

MILITIAMEN FIRED.

THEIR RESIGNATION SCORND BY GOVERNOR TILLMAN.

Call Them Standstee and Holday Soldiers and Say They Are Unworthy to Wear the Uniform They Refused to Guard the Telegraph Office. No Further Outbreaks.

DARLINGTON, S. C., March 31.—In a fight here growing out of the dispensary trouble, four persons were shot and killed. Their names are: McClelland, Norment, Pepper and Redmond. Two are constables, the other citizens.

The fight started with an attempt of the constables to search private houses for illicit liquor.

The balance of the constables fled. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31.—Three men were killed here in a fight growing out of an attempt by the constables of Governor Tillman to search private houses for liquor. The constables have been driven from the town by an enraged mob.

All Quiet at Columbia. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.—There is no warlike aspect about the capital city now and everything is peace. The guards at the strategic mansion have been withdrawn, all the local militia are giving up their guns and Governor Tillman himself says: "The storm is over and order now reigns."

A dress parade of the troops stationed here following letters were read by Judge Advocate John Gary Evans.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.—To His Excellency, B. H. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina. DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that we, the Newberry Rifles, have performed the duties assigned us, that of guarding the state house and telegraph office. The latter duty being exceedingly distasteful to the nature of our arms, we have responded to your order to withdraw from the belief that they were used for the purpose of protecting life and property and not for the purpose of exercising a military or police force over the citizens of South Carolina, a duty not only distasteful but in the judgment of the company unnecessary and calculated to irritate the people the more under the present state of affairs. The members of the company not caring to be subject to such orders in the future, beg leave herewith to tender their resignation and to say that their arms etc. are at your command. B. J. McCauley, Captain.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.—Captain J. S. McCauley, Commanding Newberry Rifles. Sir: Your communication of this date has just been received. Under the laws of South Carolina the governor is clothed with discretion and power to call out the militia whenever in the judgment of the governor it may be necessary, and when so called into the service of the state the militia shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as troops of the United States.

The action of your company and your saying to me under these rules is satisfactory and an insult to the commander-in-chief who was given his commission by the people. The duty of the soldier, and the militia as soldiers, who called into service, is to obey the orders of their superiors and not to question them in any degree. You have failed to learn the first lesson, and I will make of you and your company an example. Your resignation is not accepted, but you are dismissed from the service of the state as unworthy to wear its uniform. The arms and other state property in your possession will be delivered to Colonel John Gary Watkins, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and you can depart to your homes. You do not deserve it, but I will pay your hotel bill, and I trust that I may never be bothered with any more such bad boys and holden soldiers. B. H. Tillman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The reading of the governor's reply to McCauley's brought deafening applause from the supporters of the governor. Their enthusiasm was so great that they continued to cheer loudly for "Ben Tillman" after marching back into the penitentiary grounds.

Has Over a Torpedo.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.—The report was flashed through the city that Governor Tillman had been attacked with dynamite as he was riding up the street in his carriage. It was found that a torpedo had been placed on the streetcar track by boys, and that as the governor's carriage, containing only the driver and the governor's colored messenger, passed by it struck the torpedo and produced an explosion, which caused hundreds of persons to rush to the spot. This was immediately in front of the state dispensary.

RUSSELL SAGE BESTED.

William Laidlaw Gets a Verdict For Half the Amount.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The jury in the case of William R. Laidlaw, Jr., vs. Russell Sage, a suit for \$50,000 damages because of injuries received by the plaintiff at the time of the Norcross bombthrowing, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$25,000.

A new trial was moved for by defendant's counsel, but it was denied by the court who, however, granted a stay of 30 days. One of the jurors stated that 10 of them were in favor of giving a verdict for the full amount. It took them an hour to reach a compromise.

Courthouse in Flames.

ROCHESTER, April 1.—The Monroe county courthouse was discovered to be on fire, and it took the united efforts of the entire fire department to save the building. The building is being torn down to make room for a new structure, and it is the general opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Bill For a Ship Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Representative Powers of Vermont introduced in the house a bill appropriating \$100,000 to enable the secretary of war to have made a survey and estimates of the cost of construction of a ship canal by the most practicable route from the great lakes to the navigable waters of the Hudson river.

Fatally Struck With Shears.

GLOVERVILLE, N. Y., April 1.—Constable Palmer Wilkins of Johnstown, who was assaulted and stabbed with a pair of shears by David Leider, a tailor, last week, has died at the Albany hospital. Leider is in jail at Johnstown.

Two Thousand Men Strike.

CHICAGO, March 29.—According to notice the strike at the Crane factories was begun and the 2,000 men who did not return to work are no longer in the employ of the company.

Locusts Due This Year.

ALBANY, April 1.—State geologist Lintner says that the 17-year locust will appear in large numbers in the state this year.

BLAND BILL VETOED.

The President Thinks It an Ill Advised Move at This Time.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president, in sending his veto of the Bland bill to congress, sent with it the following message in part: To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval house bill numbered 4,361, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver dollar held in the treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with them in both houses of congress which is reported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would be thereby endangered and that such a move would be a proper discharge of official duty.

Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is 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 necessarily compels me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a general purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to avenge causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law that forbade the coinage of silver dollars was a monthly large amount of silver dollars had been in payment therefor, was either entirely or to a large extent responsible for our condition.

This led to the repeal, on January 1, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression and timidity, and apprehension had so completely gained control of our fiscal policy, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected.

Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our ability to carry out our policy to the extent required, and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to give us the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheel of domestic industry has been slowly set in motion and the life of foreign investment has again started in our direction.

Our recovery is going so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a repeal of this law would not only reduce us to a lower state of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial position indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver dollar 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 toward business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

The president then gives his specific objection to the Bland bill.

The language of the first section of the bill is not plain, and its construction is such that a doubt exists as to the precise amount of silver to be coined under the bill. This there is nothing to prevent the coinage of the silver dollar in any description of silver coin. Again doubts as to the second portion of the bill, which provides that the silver coin to be coined in the treasury for redemption of treasury notes. In that case it is claimed certificates could not be issued on such coinage in the manner now provided by law.

Continuing he says: I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation, treasury notes which are tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates which, whatever may be their character and description, will be none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon issue, and the further fact that the construction has been desired 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 equal of 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 elapse before the coinage of anything but the silver dollar can be entered upon.

If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of the bill are not to be realized until far in the future this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration 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 form an unnecessary 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 observe parity between gold and silver and maintain a sensible bimetallic system.

Cremation Society Formed.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Eighty-five German workmen who live here have banded themselves into a co-operative cremation society. The society is the outcome of several heated discussions about cremation held by visitors at a beer hall on the east side on Sunday afternoon. It is happened that two men who participated frequently in the talks died within a week recently and their bodies were buried at the Buffalo crematorium. Most of the wrangles now the incident died and heaved convinced that the plan was a good one. They then formed the society. The initiation fee is 50 cents and the dues 10 cents a month. The money is paid into a common fund and as each man dies he will be properly attended and his body buried.

A Substitute Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Henderson (Dem., N. C.) followed the presentation of the president's veto message by submitting a bill for the coinage of silver dollarage. The text is the same as the Bland bill, omitting the second section and some of the explanatory language of the first section.

Little Hope For Peaches.

LAUREL, Del., March 29.—Little hope remains now, even among the most sanguine, that any considerable portion of the peach buds have survived the trying ordeal of the past few nights. Under the influence of the sun the buds are surviving and turning brown. Strawberries are not hurt.

Flames at Johnstown.

GLOVERVILLE, N. Y., March 29.—The leather dressing mill and barn, owned by Stephen Walrath and occupied by Holland & Leonard, Johnstown, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000.

Bland Bill Determined.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Bland gave notice in the house that on Thursday he would move to pass the Bland bill over the president's veto.

CARRY OIL AND MOLASSES.

Same Tanks Used by Vessels Between This Country and Cuba.

Almost all the molasses which comes from Cuba to the United States is brought in the same tanks in steamships that are used to carry petroleum as a return cargo. The ships' tanks are about sixteen feet deep and have a neck seven feet deep. They are pumped full of oil at Brooklyn or Philadelphia, then taken to Havana, and the oil is pumped out into the tanks of the refining plants there.

Molasses is brought from the interior of the island in huge hogheads, which are emptied into the storage tanks. A suction pump drawing about 10,000 gallons an hour fills each ship's tanks to within about two feet of the top, that amount of space being required for the expansion of the molasses. It might be supposed that the petroleum would have a bad effect on the molasses, but it has been shown that the country is the case, and as nearly one-half the importation is made into rum and the balance refined into sugar a little oil is not of much account. The tanks are cleaned after the molasses has been pumped out by turning in a powerful steam jet, which washes down the sides and liquefies whatever molasses may be left in the bottom of the tank, and the suction pump finishes the work.

A cargo of molasses, which formerly required ten or twelve days, can be unloaded in forty-eight hours, while the difference in cost of handling, to say nothing of the saving of time, amounts to a large sum. The first attempt at handling in bulk was made by the brig, Norvelly in 1877. She was fitted with a lining, and her whole hold was used without partitions. She made several trips between Matanzas and Boston, but was not successful as a dividend-earner. Since the present system of dividing a ship's hold into tanks was devised and put in practice on steamers the profits of the trade and the steamship companies have largely increased.

WASN'T HIS WIFE.

But He Probably Revenged Himself on the Woman Who Was.

The man got into a street car comfortably filled, and crowded into a seat next to a sharp-faced woman in the corner. He sneezed her up against the end of the car, took out a newspaper and "shoving it half across her face began to read. She stood it for about five minutes.

"Excuse me," she said then, "are you a married man?"

He dropped his paper and looked at her.

"Yes," he replied curtly.

"I thought so," she went on; "but your wife a little woman that won't say her soul's her own and let you impose on her all you want her?"

"I don't impose on her, madam," he said stily.

"You don't let her impose on you much I guess."

The man tried to read his paper again.

"I suppose she carries in the coal, builds the fire, gets your slippers, does the marketing, mends your clothes, tends to the children, submits like a lamb when you find fault, and is generally an excellent wife, isn't she?"

"Madam," he began.

"Don't say a word," she interrupted; "I'm not your wife, am I?"

"No, and I'm—"

"That's all right. And, as I'm not, I don't propose to have you sitting down on me and crowding me up in this corner till I can't breathe without wheezing like a steam sagine. Why don't you get out and walk?" and the passengers snickered so that he did.

Why They Do It.

A well-bred man put his hand over his mouth when he yawned, but not one well-bred man in ten thousand knows why. The reason is this: Four or five hundred years ago there was a superstition common in Europe that the devil was always lying in wait to enter a man's body and take possession of him. Satan generally waits by the month, but when he had waited a reasonable time and the man did not open his mouth the devil made him yawn, and while his mouth was open jumped down his throat. So many cases of this kind occurred that the people learned to make the sign of the cross over their mouths whenever they yawned in order to scare away the devil. The peasantry in Italy and Spain still adhere to this method, but most other people have dispensed with the cross sign and keep out the devil by simply placing the hand before the lips. It is a most remarkable survival of a practice after the significance has perished.

A Mother's Duty.

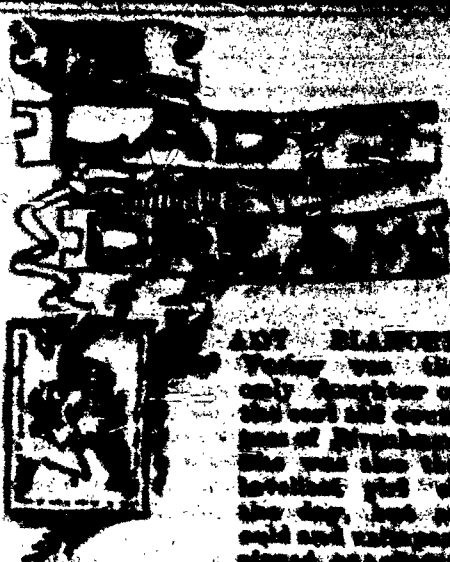
The woman was up before the court for whipping her husband, and as it was not the first time, the judge was disposed to be severe.

"Prisoner," he said sternly, "you have been here before on the same charge, but knowing the kind of a man your husband is I have been lenient. Now what have you to say? Why do you persist in your conduct?"

"Well, your honor," she said, deprecatingly, "I've got to do it. I have four girls growing up and like as not they'll marry good for nothing husbands like I did, and your honor, I'm settin' them a good example, that's all," and the judge let her case go by.

Chinese and Pigeon English.

There is no such thing as a Chinese language any more than there is a European language. A Canton man cannot understand an Amoy man, and I have seen two Chinamen sitting together, with a third one acting as interpreter. Pigeon English is the common tongue of commerce. It has a vocabulary of less than 1,000 words, but is infinitely fertile to answer any purpose.



Her dream like a woman, Lord Gerard, a young officer of fortune, to her side, and in one moment he was in the arms of the woman who had been his dream.

One evening when she was with him in the early drawing-room he looked at her. She looked at him with a smile that was not a smile, but a look of deep mystery.

On the impulse of the moment he clasped her in his arms and whispered a warm kiss upon her lips.

He was the first lover who had dared to press his lips to hers. Her cold nature melted away. She turned away suddenly, and Gerard saw the dark frown upon her brow and trembled, but it was against his nature to recoil, therefore he determined to leave his fate to fate.

"Dear Lady Blanche," he pleaded in tremulous tones, "pray pardon my impetuosity. Words are powerless to express how devotedly I love you, but for pity's sake hold out one hand to me."

She recoiled from him, but turned from him with a look of defiance and slowly left the room without looking back to see even was lost behind.

At this time Count de Lorraine, a son of an old and wealthy family made his appearance in London society. De Lorraine was a handsome man, with polite and fashionable manners, and it was not long before he had won the admiration of the aristocracy.

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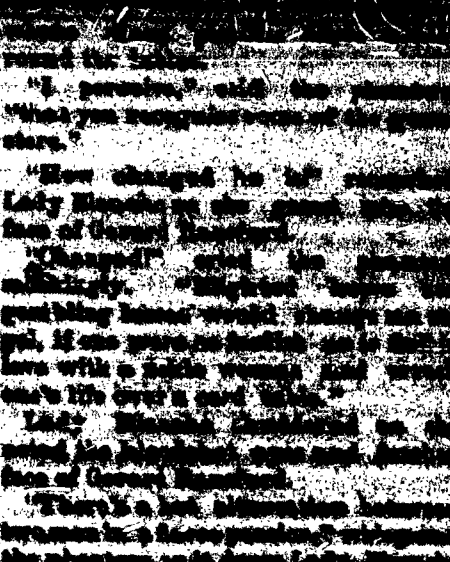
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"How changed he is," thought Lady Blanche as she gazed at the man who had been her dream.

"Changed?" she thought, "how changed! He was a young officer of fortune, and now he is a man of great charm, and his presence was a great asset to the society of the day."

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