HE VETOES IT.

President Cleveland's Opposition to Coining the Seigniorage.

He Sends a Message to Congress Vetoing the Measure-Full Text of the Document Explaining His Reasons for His Action.

DISAPPROVED. WASHINGTON, March 31.-The following is the full text of the president's message vetoing the Bland seigniorage

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TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I return without my approval house bill numbered 4,656, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the treasury and for

other purposes." My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general in-

Financial Disturbance and Recovery. The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was un-paralleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a less of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to as-sign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver builton, and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition. This led to the repeal on the 1st day of November, 1803, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so com-pletely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and, though less than five mouths have clapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign in-

vestment has again started in our direction Our recovery being so well under way nothing should be done to check our convalescence; nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

A Possible Check.

I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases, that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies and that as a consequence, our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

The Purchase of Silver.

This proposed legislation is so related to the petting the purchase of silver by the govern-ment that a glance at such conditions, and a partial review of the law referred to, may not Between the 14th day of August, 1890, wher

November, 1893, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by the Score mary of the treasury more than 168,000,000 of ounces of silver bullion. In payment for this bullion the government issued its treasury notes of various denominations, amounting to nearly :156,000,000, which notes were immedistely added to the currency in circulation among our geople. Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, and were made receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received might be so reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the holders these treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, but it was declared as a part of this redemption provision that it was "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law. The money coined from such builion was to be standard silver dollars, and after directing the immediate coinage of a little less than 28,000,000 ounces the law provided that as much of the remaining builion should be thereafter coined as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treas ury notes issued on its purchase, and that 'any gain or seignlorage arising from such coimage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury." This gain or seignlorage evi-

by the government as should remain after using a sofficient amount to coin as many standard sitver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These treasury notes now outstanding and in circulation amount to \$1.2,951,280, and, although there has been thus far out a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet the sc catled gain or seignlorage, as above defined. which would arise from the coinage of the entire mass has been easily ascertained to be a quantity of bullion sufficient to make when coined 55,155,681 standard silver dollars. Parity Must Be Maintained.

Considering the present intrinsic relation be tween gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned n this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions. Munifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be ac-complished, so far as it is affected by these treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer. It fol lows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial main tenance of the parity between the two metals.

It both gold and silver are to serve us a money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the piatforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every doltar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The secretary of the treasury has therefore for the best of reasons, not only promptly compiled with every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situa tion, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin opon him, a continuation of such redemption. The conditions I have endeavored to present

may be thus summarized: First. The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars neces sary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver

bullion and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55, 156,681 additional standard silver dollars. Second. There are outstanding now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$15.,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the

government in gold at the option of the hold-ers. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue: they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented se as money, instead of anxiety for their redemptio

Objections Specifically Stated. Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections

to the bill now under consideration: This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficien to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the sil ver builton in the treasury which represents the so-called gain or seignforage, or which would arise from the coinage of all the builion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs that the money so coined of the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it, the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of seign iorage in said section authorized to be coined. The second section directs that as soon as pos-sible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender standard sliver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasnotes issued in the purchase said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes, they shall not be reissued but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change existing laws

relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the sliver bullion to be coined. Faulty in Construction. The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coin age of the bullion constituting the gain or seigntorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars; and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver dollars; coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section was also intended in case the needs of the treasury called for faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such collage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury. The debate upon this section in the congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and mean-ing. In any event I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the secretary of the treasury ought not to be augmentby devolving upon him the execution of a

law so uncertain and confused. I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds; ed in my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our the law became operative, and the 1st day of currency at this time, unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve.

Issue of Certificates. Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein directed to be coined are, as the section provider, to be held in the treasury for the redemp-tion of treasury notes, it is suggested that, strictly speaking, certificates cannot be issued on such coin 'in the manner now provided by law." because these dollars are money neld in the treasury for the express purpose redeeming treasury notes on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these treasury notes. They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law. If, however, silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to in dicate the characteristics and functions of these certificates. If they were to be of the same character as sliver certificates in circulation under existing laws they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all publie dues; and under the language of this section it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplates would

be lawfully received even for such purposes Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far-reaching as our finances and currency. In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of dently indicates so much of the bullion owned this section I shall, however, sume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore in silver or gold, at the option of the holders, and that if when they are presented for redemption, or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then, and in that case, the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount be substituted.

Dangerous and Ill-Advised. I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the bolder, will be replaced by silver certificates which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect the treasury notes naturally appreciate in value and desir-The fact that gold can be realability. ized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel to both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must clapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed much in advance; but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous precaution which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences. I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible

Outstanding Silver Certificates. 600 in silver certificates issued under existing and killed his wife. They had been laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold re-

bimetallism

demption of \$346,000,000 of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I can-not conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

Better Power to Issue Bonds. This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting to the secretary of the treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence. I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage, if the secretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the

protection of the treasury. Hopeful for the Future of Silver. I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary af-fairs in such a comprehensive and conservative

manner as will accord to silver its proper place in our currency; but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, March : 9, 1894

COXEY'S ARMY.

Its Progress Towards Washington-Notes of the March.

COLUMBIANA, O., March 31. - An aged farmer named Thomas Holloway fell dead in the main street of this city Thursday with a cheer for Coxey's commonweal on his lips. He came into town early in the day with a load of provisions for the army and delivered them at the supply headquarters. Mr. Holloway appeared much excited as the column marched through the town. He raised his cane in the air and shouted lustily several times. When the column disappeared down the street Holloway turned to ascend the steps of a store. He paused a moment as he entered the door, turned and shouted a farewell to the commonwealers. While the words were yet on his lips he sunk to the sidewalk and in five minutes he was dead. Holloway had been a resident of Columbiana county for many years, and he was

highly respected among his neighbors. The army began its march of 10 miles to Columbiana in a driving snowstorm which lasted all day. Eighty eight footmen were in line; fourteen men rode on horses and eighteen found places on the wagons. About fifty made the trip on a freight train, rejoining the army at Columbiana. After leaving this place no part of the commonweal will be allowed to ride on the cars. They must all walk or lose their

At Lectonia a bounteous lunch of hot coffee and sandwiches was served by the citizens. A number of recruits reaching this city Gen. Coxey, who had returned from his Chicago trip, and was reclected in 1888. His term of service with cheers. The crowd in Columbiana, owing to the strength the city the army went into camp at Johnson's deserted machine shops, The Populist club had collected an imthe army can possibly use at present. The surplus will be held subject to Coxev's orders.

The army, according to Marshal Carl Browne's order No. 6, w'll march from this city at 9:30 this morning, stop for lunch at New Waterford and reach-Camp Gompers, East Palestine, early in | senate on the arm of a doorkeeper. the afternoon.

Died on the Train.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Prof. John M. Ellis of Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., died on a Santa Fe train coming into the city at noon Thursday. Prof. Ellis was consumptive and went to San his way home, and was accompanied by his wife and son. As the journey progressed eastward a decided change came day morning Prof. Ellis died in his berth in a Pullman sleeper.

Gravesenders in the Penitentiary. NEW YORK, March 31. - Constable Andrew S. Jamieson and Election Inspectors John W. Murphy, Micheal P. Ryan, Martin Morris, John B. Brownhill, W. Lyons, Conrad Steubenberg, Jr., Fred E. Baden, Benjamin Cohen and Victor Bausenween were on Wednesday afternoon taken from Simond street jail to Kings county penitentiary at Crow Hill to serve terms for which they were sentenced for the Gravesend election frauds.

His Family Was Starving.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 31. -Officer J. A. Manker just before day-dawn discovered a burglar in Smith & Jennings' grocery and entered to arrest him. The burglar ran, and the officer, too bulky to crowd himself through a window, fired, killing the fleeing man, who proved to be John Peterson, a local carpenter, long out of work, and stealing to provide for a starving wife and four

Boys Bound for Manitoba.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.-The British steamship Sarnia, Capt. Couch, will carry a curious lot of passengers on her next trip across the Atlantic. The living freight of this steamship will include 234 boys from Dr. Barnardo's homes and missions for orphan boys and destitute lads, who are en route to Manitoba.

Iowa Pension Frauds.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 31.—The trial of the Van Leuven pension fraud cases has been set for April 19 in the United States court in this city. There are charges of accepting illegal fees, conspiracy to defraud and falsifying indict-

Killed His Wife by Accident.

HILLSBORO, O., March 31. - Luther I arshberger, a young man at New We have now outstanding more than \$338,000,- market, this county, accidentally shot married but a year. He was trying to serve, amounting to only a little more than kill cats, and fell down, discharging \$100,000,000, is directly charged with the re- his gun in the fall.

A VACANT CHAIR.

Georgia Loses One of Her United States Senators.

Death at Washington of Senator Aifred H. Colquitt After a Second Attack of Paralysis - Brief Sketch of His Career.

COLQUITT IS CALLED. WASHINGTON, March 28. - Senator

Colquitt, of Georgia, who was stricken with paralysis for the second time about a week ago, died at his residence here at 7:10 a. m. Monday. The senator's condition, which had been regarded as somewhat hopeful at midnight, changed for the worse soon afterward, and his colleague senator Gordon, was sent for and arrived about 2 a. m., bringing his daughter with him. Mrs. Colquitt and the children, three unmarried daughters and a married daughter, Mrs, Marshall, of Chi-



SENATOR A. H. COLQUITT.

sago, were around the bedside when the end came. There were also in attendance his nephew, Mr. Bunn, and his private secretary. Unconsciousness set in some hours before death and the senators end was apparently painless.

The remains will be taken to Macon, Ga., for interment and will be accompanied by committees of the two houses of congress and the family of the deceased and that of his colleague, Senator Gordon.

[Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Atlanta, was born in Walton county, Ga., the son of the Rev. Walter T. Colquitt, April 20, 1824. He was graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1844 and admitted to the bar in 1845. During the Mexican war he served as a staff officer with the rank of major. He was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1809, and was elected to the house of representatives in the XXXIIId congress. He was a member of the secession convention of the state of Georgia and later entered the confederate service as captain and was soon promoted to be colonel of the Sixth Georgia infantry. Later he served as brigadier general and was commissioned as major general. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1876, served four years joined during the stop. After lunch the march was continued. Just before the march was continued. Just before the march was continued. Just before the march was released to the United States. governor he was elected to the United States rate for the term comme

rejoined the army and was greet-ed with cheers. The crowd in Senator Colquitt was stricken with paralysis in July, 1832, and since that time had been unable to walk without assistance. He had been of the populists in this vicinity, was able, however, to continue in a large degree his unusually large. After passing through attendance on his senate duties. He had been wheeled in and out of the senate chamber in an invalid chair; had attended the meetings of committees of which he was a member, but had not made a speech or been able to take any acmense amount of provisions, more than | tive part in debate on the senate floor. He was even wheeled into the chamber several times to help keep a quorum during the nights when the senate sat in continuous session. His seat in the senate was the one on the democratic side nearest the vice president's 'chair, where he could easily secure recognition without rising. A few weeks ago his strength had so greatly imcreased that he was able to dispense with the invalid chair and walk into the

He had announced to the state legislature that he would be a candidate for reelection for a third term. Senator Colquitt leaves a wife, one son, Walter T. Colquitt, and four daughters, Mrs Marshall, wife of Capt Marshall of the United States army, Misses Laura, Hattle and Dorothy Colquitt.

CUT DOWN BY CLEVELAND. Diego to recover his health. He was on | The President Saves the Carnegie Company Over \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-President Cleveland's decision in the case of the over him and he began to sink rapidly. | navy department against Carnegie, As the train rolled into Chicago Thurs- Phipps & Co. has been made public. It is in effect a conviction of the workmen in the employ of that corporation of an attempt to defraud the United States government for the benefit of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. It was the workmen who stopped up blow holes with plugs, who "fixed" sample plates in order that the inspectors might be fooled into passing groupes of plates which these specially treated samples were supposed to represent, who cheated the government officers and deluded even Mr. Frick. Consequently the fine of \$400,-000 against the companies is cut down by the hand of the executive to \$140,000.

TO LOOK AFTER JENKINS.

Subcommittee Will Begin Investigating the Judge's Action in Milwaukee. WASHINGTON, March 28. - The investigation by the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee, into Judge Jenkins' anti-strike injunction against the Northern Facific railway employes will be held in Milwaukee, beginning Monday next. The subcommittee, consisting of Messrs Boatner, Terry, of neighborhood were carried away and Arkansas, and W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, will leave here for Milwaukee Saturday. The committee is considerably hampered by the fact that it has but \$500 at its disposal. It will, therefore, be unable to provide transportation for those witnesses who live at built to withstand a pressure of 300 any great distance from Milwaukee. It is for this reason, principally, that the committee decided to go away from Washington to conduct the investiga-

Geary Likes the Treaty. WASHINGTON, March 28. - Representative Geary, of California, framer of the Chinese registration act, causes some forty-three indictments, embracing surprise by coming out mapproval of the new Chinese treaty. He doesnot agree with those who have argued that it amounts to an abrogation of the Geary law, but looks upon it rather as a recognition of the registration principle, which is the feature of the law that bears his name. He regards the proposed treaty as an advance on the present one, in that it allows the total prohibition of Chinese immigration, while the present treaty provides only for its suspension.

A WATER-TOWER BURS'IS.

Collapse of a Stand-Pipe at Peoria, Il.-

A Boy Killed. PEORIA, Ill., Aprll 2. - One killed, fifteen injured, at least three of them fatally, and the destruction of \$40,000 worth of property is the terrible seque ce of the collapse of the west bluff tower of the Peoria Water company, located at the corner of South Bourland and College streets. It was at 10:20 Friday morning that the accident happened and its exact manner is perfectly inexplicable.

The standpipe was 120 feet high and three-quarters of an inch thick, and was supplied from a 30,000,-000-gallon reservoir 3 miles back on the bluff, giving it a tremendous pressure. The recent snap and subsequent thaw had sprung some of the joints and workmen were engaged in repairing them during the morning. A number of schoolboys were watching the operation when, without any warning, the and Louis Norment were shot and dangreat steel plates suddenly burst gerously wounded. asunder with a frightful roar of escaping water. The workmen were swept away on the awful flood.

The report of the falling structure was heard for blocks away, and within an incredibly short time the neighborhood was thronged with an excited crowd bent on rendering aid to the many who had been killed or injured. Poor Frank Hagan, a son of Barney Hagan, for many years a member of the paid fire department, was the only one to suffer death outright. He was 14 years of age, and with a number of companions, all school boys about his own age, was engaged in playing baseball within a few feet of the base of the tower. One of the large plates, hurled with terrific force, caught him and pinioned him to the ground. It was fully half an hour before his body was dug out and removed to his home, less than a block

All his companions were injured, but their escape from instant death is little short of miraculous. Frank Caldwell was thrown clear across the street and under a house. One of his legs was broken in four places and will certainly have to come off. As he is injured internally it is not thought there is a possibility of his recovery.

Rollo King, a son of Norman S. King, an insurance agent, was terribly injured about the head and face. Charles Littlefield was badly injured about the head. Howard Anderson, a son of Charles Anderson, had a shoulder broken and was otherwise badly cut and bruised. Clyde Powell, son of John Powell, had leg broken. Charles Needham was quite badly cut, but fortunately he very narrow escape. He was blown through a barb-wire fence and was terwas badly wrecked.

were at work on the tower were all ing is not true and the spies are run badly hurt. W. D. Norris has a big down there will be a pitched battle and cut in his right temple and sustained they will be exterminated. internal injuries. He was unconscious The Darlington guards are under for a number of hours before his re- arms, endeavoring to preserve the peace, moval to his home on Green street, but the trouble has outgrown their conand it is feared that his injuries trol. Sheriff Scarborough is powerless will result fatally. John Huber and is under threats of being killed by was injured internally. It was several the citizens if he interferes. One of the hours before he could be removed. He wounded constables is in Darlingwas then taken to St. Francis' hos- ton jail, protected by the local military pital, and though he is getting along company. There is great excitement well it is impossible to state the result all over the state, and the inability to of his wounds. Alfred Gross was in- procure liquor at this juncture is a good jured severely internally. William thing for the public peace. Kennedy was plugging a pipe at the CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2 - At 8 time the crash came. He is a boiler- p. m. Gov. Tillman ordered Col. Jones, maker. His greatest injuries are about of the Palmetto regiment, to proceed the chest. He has more than twenty to Darlington with the troops. It at cuts on all portions of the body, and once became a question whether the his chances of recovery are considered militiamen, all sympathizers with the

remarkably slight. north, also owned by Mr. Grath and oc- ing to Darlington. cupied by William Stewart, was moved

wrecked. Jesse Norman, a teamster, resides dihouse removed from its foundation. His daughter Bertha, aged 8, was carried 100 feet and badly injured about the head. Barns, outbuildings and J hn Horton's Gallant But Fruitless Fight other small structures throughout the destroyed.

Mr. Dabney H. Maurey, Jr., the representative of the company, is unable to explain the accident. He considers it the result of the ice which formed during the winter. The tower was pounds to the square inch at the base and there was only a pressure of a little over fortyseven when the break came.

MUST SERVE HIS TERM. Appeal in the Celebrated Newby Case

Dismissed by the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, April 2. - The supreme court has dismissed the appeal case of Dan Benton, alias William of the late Senator Colquitt. Newby, from the district court at In his telegram Speaker Crisp Springfield, Ill. This vends Benton's chances of getting out of prison, to which he was sentenced as a result of the trial brought against him for an attempt to defraud the government. Benton claimed to be "Bill" Newby, who had \$20,000 due him as back pension for injuries recelved at Shiloh, and he organized a

conspiracy to collect this sum.

BLOOD IS SHED.

Enforcement of South Carolina's Dispensary Law Causes a Riot.

Whisky Police and a Mob Fight at Darlington-Four Men Killed and Many Others Reported Slain - The State Militia Revolts.

SLAIN IN A RIOT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2. — The passions aroused by the dispensary law and the system had the long expected result in a fight at Darlington Friday afternoon, in which at least two spies 20 feet in diameter, built of steel plate and two citizens were shot to death and three men were badly wounded. Twenty-one other spies took to the swamps and the latest report is that they have all been killed.

In the fight at Darlington Frank E. Norment, a prominent young insurance man, and a man named Redmond from North Carolina and Constables McLennon and Pepper were killed outright. Chief of Police Dargan, K. D. Lucas

The trouble grew out of an attempt to search private houses for liquor. The citizens protested against this and the spies yielded in the face of the excitement and agreed not to search private premises. They also promised to leave Darlington, although the force, seventeen in number, had been reinforced to thirty-seven. They had gone to the depot to proceed to Columbia. There were few men on the streets, but they had squirrel rifles and smooth bores and looked determined. The constables passed along quietly and no move was made to attack them. As the Columbia train pulled out and was passing through the outskirts of the city a volley was fired into the car containing the police, but the train was pulled out rapidly and the men escaped unbart and none of the passengers were injured. A small portion hearing then that the force had been divided moved rapidly to the Northeastern station. When they arrived they began to jeer the spies and the latter massed and

drew their pistois. In a few seconds the collision came. Pepper, it is alleged, fired first, and Norment, a prominent citizen and merchant, dropped dead. It was then a battle and the firing became indiscriminate. Citizens and spies fell, Redmond on the one side killed by the second fire, while at the first discharge from the citizens' rifles Pepper and Mc-Lennon went down. L. M. Norment and Chief of Police Dargan are among those badly wounded. The firing attracted attention and citizens came run-

ning from every direction. The spies seeing they would be wiped out started to flee to the woods and were joined by Chief Gaillard, who had had no bones broken. Frank Caddon, left his train to take command. The many farmers followed and joined in the chase. As a result the sixteen spies ribly cut and bruised. His machine have been driven into the woods, and the people have the whole country The employes of the company who picketed. If the report of their lynch-

Darlington citizens, would go. The Co-Many persons residing in the immedi- lumbia zonaves, commanded by Capt. ate vicinity were badly hurt. J. B. John G. Capers, assembled at their Trapp's house, which stood just south armory. The captain offered to go or of the tower, is a total wreck. His not, as the majority elected. The roll wife was in the yard at the time and was called and each man as his name was badly hurt by being blown against was called laid down his gun. Then the house of Mr. Isom, next door, the captain did the same thing with his A baby asleep in the house escaped sword. When the news reached the injury. Mr. Isom's house was bad- streets there was wild cheering. ly wrecked and his daughter Hazel Capt. Alston, of the Richland volunwas severely injured. Across the teers, found it impossible to get his street from the tower Mrs. William men together. Only six responded to McGrath heard the crash and hastened the call. The governor's guards deto a bedroom to rescue her nieces. The | bated the question an hour, the crowd water forced a door from its hinges, waiting on the street below meantime striking her with terrific force on the becoming impatient. Threats were head. She was badly hurt. The house | made that if they attempted to march was carried fully 10 feet from its foun- the crowd would attack them and capdations and is nearly a wreck. All the ture their arms. The guards finally furniture is destroyed. The house next | decided to distand in preference to go-

FLORENCE, S. C., April 2 .- A mob from the foundation and badly entered the state dispensary here at 2:05 a. m. and destroyed all the liquors. The members of the mob had many rectly east of the tower. His barn was friends in the force at Darlington fired swept away and demolished and his upon by the spies and had threatened to make trouble here all night.

> CARRIED OVER THE FALLS. for Life at Spokage.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 2. - John Horton, a carpenter, fell from the new Post street bridge into the Spokane river above the main falls Thursday afternoon and was swept down to death. He made a gallant fight for life, cheered by 400 persons on the shore and bridges, but it was hopeless. The swift current pulled him into the cataract and there he was quickly pounded to death. His body has not been recovered.

Mr. Crisp Declines. Washington, April 2. - Speaker Crisp on Friday evening notified Gov. Northen by telegraph of his declination of the appointment to be United States senator for the unexpired term says a very large majority of the democratic members of the house have united in the request that he continue to serve as speaker for the remainder of the session, and although deeply grateful to the governor, and although sacrificing a cherished ambition, a sense of duty impels him to decline the appointment.