DARLINGTON TRAGEDY.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE OF THE RECENT BATTLE.

None of the Testimony Before the Co-c ner's Jury Will be Given for Publication Until the Case is Closed-Complexion of

DARLINGTON, S. C. April 4.—The coroner's inquest into the terrible tragedy which has so powerfully stirred this State, began this morning at 10

o'clock before Coroner Parnell.

The inquest was begun in a little room at the depot of the Cherew & Darlington Road. The room is about 14 by 16 feet. The only door to it leads to the platform on which the constables stood when they were fighting with the citizens. Within ten feet of it is where Constable Pepper fell with a bullet in his heart. Fifteen feet away is where young Norment drew his last breath, and twenty five short steps to the West on the railroad track, is where Redmond fell dead.

The only furniture in the room is a

stove, together with a number of the usual seats seen in a railroad station, seats divided by small from bars. The room has long been used as a waiting room for passengers. The ceiling at different places is cracked. Two windows on the South side look out on a dreary scene. The depot is at the Northeastern part of the city and the houses of the people close together af-ter it is passed. A little slot in the wall is where the passengers put their mon-ey through to get tickets.

I do not believe that a description has ever been given of the scene of the bat-It would not make an enchanting picture, but in view of the absorbing interest taken in anything connected with the affair I will attempt to tell of it. Picture to yourself a brick depot, probably seventy-five feet long. Two tracks of the Cheraw and Darlington Road run right in front of it, the platform of the depot being within six inches of one track. Just opposite, the distance separating it being that of the two tracks, is a long platform. It is about four feet off the ground. Part of it is covered, but is open on the sides. Under the covered portion is stored a few sacks of guano. Besides these are two pair of trucks and a pair of scales. A hundred yards away is the Darlington Phosphate Works and in the rear are small stores and a few dilapidated buildings.

The depot is like that seen in most towns of its size. One end of it, and the largest, is used for freight purposes. The other is for the passenger business Over one of the large treight doors is a white sign board with the word "Darlington" painted in black letters on it Over the door of the room where the inquest is in progress is this sign board "Wadeshoro 55 miles. Darlington. Florence 10 miles."

Nearly under this sign board is where the constables were standing when the fighting began. On the railroad track West are spots of blood, almost covered by sand. This blood was shed by Redmond. Pepper was killed near utnern e Mr. Norment fell between the two. I was told today that Redmond was killed by the constables under the impression that he was C. S. McCollough the second shot in the affray. The con stables knew this and were anxious to

Going toward the town from the depot is a sandy street and it is over a money. mile to the heart of the city. It can thus be seen how the constables had depot and begin pursuit. It took several minutes before the news reached the town and it took longer for the people to arm themselves and start on the hunt. The constables availed themselves of this time and fled across the open country to some woods a half mile to the Northwest.

In the absence of E. Keith Daran, who went to Columbia, Geo. W. Brown appeared as the attorney to represent the civil authorities and develop the testimony for that side. Mr. Dargan is expected to return this afternoon. No attorney for the State was on hand, although it was said that the Solicitor of this circuit had been telegraphed for and was supposed to be on his way here.

After the calling of the jurors Attorney Brown announced to the Coroner that he was ready to begin the examination of witinesses. Mr. Brown said he took it for granted that if witnesses are absent the inquest would be postponed from day to day until they ap-

Mr. Brown in quired of Coroner Par-nell if he had issued warrants for the constables and was informed that he This, therefore, puts all the constables in the position of defendants. Up to this time no warfants have been

sworn out for citizens. Coroner Parnell is about 50 years old. He is about five feet, nine inches high and has a partially gray moustache. He carried in his hand this morning a small Testament and a statute book

The jurors drawn by him are as follows: J. G. McCall, foreman, a mer-chant; P. E. Cooper, a brickmason; G. M. Hill, clerk; J. H. Anderson, factory operative; P. G. Friaway, factory op-orative; T. J. Brown, cierk; J. O. Mul-drew, druggist; P. R. Pierce, butcher; E. W. Sutton, photographer; G. P. Plerce, farmer and butcher; Abner Gibson, carpenter; J. A. Smith, auc-

tioneer. I asked the corner if he knew the po litical complexion of the jurors. He said that three of them are supposed to

With the jury of twelve citizens sat a military court of inquiry, as it is called, five militiamen appointed by Gen. Richbourg at the instance of Gov ernor (tillman, These gentlemen, Capt. J. A. Money, Butler Guards; Capt. H. Jose scale, au 148ct which has proved J. Harvey, Gordon Light Deagoons; most destructive to orchards in Calisergent J. C. Cooper, Salley Rifl 8; Corfornia, has appeared at De Forniak poral A. D. Milsteral, Hampton Guards, Springs, Fla., and Riverside, Md. In and Private F. H. Dautzler, Fort Motte

tigation. This is undoubtledly the wisest and safest course to pursue, for by the time the stenographers complete their work and transcribe their notes the constables and the military will be

beyond the borders of Darlington.

The constables are all here, having arrived today and surrendered to Gen. Richbourg. Nobody in this city had any idea what time the constables would arrive. Gen. Richbourg and his officers were the only men posted and with the military secrecy which has characterized their dealings have said nothing. About 6.30 in the afternoon four companies of troops were formed on the public square, and were march-ed in a round-about way to the very depot where the bloody light had oc-curred. They were then posted a few feet apart and given the strictest orders not to admit anybody within the lines. This order was literally complied with. Even passengers who wanted to get off on the train had hard work to pass, and then it was only by order of Gen. Richbourg and Major Newnham who were present and in charge of the arrangements to receive the constables. The train was an hour late and about forty or fifty people were at the depot. General Richbourg asked a discreet cit-izen to notify him if he saw the least evidence of any hostile demonstration He said that the constables would come fully armed, but that they would surrender to him immediately on arriving and would leave their arms in the car which they had occupied. Two dim gas lamps flickered on the depot platform and shed a sad and sickly light on the motionless soldiers who stood with fixed bayonets. The soldters were lined up on every side of the track. The Coroner's inquest was in progress in the little room, and the constables alighted from the train on the very spot on which they had fought

last Friday afternoon.

To Unite the West and South. WASHINGTON April 4 .- President Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill has resulted in a proposition for a national convention of the West and South to form a new political party based on the demand for the free coluage of silver. The proposition comes from certain rad ical Democratic Congressmen, who believe that the time has arrived when the party's salvation in the West and South nemands that it should repudiate at once and forever Eastern domination in financial politics. Western and Southern Democrats who are at the head of this m vement declare that the veto of the Bland bill shows that the administra tion has set its face toward the single gold standard.

R proce rative McLaurin (Dem.) of Sou h Car lina has taken the bold mitiaive in this step. He has prepared the proposition, and it will be followed, he ays, bya cal! signed by Democratic silver Congressmen. Concerning the mevement he authorizes the following

"It seems to me that the condition of our country is such as it should impel true men to rise above partisan and tactional considerations.

President Cleveland forces a distinct issus between the South and the West producing sections, while the North and the president of the phosphate works. sections. The South and the West de- | bles had done It is said that Mr. McCullough fired mand higher prices for their products, | the depot. which is but another name for cheaper there money. The North and East are str'yis simply another name for dearer

"In this manner the two general divisisons of the country are arrayed time to get away before the infuriated against each other. The North and East citizens could get from the city to the have for many years controlled all legisla have for many years controlled all legisla den, and as a natural result have enacted laws tavorable to their own section and against the South and West.

"The money of the country has been gradually and almost surreptitiously taken from the people, and as a necessary sequence the prices of all products

have declined.
"This manipulation of the currency has continued until every product of the South and West are to-day sold for less than the cost of production. The resultant effect of these abnormally low prices is seen in the rapid accumulation of debts and the increasing distress among the people.

"I believe the time has come when the South and West should unite in one mighty effort for self protection. I want to see the cotton planter of my own section and the wheat producer of the West untie and make a contest for higher prices and happer conditons."

SUMTER, S. C., April 4.2-Your correspondent learned today that Chief Constable Gaillard had had a conversation with Col. D. J. Auld, of this city, on the evening of the fight in Darlington and that he had given information substantiated what I had heard, which to this fight found great difficulty in restraining his men from getting into a fight; that the men wanted to fight; that several of them were desperate and reckless fellows; that they were leaving Darlington mad because they had not been allowed to fight. This conversation took place on board of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern train the aftercoon of the riot, and before Gaillard knew what had happened at the Atlantic Coast Line depot. it is also a fact that these men, who precipitated the fight, had been drinking all day. Mr. W. H. Commander, a be Tilimanites, two Republicans, three doubtful and the others straightouts.

One of the jurys is a colored man.

With the jury of tracking the colored man. them were drinking and at least six were drunk.-News and Courier.

A Brui Pest.

Guards, have been instructed to hear apple trees has been practically ruined the evidence given and make a special by the pest. The insect made its first report to the Governor. Not only news appearance in the eastern states last paper correspondents but all citizens | year at Charlottsville, Va., where the who were not jurors or witnesses were state board of agriculture, with the excluded from the court. The testi- help of the department of agricultuere,

GOV. TILLMAN TALKS.

AT COLUMBIA.

Says He Will Rule the St. te, but Did Not Aggravate Matters-Police to be Used to Enforce the Dispensary Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4 .- This morning about 10:30 all the troops staabout 400 were marched to the front of the State House by the Governor's orders. He intended to dismiss them from the city but before leaving he wanted to main there. (Cheers.) make them an address. After they had meen properly lined out the Governor accompanied by Cols. Mixon and Watts appeared at the middle door and advanced were crowded on the steps but Tillman ordered them to stand back and give him plenty of room. When the crowd advanced and spoke as follows: Citizen Soldiers, Volunteers and Fel

low Citizens: South Carolina today is attracting the attention of all the United States. The situation here is so grave and anomalous that it is proper that a clear and official causes that brought it about. As Governor of the entire people (and I have never sought to be anything else) it is best that the statement come from me. All are familiar with the occurrances of the past few days.

There has been a conflict between citizens and officers of the law. The cause of it all was those who resist the enforcement of the dispensary because they say it is tyranical, invades private rights, is unconstitutional and should not be suforced. This is a question that should not be settled by arms but by the ballot. Let us look for a moment at that private residences can't be searched to a repeal of the dispensary law in an unconstitutional way. If a man can keep whiskey in his house and make a saloon of it or if he keeps and carries it in his pocket or other ise to saloous then it is useless to have a dispensary

This law has been enacted by the people. It is on the statute books and I have sworn to support the laws of the State. Until this law is repealed, so help me God, I exercise every power given me o see that it is obeyed, (loud cheers.)

I am not here to discuss the whys or wherefores, the advantages or disadvantages of the dispensary. It will be an issue in the nex. can paign and then you "The veto of the reigniorage bill by can decide whether you want it continued or not.

When this collision at Darlington ocand the East and the North. The South cured the news was flashed all over the mob had broken into the amory and stol en the guns and we had the spectacle of citizens of the State se'zing State proturned but not having confidence in Capt. Thompson I ordered the Sumter company to go there. They went and everything being reported quiet I ordered them back home.

Two boys, mere striplings, got into a fight and soon 50 men armed to the teeth went to the depot. They picked a quarrel with the constables and men on both side were killed. The fault cannot be be known, but if ever it is it will be found that the constables simply did

their duty. The mayor says the arms were stolen in fun but this shot of fun occurred elsewere some brave men who responded and you soldiers and boys are here today as an evidence that no aligarchy will ever rule this State again. (Cheers.)

The mayor tries to lay the blame on me by saying that I exercised power that no Governor had ever attempted. But when these troops-these bandbox soldiers-were ordered out they refused to obey being influenced by political rancor and men even went so far as to offer assistance. It can't be disproved which should be made known to the public. I called on Col. Auld and he are not inchers at heart. The mayor is in substance as follows: That he had no right to go with armed men hunt (Gaillard) had for several days previous ing them unless accompanied by the sheriff or some lawful constable. The hasn't been a shot fired since the row at the depot. They didn't want to find them. Why didn't they lynch the man they had in their power who was admitred to be in the row. They slandered themselves by proclaiming they would lynch men whom they didn't want to when they had one in their power. In 1876 I witnessed a rcene on this

clear to the mounment was crowded with men indignant that the S ate House not overthrow it. had been seized by troops. I was there. We were all of one mind then. We were all brothers, friends, Carolinas and patriots. Today we are two hostile camps because the minority don't want the najority to rale. The midy politic is diseased-13 in a fever. Toe people of Charleston and Columbia have taken into their become a viper in the shape of two paper which daily deal out venom. Proy try to abuse me by slander and misrepre

cannot go on else we will have civil war. I deny that we are responsible for this trouble. The opposers of the HE MAKES A SPEECH TO THE TROOPS law must realize at once that they

must submit. These two newspapers will not let the wound heal. They keep the wound open and daily pour poison in it, and they are aided and abetted by the whiskey men and their sympathisers.

When the news of the collision at Darlington was flashed all over the country lying reporters said that explosion would come. That there was tioned at the pentientiary numbering an arsenal of powder in the State and the spark would soon be dropped in it. They said civil war would come, but it didn't. It cannot come for the peo-

These men would destroy the State if they could only destroy me. The report has been sent abroad that my life was daily in danger. One promi-nent citizen told Mr. Yeldel, from my to the first step. Citizens generally own county, that he had a shot gun and came here to kill me. I can get his name if necessary. I have never felt any doubt as to my personal safety. I have remained at the manmade an opening for him the Governor sion perfectly safe but rather than gratify my enemies by giving up to them I would have gone out there a

The barroom element is at the bottom of it all, and the rulers of the former olegarchy are encouraging them and this row is the result of political renzy. These lives are offerings to the moloch of whiskey. The dealers destatement go forth -au analysis of the clare that they will resume their in iquitous business and they propose to do so by selling whiskey from their residences. Shall the demon have any more victories? I don't intend for them to have any more if I can help it. Here somebody standing near the

dovernor was talking: there," Tillman said and resumed. I shall not budge one inch but shall continue to carry out the will of the people. I'm not going to aggravate the situation but I'm going to let the peo-ple know tomorrow by a proclamation

what I intend to do. The General Statutes of the States are a mine of wealth, wisdom and strength. the consequences, it the claim set forth What would I have been able to do had I not been empowered to control or contraband liquor. Why it amounts the telegraph and railroad companies and keep assistance from the insur gents and lying reports to go out and urther influence the people? But I have another sword of Domocles to suspend over the heads of the insurgents and I will cut the string tomorrow. Section 519 of the Statutes gives me power to take control of the police of the State and mayors and city councils must compel them to carry out the law. I intend to see that the police do their duty or I'll discharge every man of them. I intend to control and will not surrender. The laws must be obeyed.

Some one away back in the crowd veiled out: "Why don't you obey the 18 W. 8 ?) "Wherein have I broken any law, ir" was the response.

The militia and the v commenced yelling, "arrest him," "run and the West a e the borrowing and country that 100 mea were out in pur- bim off." One man bollered "shoot suit of the constables. How do the faces him," and it looked as if ranks would the East are the loaning and consuming bear out the statements? The consta be broken and a riot precipitated. Col. sections. The South and the West de- bles had done their duty and had gone to Mixon was the first to call out "hush" They had been sent and Governor Tillman waving his there and the chief constable hand said in imperative tones, "stop, and others had been sent be- Stop I tell you," The militia did stop ing for cheaper products, which in turn cause the mayor had allowed them to and what might have been a serious af be insulted and cursed to their faces. A fair was averted. Governor Tillman resumed his speech and continuing said:

If the people want the dispensary they can have it. Those that don't want it perty to shoot down State efficers. I have got to take it. Hereafter 1 shall was informed that the guns had been re- confine the constables to the duty of watching police and reporting to me whather they do their duty. If the authorities of the cities and

Legislature will be called and laws will be made giving me nower to re move these men and putting in their places people who will carry out the amendment was lost and the McCalla be searched. With an extra session in the hall except delegates. clearly placed and probably never will sight the police must do their duty or be removed.

Let the opposers of this law quit They must submit. I want harmony and peace. I have not nor never will aggravate the situation, but I cannot where and some of the companies were will not, dare not, submit to the will actually in mutiny. But thank Ged, there of the minority. The people most govern. Rebellion must get off the track for the train is coming. I am at the throttle and intend to get in on

> Just as he said this he waved his hand, turned around, and went in the uilding. He was loudly cheered. John Gary Evans then appeared and

read the following order No. 10 .: The emergency requiring the assembling of troops at the capitol no longer exists and the colonel commanding will return them to their homes by the nearest practicable route on the first outgosaid he had a right to arrest them but he ing train. The commander of each company of militia and volunteers will ing them unless accompanied by the give a certificate to the railroad conductors of the number of men transported thing has its ridiculous side too and it and to the point to which they go, looks like a big April fool joke. Here which will be a voucher to the railroads are men admitting themselves to be for payment of their service. The ynchers prancing around the county Commander in Chief in the name of the of Columbia on the 14th day of August nunting for a few constables and there | State extends thanks to the gallant and 1894. patriotic soldiers and citizens, who at a noment's notice, dropped their various avocations and pursuits to respond to nis call.

Their action is a stinging rebuke to hose companies which tailed to do their duty in this crisis when civil war and anarchy seemed to stare us in the face. It shows to the world, however when very spot when this whole explanade the masses of the people uphold the government treachery and mutiny can-

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief The volunteers then marched up They got \$1 a day and their board It is understood that it will take at least called to meet on the 4th day of Au-\$15 000 to pay for "suppressing the in surrection." The Governor yesterday as voted for the R-ferm del-gates in (Signed) J A SLIGH, semation but I wear a coat of mail paid the South Carolloa railroad a the August primary o 1892, and all that they have never pierced which is check for transporting troops. The others who will pledge themselves to

WILL MEET IN AUGUST.

THE REFORM CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THAT MONTH.

Meeting of the Statt Reform Executive Committee in Columbia-Plans for Ho'ding the Convention-An Address to

COLUMBIA, S. C, April 5.—The State Reform Executive Committee met in the State House yesterday. There was a full attendance of the committee. After the committee assembled an organization was effected by the election ple are in the saddle and intend to re- of Rev. J. A. Sligh, of Newbery, temporary chairman, and Messrs. Duncan and Ott secretaries. The roll was called and the following delegates responded: Abbeville-I. H. McCalla.

Aiken-J. T. Gaston. Anderson—D. K. Norris, Barnwell—W. H. Duncan. Barrwen—W. H. Duncan. Berkeley—J. B. Morrison. Charleston—W. Gibbes Whaley. Chester—J. C. Cunningham. Chesterfield—W. G. Craig. Colleton-L. E. Parler. Clarendon—Louis Apelt. Darlington—E. L. Gray. Edgefield—J. M. Gaines. Fairfield—J. W. Lyles. Florence—J. S. McCall. Greenville-J. T. Austin. Georgetown-J. C. Larrimore. Hampton-W. II. Mauldin. Horry—Mr. Stalvey, Kershaw—T. J. Kirkland, Lancaster—T. P. Wingard. Laurens—J. A. Jones. Lexington—C. M. Efird. Mariboro—Mr. Napier. Marion—James Stackhouse. Newberry—J. A. Sligh.
Oconee—J. P. Pickett.
Orangeborg—J. William Stokes.
Pickens—T. C. Robinson. Richland—H. A. Deal. Spartanburg—T. L. Gantt. Sumter—H. R. Thomas.

Union—J. C. Ott. Williamsburg—William Cooper. York—R. T. Riggins. As soon as the roll had been called Mr. Sligh suggested that it would be well for the convention to decide at once what they would do about the presence of people not members of the

committee.

Mr. McCalla, of Abbeville, said that
in his opinion it would be best for a Reform conference to be held amongst Reformers exclusively. While Reformers were not ashamed of anything they did, still something may be said that we don't want published to the world.

Mr. Deal opposed the motion of Mr.

McCalla He said that reports of the

meeting would go out any way, and they might be misrepresented. Any-way Reformers were in a position to do business in the broad light of day.

Mr. Pickett, of Oconee, raised the point of order that the debate was out of order as no permanent organization. No skillf

had been perfected.

McCalla stuck to it that outsiders ought to be excluded and Mr. Sligh ruled that the Pickens delegate's point was not well taken.

Mr. Efird argued that it was always the rule to have party consultations in Mr. John W. Lyles, of Fainfeld, of

ered an amendment that Reformers who were properly conched for could remain. Mr. Mauldin said that everyone but members should be excluded. This was

a conference of the Reform party and not of the Democracy. Mr. McCalla said that this was the most important conference in the his

tory of the party and nobody should ernment, with a constituency unified se in it except members who would and solidified by successful struggle, have to bear all the responsibilities for their acts. Mr. Larry Gantt observed that he would have no objections to the secre-

tary giving out the proceedings to the towns don't co-operate with me the press, but that the debate should be in A member called for less talk and more work, whereupon Mr. Lyles'

law. Private houses will continue to motion prevailed and everybody left The following report of the proceed ings after the committee went into ex-

ecutive session, was furnished late last night by a special press committee ap pointed for the purpose: The chair then appointed Mr. J. B Elkins doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. McCalla, the temporary organization was then made per manent. Col. J. T. Gaston of Aiken moved to

have a convention of Reformers to nominate a Reform candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. motion was carried almost unanimous A committee was then appointed by

the chair, consisting of C. M. Efird, W. H. Mauldin, J. W. Stokes, D. K. Norris and T. L. Gantt, on rules and regulations and a manner of holding said convention. The convention then took a recess until 5 p.m. At 5 o'clock the convention reassem-

bled and shortly thereafter the committee on plans entered the hall and submitted the following report: We, the undersigned committee, beg

leave to submit the following report: 1. That a convention for the nomina tion of State officers be held in the city

2. That said convention be composed of delegates to be elected by conventions to be held in each county on the 9th day of August, 1894, each county being entitled to double as many dele gates as it is entitled to representatives in both branches of the General Assembly. 3. That the county conventions afore

said be composed of delegates elected by the various Reform clabs in the county, each club to send one dele gate for each twenty five Reformers or majority faction thereof. In those counties where there are no distinct Reform clubs the Reform members of stairs in the State House and stacked each club shall be called by the Executhe arms given them. The troops then tive Reform Committeemen to meet disbanded and each company went to at the usual place of meeting and elect rains to go home. Before leaving the delegates as aforesaid, to the county aptains were paid off for their men. convention. For the purpose of said election the clubs aforesaid shall be ber shall participate except such mony is being taken by court sten.g. has just completed operations which, it an honest heart working for the best other roads will be paid too but it will abide by and support the iteration of the State and its people. These be some time before all these bills can et of the State Reform convention of strained relations must cease. They be settled

4. That each Reform candidate for THE VERDICT RENDERED. Lieutenant Governor

shall file with the chairman of the committee thirty days previous to the meeting of said convention a written pledge to abide by the action of the convention herein called and support

Respectfully submitted,
C. M. EFIRD, Chairman,
For the Committee.

The report was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Pickett the chair appointed Dr. Stokes, J. A. Sligh, J. C. Ott, C. M. Efird and J. T. Austin as committee to prepare an address to th Reformers of South Carolina.

The chair appointed as a press com nittee II. A. Deal, J. C. Ott and W. H.

Duncan.
The following resolution offered by C. M. Efird, was adopted:
Resolved, That the Reformers atending the various club meetings called by the committee on the 4th day of August, 1894, be requested to express their choice for Governor of this State and that the chairman of the delega-tion of the each club to the county convention be required to make return of

said choice to the county convention held on the 9th day of August, 1894. Mr. J. T. Austin offered the following resolution and it was unanimously

adopted by a rising vote:
Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Reform party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do most heartly approve of the action of his Excellency, Governor B. R. Tillman, for the prompt manner in which he acted during the past week in suppressing violence and disorder and in maintaining the supremacy of the law.
T. L. Gantt moved that the thanks

of the convention be tendered to the chair, secretaries and doorkeeper for the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

On motion, the convention adjourn ed, subject to the call of the chairman.

THE ADDRESS. The address was issued about 1:30 o'clock this morning and reads as fol-

Feur years ago, after years of strug-gle in the arena of reason, with the forces of wealth and culture and trained leadership combined against us
—a combination confident, exultant in the pride and prestige of power long enjoyed—the Reformers of the State joined issue squarely before the people and at the ballot box won their fight by an overwhelming majority. But the struggle did not end there. An active, intelligent and aggressive mi-nority has kept up the fight with a te-nacity that, in a better cause, would command the admiration of all men. Every resource known to legislative and judicial obstructionists has been laid under tribute to retard the performance of the pledges of the Reform-

State, and to defeat the operation of these pledges even after enacted into law.

Notwithstanding this active and skillful opposition, under the most adroit and astute laedership, we have Notwithstanding this active and skillful opposition, under the most adroit and astute inedership, we have performed every pledge made to the people in 1890, in so far as such pledges can be performed under the organic law of the State. We have worked out. aw of the State. We have worked out the referms we promised the people and more than we promised. With a clear record behind os, we now stand face to face with the future, ready and ager to grapple with new questions and new issues that shall make for the upbuilding of the material prosperity of the entire people in larger degree and upon broader lines than ever be-

fore. Moreover with full control of every department of the machinery of govwe are in position not only to project larger things for the people, but we are in position to perform what we project. Let us not forget, however, that although we have rectified many of the wrongs of the past and accomplished the reforms demanded in 1890, there are still important issues to be settled. In carrying out the pledges of the past, questions of the most vital and farreaching import have been raisedquestions that go to the very foundation of government by the people. The issue has been squarely raised between organized capital and the organized people by whose suffrage aggregation of capital became possible. The creaure has grown so powerful and arrogant that it has dared to measure arms with its creator-the State. So hot save the Reformers made this fight that corporate monopoly has been dri-ven from its cover and forced to fight n the open field. It's subtle grip upon he people's throat has been loosened and complete emancipation for the people is only a question of time. It is a proper subject for congratulation that in this mighty struggle, world-like in its scope, South Carolina Reformers stand well out in the front. It only needs now that we be true to our prin ciples, to our country and to our people, and the victory is sure. To insure continued success, a certain amount of organization is neces-

sary. In 1890 the necessary organization was accomplished by a March convention. For various and sufficient reasons such a convention was deemed inexpedient this year; but after full discussion in the press, the plan of holding mass meetings to elect a State Reform campaign committee was ado, ted. Meetings were held, committeemen were appointed, and that committee in its assembled wisdom formulated a plan of suggesting Reform candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. This plan, as will be seen in the published proceedings meets all the requirements of a primary for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It meets the ressonable demands of the people to see and hear and question every man who aspires to their suffrage and looks to the selection of that Reform candidate who gets the most Reform votes. It provides for an open ield for all who aspire to public preerment, and it is a safe plan.

We commend this plan to the favorable consideration of the Reformers of the State Study it well; carry out its provisions faithfully and our movement will enter upon an era of broader and higher usefulaess than in the past Let every Reformer in the State do his duty and we will pile up a bigger majority for rule by the people than ever before in our history.

J. C. OTTS, J. THOMAS AUSTIN, C. M. EFIRD, J. WILLIAM STOKES,

Committee.

CONSTABLES MCLENDON AND CAIN HELD FOR MURDER.

The Civil and Billitery Juries Agree-General Richbourg's Address to the Soldiers Who are About to Lews for their Homes.

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 5 — The coroner's jury returned a verdict late this afternoon and the verdict is especially in accordance with what has already been published. The jury unanimously returned a verdict fixing the killing of the two citizens on McLendon and Cain, and that of Constable Pepper on Redmond. The military court of inquiry concurs unanimously with this verdict, though the decision of the court has not yet been officially announced. The testimony of the constables alone was enough to fasten guilt upon McLendon and Cain, and the evidence against them, strong and clear at all points. A jury composed of Tillmanites, Conservatives and Republicans had no difficulty in arriving at a verdict. The main facts of the case have all been published and the entire testimony confirms the architecture. entire testimony confirms the published accounts in every particular. The cor-oner will at once issue warrants for the murgerers, who are now in the hands of the military at Florence. It is not known what jail will hold them, but it is thought that they will be con-fined at Darlington or Columbia.

Gen. Richbourg made the following address or announcement at 6 o'clock this afternoon:

Headquarters S. C. Troops,
Darlington, S. C., April 5.
The general commanding the troops iere announces that all commands will leave tomorrow morning. Instructions will be given to break camp at a proper hour to take the train.

On the eve of departure, he desires to express his gratification at the handsome and soldierly conduct of the officers and men he has had the honor to command. Their bearing has been uniformly excellent and in very trying cir-cumstances has won for them the thanks of the people of the State. They have been helping to make history here and can depend on history to vindicate the position they have taken.

He desires to express special com-mendation of the conduct of the Darl-ington Guards and of their commander, Capt. H. T. Thompson. The company is a credit to its community and State. Governor Fillman, commander-in-chief authorizes the following statement in his behalf: "1: affords me pleasure with such lights as I have before me, even at this distance to give expression to my admiration for the conduct of Cant. Thompson and his ers of the State to the people of the State, and to defeat the operation of situation would have been much more

commend particularly the promptness with which the Sally Rifles, Capt. Steadman, and the Dibble Light Dragoons, Lieut. Culler, responded to a sudden call on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Their conduct on that occasion demonstrates their value and efficiency and was a credit to the volunteer forces of the State. The general commanding desires to express his thanks to his staff and field officers for the efficiency with which they have performed their du-

ties. Very much is due to their energy and ability. R. N. RICHBOURG, By order

Brigadier General Commanding Second Brigade South Carolina Troops. CHAS. NEWHAM, Acting Adjutant leneral.

The pay roll of the troops and offiers stationed here and at Florence is as follows: Dibble Light Dragoons......\$384.98 Hampton Guards...... 326.21 Palmetto Rifles 297.27

Morgan Rifles 374.48

Edgefield Hussars 274.17

Abbartilla Biogram 38.17 Darlingt in Guards..... Santee Rifles 301.55 Edgefield Dragoons...... 179.67 Gen. Richbourg and the other officers

associated with him will receive in the aggregate \$319.97. The cost of maintainance and transportation is, of course, not included in

At the conclusion of the dress parade this afternoon the soldiers proposed and gave three rousing and inspiring cheers "For Mayor Dargan and the cit-izens of Darlington." These cheers These cheers

were well and worthily given. He Bought the Saloon.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 4.—A special to the Advertiser from Selma, Ala., says: Rev. Byrd Moore, pastor of the East Methodist Church, purchased the bar ruom of Mose Issacson, corner of Maxey and Water streets, This barroom is across the street from the East Tennesse railroad shops. Mr. Moore carted off most of the liquor and then smashed the rest and let it go to waste. He missed a few bottles of whiskey and a dozen or so bottles of beer. The shop boys destroyed this in the old fashioned way after the good man had gone. The buying and destroying of this saloon was an act of Christian philanthropy that will be highly commented by all right thinking people. If removes a temptation away from the gateway into the shops, where some 300 men work.

PRESIDENT Cleveland seems to be thoroughly discouraged. He is reported as having said to one of his friends: "If I had known how hard it was going to be, I doubt whether I would have accepted the nomination. Nothing could induce me to remain here a day onger than I am compelled to stay. His second term so far has certainly and signally failed to fulfill the promise of his first. It has been as remarkable for political blunders and unfortunate administrative steps as his former term was remarkable for being free of them.

Will B. Tried.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 5.—The Governor says that all of the constables who were at the Cheraw and Darlington derot shall stand trial by the civil law, without any interference from him.-Register.