatives Johnstone and

Hemphill. The object of the conference was him a straight Democrat. to permit the blacklisted Congressmen from South Carolina an opportunity of must vindicate his own Democracy. refuting the charges of third partyism made against them and of record in the Butler endorsed it or not. Postoffice Department. Full steno-

the Postmaster General. The opening argument was made by heard of it. by Mr. Hemphill. His remarks editorials of the News and Courier and

record of Latimer and Strait. Colonel Johnstone followed Mr. Hemphill on very much the same line. He referred to what he called the Third party element in Mr. Latimer's diswith the St. Louis convention and by sation: the charge that he continued to confer with Third party leaders in South Caro-

lina that he was not a Democrat. Mr. Latimer replied in detail to all of these charges and denied each and every allegation reflecting upon his Democracy. In general terms he said that while there were differences of opinion among the Democrats of South Carolina, and that he differed with some of the brethren, yet when the nomination of Cleveland was made he went in with all the Democrats to support him in his public speeches and

Dr. Strait, who was included in the indictment, defended himself vigorously in a speech in which he gave facts and figures to sustain his position, and to refute the imputations upon the

was always a Democrat, and held to the position he had always taken in his interviews and speeches. He iucongratulations for his masterly ar- timated very plainly to the Postmaster General that if his brethren were not When leaving, Senator Butler taxed Democrats elected on the Cleveland

Democrat. Captain Shell also made a few remarks, which, however, did not cover he supposed he'd have to take a Gat- the points at issue, he not being included in the charges.

The closing argument was made by Senator Irby. He spoke as the chairman of the Central Democratic Committee of South Carolina. His speech was an able, exhaustive and yet concise review of the conditions existing in South Carolina after the nomination of Cleveland and out of which the present personal charges against some of the State's Congressmen had arisen. He attracted the eager attention of the Representative Brawley is expected | Postmaster General at the outset and held it by his intense earnestness and array of irrefutable facts until the close

He spoke boldly, defiantly and aggressively. He did not seek to touch the opposition with any phrases calculated to intimate any compromise the State, Irby replied: "Well, I've after their arraignment of Latimerr, Strait and McLaurin. He maintained that the elections in South Carolina, whether primary or final, were conducted by him according to the rules of the Democratic party, and that if there were any bad, faith or broken pledges that they could not be charged to the successful candidates. He called attention to the fact that the Democracy of the Reformers was not challenged until Mr. Cleveland's election offered profound quiet in South Carolina circles the hope of a few crumbs of patronage to the anti-reform element.

He laid special stress and emphasis Little doubt is entertained by the for- on the inconsistent position assumed by the Democrats who followed the independent movement headed by A. C. Haskell against the regular Democracy in 1890, and the position they now assume of charging regularly nominated and elected Democrats with being Third partyites.

He also called special attention to the fact that the Huskell movement and 1878, the provisional treaty of San manner and unanswerable logic evithe Republican negroes of the State to overthrow the regular Democracy.

This, of course, is only a very brief tions or in civilized lands. synopsis of Senator Irby's remarkably Mr. Johnstone that after his nomina- clear, logical and impressive defense of tion, Latimer when asked whether he | the Democracy as it is now organized was for or against the Third party, re. in South Carolina. He challenged conplied that if he could get what he tradiction of any statement he had wanted in the Democratic party he made, and said he was personally rewould stay there, and if not he was sponsible for any allusion or facts against it. Mr. Bradley dares Latimer | brought out in the course of his remarks. He spoke distinctly, but impetuously. Those who heard him say Georgia, who fought the Third party that his speech was sufficient to establish his reputation as an eloquent and told Col. Johnstone and the writer that logical reasoner and speaker. He hanthough he was sorely in need of Demo- | dled the subject and the accusers with |

There was, of course, a good deal of

Senator Butler, who was invited by iority, to speak before him, declined, WASHINGTON, April 5 .- A confer- and closed the debate. He expressed charged that he had been treated distions consideration.

Dr. Strait asked him if he considered

Senator Butler replied that Strait Strait said he did not care whether

Mesers. Hemphill and Johnstone in graphic notes of the argument were reply said that they advocated Till- truck farming and the fruit industry. made by Messrs. M. F. Tighe and man in their speeches after his nom-Blamenburg as the official record for ination, to which Senator Irby re-

were confined almost exclusively to Postmaster Bissel to-morrow evening. farming in Gibson County alone, and two points to wit: That the patronage It is generally believed here from utdid not belong exclusively to the Con- terances of the Postmaster that he can- ties. The demand for canned vegetagressmen but also to the departmental not fail to see the correctness of the bles and fruits is practically unlimofficers, and to repeat the threadbare position set forth by the State Chair- ited, and will increase more rapidly man of South Carolina and to remove of the State besmirching the political Messrs. Strait and Latimer from the Now, we have in the South the finest

How He Popped the Question.

A story is told by the Atlanta Constitution of a bashful young Georgia trict especially, and endeavored to swain, who called on his girl to proshow that from Latimer's connection pose. Here is a sample of the conver-

"Miss Addie, can you sweep the

"Why, yes; of course I can." "Can you cook?" "Can you wash?" "Yes, I can wash." "And scour?"

"Yes."

"Well, can you cut wood?" "I have, yes." "Did you ever hoe?" "Sometimes." "Pick cotton?"

'Yes." "Can you plough?" "No, I cau't plough." "Woll, I can plough for both of us." He got ber.

"Brace Up"

aged. But the way in which Hood's and it will brace you up.'

But'er said unless it was distinctly commendations of Congressmen as candidates had done this thing, but if confidently recommend Hood's Pills. poison from the blood.

THE WORLD AT PEACE.

The Longest Period Without Combat of Arms in a Hundred Years.

[New York Sun, April 6.] To-day is the one hundredth year anniversary of the formation of the Committee of Public Safety in Paris, the beginning of the protracted and bloody commotions which did not cease for twenty-two years. These wars cost the nations of Europe \$5,000,000,000 in money and the loss of 2,000,000 lives. There was a period of peace from 1815

intermittently, until 1848, when revolutionary disturbances occurred in most European countries. The loss by war during the period then closing is computed at \$500,000,000 in money, and at 350,000 in soldiers' lives. After only six years of peace the Crimean war began in 1854, and lasted until March 1856, the date of the treaty

to 1828, and then a renewal of warfare,

of Paris. Three years later the Franco-Austrian war followed in Italy, and these two conflicts entailed upon the participants a cost of \$2,000,000,000 and the loss of 550,000 lives.

A brief two years of peace preceded the terrible civil conflict in the United States, the most desperate and momentous of modern times. No computation of the indirect losses is possible, but the national debt, it is known, increased from \$90,000,000 in 1861 to \$2,775,000,000 in 1866, an addition of more than \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of the losses to the Confederacy, to the several States, and to individuals—very probably as much more. The fatalities in the two armies are generally put at about 600,000. France's assault upon Mexico was made during the American civil conflict; so, too, was the sharp but short Schleswig-Holstein war in Europe. There was scarcely a day of peace before the war broke out again between Austria and Prussia; then came the Franco-German war, and these, with wars in Spain, China, and South America, cost \$2,000,000,000 and 1,000,000 lives.

On this followed another four years of peace, and then the breaking out of hostilities on the Danube and war between Russia and Turkey. In March, Stefano was agreed upon, and since been no war between important na-

The world is at peace. For a longer period than has been observed before, during the present century or during the past one hundred years, there have been no conspicuous bloody conflicts. Many European nations have been paying the money penalty of war by maintaining huge standing armies, terribly armed and perfectly drilled. But there has been no loss of life, no tell-tale story of widows and orphans, devastation of lands and homes, and no new veterans crippled in active ser-

The anthem of peace has superseded the reveille for the time being, and may it long so be! The arts of thrift and trade are those most cultivated, and the general happiness is greater for this reason. In our own country Senator Irby, in deference to his sen- the people, supreme in their own authority, and stronger always than the official servants who perform the routine duties of administration, are secure with but a handful of soldiers. are soon to be extended, but only by pacific methods and for the equal ad-

vantage of all concerned. Happy is the era of peace!

Canning Factories in the South.

It is said that the numerous canning factories being erected throughout west Tennessee will, to a great extent, reduce cotton production, and build up Factories of from ten to twenty thou-

sand capacity are being started at Mijoined that it was the first that he had | lan, Jackson, McKenzie, Sharon, Union City and other towns. Over one thou-The official record will be given to sand acres will be set apart for truck similar reports come from other counthan the factories can supply the goods. fruit and truck farming regions in the world, and, by establishing numerous canning factories right here within a stone's throw of the fields, our farmers will find in a very short time that the new industry will make them far more

prosperous than they could hope to be under the all-cotton system. It is a gratifying sign to see the rapid development of this industry in some parts of the South, and it goes without saying that Georgia offers a very inviting field for it. Canning factories cost comparatively little to start, and their product can be sold in the home markets, in the eastern and western cities, and sent to Europe, Asia, Africa and all the Spanish American countries south of us.

These are facts worth noting and act-

ARKANSAS IS OFF.

The Senate Passes a Woman Suffrage Bill.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 6 .-- The Senate passed a bill yesterday conferring on the women of Arkansas the since that time the equal suffrage so-Colonel Talbert spoke next. He Is a tantalizing admonition to those right of suffrage and making them eliciety sent lobbyists to the Legislature spoke with force and emphasis. He who at this season feel all tired out, gible to membership on school boards. to secure the passage of a universal

> One might as well stem the rapids of Niagara, as to expect perfect health while a Scrofulous taint exists in the blood. Through its alterative and purifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of Scrofulous

WOMEN AT THE BALLOT BOX.

Electioneering at the Polls in Kansas Much Like Men-Many of Them Come with Their Ballots All Prepared.

est election contest that has ever taken from the Populists, and, both parties place in Kansas occurred to-day. It being so pledged, the universal suffwas a municipal affair, and every town ragists had no trouble in getting their in the State had a hand, but the results | bill through the Legislature. are not the most interesting feature of

they exercised it as fully and as freely ing in the State, and their success is as the Australian voting system would shown by the following table giving The greatest interest was in Kansas of the State: City, Kan., the largest city in the State. and in Topeka, the capital. In Wichita black and white women voted, and in

stood about the polls and "worked" for their friends. In that very lively and wicked town Mrs. Anna Potter, the wife of the Hon. Eli Potter, a millionaire land and cattle owner, was a candidate for Mayor, but at 9 o'clock to-night enough votes are in to show that she is hopelessly

"My lady friends told me," she said to The Sun correspondent this evening, 'that they would vote for me, but I'm afraid they have already learned the

Nearly all of the women voted in squads. Four, six, and eight would go to the polls together and crowd up close to the Judges. Few of them had any idea how to mark or fold the ticket, and each took a policeman to one side and had him show her how it was

Some of the women are accompanied to the polls by their husbands and in many things cannot be overestibrothers, who manifested much pride mated. A doctor was asked by a in their equal suffrage relatives. The mother if arrowroot was healthful for richer went in their carriages and voted a baby. He told her that it was, and as decorously as a New York banker the mother fed her child on that alone would have done. Mrs. Potter, the till it was nearly starved. Had she woman candidate, appeared at the known that arrowroot contains little various precincts in Kansas City, Kan., but starch, which alone cannot long early in the day. She had two brass support life, she might not have furbands with her, one of negroes and one nished so apt an illustration of the

"I hired the colored band for one dangerous thing." purpose and the white band for another bly," she said, "was the gentlemanly that the definition was excellent; only conduct of the men. I did not see the | that the crab was not a fish, was not slightest breach of good manners on red, and did not walk backward. their part, and everywhere the women are receiving courteous treatment."

than to call her lieutenants, male and gotten which." female, to her side, and counsel with them. She seemed confident all day that she would win.

good. "Why, we doan mean nothin'," said one: "we's just lecturin', dat's all."

woman stepped to a Republican ward friend. After great difficulty the horse striker and asked for a ticket. She was unharnessed, except they could glanced at it and, turning to a Democrat, said: "Let me have a Democratic said it was a "down-right impossibilticket; I wouldn't vote this thing for | ity," and that the horse's head must all Kansas City."

ticket to pieces and threw it into the the collar upside down." air. The Democrats shouted at this, | A funny story is told about a doctor

"De Democrats," said one old colored woman, "kaint run things after de wimmin gits to votin'."

Armourdale, the packing suburbs of which the Armours are owners, turned out more hard "workers" among the women than any other part of the sir; I've always been a Daniel Webster town. One old man and his wife man, but any man who will write as reached the polls before they opened big a dictionary as this and not put in this morning. Several women rushed as common a word as equinomical, to the woman to offer a ballot, but she can't get my vote for anything hereopened her reticule and showed that after." she had it.

I see a woman in the Presidential chair at Washington." To-day's election settles the question. pared, and none submitted to meddling

stop to all brawling at the polls. There was never such a quiet election in the State of Kansas. The special

succeeding Legislature failed. At every session of the Legislature suffrage bill, but the Legislators pointed to the failure of the women to vote at the municipal elections and defeated

Last summer, through the efforts of Mr. Jones and Miss Anthony, both of whom are ardent Republicans, the Republican nominating convention was

induced to incorporate a plank in its platform pledging the party to submit the proposition to a vote of the people

4.6 1

at the next general election. Mrs. Mary E. Lease and Mrs. Anna KANSAS CITY, April 4.—The strang- L. Diggs secured a similar concession

As soon as this had been accomplished, the suffragists at once set to It was an election in which women work to secure a full registration at the took the leading part. It was the municipal elections to prove that wofirst election in Kansas in which wo- men really wanted the ballot. They men had full and free suffrage, and were aided by the bitter political feelthe registration in the six leading cities

WOMEN. Kanaas City, Kan. Kansas City, Kan., dozens of women Topeka... 4,000

> The universal suffrage societies of all better element among the women to are yellow, gold, white and green. register in order to disprove the assertion so frequently made by past legis- are placed in the several corridors. lators that only the worst element The door and window hardware was among the women voted. The re- made expressly for this building; the turns from various cities show they have been successful in this also.

ways of the men who make voting favor any particular candidate and Lord." In the basement these figures, does not care whether a Democrat, a including all locks, bolts, hinges, etc., Republican, or a Populist is elected. are of brass; on the first floor they are The only desire is to have the women of plated gold, on the second of plated vote, and those who have been boom- silver, on the third of old silver, and ing universal suffrage for years are to- above that and in the smaller rooms night celebrating.

Exact Knowledge.

The importance of exact knowledge proverh that "A little learning is a

The only story of the Frenchmen purpose," Mrs. Potter said. That pur- who were making a dictionary and pose is obvious. She was working for defined crab "a small, red fish that the black votes as well as the white. | walks backward," also illustrates the One thing that struck me very forci- need of exact knowledge. Cuvier said

An old lady is said to have been asked how to tell good indigo. "Pow-Mrs. Potter and her bands visited the der the indigo," said she, "sprinkle precincts all the morning, but at none it upon cold water, and if it is good it of them did she do anything further will either sink or swim, I have for-

It was the same with Aunt Charity's eggs. "Just take a dozen of 'em-no, a half dozen of 'em-no, it's a dozen-In the negro districts the colored wo- well, raaly, I can't say, but it's either men who "worked" at the polls seemed a dozen or half dozen-and you put to have a strange idea of canvassing for 'em in a pailful—no, a half pailful votes. Instead of quietly asking for part full-no, it's a pailful-no-well, support, they shook their tickets in the | well, it's either a pailful or a half pailfaces of white ladies and in loud voices ful of water-and the good eggs will demanded their suffrages for favorite swim on top-no, the good eggs will friends on pain of "gittin even." It sink to the bottom-no, that's not ittook two influential colored preachers the good eggs will swim-no, no, I deto show the women that such conduct | clare, I don't rasly know-but, anywould do their cause more harm than way, the good eggs will either sink or

It is not always ignorant persons who fail to observe closely. Coleridge At one of the polling places a young and Wordsworth took a drive with a not get the collar off. One of them have grown since the collar was put With that she tore her Republican on. "La, master," said a girl, "turn

and the young woman voted and went who, writing a letter, asked a judge: "Judge, isn't equi the way to spell equinomical?" "Yes, I think it is," said the judge,

> "but here's Webster's dictionary; I can soon tell you." He tried to find the word, but gave it up at length, and exclaimed: "Well,

That was almost as bad as Mrs. "Yes," she said, "and I am 70 years Towser's "scarlet pneumonias," or the old this happy day, and now I'm almistake of the university student who, most ready to die; but I would have when asked who was the first king of lived to be a hundred to get to vote my | Israel, replied: "Saul"; and seeing that sentiments. I won't be satisfied until he had not hit the mark, tried to improve his answer by adding, "Saul-

also called Paul." The gentleman who was told that Women can vote and vote successfully. his daughter did not get on well be-Many of them had their ballots pre- cause she lacked "capacity" was rather inexact when he told the teacher by all by ward strikers. They came and means to get her one, and not to stand went quietly, and their presence put a on the price. Such a mistake is ridicu-

A little more correct knowledge of the English language would have been police were not needed. In 1887 the useful to the Frenchman, who, know-Kansas Legislature passed a bill per- ing that Dr. Samuel Johnson had writmitting women to vote at municipal ten "Rambler," said, when dining making radical changes in regard to and school elections. At the following with him: "May I have the plaisir of health. election only a small female vote was to drink the vine with you, Mr. Vagapolled, and the bills introduced at the bond?—Mrs. M. P. A. Crozier.

The Man Who Gets the Trade.

"The constant drop of water Wears away the hardest stone; The constant gnaw of Towser Masticates the toughest bone; The constant cooing lover Carries off the blushing maid; And the constant advertiser Is the one who gets the trade." THE NEW MORMON TEMPLE.

The Great Building Dedicated with Imposing Ceremonies.

SALT LAKE'CITY, UTAH, April 6 .-The new Mormon temple was dedicated to-day in the presence of a great

throng of saints. The building has been forty years in course of construction, the foundation having been laid soon after the settle-

ment of the pioneers in this valley. The building differs in appearance from any other in this country. Its whole length, including towers, is 1864 feet and its width 99 feet. There are six towers, three each on the east and

The middle east tower is 210 feet high, surmounted by a statue of the angel Moroni heralding to the world the restoration of the gospel-a quaint figure 12 feet 5½ inches, which was placed in position a year ago with appropriate ceremonies.

There are four floors, including the basement, and cach one, except the top, is divided into rooms of varying sizes. The prevailing colors in the over the State sought to induce the decoration and finish of the interior

Delicately tinted onyx washstands beehive ornaments, the door knobs, and with the design of the clasped The society will never attempt to hands is the motto, "Holiness to the

of old bronze.

Electricity is used throughout for lighting, the church owning its own plant, which furnishes 1,000 lights for the interior of the temple. Electric wires run up the spires of all the towers, and a 100-candle power incandescent light is fixed to the crown of the

angel Moroni. The total cost of the building proper is \$5,000,000; the furnishings, \$500,000."

CLOSE UP THE SALOONS!

Enforcement of the Dispensary Law.

[Special to The State.] CHARLESTON, April 5 .- The lawyers of the Liquor Dealers' Association have rendered an opinion, in which they say, substantially, that "The liquor traffic is not a legitimate business. In every city and State in the Union the business is subject to legislative enactment and police regulation, and against that there is nothing to do.

State not to spend five cents in resisting the law." The opinion says, as to testing the question of the constitutionality of the statute on the point of Federal prohibition of discrimination: "We advise the liquor dealers of the State not to

We advise the liquor dealers of the

spend five cents in resisting the law." The opinion says, as to testing the question of the constetutionality of the statute on the point of Federal prohibition of discrimination: "We advise that proper proceeding be taken to test that question, but that pending such proceedings and the determination thereof, the provisions of the act be carefully observed. Some one who has

license to sell liquor for the whole year will have to make the test case." The opinion, which is signed by Simons and Smythe, and Mitchell and Smith, and J. N. Nathans and Joseph H. Earle, was read at a meeting of the committee to-night. No definite action was taken, but the matter will be

THE "JIM CROW" CAR CASE. Negro Woman Gets Damages of \$800 Against a Railroad.

New York, April 5 .- The jury in the United States Circuit Court to-day awarded Mrs. Mack W. Caldwell, colored, of Brooklyn, \$800 damages against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, because a conductor forced her to ride in the car provided for negroes.

Mrs. Caldwell and her three children

had provided themselves with first-

class tickets from Johnson City, Tean.,

to Chicago. The conductor forced her

to take the "Jim Crow" for negroes,

where she said she had been annoyed

by the profanity and unseemly conduct of other passengers. Her husband brought suit for \$5,000 damages against the railroad company, and the case came to trial yesterday. The defense was that the laws of Tennessee permitted the company to pro-

vide separate cars for people of different color. Judge Wallace, in charging the jury, explained that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed equal rights

to all citizens, irrespective of color. Caldwell is a respectable citizen of

Brooklyn.

The Spring.

Of all seasons in the year, is the one for

During the winter, the system with waste, and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and homes, and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the ealth may be entirely broken down Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feeling.