

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

THE PEOPLES PARTY.

The Manifesto to be Issued Soon—The Present State Government a Failure and a Disappointment.

[Greenville News.] Immediately after the adjournment of the recent session of the Legislature a conference was held by several patriotic gentlemen who are not members of that body, and among whom a leading railroad official and an ex-State officer were prominent, and it was decided to organize immediately a new party, to be known as "The Peoples Party."

The new organization will be composed entirely of our own people and of those who are "with us." The foundation principle of its platform will be more wages and less work, but there will be incorporated in its manifestoes, proclamations and declarations a large number of general and local demands, in addition to that noble sentiment.

The chief purpose of the new party will be a general readjustment of the offices. It is felt that the people have not heretofore been given the voice and power in the distribution of emoluments which are honestly theirs under a real republican form of government—that there has been oppression, robbery, leprosy, oligarchy and a variety of other evils which have oppressed the people and their soulless minions.

The charter members of the new party will consist entirely of patriotic citizens who have as unsuccessful candidates for office had practical experience of the grinding, debasing, debauching and generally demoralizing power of those who have with iron hand and cruel despotism repressed the hopes and aspirations of the plain people and their natural leaders and true representatives. A readjustment of our affairs on true Democratic and honest principles will be held to involve the bestowal of all the offices in the gift of the people upon the charter members, whose claims will have precedence according to the length of standing of the claimant as a candidate and the number and severity of his defeats under the old and iniquitous order of things.

Members of the new party will be composed of three classes: The first will be the charter members, whose function it will be to sacrifice themselves on the sacred altar of patriotism by accepting all offices with salaries of \$1,200 a year and over. The number of these will be limited by the number of such offices. The second class will consist of contributing members who will be accepted as advisers and near friends of the charter members and who will enjoy the luxury of being allowed to believe that they have much influence; they will also be given the privilege of contributing funds, endorsements and advice. The third class will consist of voters who will be expected to believe all things and be given the privilege of supporting any nominees the party may present and opposing any and all persons not sworn twice to obey the suggestions and maintain the interests of charter members who have come in on the ground floor. No measure of incapacity or unfitness, no personal record and no previous political affiliations will be regarded as operating against the claims of charter members; nor shall any length or value of public service or degree of intelligence or elevation of character be considered in favor of persons not charter members or endorsed by them.

The first general session of the new party will be held, for luck, at Columbia on March 27th next. A ghost dance in honor of the new object of adoration will be held on the evening of that day in the State House yard, the use of the capitol building for social entertainments having been forbidden by joint resolution of the last General Assembly. All persons in sympathy with the new party and determined to sustain the high and holy aspirations of the charter members are affectionately invited to be present. The forces of Charleston and Beaufort Counties will be held in reserve against possible emergencies.

The new organization was announced last in time to avert serious disaster to its prospects. Notice of it sent by grape vine telegraph from President "Bunch" McBe's special car en route from Columbia to the Piedmont section barely intercepted a party of patriots from Union County who were starting for the Bad Lands of the extreme Northwest hoping to find vacancies in office among the several tribes of aborigines now engaged in a campaign work for a fake deliverer and false prophet who has promised much and is doing nothing now that the pinch has come. The situation there had a certain aspect of familiarity to the Union County braves which would have prevented home sickness. It is learned also that some of the young unmarried bucks there had been captured by the Mormons on representations of pending vacancies in the staff of Ishpog, but the new party has captured the entire outfit and all will remain on their present reservation to participate in the succeeding divide of official rations.

Assurances of earnest support and cordial cooperation in the new party have been received from many counties and the list of charter members is now nearly filled. Those who desire to be in of the wet should hasten.

The new party will demand State and Federal legislation to make six hours a day's work. In the event that that amount of labor fails to produce full crops the government is to be au-

thorized to assess the phosphate companies and cotton factories and other grinding monopolies sufficient to compensate the farmer for the difference between what his crop is and what it ought to have been. The party will also advocate a financial system by which the working man of any pursuit will be enabled to hypothecate the value of his labor for loans at a flexible rate of interest, diminishing from two per cent. per annum when money is abundant to nothing at all when it is scarce, thus preventing the hoarding of money by capitalists. The notes issued by working men are to have their rate of interest expressed on their faces and will be payable when funds sufficient to meet them have been earned and accumulated and will be legal tender for all debts. It is believed this will supply an abundant volume of currency based on the best of all security, the good faith and honest toil of the people, accomplishing the long cherished purpose of all statesmen by making each man his own bank of issue and supplying each citizen with a flexible volume of currency varying according to his needs.

Scatterwood alliance No. 1,000,056 of Columbia and Charleston has announced that it will come into the new party in a body and other similar organizations are expected to follow. For campaign purposes explosive beverages and bird will be banished and spring water and collards will be adopted as the theoretical diet of the members.

To be in plenty of time the manifesto for 1892, to be signed by a leading charter member, will probably be issued in a few days. It will charge that the present State government has done nothing.

That the only one of the thousands of useless offices it has abolished is that of Master in Laurens County.

That salaries have not been reduced. That none of the corruption and leprosy alleged to exist in the old State government has been revealed.

That the clerks in the State House are as many and as well paid as ever.

That the Farmers' Alliance and subversary candidate for the United States Senate was defeated along with Wade Hampton, who led the people in peace and in war and who has never been accused of violating any of the laws of his State.

That of the Legislatures prior to 1890 were bamboozled and debauched that of 1890 underwent the same process as it defeated the separate car bill and the administration railroad bill.

That one member of the present Legislature holds a clerkship in the Comptroller General's office while another is private secretary to Senator Irby, for whom he voted.

That the present Attorney General is trying to abandon the position to which he was called by the people and become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

That, with the exception of the change of the mechanical department of the South Carolina University to the Clemson College, not one recommendation of the Farmers' Movement platform has been complied with, even the constitutional convention and the re-arrangement of the school districts having been neglected.

That if there was any extravagance in the old State governments the new one has failed to detect or amend it, the small reduction in the State levy having been secured by suspension of work on the State House.

That the present Governor is trying to get into his keeping more power than any man has ever claimed in South Carolina.

That so far from making the Rail Road Commissioners elective by the people there has been an attempt to make them the appointees and dependents of the Governor.

That on the whole the people appear to have no rather less say in the management of their affairs than ever before and if there was need or room for reform it should have been applied now instead of waiting until two years hence.

That there appears to be a tendency just now to regard and treat the people as a vast assembly of imbeciles and there is no good reason why The Peoples Party should not imitate the illustrious example put before it.

It is believed that with these weapons of attack on the present order and the new issues and dazzling developments of statesmanship it will present, The Peoples Party is the coming party and will achieve a glorious success in securing excellent places for all its charter members and making things so that hereafter when any able and ambitious young man desires an office he will not have to go to consult any big or little boss, but will simply have to get on the Peoples Party and ride in—if he can find any place not previously bespoken.

Members of the Press who will aid the new party will be taken care of, in imitation of the great Reform Movement the leaders of which so vigorously denounced the subsidized press of the opposition and so generously recognized the self sacrificing support of the pure patriots whose pens were employed in the sacred cause of reform.

Serofia cured, even in its worst forms, by P. P. P., and you will be strong and healthy in a short time by the use of P. P. P.

You cannot accomplish any work or business unless you feel well. If you feel used up—tired out—take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will give you health, strength and vitality.

For weak back, chest pains, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Wonderful Healing Plaster (spous.)

AS TOLD BY A SOLDIER.

A Greenville Man's Story of the Fight at Wounded Knee.

[Greenville News.]

The Southern officers in the recent fights and skirmishes with the Indians have been conspicuously brought to notice by their bravery and also by the number that have been struck. The South Carolinians have fared the worst in the encounters, Capt. Wallace having been killed and Lieut. Garlington dangerously wounded. Another South Carolinian who was slightly wounded in the Wounded Knee Creek fight was Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, a Greenville boy and a son of Col. T. Q. Donaldson. Lieut. Donaldson is second lieutenant of Company C. Seventh cavalry, the regiment which was engaged in the bloody fight with the Indians on Wounded Knee creek. Lieut. Donaldson, in a long letter to his mother, graphically describes the fight, and gives the positions of the soldiers and Indians. The following, relating to the battle and the later skirmishes, is taken from the letter:

"Late in the afternoon of the 28th an officer of the First battalion came galloping in and stated that the First battalion had found the Indians (Big Foot's and Hump's band combined), a number of children and squaws, making the total number about 400. The officer stated that the Indians were then camped with the troops, but the Second battalion was wanted because the Indians were to be disarmed and was feared trouble might result if only one battalion was there. We were ordered to saddle up and carry one day's rations with us. In twenty minutes after receiving the order we were on the march, starting at 4:45 p. m. We came in sight of the First battalion and Indian camps about 8:35 p. m. We halted for a short time and were then marched by a circuitous route of about four miles (to keep the Indians from seeing us) to the north of the First battalion's camp and directly in its rear. As soon as we got in camp we learned that the First battalion had placed a cordon of sentinels around the Indians to prevent any of them from slipping away during the night. Our two battalions numbered about 400 men, besides a detachment of artillery with four breach-loading Hotchkiss guns. No trouble was expected in disarming the Indians. On the morning of the 29th the Second battalion marched out, mounted, and surrounded the camp, as indicated on the rough sketch below."

The sketch drawn by Lieut. Donaldson gives the exact positions of the Indians and soldiers. The redmen were surrounded on all sides by soldiers. The Indian camp was near a deep ravine and there were soldiers on each side of the ravine, the battery being on a hillside in the rear of the troops. The First battalion was dismounted and was placed around the Indians, C. troop, Lieut. Donaldson's company, was deployed as skirmishers, just in front of a wire fence.

"As soon as the troops were in position," says the letter, "the Indians came out to have a council, just in the edge of their camp. They formed a circle and began their pow-wow, and while this was going on their spears were searched for arms. The soldiers found a lot of rifles laid away in the tepees and took them to the First Battalion's camp, or on the edge of it. The next task was to disarm the bucks, who were in the council ring. I could see that the Indians were getting very much excited, but I did not think they would attempt to resist. There was one medicine man who kept up a continual yelling. He went out into the circle and around it gesticulating and raising his hands. This, I learned afterward, was for the purpose of invoking the aid of the Great Spirit. At the same time he told the bucks to have no fear, that bullets could have no effect on them as long as they had on their ghost shirts. There was one of the chiefs who kept piping on some kind of a shrill reed instrument. This, I learn, was to warn the bucks and squaws that fighting was soon to begin."

"A few of the bucks had been disarmed, when suddenly the leading chief threw off his blanket, fired his revolver at the soldiers around him, and then made a break for the ravine. As quick as a flash all the bucks followed his example, and began to work their Winchester with remarkable rapidity. Of course, as the first shot was fired the soldiers open up on them. From the position we were in we were in as much danger from our own men as from the Indians. Bullets were whistling in every direction and ploughing up the ground around us. As soon as the firing commenced C. troop became divided on account of the wire fence. I moved my platoon around the fence to the right, dismounted it and placed the horses in a pocket of the ravine and opened fire on the Indians attempting to escape across the hill. All of them going in that direction were soon killed, but the majority took to the ravine. C. troop was ordered to round up the herd of horses which had escaped, and we had to make a long detour to do this. As we headed a large ravine one of our men caught sight of an Indian. We dismounted and began to hunt for him. We soon found where he was and a few more of his party. They had scooped out a place under a pine tree, whose roots overhung the edge of the ravine, and cracked at us with their Winchesters whenever they got a chance. Our men soon surrounded this den and poured bullets into it from every di-

rection. One of our men, exposing himself too much, was shot through the heart. This was the only man we lost. After a while some of the Indian scouts, under command of Lieut. Taylor, induced the Indians to surrender. We found that there had been twelve bucks in the lot, six of whom we had killed. There were also two or three old men, and the rest, numbering about thirty, were women and children. Every one of the bucks were wounded and nearly every one of the women and children. We were ordered to remain with the prisoners and bring them in when the wagon could be sent out from camp for them. We waited for about an hour and a half for the wagon, and in the meantime D. troop joined us. While our men were dismounted and resting, we were suddenly attacked by a party of Indians who left the agency to join the hostiles. These we soon made scamper, but they formed a skirmish line and gave us an annoying fire. We had to abandon our prisoners, however, for they couldn't walk and there was no way of carrying them.

As we were moving back from the head of the ravine, I was struck in the hip by a ball. Fortunately, it was spent, and struck my field belt; so I did not receive any injury from it, except a bruise. The ball went through the belt and stuck between it and the overcoat. I have it as a souvenir of the fight. As soon as all the troops came into camp we packed everything and marched back to the agency. Our troop was the rear guard, and it was our duty to march in the rear of the last wagon and keep everything closed up. There were five or six wagons full of squaws and children, and the children kept up a continual crying.

"We reached the agency about 11 o'clock, and found everything quiet, but learned that all of Two Strike's band, which had recently come in from the Bad Lands, had packed up everything and left the Agency. I don't know how many Indians were killed in the fight, but there weren't very many that got away. At the place where the fight started the dead bodies were lying so thick that you could hardly walk without stepping on them. All the hills and ravines near the camp were covered with dead bucks, squaws, children and ponies.

"It was a horrible sight, but it showed what faith the Indians had in their ghost shirts, for they should have known what would happen if they resisted."

"We suffered a heavy loss, too. We had twenty-seven men killed and thirty-one wounded. Four of the wounded have since died. Capt. Wallace was killed. He was in the Indian camp when the fight commenced, and was struck twice across the forehead with a battle-axe. He must have been killed instantly. Lieut. Garlington was shot through the right arm and Lieut. Hawthorne through the right groin. Both will recover."

"Yesterday morning just after reveille, a scout came in with the news that the Indians had attacked the Ninth cavalry wagon team, which was on its way to the agency, and of course, we had to saddle up and go to its rescue. We found the teams about two miles from the agency in good condition, though one of the men had been killed and another wounded. We came back again, this time to protect the Mission church which, it was reported, had been fired by the Indians. When we reached the mission we found it all right, but we were marched some distance beyond for some reason and about two miles from the mission we struck the Indians—that is, we knew they were in front of us by the way the bullets whistled, but we saw very little of them. An Indian never exposes himself to view and he knows how to take advantage of every break in the ground to screen himself. We were drawn into a bad place before we got through, as the Indians were allowed to occupy the crests surrounding us and to pour in a fire from three sides. At one time we were very near having a stampede, but we managed to avoid it. The Ninth cavalry came in just as matters began to look serious, and we got out of the scrape in good order. For a time, though, we were in a very warm place. We had very few casualties considering the situation we were in. One man was killed and six wounded."

"I haven't taken my clothes off for three days. We sleep on our arms every night ready to turn out at a minute's notice. Last night it was reported that the Indians would attack our camp, but the old Indian fighters don't believe it, for the reason that it isn't the Indian's custom to fight at night."

"Spring medicine is now wanted, for, if you are out of sorts and feel badly, P. P. P. is the remedy to take and get strong and invigorated."

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ringworm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

To allay pains, subdue inflammation, heal foul sores and ulcers the most prompt and satisfactory results are obtained by using that old reliable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Success at Last.

He had tried reforming every New Year's for years; But each promise left him, and vanished with tears; Now this year he conquers, to the wind with feary; He resolves to quit quitting—"Here, waiter, two beers!"

THE CODE DUELLO.

Mr. James H. Tillman Pretends to Me Wants to Fight Mr. N. G. Gonzales—No Challenge and no Blood Yet.

[Special to News and Courier.]

AUGUSTA, GA., January 7.—Rumors reached here to-day of a duel which was on the tapis yesterday in Columbia. No positive information could be obtained from Columbia until this afternoon, when the following statement was obtained from trustworthy sources:

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George Dupre, who is a clerk to the committee on privileges and elections of the South Carolina Legislature, called on Mr. N. G. Gonzales, former correspondent of the News and Courier at Columbia, and said to him that Mr. J. H. Tillman, son of Congressman Tillman and nephew of Governor Tillman, desired to fight a duel with Mr. Gonzales.

Mr. Gonzales, so the story goes, informed Mr. Dupre that the challenge was not in writing and that he could not accept, and it is said assigned as other reasons that he did not regard the message as a challenge under the Code.

It was stated further that Mr. J. H. Tillman and Mr. Dupre had left Columbia and that a written challenge would be mailed to Mr. Gonzales. No cause is assigned for the desire to fight, but it is supposed that it refers back to the writings of Mr. Gonzales against the Tillman party in the recent campaign.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

AUGUSTA, January 7.—Rumors to the expected duel between N. G. Gonzales, former correspondent to the News and Courier, and James Tillman, son of Congressman George D. Tillman, were fought at Sandy Bar Ferry, on the Georgia side of the river, are afloat here to-night. Mr. Tillman is here in Augusta, but Mr. Gonzales has not been seen here.

It is said that the trouble between these gentlemen is caused by Mr. Tillman learning that Mr. Gonzales would blackball him if his name was presented for membership of the South Carolina Club at a meeting held during the last State Fair. Nothing further is heard of the unpleasantness, and if a duel does occur your correspondent will be on the spot.

J. J. H.

MR. GONZALES SHOWS UP MR. TILLMAN'S TACTICS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 8.—Mr. N. G. Gonzales, whose name is mentioned in the News and Courier to-day in relation to a prospective duel with Mr. J. H. Tillman, has prepared a statement of the facts in the case. The statement appears this evening in the Columbia Record. The part of the interview referring to the "duel" as it was developed here recently is as follows:

THE CLUB MATTER.

"On the afternoon of the annual meeting of the South Carolina Club, the organization which gives the yearly State ball, I was informed by a friend that Tillman's name would be presented to the club for election to membership to it. I told my friend that I considered Tillman unfit for association with gentlemen, and if he attempted to join the club he would certainly be blackballed upon that ground. A report to this effect reached the young men who proposed to present Tillman for membership and he came to me about it, saying that he did not wish to nominate any candidate who would be rejected, and that if I were certain that Tillman would be blackballed he would withdraw his name. I told him that on account of my pleasant relations with him I would inform him that Tillman would certainly be rejected if his name was kept before the club, and gave him my reasons, to which he did not demur. I told several friends, members of the club, of the fact, and showed them the letter I have given to you. They agreed with me that a man who would make a false and scurrilous attack upon a gentleman and

HIDE BEHIND HIS INCOGNITO

was not a fit person to become a member of the club. Accordingly when the club met there were at least half a dozen members present who would have voted against young Tillman. One blackball would have sufficed to reject him, there being less than forty members at the meeting.

"Tillman's name, which had been presented, was withdrawn and so the matter ended. I made no secret at or after the time of my responsibility for this result. When publications were made intimating that Tillman had been opposed because of political reasons I offered to publish a statement of the facts, but abstained from doing so at the request of members of the club."

"I have never supposed that there was an atom of doubt on the part of Tillman's friends or Tillman himself as to my complete responsibility for the practical rejection of the man by the South Carolina Club."

THIS TALKING

"Day before yesterday Mr. George Legare met me on the street and told me that Tillman had been informed that I had stated that I proposed blackballing him because I had demanded satisfaction of him for his attack on me in the Winnsboro paper, and he had refused to meet me and tender that satisfaction. I told him that I had not made such an assertion, because it was not true; that I had not had any communication with Tillman, and that while I avowed my entire responsibility for his failure to become a mem-

ber of the South Carolina Club, I had pursued the course I did upon the broad ground that an anonymous slanderer was not fit to enter an association of gentlemen. Mr. Legare then inquired whether I would

MEET TILLMAN OUT OF THE STATE

to settle the matter. I replied that I had once before allowed myself to be placed in a false position by stating in advance whether I would or would not accept a challenge, and that I did not intend to be caught in a trap again. I said to him: "If Mr. Jim Tillman wants to challenge me let him go ahead and do it, and I will take whatever course I may deem proper." Mr. Legare answered that

TILLMAN DID NOT WISH

to send a formal challenge because it was against the law. I told him that it was against the law to fight a duel. He then said that it was proposed to fight outside of the State, and that this invitation was to be taken in lieu of a challenge. To this I said: "Tell Mr. Jim Tillman that if he proposes to appeal to the Code Duello he will have to conform to the requirements of the Code, and the Code prescribes very definitely the methods by which a challenge is to be made and presented. I do not propose to post him in advance as to my intentions. Let him make his challenge according to the Code if he is so anxious to fight, and I will make my reply according to the Code." With this I left him and have been since expecting a genuine challenge, but have, so far, received none. From the announcements made in Augusta, whether I am informed, young Tillman went after leaving Columbia, it is evident to me that

HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPORTS

there set afloat. I cannot conceive that Mr. Legare could have lent himself knowingly to so paltry a trick as that which this fellow Tillman seems disposed to play at my expense. Certainly I do not consider that he has challenged me, and yet it seems that he is posing as a challenger whose gambit has not been accepted.

"If he had had any real idea of fighting, it seems to me that he would have sent a definite challenge, would have kept his brother-in-law, O. W. Buchanan, from circulating in Columbia the report that a challenge had been given, and would himself have refrained from gasconading to the same effect in Augusta. People who want to fight don't run to newspaper offices and notify the public and police that they are going to have a deadly encounter at Sandy Bar Ferry, so that the officers can effectively prevent the possibility of a meeting. I regret having to make so long a statement about so contemptible an object as this fellow bragart."

The whole affair seems to be now at rest.

M. F. F.

A Matter of Taxation.

Comptroller General Ellerbe has issued the following important circular, which will explain itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMPTROLLER GENERAL, COLUMBIA, January 6, 1891.

Circular No. 1.

Mr. —, Auditor County: In reference to the questions submitted for the consideration of Comptroller General, are moneys, credits, investments, etc., of citizens of this State invested or held outside of the State liable to taxation under the laws of this State? Auditors are referred, first, to Section 188 of the General Statutes, which reads: "Every person of full age and sound mind shall annually list for taxation the following personal property to-wit:

"First. All the tangible personal property in the State owned or controlled by him.

"Second. All the tangible property owned by him or other resident of South Carolina, and under his control, which may be temporarily out of the State, but is intended to be brought into the State.

"Third. All tangible personal property owned or controlled by him which may have been sent out of the State for sale and not yet sold; and

"Fourth. All moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stock, joint stock companies or otherwise owned or controlled by him, whether in or out of this State."

For the purpose of enforcing full returns for the present fiscal year auditors are further referred to sections 239 and 241, and are requested to proceed as therein directed whenever, in their judgment, any of the provisions of the tax laws are violated.

Respectfully,
W. H. ELLERBE,
Comptroller-General.

The Defaulters of Last Year.

A Chicago paper has compiled some very interesting statistics, showing how much money the defaulters of the country appropriated to their own use the last year. The total amount stolen by bank officials, administrators, clerks, etc., was \$8,622,958. Pennsylvania suffered most from defaultations, losing \$2,329,857, and New York made a good second with \$1,828,270. The Indian Territory had very few defaulters, and they embezzled only \$500. Georgia and South Carolina lost very little, the former State losing only \$16,100, and South Carolina only \$15,000. Mississippi headed the list of the Southern States with \$315,812. November was the most dishonest month of the year. During that month the defaulters scooped \$1,529,800. June was serenely moral, with defaultations amounting to only \$291,318.

THE CLEMSON COLLEGE.

The Agricultural Department to be Brought Closer to the People.

[From the Anderson People's Advocate.]

In the course of a personal interview with Col. R. W. Simpson, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Clemson College, he said that it is the purpose of the board to bring the Agricultural Department in more direct contact with the people, and make it a medium of communication with the people, in keeping them posted on all matters pertaining to agriculture and the experiments of that nature conducted at the college, and that it will be the aim of this department to put itself in close touch with the people by holding farmers' institutes during the summer vacation.

It is a well known fact that the items of board and tuition is what deters many a poor youth of ability from entering college, and it is on this line that Clemson proposes to offer superior advantages to the sons of poor men by reason of its handsome income of about \$70,000, not a dollar of which is raised by taxation, and the handsome real estate property which it owns, consisting of an immense body of the finest lands in the Piedmont belt, upon which it is proposed to raise the larger part of the supplies of the mess hall table and thus furnish food to the students at a minimum cost, it is thought not to exceed \$3 or \$4 per month.

In addition to this, provision will be made for students to pay a part of this by laboring a certain number of hours daily in the field, and furthermore it is proposed to keep a large number of sheep on the farm, from the sale of the wool of which it is proposed to furnish a clothing fund to aid poor young men in supplying themselves with clothing. No young man who wishes to acquire a technological training will be permitted to leave the college without having his education developed along other lines which go to make up a well rounded, practical man.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Board is somewhat embarrassed, by reason of the failure of the Legislature to appropriate the \$80,000 asked for to complete the building at once, it is contemplated to fill the faculty in June and open the college for students on the first of October, using as classrooms and dormitories such buildings as will then be completed, and erect the main building during the following year.

Col. Simpson also stated to us that despite certain publications to the contrary not a single member of the board has received or will receive a single cent as compensation for services rendered, they being entirely gratuitous, and it is a matter of great surprise that the statement should have been made in certain papers that the Board of Trustees had voted to pay the three members of the Board of Control a salary of \$3,000 each. There is not a syllable of truth in the entire statement, as they give their services to the college.

HOOSIER REPUBLICANS.

They are Told that Boodle Carried Indiana for Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Republican conference here was a very lively affair. It was intended to be secret, but the secrets are out. The meeting composed of the district committeemen, together with advisory members and prominent Republicans from all over the State, was the largest one held here for years, but it was the most dismal affair that ever took place in the city. The object of this assembly was to choose a chairman in place of Michener and to agree upon some plan of campaign. The Gresham men had the power to name the chairman, but they could not find a prominent man to accept the place. The Harrison element were in a worse predicament. They had an enemy inside their own camp. Michener, although not present, showed his hostility to the Harrison Administration.

C. W. Fairbanks of this city made an earnest appeal for harmony, which was well received. He was followed by Al Wishard, who said that Harrison was the cause of the whole trouble. Stanton J. Peele said there were too many issues in the Republican party. The G. O. P. had been conducted in Presbyterianism lines long enough. More liberalism was what the party wanted. Judge Chapin of Fort Wayne thereupon jumped up and stopped Mr. Peele from abusing his church.

When the Eighth district was called for views on the deplorable state of the party, W. T. Brush, a lawyer of Crawfordsville, created a sensation. He said: "Gentlemen you can talk about harmony and more cheap newspapers and organization, but that will not restore us to power in Indiana. It is no use to deceive ourselves. There are more Democrats in this State than Republicans. The only way we can win is by inducing Democrats to vote our ticket. Can we induce them to vote the Republican ticket with Republican newspapers and lots of harmony? No. But boodle did it! Boodle did it in 1880 and 1888 and boodle can do it in 1892. Gentlemen, if you can, devise some scheme to evade the Australian election law which the Democrats adopted to protect themselves against our effective methods."

"Ain't you given it to us pretty raw?" interrupted a Gresham man.

"Oh, what is the use of denying it, gentlemen. You all know that Indiana was carried for Harrison by boodle," answered Brush.

This was received with great applause.

"Yes, gentlemen, if we can't beat this new Australian law we cannot expect to win," he continued. "I do not know how it can be done. I admit that it is more than I can do. Now, for Chairman, I want a man who is smart enough to find some way to use boodle in 1892, notwithstanding the election law. Who is the man for the emergency?"

Several small fry members concurred in Mr. Brush's view.

A member from the natural gas belt then roasted the Journal, John C. News's paper, in a five-minute speech. He said the Sentinel had been raising hedges with the Republican party, and some new thing ought to be done to counteract it. A number of speeches were made by pronounced Michener men, showing that the late Chairman was hostile to the Administration. Gov. Steele of Oklahoma and Russell B. Harrison tried to restore harmony, but without success. Crumphaer of Laporte was made to use a mild expression. He denounced Harrison and the whole gang supporting him.

POOR BLIND TOM.

The Colored Musical Pedigree Insane and Sinking Fast.

Poor "Blind Tom," the erratic musical genius of a decade ago, is driving away the remaining months of an eventful life in a private retreat in St. Mark's place. He has been there for some time an idiot, and now consumption has set its iron grasp upon his once tough frame, and his days are numbered.

"Blind Tom" earned in his day something like \$500,000. To-day he is comparatively a pauper and the wonder is what has become of the fortune he made, as he was always in charge of a guardian, and was never allowed to spend it.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday confirmed a report of Referee Jerome Buck, allowing the estate of Daniel P. Holland \$3,000 for services rendered and necessities furnished the mad musician during the lifetime of Holland.

The Judge observed that it was sadly apparent that there would be nothing left for the maintenance of the poor idiot after all claims were paid.

When Col. Bethune died a few years ago he left Tom to the care of his wife Elsie. She in time was appointed a committee by the court to maintain Tom. Soon, however, he broke down in health, became dangerously insane and was placed under restraint. His frame has shrunk to a mere shadow, his fingers have become palsied and he cannot evolve the sweet strains which have enchanted thousands.