

DESERT THE DEMOCRACY.

THAT IS THE ALMICE OF A DISGUSTED DEMOCRAT.

Hopeless of Relief Through the National Democracy, He Advocates Union With Populists—Peculiar Views Strongly Stated.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 13.—The letter below was published in the State of last Monday. The State editorially says it is a remarkable letter, still the more remarkable because it proceeds from a lawyer and a Straight-out Democrat, who is known to us as an honest and earnest and conscientious man. Here is the letter:

To the Editor of the State: The decision of Congress against free banks is a fearful turning point in the affairs of political party in the United States and most particular in this State. The developments of the past twelve months have wrought a great change in the views and feelings of many, if not most, of our conservative South Carolina Democrats. We no longer regard the design of securing the "National Democracy" as a proud badge. The bugle call to the defense of "National Democracy" once awaited with eagerness, no longer could wake in our hearts a ready response. We are as unanimous in our disgust with the so-called Democratic administration as we were in our loyal enthusiasm for it a year ago. We have beheld the party's principles ignored, its pledges violated, corruption (or at least sectional and class selfishness) rampant in some departments of government now directed over by this time-honored and hitherto much trusted and well beloved party. At last we had only the State bank take repeal to place our trust in, and we were looking with alternating hope and fear as the day approached for the execution of this promise, which was after all, merely to restore what had been unlawfully taken from us, but to return it at a time when it would be such a relief that our hearts swelled with thanks for its coming. Alas, bitter disappointment! A fiddling while Rome was burning is a weak counterpart of the present spectacle.

As men, we must do more than reprove. Periodically rebuked, betrayed, punished, the faithless in office taught a terrible lesson. Else what hope for the future? What guarantee that political servants will not again refuse to do the work which their masters have appointed, and paid them to do? What means of securing the legislation which the people decide upon? What ground for voting for a party because of approval of its platform? What hope of preserving enthusiastic confidence in party or in leadership (so essential to the success of the ranks of an army) if the rallying cry is still to be that which by sad experience has become inseparably associated with craven impotence or unblinking treachery? Hope, trust, red-hot confidence in one great purpose to do battle against the enemy, are impossible to the army demoralized by such leadership, unless it be completely reorganized and given new officers in whom confidence may be placed (if not by knowledge of its being deserved, then by the appearance of knowledge of its being undeserved).

But the people's condemnation of faithless leaders, in order to serve as a wholesome warning for the future, cannot safely discriminate between leaders and the rank and file. A party must be judged by its performance, and failing to carry out its pledges, for whatever reason, should be repudiated in disgrace. The corruption or incompetency of its servants is its own corruption or incompetency. It matters not how competent to give up our historic party and that the principles professed in the platform are still our principles. The ready franchise of the independent in politics is the best stimulus to healthful vigilance in the ranks of the right party. Any attempt to bring affection to a discredited party and to reform it from within, to degrade its recognized leaders and substitute new ones is up-hill, unwise and wellnigh hopeless. In the ranks and in the leading blow alone teach the needed lessons.

Opportunities are not to be ignored with expectation of their return. A party which after thirty years of striving and waiting is given a brilliant opportunity must use it, never have the impudence to ask for it again. The Democratic party has dummed itself. No one can satisfactorily explain the present public course by laying all its members to rest in the ranks of the party, believing that there is still in their life and promise, it is folly to seek to hold up their standard against triumphant and entrenched treason. The faithful should be separated from degenerate companions, should draw up their line of battle in a new field and rally to them all true and bold spirits who would fight the hostile garison of the perverted government.

Rebellion finds a response in the many hearts. A bold stroke for the right arouses enthusiasm. A new organization is formed, which is not hampered with the dead weight of the past that in time it gathers. Only the wide awake and dead-in-earnest take the step. The slave to habit and the half-hearted are left to burden down the organization. The new broom sweeps clean, and the new machinery will move off with the perfection in every detail that comes from the application of the newest improvements without the drawbacks of patched work and cramped quarters. Now wine can be put in old bottles. The apathy, the grove-like administration of many details that narrowing precedents and growing negligence bring, the ever looking back with hardly a glance forward, the unconscious individual authority, the stagnation of thought and decay will be left; and by as many years as were necessary for the accumulation of the collection of evils, by so many years at least, shall we probably be in a better party than we are in.

Such is now, I believe, the spontaneous, though probably undefined feeling of us all. But what shall we do?

There can hardly be a doubt that had we arrived at our present feeling in national affairs without our experience of the past four years in State politics, we should be clamoring for a new party of all those who wish to check this legislation in the interest of the few moneyed men of the country, and consequently against the great middle and lower classes and against geographical sections. We would take our stand against the enemies of our State and the enemies of the non-est, struggling, but on-capital-dependent masses of the people of the United States. We should put life into the hackneyed phrases, "government for the people" and "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." We should point with pride and righteous warning to the fact that we of the South are the true modern representatives of the heroes of the revolution; that the North, in large measure, has forfeited, and we should be responsible and beneficial government by the abasement of individuality consequent upon the modern trend of the politics of great municipalities, their unwilling to submit to the rule of their favored few, and the fact that the staff to submit to being longer made their slaves by the subversion of the general government. We should welcome the assistance of the West and of the bold-spirited and uncorrupted though somewhat ignorant or erratic primitive classes of the section in a righteous light to settle the question.

"Upon what meat doth this, our Caesar, feed that he is grown so great?" The cognition of this as very much the position of a great organization of the agricultural masses of the last few years? We saw no justification for their position when they took it, we were wrong or even that we were wrong to which they were going, we tried to suppress their "uncalled-for" rebellion; we felt righteous disapprobation of them; we became prejudiced against them; we shall never find it easy to say that they were right and we were wrong, or that they were partly right and we partly wrong. It is human nature: "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?"

Honesty compels the following confession to those to whom we least expect to be heard: "I am a Democrat."

(1) We felt secure in the help of State except for the tariff leakage, to which alone were we aroused. The Farmers' Alliance movement first sounded the alarm that called attention to our ill-considered policy of bringing us to the verge of wreck. Yet little heed was given; we were caught in the whirlpool, and cries from all sides then so drowned the first note of warning that few gave the credit of it to a source so "inwardly recognized." Who of our faction appreciated the need of more money, of elastic money, of local money as bearing upon the prosperity of our section—the depression of business enterprise? It was all new to us, we had not studied it, and we ridiculed those who, though not as well educated as we, brought it to us so learnedly and confidently. "Respectable" authorities are everywhere now pressing these three points.

Who of us knew the relation of "money" to commodities and to gold and silver, the robbery of debtors as well as creditors that results from a variation of these relations, the fact that gold had appreciated as much as silver had depreciated, that our government was not only "appreciating" with gold, and that hence with the gold standard the debtors are being robbed fully as much as they would "rob" creditors if "money" were depreciated to the basis of silver by its free coinage? If robbing must be done there is no less cruelty in robbing the creditor than the debtor, and the creditor who seemed to wish thus to retaliate might be reasoned with and urged to go no further than securing justice, but they should not have been goaded with the thought that they are contented with what they are getting and are willing for wishing to make the "other fellows" change places with them. In their just and desperate determination to get themselves out they are excusable for not first devising absolute safeguards against employing means that might get them out at the expense of others, especially when they believe those others have put them in the hole.

(2) Who of us thought of the income tax until brought to the front by those proved new men who were being carried out by the Democrats, our party would have gotten all the credit (if the poor pioneers being lost sight of) and proved itself the people's party, leaving no room for the "people's party." The income tax has been shown to be intrinsically just, but its happening to bear chiefly upon certain sections and classes renders it peculiarly right at this time, to offset in a measure the streams of money that have flowed and will flow from South to North by penalties from poor to rich by protection.

(3) Those who have charged that dealing in futures causes a combination of capital to fix prices and injure the producer and is also a means of corrupting legislation, and that the money power of the State does consciously and systematically manipulate against the people in insidious ways are no longer to be regarded as "fools" charging "absurdities." We now approve these sentiments coming from other lips.

The warning against Cleveland as "the tool of Wall street," though at the time indignantly resented by all, is not only a slander but a gratuitous insult to a noble man, has been justified by time; and, though we may not endorse the insinuation of turpitude, we owe recognition to the prophetic insight and the courage of those "intimate resolutions."

(4) There is enough of common ground in our present views and the views of the turbulent pioneers whom we have denigrated to give us some qualms of conscience. To give us some of our pride of intellect, a more generous impulse to fellowship in union for a common cause. In fact the agricultural uprising (little as we regard it at first) is now seen to have inaugurated a revolution. At the close of a century its undercurrents of thought are forced to the front. Virtue thought is now ripe in our country. Struggling, rebellious ideas are clashing with those that reign. Change, more or less radical is upon us. For when the blinding confusion of the storm has passed a God-sent, man-developed truth is seen to have been enveloped by it. The wrong that in its evolution accompanied it is for the

most part left behind—the world has taken a step.

The stouter the resistance to the revolution by those who wickedly or from want of sympathetic appreciation oppose the change its success involves the more its triumph is assured. Its flood tides of wrath piled up, its power to overcome increased by mutation of more delicate energies into the resistless energy of rude violence. Could the conscientious men who fight it at every step up the road, with their destructive fury and their united strength the hands of the conservative revolutionists who seek only this good, the step forward in the world's progress would be taken without incurring the lameness that usually results and impedes its making the most of its new vantage ground. Since now we have reached a point in the progress of the pending revolution to see with some distinctness a worthy cause, we should not now become more and more visible in our duty to speed its attainment. In our own State we shall remove a fretting obstacle, and in no other guise will it be heedful to discard excremental fallacies, to smother brutal violence, to meet directly and with least possible incidental evil the great Truth to its throne.

(5) When one has come to think, then one cannot desire a complete return to the quiet, unenterprising leadership that was succeeded by the present era of ferment. The country is in a throes of travail to bring forth a better order of things, and there are now few who do not look forward, more or less vaguely, to a new birth that will be a rebirth. We would not wholly change doctors and risk a misadventure. We never personal repugnance may still have for such doctors, (not of our choosing) we feel a certain unacknowledged, but self-asserting faith that in the divine Providence they are the men of the time, and that men have caught the proper inspiration. It is a foolish, stiff-necked pride to refuse to recognize that great popular movements are due to the blind, but divine, guided instinct of the masses, which directs them on truer lines than the reason of the wisest statesman could have mapped out in advance. "The people as a mass, have no understanding, but an unfailing instinct." Yet, especially after the dark groping stages that have been passed, the light of all the intelligent that can be brought to bear. "To recognize, try and guide this instinct is the function of a statesman." The "brain and State are like Achilles' heel, and this camp, if in this great crisis they fail to put themselves in touch with the people and to put forth their powers for a victory that shall bring honor to the whole State.

If there are going find response in the inner consciousness of once ardent Cleveland Democrats, once violent denouncers of the Alliance, once bitter haters of Tillman and Tillmanism, age, of patriotism and of the greatest alike to speak out and work for the success of these ideas. If the national administration should yet give ground for endorsement we can rally to it, but the best remedy for the evil is to depend on widespread and out-spoken defection from it. At present, however, I firmly believe that a great movement for a new party is surely coming, that our Conservatives find it now hard to retrace their steps, and that we must wait much longer, and that we must be ready to examine ourselves, to refuse to be content with half-hearted with "me too's," to clarify their thoughts and speedily and vigorously assume a positive attitude. We are slaves to the past if his attitude is not determined, if his choice precludes our making the same choice.

Another thought carries force and gratification. A semi-substituted belief often decides conviction, as does a conviction decide belief. Of late we have been ashamed of South Carolina, most unwonted and painful emotion for a South Carolinian. Meantime, in just, a strange analogy was pointed out as apparent law of her history: "South Carolina goes mad every thirty years." The mad laugh there has lurked a thought that brought a twinge of indignation from our minds. Inexorable is the association of 1830 and 1860 with the glorious assertion of great principles. Could these be, hidden from our eyes, principle in the third "mad" movement? In the midst of so much that we abhor, can it be that our little State is taking her stand (in obedience to fate, which has always assigned her the van) as the leader in a great struggle that shall become famed in history and extolled by all? Could it be? Should we have retarded it, could it be? Should we have retarded it, could it be? As bitter differences of opinion prevailed, then as now, but what the majority was the act of the State and the act of the State and the act of the State.

Considerable excitement instantly ensued in the locality as soon as the news of the tragedy became generally circulated. When Mixson was shot he called loudly for help, his cries attracting a crowd man, Sylvester Jones, who came to the scene of the unfortunate victim frightfully wounded. Mixson was conveyed to his home where he expired in a short time. Excitement became enhanced by the mystery of an assassination the evidence was known to be without deadly foes and as a man of sobriety, friendliness and industry.

Efforts were at once made to locate and capture the guilty party, and as a result Gordy Mims, a colored man, has been arrested and lodged in jail here. The evidence against him is purely circumstantial, but is very strong. It is the opinion that Mims mistook Captain Mixson for a negro named Elliott Rivers, whom he suspected of being intimate with his wife and had said he had intended to kill.

Mims was near the scene of the subsequent murder on Monday afternoon, having with him his gun, and an examination of this gun showed that one barrel had been recently discharged. It is said that he could give no account of his whereabouts Monday night and that he was not at home.—Guardian.

A Fatal Land Slide.
LEADVILLE, Col., June 10.—A Midland freight encountered a mud slide west of here yesterday and the trainmen assisted the section hands in clearing the track. While this work was going on another slide came down, killing two trainmen and injuring two hands.

THE MATTER OF PARDONS.

SOME INTERESTING INTERROGATORIES ANSWERED.

The President of the Colorado State Board of Pardons Propounds Some Questions to Governor Tillman, who Answers Them, Giving His Views.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14.—The following letters will be of interest and explain themselves:

Denver, Col., June 9th, 1894.

To His Excellency, B. H. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:—I could esteem it a special favor if you would reply at an early date to the following interrogatories:

First. Should executive clemency be granted in any case, except upon positive testimony as to the innocence of the convict?

Second. Is a Board of Pardons, or an Advisory Board, necessary to a Governor to aid him in dispensing the pardoning power?

Third. Should pardons be conditional or conditional doctrine of the parole system be better for the protection of society?

Fourth. Would the parole system act as a deterrent for criminals to a greater extent than unconditional release either by pardon or by serving out the sentence? Very respectfully,

J. L. APPEL,
President Colorado State Board of Pardons.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

In answer to this letter Governor Tillman has written Mr. Appel the following:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 9th propounding certain interrogatories has been received. I cannot take time to answer fully—that is giving reasons, but will answer briefly by numbers.

To the first question I answer yes. Clemency does not mean, always, a pardon, but includes commutation from a death penalty to a term of imprisonment as well as a change of sentence from a longer to a shorter term of confinement. There are also cases where conditional pardons are granted, which may appear conclusive to the jury, but not so to the executive. The reasoning by which juries reach agreement in a verdict of guilty is sometimes altogether invisible to the executive, and while the innocence of the prisoner may not rest upon "positive testimony," the guilt being equally shadowy or uncertain, I have given prisoners the benefit of doubt the especially if there was some alive or previous good character proven.

To the second question I would say that a Board of Pardons or an Advisory Board, while not necessary, would relieve the Governor of much work and crowd by friends of the institution to exist, however, it should be frequently changed throughout so as to insure a thorough examination of petitions and prevent the possibility of any trafficking in pardons.

To the third question: I think under certain circumstances conditional pardons are desirable, and I have urged the adoption of the intermediate sentence system by which the crime, after conviction by a jury, is punished by a maximum term of confinement and while the prisoner and the evidence of his reformation. Punishment is for the purpose of reforming criminals and deterring others from committing crime.

To the fourth question: I believe reasonable, somewhat of a pardon, and by such a system the Penitentiary directors could release a prisoner or recommend a pardon whenever in their judgment the purpose of imprisonment had been accomplished.

To the fifth question: In general I do not like the parole system. In conditional pardons. Such men are not free in the full sense of the term, and I would prefer, as a general rule, absolute release or service of the full term.

Conditional pardons are granted but two conditions are attached to them, and while the wife while under the influence of liquor. The other was a boy thirteen years old. The condition in the first case remanded the man to prison upon proof that he drank any liquor or maltreated the woman. In the second case the boy was allowed to leave the penitentiary on condition that he went to a reform school where he was practically a prisoner.

Yours respectfully,
B. H. TILLMAN,
Governor.

Hidden from Ambush.

HARTON, S. C., June 16.—Captain James Mixson, one of the best known citizens of the Stafford's section, was terribly and fatally shot near the Steep Bottom Cross Roads Monday night, while on his way home. The murdered man was shot from the rear with a load of buckshot, twelve of these entering his body.

Considerable excitement instantly ensued in the locality as soon as the news of the tragedy became generally circulated. When Mixson was shot he called loudly for help, his cries attracting a crowd man, Sylvester Jones, who came to the scene of the unfortunate victim frightfully wounded. Mixson was conveyed to his home where he expired in a short time. Excitement became enhanced by the mystery of an assassination the evidence was known to be without deadly foes and as a man of sobriety, friendliness and industry.

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WOFFORD'S COMMENCEMENT.

A Large Graduating Class—An Occasion Long to be Remembered.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 12.—The Wofford commencement is almost past and there is joy in many a student's heart tonight. Another scholastic year is ended and has been added to the forty years of Wofford's reputation, which has been slowly but surely rising until today she stands at the head of every literary institution in the State.

Altogether this has been a very profitable session and instruction has been given to 150 young men. The management considers this number up to the usual limit.

The commencement exercises began at 10 o'clock on Monday morning and Sunday with the bacchanteal service which was delivered by Bishop H. K. Hargrove of Memphis. He read as his text: Isaiah II 6: "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the lion and the felling together and a little child shall lead them." He preached a very impressive sermon which was listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

Yesterday morning Dr. James H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, delivered the literary address before the Calhoun and Preston societies. His was a masterly speech, spoken entirely off-hand, and showing careful thought and study. His remarks about returning to his native land were very touching, and his synopsis would not do him justice. At the conclusion of his address he was loudly cheered and completely loaded down with beautiful flowers.

Last night the chapel was again crowded by friends of the institution to hear the Junior debate. The query: Resolved, "That the American laborer has just reason to be discontented with his present conditions, was ably discussed by Messrs. P. H. Shuler and G. Leonard for the affirmative, and S. H. McGee for the negative. The committee, consisting of Dr. Kirkland as chairman, decided in favor of the negative.

A gold medal is given each year by the societies for the best essay and the best oratorical address. The gold medal was awarded to last night, Mr. H. J. Shoemaker of Orangeburg won the Preston medal and Mr. S. H. McGee of Greenwood won the Calhoun medal.

The regular graduating exercises took place this morning. The following young men delivered their graduation speeches very gracefully and received their diplomas:

O. M. Abney, Richland, "A Remnant of the Past"; W. P. Baskin, Sumter, "The Royal Family"; H. B. Bant, Spartanburg, "Our Debt"; W. T. Duncan, Anderson, "The Wandering Minstrel"; P. H. Edwards, Marion, "Individualism in Modern Society"; W. M. Ellerber, Marion, "The Three Elements"; B. H. Herbin, Greenwood, "Great Carolinians"; E. S. Jones, Richland, "Our Future"; G. F. Kirby, Spartanburg, "A Conquering Race"; F. M. Lander, Anderson, "A Collection of Fables"; E. M. Latham, Texas, "The Decay of the Aesthetic"; W. A. Muckenfuss, Jr., Charleston, "The Ward of the South"; W. J. Snyder, Beaufort, "Identity"; Smith Taylor, Florence, "Electricity of the Twentieth Century"; W. E. Walker, Spartanburg, "Our Past"; D. W. Wallace, Richland, "Gladstone"; W. W. W. Abbeville, "Our Estimate of Manhood"; P. B. Wells, Charleston, "One Increasing Purpose"; R. L. Daniel, Spartanburg, "The Force of Progress."

Mr. M. L. Banks of Orangeburg is already a member of this class and left home a few days ago on account of sickness. His diploma will be sent to him.

Mr. Muckenfuss is totally blind, but has finished his course at Wofford College. He underwent a long and painful operation to derive of his sight, delivering his graduation speech. He will take up law for a profession.

Of the twenty graduates seven will preach, six will be doctors, three lawyers, two teachers, one farmer and one journalist.

Commencement closed to night with the alumni address, which was delivered by Hon. T. M. Ransom of Orangeburg. He came with a strong, well prepared message for his brother alumni, his subject being "The Science and Philosophy of Government and the Duties of the Citizen in Relation Thereto." He began by giving a definition of government and showing how it was developed from the family circle on through the tribe up to the nation.

He clearly and forcibly pointed out what the individual lost and gained in the organization of a general government, showing that the true end and aim was the development of the man in relation to all the other men. The iron heel of the despot and the absorption of the Democratic majority were alike oppressive and unjust. He emphasized the fact that our constitutions and statutes were the law of the land and not the arbitrary rule of the people. The framers of our constitutions were neither demagogues nor politicians.

An incorruptible judiciary is the great breaker that keeps back the surging of a devastating and riotous Democracy. The speaker then showed certain strong points of our Government and he pointed out some of the dangers that confront us. Centralization on one hand and Comstockism on the other were shown to be two of the dominant tendencies of the time. The power and influence of doctrinaires and demagogues and the willingness with which the people followed and supported them were also pointed out as our great dangers. Hence we have the army of the unemployed, the constant revolts against law and order and the great unrest that prevails all over the land.

But there is hope in the wisdom of the people. An intelligent citizenry will correct the evils and cast aside the errors arising from ignorance as well as the selfish machinations of evil and selfish politicians. His address received the earnest attention of the large audience present. After his address there was a big banquet served to the alumni and the senior class. All the students will leave to-morrow.

Everything now is over and once more the old Wofford campus is deserted.—Register.

For Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12.—It is rumored in this city that Col. Geo. D. Tillman may enter the gubernatorial race.

THE MILITARY COURT.

They Make Their Report to the Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 13.—The military court of inquiry has handed in their report to the Governor. It covers 140 pages of closely written foolscap and was received too late to publish more than a synopsis of the findings of the court.

As to Mayor Meets the court finds that his conduct was unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to military discipline in counselling the Guards not to go to Darlington.

As to the Governor's Guards the court says Capt. J. H. Bateman was guilty of disobeying orders but in doing so he was influenced by a belief that to attempt to carry the company out of the army would precipitate a riot. No other officer or member was guilty of any disobedience of orders.

Those members who threw down their side arms in the presence of the Governor were guilty of unbecoming conduct but were laboring under great excitement.

Private B. G. Mills and E. C. Cathcart disobeyed orders in not turning out under arms on March 31 when ordered to do so by their captain.

As to the Richland Volunteers: As to Captain Alston refusing to put his men in line when ordered by Col. J. G. Watts the court expresses no opinion. Leaving that out of consideration the court disapproved no orders nor was guilty of any conduct unbecoming an officer. He is commended for his determination to do his whole duty leaving a sick bed. No officer or member was guilty of disobeying orders.

As to the Jenkins Rifles, York, they were guilty of deliberate disobedience in refusing to go to Columbia when ordered.

As to the Gordon Light Infantry, of Winnsboro, Captain Jordan was guilty of premeditated disobedience, and is solely responsible for the failure of his company to come to Columbia.

As to the Catawba Rifles, Rock Hill, Captain Reed and Lieutenant Harrison were guilty of disobedience, although Captain Reed had been elected but had not received recognition by the State.

As to the Gordon Volunteers, commanding officers and men disobey no orders. Other members did but from business considerations and not from desire to shirk military or the services required of them.

The court of inquiry made the following report as to the Fourth Brigade:

That Brigadier General T. A. Hagenia was guilty of disobedience of orders issued by Governor B. H. Tillman March 31. He issued no verbal or written orders to any officer or company of his brigade to go to Darlington or even to turn out on March 30 and 31.

That Maj. B. H. Rutledge, commanding Second Battalion, was guilty of conduct prejudicial to discipline in attending two conferences of officers of the 4th Brigade and Capt. D. B. Bass of the Navy Battalion and participating in discussions relating to the propriety of obeying orders. Maj. A. W. Marshall of the Washington Light Infantry was guilty also as Maj. Rutledge, having attended three conferences.

Capt. Schochte of the German Fusiliers also attended these conferences of the same nature and is likewise guilty.

The same applies to Capt. J. J. Reagan of the Montgomery Guards. The same report is made as to Capt. J. F. O'Garra of the Irish Volunteers; Capt. D. MacMullin, of the Palmetto Guards; Capt. T. T. Hyde of the Sumter Rifles; Capt. F. W. Jensen, of the German Fusiliers.

Capt. Wagener, Lieut. J. F. Lillenthal, Capt. J. E. Cogswell, commanding Company B, Washington Light Infantry; Capt. Edward Anderson, Carolina Rifles, are liable to reprimand for attending these conferences. Capt. Anderson's first excuse was that he was willing to obey orders and thereafter acted as to indicate his willingness to obey all orders and his desire to respond to those of the commander in chief.

That except such as are hereinbefore enumerated no officer or member of the brigade has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming an officer or soldier.

That no member of the galling gun squad was guilty of any conduct unbecoming an officer or man.

Met Death While Dancing.

QUARANTINE, S. I., June 16.—According to the identification of husband and brother-in-law, the body of the woman found yesterday floating in the water off Fort Westworth is that of Mrs. Lemmon Newton Leonard, who lived at 603 Sixth Avenue, New York. A number of valuable rings and a gold chain bracelet were found on the lady and served to aid in the identification. Mrs. Leonard lost her life by a peculiar accident. While dancing on the pavilion of Unter Park Hotel Long Island Beach, Mrs. Leonard and her partner lost their balance and fell into the water. She disappeared at once, and it was thought at the time that she must have been rendered unconscious by the shock. A diver was sent to find the body, but was unavailing until it was recovered yesterday, many miles from the place where the accident occurred.

Locusts Break Up a Picnic.

KEYPORT, June 16.—The seven-year locusts appeared in swarms to day in Broch's Grove on the banks of the Haritan Bay, between this place and South Amboy. There was plenty in the grove. The locusts covered the trees and clung to the seats. They covered the dancing platforms, and in a short time so many were crushed beneath the feet of the dancers that the picnic had to be abandoned. The picnicers were discussing the locusts when a swarm of millions descended on the hats and clothing, and caused a high-kicking contest not down on the bills. The locusts fell on the seats, and the party fled from the grove, shrieking and yelling as if pursued by wild animals. Several women fainted, and were carried to farm houses.

READS LIKE A NOVEL.

A STRANGE CASE BROUGHT TO LIGHT RECENTLY.

Events in Two Persons Being Granted by the Governor—Some Roman Features.—The Complete Story in One Chapter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14.—A case was brought to the attention of Governor Tillman yesterday the details of which read like the plot of some good novel. As a result of the presentation of matter to the Governor a small, quiet looking white man, who went inside the penitentiary walls only two days ago as a common convict, came forth again yesterday afternoon, after a brief experience of prison life, with a full pardon. As a result of the presentation of matter to the Governor a small, quiet looking white man, who went inside the penitentiary walls only two days ago as a common convict, came forth again yesterday afternoon, after a brief experience of prison life, with a full pardon.

The strange part of it all is that, even though pardoned, and a free man, he does not even know what legal relations he bears to the young woman whom he sometime ago wedded. It is truly a most remarkable case.

The story, as told to the Governor, is romantic in extreme. The man in the case is John W. Hodge, of Charleston county. The woman is Hester Hodge, nee Gibbs. It seems that about two years ago Hodge married the girl, who is said to be strikingly pretty, the ceremony being performed for a trial justice. They lived together as man and wife and things went along without any trouble until a short time ago. About four months ago a child was born to the couple. It appears that there was another man who himself wanted to marry the girl. The girl's grandfather, however, and the other suitor attended the wedding. The statement made to the Governor was that this jilted sailor, alleging that the girl had colored blood in her veins, had been in the island penitentiary and Hodge charged them with "unlawful intermarriage." They were arrested, tried and convicted. Hodge was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The woman was sentenced to pay a fine and to leave the man. Her illness of her child, the judge, released her from imprisonment temporarily without the payment of the fine.

Upon the showing made to the Governor, there is no doubt as to Hodge's being a white man. His father fought a mother and mother were of pure white blood. On her father's side, however, there seems to have been a strain of Indian or some other kind of blood, the interjection of which into the family extends back beyond the Revolutionary war. To all outward appearance, and as far back as the neighborhood history goes, no trace of any other blood but this can be found. The girl's family has always been considered white and has associated with none but white people. Her father fought as a Confederate soldier through the recent war. The family has always stood well in the community. These are the facts of the remarkable case as presented to Governor Tillman yesterday and which he considered justified a pardon.

Now the question arises whether, after conviction, in the court of General Sessions, the parties to the marriage contract can now be considered legally married, and whether their child is legitimate or not. It is understood that some effort will be made to have this question decided in the courts.—State.

Indicted, June 13.—The Court of Sessions adjourned today, having waited since yesterday to receive the final report of the grand jury. This body has been considering various complications that arose from the recent tragedy here wrought on by the constables. The final presentation made today in this case, to be hereafter known as the State of South Carolina versus the State of Carolina, was unexpected and acted like a boomerang.

Assistant Attorney General Barber was here to have the case of the State against certain citizens, for firing into the Charleston, Sumter and Northern train on the day of the tragedy properly presented. After hearing the evidence against the accused, the grand jury in this case the jury presented true bills against "Capt. John C. Blackwell and others" for this offence. It will be remembered that at the time of the tragedy McLendon, who was wounded, was carried to jail by Sheriff Scarborough, he having been delivered to the sheriff by the Darlington Guards, who had been in charge. On the day after the killing unknown parties were allowed entrance to the jail and McLendon was spirited away.

All particulars concerning his escape were published in The News and Courier at the time, and all details were given, even as to how his mustache was limbed and how the change of his apparel was effected. This matter was brought to the attention of the grand jury and they gave it most careful consideration. As the result Sheriff Scarborough and his deputy were presented for allowing McLendon to make such an exit from custody as he did when charged with the grave crime of homicide, and Meers W. J. W. Skinner and Simpson Skinner were also presented for having aided McLendon in effecting his escape