THE LAW DEFINED.

THE SUPREME COURT SAYS PROHIBI-TION IS IN FORCE.

The City Council of Florence Restrained from Issuing Licenses and the Habeas Corpus Proceedings Dismissed-The Sa-

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9 .- Almost in the twinkling of an eye yesterday the liquor situation went from one extreme to the other, from free liquor to absolute prohibition. For the first time in history, perhaps, a State has been carried for the cause of prohibition in less than three minutes, and by an unpre-cedented accident the prohibitionists of South Carolina have obtained their hearts' content. By this accident of the law South Carolina is found today with a prohibition law forbidding the sale of liquor absolutely, and providing penalties for the violation of the law, which, if properly applied, will produce prohibition.
Up to 11 o'clock yesterday the liquor

men were handling liquors in their saloons without paying any license and without any knowledge as to whether there was in the distance any road to the traffic or not. Eleven months ago ney were selling liquor under a license law of over ten years standing. Then came along the dispensary system for the control of the liquor traffic, and soon came with it the reign of the blind tiger system. This kept up until three weeks ago when another great change came. The dispensary law went a glimmering under the decision of the Supreme Court. The blind tiger died a natural death and departed from the soil of South Carolina and the reign of the free liquor system began. The life of this latter system, as fan as the law is concerned, has been but fleeting. Now the final extreme has been reached. The changes have been

numerous, sudden and unexpected.

The law of the land, as declared by the highest tribunal, provides that there shall be no sale of liquor, and that if any man sells liquor contrary to that provision he shall be punished itonse law of 1880. As to who is going to enforce this new and accidental law nemains to be seen. It appears to be and said: "Are there any motions to be the duty of the sheriffs, trial justices heard this morning, gentlemen?" He the duty of the sheriffs, trial justices and their constables and the police of the municipalities to enforce the law, and no doubt it will be done. It is a State law, too, and if Governor Tillman took as much interest in it as he will very the city and nothing else has been talk-and in his dispensary law he will very and nothing else has been talk-and of since. The prohibition are seemed cations are, however, that the real en forcement of the law will be left to the prohibitionists, and the various city and town governments in the State. It is certainly a novel condition of af-fairs, and the people will not yet have time to realize that they are under the rule of prohibition. The liquor men all say that they cannot do anything until they see what the decision is, but they must obey the law and close up their places.

All of the saloons in Columbia remained wide open up to the usual clos-ing hour last night, and there were no elements of the new system of prohibition to be observed, but the change will come later. A member of the State prohibition executive committee stated yesterday that if no one else attempted to proceed against the saloon keepers the prohibitionists would act

in a day or two. The opinion of all leading attorneys is that the law, as it was declared by the Supreme Court yesterday, means that no liquor shall be sold within the State; that the clause of the old license law which gives the right to issue licenses has alone been knocked out. and that all other clauses of this li cense law stand. In consequence all the penalties, etc., provided for selling liquor without a license apply new to the sale of liquor in any manner.

This gives South Carolina the distinction of having the only prohibition law ever concocted, perhaps which has no regulations about bringing liquor into the State, no provision for the sale of whiskey as a medicine, and all the other features usually emoraced in a prohibition law. It is a noticeable fact that Justice Pope concurred in the decision of the court. The court, when it says what it does in its decision, assumes that the dispensivy law of 1893 is as dead as a mackerel, and so con-

Yesterday morning when the hour of 11 chimed, the people who were expecting the announcement of the court's decision in the Florence cases began to get into the court room as rapidly as possible. The justices entered promptly, and the Chief Justice did not wait for the spectators to get into the room before he said: "The court will announce its decision in the two Fiorence cases heard yesterday which decision will apply to both cases, they being heard together. The court thus promptly announces its decision be-cause the liberty of the citizen is involved." The Chief Justice then opened a folded paper he had in his hand, and read the decision as follows:

The State of South Carolina. In the J. L. Barringer et. al, vs. The City Council of Florence, ex parte, J. Ellis

Brunson. These two cases instituted in the original jurisdiction of this court being of a kindred nature, though not in volving the same questions were heard and will be considered together. The first is a case asking for an injunction to restrain the city council of Florence from granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, upon the ground that there is no law now authorizing the granting of such licenses, and therefore that threatened action of said city council in this respect is ultra vires.

The second is a case in which the petitioner applies, under a writ of habeas corpus, heretofore issued for his discharge from custody in which he is held under a warrant issued by the death that a report arose that six were mayor of the city of Florence, who is invested by the charter of said city with all the powers of a trial justice. charging the petitioner with selling spirituous liquors without a license, in from despair and fright. violation of an ordinance of the city as well as in violation of the laws of the State Inasmuch as one of these cases involves the liberty of the citizen this court deems it to be its duty to render as prompt a decision as possible. The court will, therefore, proceed simply to decide the question presented in hese cases, without undertaking now to give the reasons for the conclusions which will, however, be hereafter done ed.

in an opinion which will be prepared COXEY GIVEN A HEARING. regular business. After hearing Coxey and filed as soon as practicable. The court decides that under the law

as it now stands, there is no authority invested with the power to grant li-censes for the sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of this State, and hence the action of the city council of Florence in granting such licenses would be ultra vires and absolutely void, and therefore the injunction, as asked for by the petitioners, in the case first named must be granted.

In the second case the petitioner moves for his discharge from custody upon the ground that there is no law forbidding the sale of spirituous li-quors within the limits of this State.

This court decides that this is a mis taken yiew of the law. On the contra ry we hold that the act of 1892, commonly called the dispensary act, having been declared unconstitutional in all ts provisions, except that forbidding the granting of licenses to sell spirit-uous liquors, after the day therein named, the repealing clauses of that act fall, and must be regarded as if never enacted, and hence the previous aw forbidding the sale of spirituous iquors without a license remains of orce, under which the petitioner may awfully be indicted. In addition to this he may aslo be proceeded against for a violation of the ordinance of the city of Florence mentioned in the warrant under which he has been arrested and is now held in custody.

It is, therefore, ordered that, in the case first named in the title of this or-der, an injunction do issue as prayed for in this petition.

It is further ordered that, in the secmotion of the petitioner for a discharge be refused; and that the said J. Ellis Brunson be remanded to the custody of the chief of police of the city of Florence to be by him safely kept until he is thence delivered by due course of law. This eighth day of May, 1894. HENRY MCIVER.

Chief Justice S. McGowan, A. J. Y. J. Pope, A. J. We concur:

As the Chief Justice concluded read ing there was a puzzled look on every countenance. Many had not fully un-derstood the meaning of the decision. just the same as if he had violated the As the Chief Justice laid the paper down he turned to the gentlemen of the bar in the most business like manner to be greatly delighted at having secured prohibition, accidental though it

GOVERNOR TILLMAN TALKS.

Shortly after the decision was filed : copy of it was taken to Governor Tillman, and he was asked point blank what he had to say about the change in the situation and the enforcement of the new law. The Governor said: "I am glad that we know what the law is at last, and will be able to stop all this floundering about in the sea of uncertainty. I am only sorry that they did not leave me the const enforce it.

"Well, what will you do to enforce this law?" was asked. The Governor replied: "What ma chinery have I got to do anything with. The sheriffs and police are under other officers. They are not under my control. I can only lend my moral sup-port to the law and what official support I may have, but I wish you would tell me what authority I've got. 1, of course, want to see this law enforced

ust as much as any other law.' "Governor isn't your proclamation taking control of the police of the towns and cities of force yet?"

"My proclamation," said the Governor "was only of force until the dispensary law wes declared off. That law being no longer law, I have no longer power

to enforce it. "But you could reissue that proclamation now and make use of it to enforce the prohibition law couldn'

"How could I do that? The necessi ty does not now exist for issuing the proclamation. "Well suppose the municipal author-

ities find they cannot enforce the law they cannot.

"You are taking for granted that "Yes, I am." The Governor then said: "Well we

had better wait and see before we un dertake to discuss idealities. I'm not discussing emergencies that might arise six months hence. I never ur dertake to cross a bridge until I get to it. I have no machinery to enforce this law. Before, I had machinery. I took charge of the local police then for a specific purpose, the emergency having I did that because it was said that the other machinery I had at my command to enforce a law were incit

ing riot and bloodshed. The people, that is many of them, now have what they say they have been wanting. I am willing to let them try it."

Rescued Explorers. GRATZ, Austria, May 10 .- A diver

succeeded in reaching the party of toursts who have been imprisoned in a stalactite cavern at Souraich for nine days past, owing to the sudden rise in the water and the fact that the passage into the cave had become blocked with timber and boulders. The diver found all seven of the tourists alive. At first it was believed eight people were imprisoned. The unfortunate cave explorers presented a ghastly spectacle as they were brought into daylight, so weak from exhaustion that they were barely alive. The church bells of the city of Lugloch rang out in joyous peals and the diver to whose efforts the rescue was due was carried on the shoulders of the villagers. The rescued courists were in condition so near to dead. This, however, proved untrue. cave, and Mrs. Zwater was driven mad

Mardored.

ASHVILLE, N. C., May 9 - A special dispatch to the Citizen from Marshall says that deputy sheriff Hans E Rector, while going along the Bear Creek road last night to his home was shot frow ambosh and instantly killed. George Roberts and his brother are suspected but have not yet been arrest- Coxey.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

HE DEFENDS HIS BILLS BEFORE A

HOUSE COMMITTEE. The Committee Was Not Much Im-

pressed-Vigorous Cross Questioning-The Labor Depressions to be Investi-

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Coxey appeared on the floor of the House today before the hour of business under es cort of Representative Pence of Cclorado. Some of the representatives who were earlier in their seats crowded about him, but when their curiosity was satisfied they dropped away one by one, and left him alone with Pence. At 11 o'clock Coxey appeared before the House Committee on Labor.

Coxey laid before the committee a petition bearing the signatures of his followers, the character of their occupations and their place of residence. It was written on paper bearing the let-ter head of the army of the commonweal. At the top of the page were printed in bold, black letters, the mottees, "Good Roads," "Good Money," "Good Work." Beneath this appeared a singleline—"Commonweal of Christ."

The petition is dated at "Camp Tycony in the flett Weshington December 19.

ranny, in the field, Washington, D. C. May 9,1894," and reads as follows: "We he undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, now sojourning in the District of Columbia, which is not only the asylum of oppressed by all naions, but our natural home, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to allow Brother J. S. Coxey, of Massilon, Ohio, and Carl Browne of Calistoga, Cal., to appear before you as our spokesmen, to voice our wishes in egard to the proposed legislation for which we made the march to Washington, namely, the J. S. Coxey good roads and non-interest bearing bond bills, and which we believe, if passed by Congress, would not only solve the present prevalent business depression, ive employment to us, representing as ve do all branches of industry of many millions more like as all over the unon, but would effectually, we believe, provide against any possible recur-rence of the extraordinary condition now existing in the industrial and business arteries of the nation which it seems plain to us, if not remedied, will bring death to republican instituions or revolution to maintain them by force of arms, which all must de-

Coxey's petition was read by the elerk, the members of the committee following the reading carefully. Carl Browne came in as the clerk finished

and seated himself beside Coxey.

Mr. McGann, the chairman of the committee, said the petition would have to go to the special committee, which they hoped to have formed to investigate the entire subject of the industrial depression. Coxey then took the floor and started to address the committee. He had only proceeded a moment when the members began questioning him. His replies to these queries were rambling and unsatisfactory. The impression made by him upon the committee was obviously not a flattering one. He was treated courteously and held the floor for ten minutes, but he said nothing that was either originat or profound, or that added in any manner to the knowledge desired by he committee. He began by saying that billions of improvements ought to be made throughout the country and that millions of people are ready to make them. The only thing needed was money.

"We claim," he said, "the same privieges that one per cent. of the people, he national bankers, have had to issue noney based on the wealth of the State country and municipality.

Dun (Dem.) of New Jersey asked i our institutions were to be turned into panking powers. Coxey replied that the National Banks had that privilege for twenty

Ryan (Dem.) of New York: "You claim to represent ninety-nine per cent. of the people of this country?"

"Yes sir." Ryan: "On what do you base that

Coxey: "I claim that ninety nine per ent. of the whole people ask the same privileges that one per cent., the national bankers have had for twenty-eight years. That one per cent. have had money at a cost of one per cent." Ryan: "The information I desire is by what warrant of authority you claim to represent ninety-nine per

cent, of the people of the country?"

Coxey: "I will answer you in this way. You can take the Farmers Allance, the Knights of Labor and other organizations and you will find in heir preamble that they want money ssued directly without interest. All the orders are demanding that. It is and can be said to be doing well. Only true they have not been voting the a few reports mention fruits and those way they have been thinking. I will acknowledge that.'

Ryan: "Don't you believe that more than one per cent. of the people are represented in Congress?" Coxey: "Yes, I believe they have been misrepresented. There is but one

per cent. of the people represented." Ryan: "I would like to know by what authority you say you represent ninety-nine per cent. of the people. Coxey. "I came here to request that this ninety-nine per cent, of the people be given the same privilege under the Constitution-which guarantees equal

the one per cent have had for twenty-Ryan: "I understand you to say you came here representing 99 per cent. of the people. Of course if that be the case we would like to have the proof of it, so that Congress can act, as I pre-sume Congress would act with the request of 99 per cent. of the people. How can you show that you represent

and exact justice to all the people-inat

99 per cent, of the people?" Coxey: "I do not claim that, sir." This closed the hearing of Coxey. He was followed by I. E. Dean of tive committe of the Farmers Ablance. committee to investigate the whole and said that such action on the parti of Congress would inspire great confidence among the people. Dean also was subjected to a course of questioning, which did not result more to his satisfaction or to the enlightenment of the committee than did that of

today, the House committee on Labor, by a vote of 7 to 2, decided to report a resolution for a joint investigation by special committee of the Senate and House of the Coxey movement and the depressed condition of labor in general This decision was hailed with satisfaction by Coxey and Browne, and by a number of prominent Populist and Farmers Alliance leaders, including the president of the Alliance and th chairman and secretary of the l'eople's

The vote to report the resolution was Yeas - Erdman of Pennsylvania, Wells of Wisconsin, Ryan of New York, Talbert of South Carolina, Pence of Colorado, Phillips of Pennsylvania, Klefer of Minnesota.

Nay-Dunn of New Jersey and Apssley of Massachusetts.

McGann and McCleary did not vote. The vote of 7 to 2 was preceded, however, by votes to postpone, which nearly killed the resolution. Eyan firsts move to postpone until Saturday, which was defeated by 5 to 6. Phillips moved to postpone until Friday, which was defeated by a similar vote. The five who voted to defer action were: Dunn, Ryan Apsley, McCleary Phillips and Ryan voled to report the resolution and Mr. McCleary did not vote either way. Chairman McGann says the favor-

able report will be made to-morrow and he will soon thereafter press for a suspension of the rules and an immediate passage of the resolution.
Dunn says there will be a minority

IMPROVEMENT IN CROPS. What the Weather Crop Report

Says-Lack of Rain. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9.—The following is the weather crop report for the weak ending yesterday: The gen-eral tener of the reports for the past week indicates an improvement in planted crops and natural vegetation. This is not universally true for the State, as the showers from which the greatest benisit was derived, were very light or entirely missing in many sections of the State, even where contiguous townships or farms were drenched with rain. There were, however but few places that had no rain either dur ing the fore or after part of the week yet in most places it was too little to penetrate to the roots of plants and to relieve the drought. Even where the rain was most copious more is still needed to give the growing crops a good stand, or to help small grains which will soon be in the "milk" and beyond help. The extreme Western and Northern tier of counties report the greatest improvement, from Oconee to Chesterfield, where showers were quite general. The only adverse factors were hall storms which along nar row paths did some damage to young plants and tender vegetation, and cut and bud worms that damaged corn and

gardens to some extent.

There was very little cloudiness during the week and no day but that there was some sunshine. With the exception of a few tornadic winds accompanying thunder storms that did a lit. de local damage in the Northwestern but after Wednesday the heat was steadily above the normal, averaging three degrees a day on the coast to six and seven in the central and Western portions. Warm nights caused a very decided improvement in the color of vegetation. In Charleston, Berkeley and the greater part of Colleton coun ties there was very little rain and the drought has parched vegetation in general; the only two crops that appear to be doing well are rice and melons, the former promises very well while the latter only farirly. Melons in the Northern part of the State are a failure

in many places. Early planted cotton is not making a good stand, although from some sec-tions the reports indicate an average stand; that of later planting promises better; but is not all up yet being retarded by the surface crust and lack of moisture. In Charleston County this crop can hardly be anything but a failare. Chopping out and working has

begun in places. Corn has improved in color and stand especially on bottom lands, upland corn as a rule has not shown as marked an improvement. Worms are doing much damage.

Oats have not inproved except for very late sown fields which took on a better color and made rapid growth Fall sown oats nearly, if not completely

failure. Wheat is looking much better and there is a prospect of a fair yield although it will not be a full crop. Where tobacco is cultivated the reports indicate that the plant is about ten days in advance of it season and doing well. Potatoes are growing rapidly

where the vines have not been injured by bugs are not encouraging. The acreage of cotton, corn and other grains has been slightly increased in Anderson County but it is thought the total of all crop will approximate the average of other years. Showers on Monday night (7th) will prove highly beneficial.

Polsoned by Force.

J. W. BAUER Director, S. C.S. W.S.

IRON GATE, May 11 .- Miss Mary 'ierson, a young woman who lives near Saltpeter Gap, Botetourt county, was letting her cows out of the pasture when an unknown man stepped up behind her, grabbed her arm and shoved a pistol in the amendment, of which he had previher face. He told her that it she spoke he would blow her brains out. Then he tied her hands behind her, and, after a violent struggle, forced her to swallow a pill that made her unonscious When she recovered she staggered to her home and since than has been in intense agony. Before the man could be arrested he boarded a train bound for Clifton Forge. On arriving at Glen Wilton Conductor Harris received a telegram Pennsylvania, a member of the executiving an imperfect description of the man. The conductor kept a clore watch He urged the appointment of a special but as the train slowed up the man jumped from the platform. Conductor subject of the industrial depression, Harris fired five shots as the man took to the bushes, pursued train crew and passengers, by the thick undergrowth

but

111

escaped. The mountain passes are being guarded by crowds of determined men, and it the girl's assailant is caught lynching will follow. Later advice say The committee then went about its the flend was caught and is now in jail. mitother Senators to speak. Finally, grave.

THE TARIFF BILL.

SENATOR MILLS DISCLAIMS ALL RE-SPONSIBILITY FOR IT.

He is a Tariff Reformer and Favors No Such Abortion as the Tariff Bill Agreed Upon by the Democratic Senators .- He

Weshington, May 9.—At ten min-utes past one o'clock yesterday in the Senate the tariff was taken up and a ong interesting discussion took place on the pending amendment, to insert in the enacting clause of the bill, the words, "or withdrawn for consump-tion," so that it will read that "the du-ties provided in the act will be levied" collected and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries or withdrawn for consumption after the 30th of June, 1894." The amendment was attacked on the Republican side of the chamber as making a gift of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 to the owners of imported goods now in warehouses and was defended on the Democratic side as being just and equitable and in accordance with existing law.

Hale and Aldrich commented upon the fact that members of the finance committee on either side disagreed with each other as to the amendment and taunted the Democrats with infi delity to their platform, which had de-clared protection in the United States to be unconstitutional and to be a

The taunt had an immediate effect upon Mills, who took the floor as soon as Aldrich had finished his remarks, and in a passionate and excited man-ner, referred to his speech several weeks ago, in which he declared himself to be (as between the McKinley act and the Wilson bill), "between the devil and the deep sea," and said: "A change has come over the spirit of the situation—not over my spirit. I have not got as much sea room as on that occasion. I find that the bill pending before us is not the Wilson bill but a bill which ought, perhaps, to bear the onored name of the Senator from Maryland (Gorman), or of the Senator from Ohio (Brice). No man can torture me into the admission that the bill pending before this body is in any respect an answer to pledges made by the Democratic national convention to the Democratic people of the United States. I have said—and I expect to say as long as I keep my understand ing—that taxation levied on value is the only honest system of taxation and that the specific system of taxation is imposed for the purpose of concealing facts and defrauding the govern ment for the benefit of favored classes. I stand there today and shall stand

there as long as I live "I rise to say that I do not intend to vote for a single one of these amend-ments changing the duties from ad va-lorem to specific. I am humiliated enough to have to be drawn nearer and nearer to the McKinley act in the rates of duty in the amount of robbery in-flicted upon the poor working people of the country, who have been starved to death under this system of taxation, part of the State, no damages is report- death under this system of taxation, ed from that source. The first two without being compelled to bow down and to t badges of protection. The very first change is made from an ad valorem to a specific system; and that runs along through the whole bill. We have had to surrender at discretion, at every point, until it is now a question be tween the McKinley protection act and the pending bill, with a very little margin of difference between the two. repeat what I said before, that I will vote against these amendments; but that when they are incorporated in the bill. I will vote for the bill if it has five cents of reduction in it, as a choice be-

tween the two. "The Democratic party said to the people in 1892, that protection is a fraud, and that the party was in favor of honest taxation for revenue alone and there is where I stand. I want to make an honest effort to redeem that pledge and I do not intend to go backward. I would rather vote to reduce the duties imposed by the Wilson bill. Every one of them is high enough. I would have put more articles on the free list. I would have reduced the cost of production on our manufactories so that we could take the markets of the world and give employment to the peo ele in honest work in factories instead of having them walking the streets and coming to Washington to tell the gov-ernment of their distress—a distress which the protective tariff has put

ipon them. "You may pile up duties in this bill to any extent you please, and, if it is any better than the McKinley act, I will vote for it. But do not try to make it just as bad as it can be made before I vote for it. I felt it necessary to file this caveat and 1et Democrats, who are making this bill, understand that I am not responsible for this measure, and that I do not intend to assume the responsibility. I want the gentlemen who have demanded this measure to stand up in the open daylight and take the responsibility for the amendments which they have forced upon this

There was some applause in the gal eries at the close of the speech. singled out by Mr. Mills, Gorman was the only one in the chamber, but he simpty smiled and was not moved to make any remark in reply.

The pending amendment was ther agreed to without any further discussion, and without a division. Then Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts offered onsly given notice, as follows:

"Except that when not in contravention of any existing treaty, any article made dutiable in the following sections shall, if the product or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty double that herein imposed; and if any article pon the free list in the preceding secion, shall, if the product or manufac ure of Great Britain, pay a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem; and such additional and discriminating duties shall renain in force until Great Britain shall assent to and take part in an international agreement, together with the United States, for the coinage and use of silver and shall cease whenever Great Britain as all assent to and take for the coinage of silver."

Half a dezen Senators spoke upon times moved to lay it upon the table, but had withdrawn his motion to per-

Harris refused to again withdraw his THE COMING CAMPAIGN. motion and a vote was taken, resulting

Yeas 32; nays 20, as follows:
Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blanchard,
Brice, Caffery, Call, Cockerell, Coke,
George, Gibson, Gordon, Gormon, Gray,

larris, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones, (Ark

Harris, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones, (Ark.,)
McLaurin, McPherson, Martin, Mills,
Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom,
Roach, Turple, Vest, Walsh and
White—32.
Nays—Allison, Dolph, Dubois, Gallinger, Hale, Hansborough, Hawley,
Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, McMillin, Manderson, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Shoup,
Squire, Stewart, Teller and Washburn
—20.

So Senator Lodge's amendment was laid on the table and the tariff bill then

went over till tomorrow. ALL ANSWER YES.

All the Gubernatorial Candidates on the Alliance Platform,

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9 .- Every to be submitted to all candidates for otfice this summer were printed and sent out by the chairman of the executive committee of the State Alliance, their replies have been awaited with interest. It seems that the questions were sent out to all the candidates for Governor about he middle of March by Chairman Thomas P. Mitchell of the executive com- natorial race. One factor seems to be mittee of State Farmers' Alliance.

In talking with a leading member of he Alliance yesterday, a representative in the race and will take the leadership of The State ascertained that copies of of one of the factions of the "Reform the questions have also been sent to ers." Who will oppose him is uncer-Governor Tillman and Senator Butler, tain. It now looks as if it will be either they being the recongnized condidates Comptroller General Ellerbe or Conbefore the people for the United State gressman John L. McLaurin. Recent Senate. The gentleman stated that up happenings would indicate that Mr. Mcbeen received from either Governor Tillman or Senator Butler.

The candidates for Governor all sent in their replies over a month ago. Comptroller General Ellerbe's reply reads as ollows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3, '94. Mr. Thos. P. Muchell, Chairman Executive Committee, Woodward, S. C. Dear Sir and Brother: Your letter. propounding the following questions, to

First-"Will you discuss the Alliance emands in the coming campaign, pac ticularly that relating to the fluances of the country, and defend them against he enemies of our Order?'

Second-"Will you pledge loyalty to he demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union above oyalty to party caucus, and vote against my and all candidates who decline to commit themselves to this extent?"

To both questions I answer, I will. Yours fraternally, W. H. ELLERBE.

Senator W. D. Evans sent the follow ng reply: BENNETTSNILLE, S. C, March 21, '94. Ion. T. P. Muchell, Chairman Execu-

tive Committee, Woodward, S. C. Dear Sir and Brother: Your letter of 19 h inst., asking me if I will First-Discuss the Alliance demands the coming campaign, particularly

countay, and

will. Second-Pledge loyalty to the demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union above loyalty to party caucus, and vote against any and all candidates who decline to commit themselves to this extent. My answer is that I certanly will.

Yours fraternally, W. D. EVANS. Senator John Gary Evans sent the ollowing answer:

AIKEN, S. C., March 20, 1894. Thos. P. Mitchell, Esq., Chairman Ex-ecutive Committee, Woodward, S. C. My Dear Sir: Your letter of 14th inst, is before me and would have been answered sooner but for my absence from

the city. I have been an ardent advocate of the Alliance demands during my entire political career. I regard the enactment of the demands into law as the only salvation for the South and West shylocks.

I shall continue to discuss and defend the Alliance demands as the true Democracy of Jefferson and Calhoun. Should I ever be placed in a position to do so I should vote for our demands despite the action of any caucus or the dictates of any boss, even though occupying the President's chair.

Very truly yours, JOHN GARY EVANS. Dr. Timmerman also sent in a reply, ut inasmuch as he is considered entirey out of the race it is useless to say nore Ithan that he does not agree to the

econd of the questions. The State campaign seems to be at a standstill just now on account of State Chairman Irb'y delay in calling a meeting of the State executive committee to appoint the campaign meetings. The enders on the other side say that Elthe two Democratic Senators especially lerbe has grown, very much in strength all over the State in the last month or no, and that the final race is going to be narrowed down between him and John Gary Evans. They say that there is absolutely no chance or prospect of Congressman McLaurin entering the race for Governor .- State.

Starvation in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6.-A spec-lal to the Times-Democrat from San Antonio, Texas, says: Another appeal for assistance was received here today from the suffering people of Zapata county. The appeal stated that the starving people had become so desperate that a band of twenty of them made a raid upon a general store the other day for food supplies. The raid was stopped by their temporary wants being supplied.

Suic de at a Funeral. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 10 .-

I the a trggic event occurred during a setting the rest of the country a globurisl in the Catholic cemetery, near this city. While the body of a woman of the name of Mary Michaecs part in such international agreement was being lowesed into a grave, her sweetheart, Aquilin Fuller, who had been greatly affected by her death this amenoment. Harris had several drew a 32-caliber revolver and shot

A PEEP THROUGH THE MIST THAT ENVELOPS STATE POLITICS.

sue, and the Governorship and Liquor Question will be the Next in Import.

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 6.-In about month's time the campaign in South Carolina will have begun. The campaigns of 1890 and 1892 were not of the most agreeable and pleasant character, and there is no reason just now to anticipate that the campaign of 1894 will partake of the features of a love least. It would appear that everything is shaping itself for an ugly and personal campaign. and no better service could be done by the first audience than to show its displeasure at the first exhibition of personsince the Alliance questions, prepared al abuse or insinuation. As things are at the meeting of the last State Alliance now muddled it is very hard to foretell what will be in the political pot in a month'e time. Just about this time things are in a kind of transitory condition and are getting down to a focus preliminary to the battle royal. Who will

> Aside from the Senatorial contest na. turally the chief interest is in the Guberpretty certain, and that is that John Gary Evans, of dispensary fame, will be

lead the hosts is yet unknown.

to date no reply to the questions had Lauria will be in the field, and if he does come out it will be anything but a timid campaign between himself and Senator John Gary Evans. It seems from what can be heard at this end of the line that most of the original candidates have dropped out, although every now and then some one says that Secretary of State Tindall will come in on the home stretch as a dark horse and win the nomination. Of course Senator W. Da-Witt Evans has to be taken into account in all calculations, although it is said that he expects to retire. This may, however, be eatirely campaign talk.

Now what are the Anti Administration forces going to do? That is by no means a certainty. It has all along been thought that they would keep out of the contest this year and allow the Tillmanites to fight it out among themselves. There is, however, a sentiment among some of those who previously made the fight that it would be best to make a fight all along the line as was done two years ago. This element seem to think that it would be a fight of principle and that the Anti Administration orces ought to go on record. Some who are of this opinion go so far as to say that there is a good chance of making a winning fight. There are a great many others, and perhaps the majority, who think that for the present at least it is

best to wait on developments. Then the Prohibitionists have to be those relating to the finances of the taken into consideration. There can be defend them against no mistake about the fact that those who the enemies of our Order. I answer I are responsible for the call for a State convention want a full ticket nominated and a fair and square fight made for prohibition. The delegates elected to the convention, may thwart the purposes of the leaders, but if they do not a new and problematic element will be introduced into the coming campaign .- News and

A Disease Breeder.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Commonweal Army was visited late yesterlay afternoon by a committee of physicians to the poor, authorized by Health officer Hammett to investigate the camp and report upon its sanitary condition. The report was submitted this morning to Dr. Hammett, and the conclusions of the committee are in part that the surroundings of this square, including the premises inside of the fence, are of a germ breeding character, likely to cause all forms of contagious and infectious diseases. The hospital tent is also used for a commissary department and is located from absolute slavery to the Eastern in what might be termed a "mud hole." The earth in nearly all portions of the ground is spongy, and is com-posed principally of decomposed posed principally of decom vegetable and animal matter. men composing this so-called army sleep on straw, laid on bare ground of this character, which makes it neces-sarily injurious to their health. The committee add: "In view of the condition of this square, as we described it, we are of the opinion that it is entirey unfit for human habitation, and that it should be vacated at once to avoid a possible epidemic of disease to the people of the surrounding neighborhood, as well as to the inhabitants of the whole District. It is a menace to the health which cannot be overlooked, and we would recommend in the strongest language that immediate steps be taken to have it vacated in the interests of the public health of the people of the District of Columbia." port was promptly transmitted to the commissioners. Coxey will probably be ordered to remove the camp at once.

The South.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- There is one fact that stands out with great distinctness in these days of industrial unrest and disorder. There is no discontent in the South. Labor strikes are common in New Jersey, the coal miners of Pennsylvania are out, the West is full of discontented men organizing themselves into armies, and the whole country above Mason and Dix-on's line is disturbed by the troubles of men who complain of hard times and the lack of occupation. Below that line there is peace if there is not plenty. The people of the South have not escaped the effects of the general trade depression. That section is as poor, if not poorer, than those in which Socialism and anarchy is rampant, but the people are conservative, patient and law abididg. The Southern States are

rious example.—News. Serious Aceld nt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8 - D. R. Flen iken, a well known and highly respect ed commission merchant, accidentally shot himself through the left wrist tohimself. The wound was mortal, and day. His hand had to be amoutated, he fell dead by the side of the open Mr. Fleniken carried \$41,000 in accident insurance companies.