THE HAWAHAN MUDDLE.

President Cleveland Sustained by the Democratic House—The Repub-licans Get Aid and Comfort from a Few Democrats.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The House took up the consideration of the resolution from the committee on foreign affairs, which censures Minister Stevens' policy in using the naval forces of the United States to aid in overthrowing the queen of the Hawaiian Islands and in setting up a provisional government, declaring that it was contrary to the traditions of our Republic and the spirit of our constitution. The resolution also approves the principle an-nounced by the President that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Further, that annexation of Hawaii or a protectorate is uncalled for and inexpedient and that the people of Hawaii should have freedom to pursue their own line of policy, and that foreign in-tervention will not be regarded by the United States with indifference.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem.), of Ohio, ad-

dressed the House. As a preface to his remarks he said he should have nothing to say against President Har-rison or Secretary of State Foster, and he had no doubt that Mr. Harrison made a good President, from a Republican point of view. But he did endorse the action of the present President, and also the policy which declared that the islands should not be allowed to fall into the hands of any fore-

Senator Culberson (Dem.), of Texas, defended the resolution in a legal ar-Mr. Storer (Rep.), of Ohio, made a

is commissioner to Hawaii, while the Senate was in session. Mr. Everett (Dem.), of Massachusetts, spoke, endorsing the course pursued by President Cleveland. He said that he had decided the case on its

merits as a judge, as a justice and as a man, but when he found he could not restore the Queen without force, he referred the whole matter to Congress. Mr. Loud (Rep.), of California, who was the next speaker, prefaced his re-marks with the statement that last spring he had visited the Hawaiian Islands, and had remained there two months, so that he spoke as one who had information on the subject. As a result of an interruption he said that he had not gone to Hawaii to spy upon Mr. Blount, but in his own interest, and he thought it was a mistake to trust implicitly to one man, instead of a commission, for no one man was free from the taint of prejudice. In the course of his remarks he said: "I went to Hawaii to attain a certain object; I went there untrammelled by

any object, for the purpose of calmly looking at both sides of the question, that I might the better perform my duties here as a legislator upon a subduties here as a legislator upon a sub-ject which all knew must come before us for review. So here we parted com-pany, he to resume his star chamber investigation, I to go upon the high-ways and into the byways, in the broad light of day, seeking light."

Mr. Loud reviewed the testimony of

the Blount report by the light of his own investigations, and asserted that on that testimony Mr. Blount's concluon that testimony Mr. Blount's conclusions were disproved. He said if Mr. Stevens had been guilty of the acts charged, it was the duty of the Executive to "bring him home in chains," and the laws of the country would have punished him. Mr. Loud's conclusion during April and May at Honolulu. Mr. Loud stated that a government of the people and by the people of intel-ligence and decency had at last been formed in Hawaii, and without the as sistance, in the slightest degree, of the minister or the naval forces there.

Mr. Turner. (Dem.), of Georgia, fended Mr. Blount from the charges which had been made against him, and attacked the Provisional Government. He was opposed to the policy of territorial extension, and drew a lesson from the fact that when Rome adopted the policy she began to decline.

Mr. Sickles (Dem.), of New York, created a sensation by attacking the President's policy. He was the first Democrat who had not upheld the resolution of the foreign affairs commitshould not constitute itself a court of appeal or review of a preceding administration. (Republican applause). The question of a provisional government was a "res adjudicata," and he had heard no one propose that the question should be reviewed. He mentioned a number of instances in which it was thing was done in Nicaragua, when it ern States, and to secure Re became probable that a route from the Senators and Representatives. Pacific to the Atlantic would be built through, thus giving the residents In referring to the control there. committee he said he could not endorse it, and he would not vote for it. (Republican applause.) He closed his re-House to-day, it could not change the decree of destiny; that sooner or later tainly, in the year of grace,

plause on the Republican side).
Mr. Deforrest, (Dem.), of Connecticut, defended the foreign affairs resolution while Mr. Nepburn, (Rep.), of Iowa, spoke in opposition. Mr. Hooker, (Dem.), of Mississippi, was the last speaker and made long speech, which he defended the resolution of

the foreign affairs committee.

The amendments offered by Republicaus were voted down, and the tion recurred on the original resolution offered by Mr. McCreary. The Republicans refrained from voting, and the Democrats lacked three votes of a quorum. Reed began filibustering, and finally a resolution was passed recalling all leaves of absence and ordering the sergeant-at-arms to summon absent members, after which the House

adjourned. Washington, Feb. 7.—When the House met to-day it became a question whether the majority had been suc-cessful in the effort to secure a quorum. Some little time was consumed by a parliamentary wrangle. After this was settled, the House took up the Hawaiian resolution and the ayes and nays were called. The vote stood, yeas 174, nays 4. No quorum. Every effort has been made to get a

Democratic quorum in the Houses to pass the Hawaiian resolutions. Issac Hill, Democratic "whip," sent telegrams to thirty-three absent members of the House last night and this morning a dozen of these members were in their seats. As an indication of the closeness of the vote this morning, unanimous consent was denied to Adams, of Kentucky, who had voted

madvertently, to withdraw his vote.

The first roll call showed five votes

Democrats. A half dozen Democrats on the floor refrained from voting. These were Geary, of California; Sickles, of New York; Strait, of South Carolina; Swanson, of Virginia; Lati-mer, of South Carolina; sufficient to make the 179 necessary to a quorum. When the vote was announced 174

to 3, Springer raised the point of order that as there were four vacant seats in the House, 177 instead of 179 should constitute a quorum. After some debate the point of order was sustained and the resolution passed.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS. Repeal of the only Remnant Left of Reconstruction Measures.

Washington, Feb. 7.—In the Senate this morning, the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws, was taken up, and Senator Hoar addressed the Senate in opposition to it. In reply to the charge, made on the Democratic side, that the law of 1870 was sectional, he said that that law applied only to cities of over twenty thousand population; that when it was passed there were fifty-seven such cities in the North and but five in the South, and that of those fifty-seven Northern communities, eleven were in the common-wealth of Massachusetts. How idle, therefore, said he, to keep up the claim that the question was a sectional one, as if the brave and gallant men who presented the cause of the Southern Confederacy had fought and bled and died for the privilege of cheating at elections. Another objection made to the Federal election law was that it took away control from the people of the locality, but that the same thing had been done in several Democratic strong legal argument against the legality of the appointment of Mr. Blount years—in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Louisiana and other States. The right of managing and ordering elections had been taken from the people who gathered at the polls, and had been put in the hands of the central power of the State, managed and wielded by the Democratic party leaders. After some colloquy on this point with Senator Hunton (Dem.), of Virginia,

Senator Hoar exclaimed:
"The records in the archives of this Capitol, make of the history of elec-tions in this country since 1865, the blackest and worst history of crimes since the world was created. We can We can only deal with that subject in silence. When these reports are read, blackening the fair name of this land, we must walk backward with averted gaze, and hide our heads in shame. This is a question of fraud or no fraud, and there is nothing else to it. It is a question whether the supreme pearl and gem in the crown of American give a satisfactory statement of views manhood shall have the strongest force manhood shall have the strongest force on the face of the earth for its protec-

tion and defence."
Senator Gray (Dem.), of Delaware, replied to Senator Hoar, who, he said had misstated or misrepresented the gravemen of the Democratic opposi-tion to the election laws. They wanted to wipe them out not because they protected the weak from the strong; it was because Democrats believed, from a bitter experience, that those laws were not only at war with every tradi-tion of local-self government, not only did they degrade the State of which they were citizens, but they buttressed up the very fraud which they were professedly intended to destroy. From the inherent vice in their structure they had been necessarily an auxiliary to the party machine of the party in power in the Federal government. In every city of twenty thousand inhabiwas as to the manner in which the provisional government was organized after a full examination of the testimony, and a personal investigation into the treasury of the United States in order to defray election charges and operations of the party. There could not be a successful denial of that state-

> Senator Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, argued against the bill, stating that so ar as he knew, there was no public ppinion defending the repeal of the ederal election laws.

Senator Daniel (Dem.), of Virginia. vas the next speaker. He admitted that he was mistaken vesterdav in his mpression that the Democratic party platform called for the repeal of the Federal election laws. It did not do so co nomine, but it did so inferentially, in a paragraph which he read. The wiping out of that legislation which was an aftermath of the civil war, but which had proved itself an irritant and fomentor of strife, was one of the great measures for which the Democratic party came into power, and he should rejoice when this bill was passed, that at least one of the party missions had

Senator Bate (Dem.), of Tennessee, closed the debate. He made an argument in support of the bill. It was shown that this country had pursued a susceptible of demonstration, he said, policy of annexation. President Polk, that the chief object of the reconstruction 1847, had negotiated a protectorate tion laws (of which the Federal elecover the isthmus of Panama, and that tion laws formed a part) had been to had stood for many years. The same capture the electoral votes of the South ern States, and to secure Republican scheme had gone awry and all the plots had failed. The new allies had deserted the Republican standard, and pending resolution of the foreign affairs the Republican party had ceased to committee he said he could not endorse have a local habitation in these States, from which, for years after the war. it had all their Senators, and all but marks with the prophecy that no mat-ter what might be the action of the these Federal election laws were or were not constitutional, they were certhe Hawaiian islands would become a wise and unnecessary. They embodied part of the United States. (Loud ap-They embodied struction, and they should now be re-pealed. They had inspired more fraud at elections than they had suppressed. They should be all repealed, and the States should be left to regulate elections within their borders emphasis to the doctrine of home rule

—the only safety of republican government. At the close of Senator Bate's speech, Senator Chandler withdrew the amend-ment heretofore offered by him, and offered another, the purport of which was to make the repeal effective only to the extent of prohibiting the employment of deputy marshals at elections. This amendment was rejected, yeas, 27: nays, 40. The Populists, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, and one Republican, Stewart, of Nevada, voted with the Democrats in the negative. Another amendment was offered by Senator Chandler for the purpose of excluding from the effect of the repeal the crimes' sections of the revised tutes, in regard to elections. It was also rejected, yeas 27; nays, 38. Two other amendments were offered by Senator Chandler, to restrict the scope of the repeal, and they were rejected

by similar votes. A taunting inquiry by Senator Chandler, as to whether Senator Stewart would contribute his vote to the repeal of the law which had been one of the noblest acts of his public life, brought out a short speech from Senator Stew to the effect that the election act of 1870 was passed just after the nation had emerged from war, and that now the nation had entered on another war that of the legislative against the pro-

ducing classe Senator Perkins (Rep.), of California, only were needed to make a quorum of offered on amendment, of which he

the election laws to remain, but con-fining the Federal supervision to cities of 200,000 inhabitants or over, instead of, as now, 20,000. The amendment was rejected, yeas 28; nays, 39. Three amendments were offered by Senator Chandler, and were rejected, two of them without a division, and the third

by—yeas 27; nays, 39. The bill was then passed—yeas 39; nays, 28-a party vote, except that Senator Stewart (Rep.), of Nevada, and Senators Allen, Kyle and Peffer (Populists), voted with the Democrats in the

The following is the vote in detail: The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Butler, Caffrey, Call. Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Mongan, Palmon, Page, Paffer, Bark. Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees and White (Cal.)—39.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, arey, Chandler, Cullom, Dixon, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, Mitchell (Oregon), Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Washburn and Wilson—28.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

in Interview with Judge Lindsay, of Kentucky—He thinks the Income Tax Will Pass. Special to the Augusta Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The Wilson bill as it came from the House is now before the finance committee of the Senate, and its career there will be watched with peculiar interest. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who will assume an important part in the tariff discussion after it comes from the committee, is manifesting already great interest in the fate of the bill. He represents the conservative ele-ment in the Senate, but is one of the strongest advocates in the Upper Chamber for a tariff for revenue only. He thinks the free list will be de-cidedly modified, and that a slight duty will be put upon sugar purely for the sake of raising revenue. He be-lieves, moreover, that the income feature will remain in a part of the bill and pass the Senate bill and pass the Senate.

As to what changes will be made in the bill, he says it is impossible to predict with any exactitude, but his beliefs regarding the ultimate outcome what changes will be made in of the fight in the Senate are bodied in the following official inter-

"It is obviously impracticable to over from the House. How far the Senate Finance Committee may propose amendments, and how many these may be adopted no man can divine. But one thing I think is cerain-when the bill is perfected it will pass the Senate.

"It is the mission of the Democratic party to reform the tariff in the direction of freer trade and equality of taxation, and to make the bill as nearly as possible a tariff for revenue. Democratic Senators realize the situation, and know what public opinion—that is, Democratic public opinion expects of them, and when the vote comes to be taken I believe every Demoerat will be found in line

"We have no such overwhelming majority in the Senate as in the House, and may be compelled to recognize local interests that the House could afford to disregard. But no additional subjects of taxation will be taken up except where the effect will to raise revenue rather than mere Kentucky to afford protection. vill ask to have the extension of the oonded period on whiskey, reported the Ways and Means Committee of the House, restored, and the free list may be modified in some respects. The agar interests will insist upon being ecognized as the proper subject for a

evenue purpose. income tax provisions may be nodified, but are not likely to be nodified, but are not mery to stricken out. I have no doubt that the perfected bill will be open to just will see the perfected bill will be open to just will see that the standboint of a riticism from the standpoint of a Democratic tariff. But it will be a virtual repudiation of the principles of the McKinley law, and an important step in the direction of a tariff for revenue. We must get the best bill possible under existing circumstances. "It should be enacted into law at the earlist practicable time. I see no reason why the bill may not be reported from the committee by the ast of March. It can be disposed of within a month or six weeks after that ime, unless the Republicans choose to interpose obstructive measures. believe they will do so, as the manufacturing interests will demand that the period of uncertainly shall

not be unnecessarily prolonged.
"We now have indications of a re-We now have rival of business, but especially with the manufacturers, and they know the Wilson bill will not interfere with their prosperity half so much as continued uncertainty as to the basis from which they shall make their contracts

for the future. "It is undoubtedly true that we are dealing with a difficult subject, under an extremely embarrassing condition of business affairs. But our duty to go on resolutely with the work of tariff reform is all the more important in view of the business conditions brought upon us by the Republican system of

HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON.

taxation.

Something About His Domestic Life

His Wife Chats About the Tariff

Philadelphia Times. Congressman Wilson is a slender nan, not over five feet, if that, with a pale face, bright blue eyes and a fine head of rapidly whitening hair. He and Mrs. Wilson live in a very quiet and unpretentious way in Washington, occupying rooms in a neighborhood far from fashionable and taking their meals at a near-by boarding house.

Wilson's room is a sunny one overlooking the streets, and scattered about are pictures and other souvenirs of her home and absent children. Her and she talks about her husband in an entertaining way that plainly shows she is proud of the fame he has won. "Yes, Mr. Wilson is just about broken down," she remarked yesterday

morning, when speaking of the measure which had passed the House the day before. "He has been constantly work since October and I have really seen scarcely anything of him for weeks. All day he is at the Capitol and just as soon as dinner was over he went back to work and toiled on till midnight. When he first began the work his hair was just beginning to turn gray and now I see it is almost white, all the result, I think, of his constant application to his work. In fact he is so broken down that next week we will start on a two weeks' trip to Mexico and we will not return until he is entirely rested. We will take it easy, traveling in a private car, and expect to have a pleasant time.

had given notice yesterday, allowing cian in the common acceptation of the At home he is as gay and light-hearted as a boy and is up to all kinds of jokes and pranks. Our home is at Charlestown, W. Va., and last winter he used to come home agents.

Maurens

devoted to books.
"We have six children. Willie the which his father is chairman; Walter, who is 22, is in the chemist's depart-partment of some steel works in Pittsburg; Allen, 21, is connected with the railroad, and lives in Weston, in West railroad, and lives in Weston, in West Virginia, and Arthur, my eighteen-ycar-old boy, is still at college. "My eldest daughter is now at Hol-lins Institute down in Virginia, but my

second daughter is here with us. Mr. Wilson was born in Jefferson County Wilson was born in Jefferson County, and lived only eight miles from the town which is now his home. I passed my girlhood here in Washington, my father being president of the Columbian College and Mr. Wilson professor of Latin for the same institution. After we were married he began as a lawyer in his native State and has now been in Congress several years. Mr. Wilson and I are both Bantists, and I rememand I are both Baptists, and I remem-ber when we heard of his nomination for Congress he was at a prayer meeting. It was an honor he had not thought of or expected and was cer tainly a case of the 'office seeking the

"This is my first season in Washington, for I have been here before only for a few weeks at a time during Mr. Wilson's term. Of course I am used to the easy ways of Virginia life and cannot readily accustom myself to the rigid forms in vogue at the Capitol. But I have met a good many pleasant people, gone out as much as my delicate health would allow and have always enjoyed my afternoons devoted to re other Wilsons in Congress, and I have been much amused when calling to have myself sometimes introduced as 'Mrs. Tariff Wilson so closely has my husband become identified with his

Mrs. Wilson is a small woman, probably about 45 years of age, with blue eyes, gray hair and a delicate appearance, as of one whose health is far from strong, and there is no doubt that her husband would not permit her to keep up with the rapid pace of society during "the season."

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS Harmony Restored in a Great Meas-ure—The Senate is Not a Hot-Bed of Opposition.

. S. Cohen in Atlanta Journal. It can be truthfully stated that the feeling between Mr. Cleveland and many of the Democrats in Congress was been any improvement until recently

But that they now both think more kindly of each other, is becoming more chinery of the party in their hands, the and more apparent each succeeding conditions which made it necessary in and more apparent each succeeding day. Senator and Congressmen who, in the public estimation, at least, have and are welcome.

There are many reasons given for from a realization of the fact that, as matter of choosing their public ser-Senator Morgan says, "party harmony indispensable

There was a very good feeling exsting between the President and the party until the silver fight of the extra ssion. It has naturally taken some ime, to heal. There were things said by both Senators and Congressmen in the heat of debate which probably would have been left unsaid upon re-flection, but they have been forgotten all around in the honest desire s now shown by all the members of the party to stand together and present a united front to the enemy.

There was never a more opportun-time for this feeling, which now thor oughly permeates the Democratic side of both chambers. They realize that every Democratic picker, every anti-administrationist, is an assisant Re-

publican. There is criticism for some things lone, and some things left undone by this administration, crat realizes that the party to which he belongs stands or falls cord which is now being made.

The President and the party are in accord-hearty accord-on every issue except that silver, and that is settled so far as this Congress is concerned.

A Congressman from Georgia, one who voted for all the Bland amend ments, said to me yesterday : "Free silver is very popular in Georgia, but it is not more popular than the Democratic party or a Demo-cratic administration. If the tactics

oi certain men and certain newspapers n the State are continued, we will not have another Democratic administration in a quarter of a century. here was anything to be gained polically by impugning the motives of the President, and the prominent leaders of the party, there might be some excuse, but its only effect can but be damaging, causing distrust among

the masses or the party."
This seems to be the light in which all the public men here see the situation. This is more than true of the Democratic side of the Senate, which has always been described as "the hot-bed of anti-Clevelandism."

Such a staunch advocate of free silver as was, and still is, Senator Morgan, has this to say of the situa-

tion:
"The Democrats in the Senate are supporting the administration and supporting it heartily "Any one of us would go to great lengths and sacrifices to do so. Party harmony is not only desirable and

necessary, but absolutely indispensa-ble. We must have it." Of course, Senator Morgan's posi-tion on the silver question is well known and the Senator has no regrets or excuses. So far as patronage is con-cerned, he said: "I have not opposed the administration but in one instance, and in that I kept quiet." He said he was not a patronage man. ew requests, except those in which the majority of the delegation joined. He had no personal requests to make. Prominent among the Southern Senaors who opposed the repeal of the lause of the Sherman was Senator Isham G. Harris of Ten-

In discussing party questions with him yesterday he said:
"I believe that the Democrats of the Senate, in the main, heartily favor the tariff bill as it came from the House. There is some discussion as to the come tax and other matters, but it will

eventually pass."
In regard to the "friction" which pect to have a pleasant time.

is said to exist between the administration and the Senate, he said:

"There is not, that I have been able to discover, any 'friction' between the Democratic Senators and the White

House. If the silver fight came up again, I would take the same position, but I do not think it has caused any bitterness or resentment at either end to come home every Saturday night and stay until Monday. He is fond of of the avenue. I am far from having society, loves to see people go about in company, and is one of the most sociable men imaginable, though perfectly think there is any felt against me or the Senate.'

on the ways and means committee of get together and support the administration. The Democrats, in the future, who

jumps over the traces, will be very effectually squelched. It has taken the party a long while to learn that 'in unity there is strength."
It is to be hoped that the lesson will

not soon be forgotten. ABBEVILLE TO THE FRONT.

Favoring a May Convention—The Re-formers Want to See the Candidates —Sticking to Tillman and Latimer.

The Farmers' Association of Abbeville County held a meeting on salesday and the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The question of holding a convention on the part of the Reform Democrats of this State for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the sev-

eral State offices is being generally dis-cussed throughout the State. And Whereas, We, the representatives of the organization known as the "Farmers' Association of Abbeville County, In convention assembled, considering this matter of the proposed convention as one of very grave importance to that faction of the Democratic party with which we are allied and in the success and penetuity of which we are and perpetuity of which we are deeply interested, desire to put ourselves on record and to speak out in no uncertain manner on this important subject

Resolved, 1st. That the holding onvention by the Reform Democrats of South Carolina for the purpose of nominating a State ticket without first having the aspirants for the several offices to be filled to appear before the people and give expression to their people and give expression to their views touching the various questions of State policy which are so deeply agitating the public mind at the present time, would smack so much of "Ring Rule" and "Bossism" as would, in our opinion, result in producing widesprend dissettifaction in the make widespread dissatisfaction in the ranks

of the Reformers. 2nd. That it was one of the funda and result it was one of the funda-mental principles of the Reform move-ment that the people should have the right to choose their public officials, and we hereby enter our protest against the subversion of this right, and insist that in order that they, the people, may exercise said right intelligently and satisfactorily to themselves, it is necessary that they be given an opportunity to both see and not particularly cordial, during his first administration, nor has there with such positions.

with such positions.

3rd. That as the Reformers claim to be the regularly organized Democracy of the State, having the entire ma-1890 for them to hold an early convention for the purpose of naming their been unutterably hostile to the execu-tive, and who never went to the White House before except to attend the State functions, call early and often or at least until the people shall have had an opportunity to see and hear this change—a different one, in fact, the several candidates and thus be in for each man—but it probably comes

vants.
4th. That in the interest of peace and harmony we advise against any thing like snap judgment being taken or sharp practice adopted to advance the cause of this, that or the other candidate, and insist that each

every candidate be given a free, fair and open chance before the people. 5th. That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Cotton Plant, Columbia Register, the Headlight, and such other papers as he may think proper, requesting their publication. CONGRESSMAN LATIMER ENDORSED.

Whereas, Congressman A. C. Latiner is earnestly endeavoring through national legislation to obtain financia relief for an impoverished people, and to fulfill the pledges made to his con-stituents. Be it Resolved, 1st. That we, the Abbe-

ville County Farmers' Association in convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the course of our representa-tive, and commend him for his fidelity to duty and untiring zeal in behalf of the liberties and welfare of the peo

2nd. That we commend him for his opposition to that financial policy that been foisted upon the country through the manipulation of Wa treet speculators and English bond holders, under the pretence of "re-storing confidence" and "reviving prosperity," and which has culminated, as was predicted, instill greater inancial depression, and in the effor to fasten upon an already oppressed people, a still greater bonded indebted-

3rd. That we endorse his bold stand n defence of the rights of the many against the arrogant assumption of the ew, and for his refusal to sacrifice principle for the mess of pottage ofered in the form of petty federal pat-

ronage.
4th. That the above resolutions be published in our county papers, and a copy be sent to Hon. A. C. Latimer. GOVERNOR TILLMAN ENDORSED.

Resolved, By the Reform Democrats of Abbeville County in mass-meeting assembled, that we heartily endorse the administration of the duties of his high office by Governor Tillman since his first election in 1890. That we believe his whole official course has been guided by an honest desire to do his duty as a faithful servant of the people, that his administration has been marked by the enactment of most important laws which, in a large measure, he initiated, and which have al proved of great benefit to the of the State; and that should he desire to be elected a number of the Senate of the United States, we hereby pledge him our sincere and unani-mous support, believing that as Senaor he would serve our State with zeal

THE DISPENSARY LAW. Resolved, By the Farmers' Associa ion of Abbeville County in mass meeting assembled, that we heartily endorse the law known as the Dispensary Law: that we recognize in it a whole some moral agent, and that we insist that whoever may be chosen as our standard bearer in the coming campaign shall champion and discuss this aw as one of the main issues of the campaign, and that we heartily endorse the determined efforts of our Chief Executive to enforce the provisions of

-While reform is going on among the politicians, don't let the people forget to reform themselves in the of economy. Live strictly within your income, and there will be no cry of hard times next fall.

THE WELLFORD TRAGEDY.

An Official Statement from Chief Constable Fant—He Makes it a Clear Case of Self-Defence. olumbia Register.

official account of the bloody tragedy at Wellford, in Spartanburg County. Before the official statement of Chief Constable Fant is given, it will be interesting to say that on Sunday the Spartanburg correspondent of several papers sent to these papers a story that there were about fifteen men in that there were about fitteen men in that county who went armed with Winchester rifles and other weapons, and boasted that they sold whiskey when they pleased and that none of the constables dared to try to arrest them. This is the same party which the posse was after when it had the photting with Rellew and Measure and the state of the stat shooting with Ballew and Moore, and the dead man and the wounded man the dead man and the wounded man were two of the fifteen who had defied arrest and said that they would sell whiskey when they pleased. This is given as an explanation of the opening part of Constable Fant's report, which is no follows:

The August 30, 1893. He refused the withstanding the acts of the Governor and the board of control, the State of south Carolina had no authority to trade in liquors outside its own limits. as follows: 'It had been reported to me for the

ast two weeks by different parties that a crowd of men from Glassy Mountain had established themselves at a trestle, nine miles from this place, and were selling whiskey to anybody who would buy, openly defying the law, and swearing that they would not be arrested and that any officer who attempted it would bite the dust. Having obtained sufficient evidence to convict these parties of selling whis convict these parties of selling whiskey, warrants were sworn out against five of them and placed in the hands of the Sheriff. His deputy summoned me and my constables as a posse and we went where it was reported the whiskey was being sold, but found no one there. We met a party who informed us that he had just bought from them at a house near by. He told us that the whiskey was not at the house but if we would go to the the house, but if we would go to the of the men would take a lantern, go o the swamp and get the whiskey. We got this man and two others to go back to the house and make another purchase. We secreted ourselves near the swamp where the whiskey was supposed to be. In a few minutes a man came toward us with a lamp, but on the opposite side of the wamp. He disappeored awhile and then started back toward the house. We followed but could not cross the swamp. We then went up the swamp to the railroad above us. Dean, Massey and Jackson were ahead of me a few paces. They made a rush at the man. He ran and between those that are judicial and fired back at the officers. Dean The official act is where the law preand fired back at the officers. Dean and myself returned the fire. The man scribes plainly and demands the doing

fell crying for help, and calling for Ballew. Ballew responded: "Yes, —, I am coming," and he came firing. There were not less than a half a dozen firing on us before he came. I shot six times with my double-barrel shot gun at the flashes of their guns. After the firing ceased, we got a lantern at a house near by, and went to look after the man who was wounded at the first of the fight. We could not find him but found his lantern with blood on it, denoting that the man was wounded. Hearing hollering at a house near by we went to the other. house near by, we went up the path toward the noise and saw a man coming toward us with a pistol in each hand. We told him to drop his pistols. He lowered them to his side, but kept the muzzles toward us and halted within twelve feet us. We again told him to drop his pistols. He would not do so but raised the one in his right hand, and Massey shot him, killing him instantly. He fell, holding on to his muzzles toward us and halted within pistols until Jackson took them from

News and Courier.

The other side of the dispensary killing has been told. Perry Moore ays that some men were sent whiskey. They pretended to be drinking and begged him for more. He let them have some, and after awhile they asked him to show them he way out to the railroad. He went with them and kindly proposed to help them across the trestle. They declined this, and about that time one commanded him to halt and surrender. Not knowing what it meant A shot was fired at him, and while retreating he fired in return. and he was shot in the leg and dropped to the ground. After remaining there awhile Ballew came out in his night clothes to see what was the Finding him wounded he carried him on his back towards the house, but said that he would be killed if placed in the house, and therefore he was left in the field for safety. The constables then came up to Ballew in the field and shot him down when he was making no resistance whatever. According to he statement of Moore and his friends it was a murderous assault, and the constables shot without any provocation whatever.

THE AID OF GOOD CITIZENS. Governor Tillman Asks Them to Help

Every good and law-abiding citizen, says the Columbia Register, is looking forward with serious apprehension the prospects of more trouble over the violations of the Dispensary law and the attempted punishment of the violators. Nobody dares to predict the outcome, but all hope that something may be done to avert further bloodshed. No sane man, however, No sane man, however, can expect the officers of the State to e intimidated into abandoning the law. Hundreds of men who have here tofore shown no sympathy in the enforcement of the law now regard themselves as compelled to lend their voices and aid to the suppression of the lawless feeling which is every day gaining ground.

There seems to be a general desire that the Supreme Court shall at once decide on the constitutionality of the law. If the court regards the law as all right it will receive more general support now. If the law is not good hen the quicker the matter is settled the better. Many who are now violating the law would cease at once if the court decided that it was constitu-Governor Tillman, in commenting

on the situation and the outlook yes terday, said to the reporters : "I deprecate, along with all law-abiding men, the spirit of lawlessness and the spirit to incite resistance to the law and magnify and distort all efforts to enforce it into act of tyranny and blood-thirstiness. The Dispensary law is not on trial as much law and obedience to the recognized channels through which laws are en-

good citizens, whether they are in favor of the Dispensary law or not, to put down this rebellious spirit. I intend to put it down with an iron hand, but the collision between the constables, the sheriffs and other officers of law and the violators of the law will be minimized if those who ough to know, and do know, better would seek to /liscourage the lawless ele-ments of society in this resistance."

"I invoke the moral support of all

THE TRADE-MARK PALMETTO.

The Commissioner of Patents is Sustained by the Court of Appeals. Vashington Post, Feb 6. Governor Tillman has received the

Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, will have to prolong his legal fight if he would still have a trade mark for Palmetto whiskey registered in the Patent Office. The Court of Appeals handed down an opinion yesterday by which the decision of Justice Bradley in the Circuit Court is reversed, and the right of the Commissioner to refuse registra-tion was upheld.

The Governor applied for the trade mark July 15, 1893, on behalf of the State of South Carolina, which should consist of the word "Palmetto." After passing through the various stages of the Patent Office examination the matter was heard before the Commission-er August 30, 1893. He refused the and was not the owner of a trade mark sought to be registered.

A petition for a writ of mandamus was then filed and was heard before Judge Bradley in Circuit Court No. 1 where it was granted and a peremp-tory command issued to the Commis-sioner to register the trade mark as requested. The Commissioner forthwith appealed from the decision, and it was argued before Chief Justice Al-

vey and Justices Morris and Shepard. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER. The opinion which was handed down yesterday was written by Justice Shep-ard. It states that the points on which the case turns are, first: On the arguments that the duties of the Commissioner of Patents as prescribed by law are not ministerial simply, but are such as to call for the exercise of judgment and discretion and that his decision and discretion and that his decision having been made in the performance of this discretionary duty it is not sub-ject to revision by the courts. The other argument is to the effect that the State of South Carolina is not entitled to have this trade-mark registered because she is not and and can-not be lawfully engaged in foreign

As to the writ of mandamus, the court holds that it will not lie save in a plain case and where there is no other legal remedy. Under no cir-cumstances can it be made to operate as a writ of error. It maintains that there is a distinction between official acts and duties that are ministerial of a specific thing. Then he has no alternative but obedience. But in the battlefield of Chickamauga for th present case discretion is necessary on the part of the Commissioner and his action ceases to be ministerial and becomes quasi judicial. His duties are different than those of a register of deeds, with which he has been compared. pared.

The court holds also that no appeal will lie in cases which involve the trade-mark act to their jurisdiction, as it does in cases of refusal to grant a patent. The fact that a trade-mark has been used for years and that it has the quasi character of a trade-mark at the quasi character of a trade-mark at the quasi character of a trade-mark at common law does not make it such in the meaning of the statute enacted by Congress unless it has been used in of silver since 1881. He said nothing of the statute of silver since 1881. He said nothing of the statute of silver since 1881. Congress unless it has been used in of silver, since 1991. The said not commerce with foreign nations or with that any Reformer could object to, and was attentively listened to. He he shall obtain this information. limitation of the effect of the Commis sioner's decision does not in letter or in spirit show that his action in the premises is to be without the exercise of discretion.

STATE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAF-As to the power of the State to engage in foreign trade the court inter-prets the act of the State of South Clemson for four years. He has been Carolina, which took effect July 1, sume police power as far as the sale of intoxicating liquors was concerned, and that the matter of revenue was entired insiderated. tirely incidental. If the supreme question had been the collection of evenue, and the object was the making of money, the question would arise as to the power of the State to legis-late in this manner without express authority in the constitution. a question was presented to the court the opinion states that it would have no hesitation in declaring that the the State did not have this power. In conclusion, the court maintains that it can find no justification of the right of the State to trade in liquors

outside its own limits. The sending of a case to Canada, which was offered as an example that the State should trade outside its limits, was not an act of the State, but of the officials, and it could not be designated as lawful foreign commerce. Messrs, J. Edgar Smith and theus Johnson, who appeared for Gov Fillman, were unwilling to state positively whether the case would be ried to the Supreme Court of the United States, but it had been the un-

derstanding ever since the legal con-test began that it would not be allowed

to rest until the question was decided by the court of last resort.

The mother of the Confederate General, Leonidas Polk, was one of the earliest promoters of railroad enterprise. She) projected the first line of railway in North Carolina. It was a heap tramway, costing mile, running from the east portico of the capitol at Raleigh to a stone quarry, but it was the precursor of greate things, and was called the Experimental railway. Mrs. Po'k was one of the principal stockholders, and the sound-ness of her judgment was amply vindicated when her profits of the enter-prise amounted to 300 per cent of the original investment. At a banquet dinner a card was sent up to me to the given in honor of the first train drawn effect that I was wanted down stairs. by steam entering into Raleigh, a As I came down I passed Johnson, but special toast was drunk "to the disdidn't say a word to him, and had passtingnished lady who suggested the construction of the Experimental railway : she well deserves a name among the benefactors of the State.'

-Sir George Humphrey has investigated the life histories of centenarians in England with the view of ascertaining the causes and circumstances of longevity. As one reads of the habits and life of these men and women who attained the age of 100 years and more, one is struck by the fact that they were almost invariably lean people, of spare habit, and of great moderation in eat ing and drinking. Of thirty-seven three took no animal food, four took very little, twenty a little, ten a moder ate amount, and only one acknowledged taking much meat. With regard to the returns are much the alcohol same, and abstemiousness is found to be the rule of life os these centenarians

-Col. D. A. Dickert has been appointed chief constable under the dis persary law for Newberry County.

STATE NEWS IN BRI

Interesting Notes from Vari -Wm. E. Bell, of Abbevil in dry goods and millinery, an assignment to R. M. Hi benefit of his creditors. H are thought to be about \$10.00

liabilities about \$5,200. Sca money and inability to make tions caused the failure. -William McMurtrey, of Mills, near Honea Path, died 8th inst. He was about eighty old and was the father-in-law o late Malcolm Erwin. He was forn of Belfast, Ireland, but has lived this country for the last fifteen ye He has crossed the Atlantic oce eight times.

-Governor Tillman has appointe H. E. Young, of Charleston, R. V Boyd, of Darlington, and J. H. Earl of Greenville, commissioners the act approved December 18, entitled an act "for the pror of uniformity of legislation i United States." These gen are to serve four years without

—The fly wheel of the engine Spartan Mills broke in two on inst., just a few minutes befo begun. Engineer Lewis was in begun. Engineer Lewis was in killed and two men who w the engine room were w. The roof of the engine room w. ed off and part of the brick wi will cost the mill several thousan dollars and it will be several weeks before they can run again. The wheel was thirty feet in diameter.

-Col. John F. Hobbs has been sojourning at Hope Station since he returned from the World's Fair, where he was the Commissioner from Au stralia, and also employed his til and opportunities in studying the dustrial problems of the day. Hell engaged in literary work for the stralian press at present, and is work upon some books he will be out. He is also considering the visability of establishing a shee at Hope Station.

-Governor Tillman says Governor Tillman says surprised at the decision of the trict Court of Appeals at Washing in reversing the decision of the local treatment of the Palmetto tr. mark. He says that an appeal will taken to the Supreme Court of United States. The only effect of recent decision, if upheld, will be allow infringements on the business allow infringements on the business the State when done outside, but will not in anyway affect the busine in South Carolina.

-Governor Tillman will short stake out exactly the positions occupied by the troops from this State and appropriately mark them. The Legislature at its recent session appropriated \$750 for this purpose.

-Senator M. C. Butler addressed

remarks, introduced Senator Butler. -Governor Tillman, at the suggestion of the board of trustees of Clemson College, has written the United States War Department asking that Lieut. Donaldson be again detailed so that he can remain in charge of the military department at Clemson College as long as possible. Under the army regulations he can remain at there three years already, but his decadets, who matriculated in July last, was such as to make us anxious to

keep him as long as possible. A PISTOL IN HIS FACE.

A Member of the Legislature Demands an Apology and Finds Himself in an Unpleasant Predicament.

The State, Feb. 8. There came very near being another serious shooting scrape on Main street in this city yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The affair took place near the Hotel Jerome and created no little excitement, although it was very quiet and no disturbance was raised. the few bystanders who saw the shin-ing barrel of a pistol shoved in a stranger's face knew that anything was

wrong. The parties to the affair were Maj. Thomas W. Woodward of Rockton, Fairfield County, and W. J. Johnson, a member of the House of Representatives from the same county. There were two other men concerned, Messrs, John D. and L. S. Harrison, also from Fairfield County. They had come down here as peacemakers and are said to have been friends of Maj. Woodward.

It seems, so the witnesses say, that

Maj. Woodward came out of the hotel

followed by Johnson. Maj. Woodward began to talk to Mr. Harrison. After some conversation Maj. Woodward and the Harrisons stepped inside of Van-Meter's store door. Some say that Johnson followed them inside. Maj. Woodward, in speaking of the incident last night said : "The trouble grew out of certain publications in the Winsboro News and Herald, Mr. Johnson had ascertained through a telegram that I had sent to a friend in Ridgeway this morning, that I was coming to Columbia today. He foi lowed me down here. While I was at dinner a card was sent up to me to the ed on out into the street. He followed me with his hands in his pockets and had a hostile look upon his face. He came up to where I was talking to a friend and stood there in a threatening attitude with his hands still in his

pockets.
"I said to him. 'Do you wish to see me?' He said he did. I said 'All right. What is it?' He said, 'You have insulted me grassly and I have come to demand an apology.' I remark ed to him, I am not making any apologies today. He said. You are due me an apology and I intend to have it.' Thereupon, believing he was in the act of either firing from his pocket or going to pull and fire, ! put my pistol in his face and told him to help himself. I said to him, 'Well. are you going to do about it?"

'Nothing.' "After considering for a mome said, 'If you have nothing further if you are satisfied, I will go on then passed on up the street. other two gentlemen present