GENERAL RICHBOURG'S FIRST AP-PEARANCE AS A SPEAKER.

The Crowd With Tillman-An Ovation to Other Candidates Said.

ring order: Hon. J. Walter Whitman, General R. N. Richbourg, Hon. W. H. Yeldell, Governor B. R. Tillman, Senator M. C. Butler, Hon. John Gary Evans, Comptroller General W. H. Ellerbe and Secretary of State Tindal.

The first speaker was G. Walt. Whitman who denounced the charge in Columbia Journal that he was run out of Clarendon County in 1876 as a damna-

Gen R. N. Richbourg was the next speaker. He said he was no politician and appeared on the stump as a candi-date because he had been brought for ward by Reform papers and prominent Reformers. He referred to Candidate John Gary Watts by saying that he had never known as a military man such an office as "Assistant Adjutant General," but he supposed that military men could create what they chose. He loved the military, and if elected thought he could make this arm of the service. The providest heart of the service the proudest boast of the

State,

Representative W. H. Yeldeil of Edgefield spoke in behalf of his candidacy for Railroad Commissioner and said he was unfairly beaten by the Legislature at the last session.

Governor Tillman was uproarously applauded as he began to speak. He said he was telling no lie when he said he was glad to see the people. Yeldell had said it was chilly, but if he had struck Manning the day he first came here, "Good God, what would he have said about the weather?" He wanted to go to the Senate because he could do more for the people than any other man. He would go there with a fork and let He would go there with a fork and let out some stench. The Democratic party was as rotten as the Republican. We have seen the President, said he, sell out; go back on the Democratic platform; strike down silver; yeto the seigniorage bill and now they are tinkering with the tariff bill in Washington to see how little reform they can
give you. If Cleveland is to set the
pace of the Democracy in these United
States I am not a Democrat. (Applause.) Free sliver meant simply the
restoration of the double standard and
ten cents cotton instead of seven cents. seigniorage bill and now they are tinkvote for Cleveland's policy. The Republicans and Democrats in New York and the New England States are identical as to their tariff views and we have got to align our forces with those of the West and take charge of the Democratic party. If we don't, then we deserve to continue as slaves. We are the slaves of money and with all our boasts about freedom we are the greatest slaves on the earth. They buy and sell our Congressmen like cheep, They control elections and they are trying to control this election now and buy your votes for the Senate. I won't say General Butler will be Cleveland's "cuckoo," but I say he has more pat ronage than anybody and that Cleve

land prefers him to me.

General Butler was well greeted by the crowd. He warned the people to look out for rings, slates and cliques that are looming up. He considered the Alliance the best organization the farmers had ever had, at d if it had adhered to the principles which originated it. it would have accomplished unmistake by laying down an arbitrary, procrustean rule with which to work t the financial problem. It was legislation under the McKinley bill and subsequent Republican legislation that had brought about the hard times. He thought the tariff bill would be put into operation within three weeks and better times would come when it got ver has been degraded the price of where silver has been recognized fully tion. and completely prices have gone up. He advised that silver leagues be or-States. If we can't get our own party to come up abreast of the times and referred to a deputy marshal summon give us the relief we are entitled to, he ed the negro as a witness in a case about not voting for me I want him to sequently declared that they would put his hand on some act wherein I kill any negro who informed on them. must find some other excuse for turn-ing me down. I challenge any man to to mean that he had informed upon point out where I have neglected any public duty imposed on me by the people of this State, either in war or peace. I have not taken up the burden from personal ends; I have done it sometimes carrying my life in my hands, and I have simply tried to do my duty

God grant that all the good that has been done by the Reform movement may be perpetuated. God grant that every patriotic citizen of every faction may take up whatever good has been done for the Commonwealth of South Carolina and carry it forward to completion. If Governor Tillman is necessary for the perpetuation of the Reform movement the best thing you can do for him and for you is to keep him here where he can watch and guard it and send me back. (Laughter and ap plause.) Keep him at home where he can watch the antis and prod them

with his pitchfork. General Butler had a great deal to say on the line of tariff and silver legislation and he was listened to closely down and destroyed. The held turned later and decorate that his service in the Senate had made with the national colors.

THE MANNING MEETING. him better qualified than ever to represent South Carolina in Congress.

Senator John Gary Evans followed. He spoke of the achievements of Re-form and said some member of the Legislature, who had been a Confeder ate soldier, going to Baltimore when the bonds were about to be refunded Secretary Tindal-Butler Favors the Formation of Silver Leagues - What the Other Candidates Said.

Manning, S. C., July 10.—Notwithsue the same policy as Tillman had. standing the rain today the court house was crowded to hear the candidates for Governor was because he had whipped State and Senatorial honors. The speeches of all the candidates were regarded equal to, if not better, than at any previous meeting. The crowd was overwhelmingly for Governor Tillman for Senator to succeed Butler. General Richbourg made his first campaign speech today.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. S. A. Nottles, County Chairman. After prayer by Rev. H. M. Mood the speakers were introduced in the following order: Hon. J. Walter Whitman, General Ellerbe was the next speakers were introduced in the following order: Hon. J. Walter Whitman, General he paid out annually \$54,000 to

General he paid out annually \$54,000 to lawyers who were officers of the State while he only paid out \$22,000 to all other classes. Lawyers were not competent to represent the interest of farmers as farmers were themselves.

Secretary of State Tindal was the last speaker. He was handsomely greeted by his home people. His speech was full of substantial advice to the farmers, advising them to educate their children above all things. He said that no rings should be allowed in the State and hoped that the Dispensary question would be separated from question would be separated from olitics. As long as the moral forces of the State were devided strife would be stirred up. We do need peace, and so far as we can have it without sacrificing principle we must have it.

This was James E. Tindal's day.

Nearly every man in the audience was for Clarendon's son for Governor. Nor no man in South Carolina is more beloved in his home county than Mr. Tindal. He has been honored for years by them and now his thousands of friends and admirers went to see him. riends and admirers want to see him given the highest honor in the State.

If they can bestow this honor on him
they will work like beavers to do
Mr. Tindal was given an ovation to-

A VERY UGLY AFFAIR.

New Way to Prevent a Witness From Testifying

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 13.—The State yesterday obtained the details of an exceedingly ugly affair which occured in the upper portion of the State, just across the line dividing the counties of Abbeville and Edgesseld, in the first named county, on Friday night last.
The affair was the outrageous beating and shooting of a negro laborer by a mixed mob of white and colored men without any apparent cause other than These scoundrels know it and they try to befuddle the people and send fellows to Congress like Col. Elliott to and reliable gentleman of Edgelield county, the United States Commissioner in that section, on whose place the victim lived.

It appears that the negro, James A.

Nelson, is a quiet, well-behaved laborer upon Capt. Youngblood's place. Or Friday night last, some time after midnight, several negroes and white men came to the negroe's house and, knocking on the door, woke him up They told him that their wagon had broken down and asked him to come out and assist them in repering it. He got a torch and went out with them. When they got to the road the torch was knocked from his hand and about fty white men and negroes surround ed him. They tied him securely and tarted him across the line into Abbe ville county. They gave no reason for the selzure. As the negro was passing Capt. Youngblood's house he cried out nce, but the mob placed pistols at his head made him keep quiet. They then dragged him along a distance of about three miles until the Cedar Creek section, just over the Abbeville county line, was reached. There they proceeded to whip him in a most brutal manner, and finally wound up by shooting him with shotguns in the right leg and right side, leaving him there, evidently expecting him to die The negro managed to secure aid, however, and got home. Capt. Youngblood says that the man's body is a mass of cuts, stripes and blisters well under way. In proportion as sil- where he was beaten, and that there are numberless bullet holes in his less farm commodities has gone down and and side. He is in a precarious condi

It seems that in this section of Edge field county there are a number of ganized, not only in the South and white men and negroes of low class West, but in the Northern and Middle who have been violating the revenue was willing to take relief wherever we against another negro. The men who could get it. When any man talks had been dealing in iliteit liquor sub have been untrue to my duty. He and it is supposed that they took the them, and they consequently wanted to rid the community of him. Their dea seemed to be to carry him over into Abbeville county and let it be thought that highway robbers in that county had dealt foully with him. The negro, however, recognized six men in in the Senate. The office perongs to the latter being the man who was unthe sovereign people and if I am not the latter being the man who was unelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and against whom Nelected I shall thank my God for being der indictment and god for being der indictment facts of the case.—State.

Would Fly It.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Mrs. Isaac B Iammond, a Southern woman, announced that she would display from a window of her house a Confederate flag 713 11. on July 4. An angry crowd, learning of her intentions, gathered in front of the place, determined to tear down the flag if it appeared. Police Lieutenant Stift called upon Mcs. Hammond and advised her not to hang out the flig. Mrs. Hammond had ordered a Confederate flag but it hadn't been sent home by the maker. This was told the crowd, and dispersed. She then hung out a British flag, which a small boy took for a Confederate banner and promply toer down and destroyed. The crowd returned later and decorated the premises

DISPENSARY FIGURES.

SENATOR BUTLER HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT THEM

A Small Crowd Present- Governor Tillman Says He Will Look Into the Dis-

BONNEAUS, July 11 .- The campaigners faced the braves of Berkeley today tales before one of those "small but enthusiastic" audiences, as apologetic and the gate receipts scarcely pay board bills. Speeches were made by Stokes, Findal, Whitman, Ellerbee, Evars, Butler and Tillman.

Gen. Ellerbe got vigorous and laid the ring business on John (lary with a trowel. He first touched up the Spar-tanburgend of the State by showing up Gantt's inconsistency in packing that county for the Aiken man. that county for the Aiken man. He made a cold-blooded charge of double dealing against the sage of the Pied-mont Headlight in this wise: "Gantt wrote me that his county was

for me, and that it was impossible for him to carry it for any lawyer. Yet with these misrepresentations and lies they have taken that county from me, and it's no less than robbery. That is certainly evidence of a ring; and I because of the certainly evidence of a ring; and I because of the certainly evidence of a ring; and I because of the certainly evidence of t lieve that the rank and file of the people will smash it as we smashed the old ring. One of my friends told me here

ring. One of my friends told me here today that they had already packed this county for John Gary Evans.

The "Buckley" braves didn't relish this plain talk worth a copper, and they began to flare up at the intrepid Marion swamp fox.

"Who told you that?" saked are of "Who told you that?" asked one of

the hosts.
"Give us his name," shouted several But the General kept that to himstlf

But the General kept that to himstlf, saying that he did not believe the Berkleyites could be packed.
"I'm cripple," cried the irrepressible Ham Murray, "and I can't be packed."
And as he went on peppering Evans the bumptious boys in front yelled, "Look out John!" "You look like a Governor already."

Ellerbe rapped on, declaring that if Evans were elected he would put all his family in office. He did not think all the Param plums belonged to the all the Reform plums belonged to the

Garys and Evanses.

The Aiken game cock had his gaffs on today and he sank them deep into Gen, Ellebee. He spoke with probable significance of some men who held salaries sitting in homb proofs in Colum-bia during the Darlington troubles, while he was standing at the Gover-

This was greeted with tremendous applause from the Dennis family. "Are you an Alliance man?" shouted Evans at Gen. Ellerbe. The General tried to explain that he had been a member, but had to quit. Evans waltzed into him, declaring that would give all his brothers office.

apologized for "spanking little Willie and putting the darling infant to sleep," adding that Ellerbee made it necessary by whining. Evans proceeded to make a very seious charge against the Supreme Court for their decision against the dispensary law. A gray-haired man on the stand asked if the judges didn't get

a little whiskey. "I expect they did get a little through the back door," shouted Evans. "Judg-ing from their decision I would say that they were all drunk, except Pope. Gen. Butler's speech contained statement about the expenditures of

the dispensary. He said: I have presented extracts from Mr Traxler's report for the quarter ending January 31, 1894, on a former occasion but the facts have never been grouped as I have them now. If they can be satisfactorily explained, I would be very glad to have it done, as I do not wish to make an unjust accusation

against any man. Although Mr. Traxler may be pri marily responsible, and I have no rea son to doubt his honesty or integrity Governor Tillman's name is signed to the report and of course he must stand by it. The following is the statement of assets and liabilities for the quarter ending January 31, 1894:

Extract from the Report of the State Dispensary, from November 1, 1893, to January 31, 1894. RECAPITULATION.

Nov. 1.—Stock on hand.... \$ 39,831.43 Machinery, office furniture... Amt. due by dispensaries....

10,386 24 7,514,55

	280,347.2 260,634.1
LIABILITIES.	
Appropriation	50,000.0
Bills payable Nov. 1	61,027.5
Bills payable Feb. 1	69,982 5
Amount to balance	99,337.1

Amt. due by dispen'rs others. 101,481,87

Rev. tax ad'ved distillers....

Amount to balance	69,982 58 99,337,10
Total galeg to date	280,347.27
Bottles brought back and	306,147.11
breakage	7,268.16
Amt. due by dispen'rs, others.	101,481.87
Liabilities	980 347 97

Shortage...... \$ 19,713.1 It will be seen that the column of assets when added up does not amount to \$280,347.27, but only to \$260,634 16 and therefore the accounts do not balince, the assets being short by \$19,

Assets...... 260,634.16

Now Governor Tillman says this is a mistake of the printer and that the \$19,713.11 is accounted for on the oppo site page as "Cash in the Treasury. must leave the public printer and tion of mistake, but granting that to be short and does not balance with the place.

liabilities.

Now 1 make no pretensions to a knowledge of bookkeeping, but I have submitted this report to an expert accountant, and here is what he makes out of it in two separate statements,

both of which show a shortage of \$7.514.55. Perhaps this may be explained.
Statement of cash account from July

Replying to Gen. Butler's dispensary 1, 1893, to January 31, 1894:

Jan. 31, 1894 205,814.98

ers faced the braves of Berkeley today and repeated once more their oft-told Mds. acct. to Jan. 31,1894. 53,108.83 deserved punishme

thusiastic" audiences, as apologetic and charitable newspaper men sometimes say of theatrical performances where

To be accounted for 27,227.66 | Court had let him alone he would have had seen may feb. 1 19,713.11 | Mayor Ficken and informed him that

ASSETS. Stock on hand......\$ 39,831.43 Machinery and furniture.... 2,589.97

Amt. due by dispensers..... Rev. tax advanced.....

10,336.24 19,713.11 Cash in treasury..... Liabilities on page 5......\$280,347.27 Assets as above...... 272,832.72

Governor Tillman admits that he exceeded the appropriation of \$50,000.00 made by the Legislature. The following statement taken from the report shows the amount of that excess:
Merchandise purchased from
May 22, 1893, to July 7, '94.\$ 93,321.43

State appropriation..... 50,000.00

paid during the above period for bot-tles, flasks, kegs, corks, scaling wax and racking cases is not included. Fifteen thousand dollars would be a low estimate for these items, which would make the expenditures over \$63-000 in excess of the State appropria

Now I would like to know where he gets the authority to disregard our fundamental doctrines of our form of government, that no executive officer can spend one dollar of public money, except that which has been allowed by the legislature, the representatives of the people. Sec. 18, of the dispensary act makes the appropriation \$50,000, if so much be necessary, and not a dollar more and by all rules of the administration Covernor Williams. ration Governor Tillman was restrict ed to that amount, and he could not ex ceed it without a usurpation of au

Section 2 does not avail him, because the expenditure of \$48,000 or \$63,000 was made before he had sold a gallon of liquor. How can he justify his action, which is palpably in violation of there was something rotten in a man who joined the Alliance and then quit it. He said that Ellerbe, if elected, \$48,000 he may by a million of dollars. so you can readily see where such loose administration will lead. There is one other phase of its administration which I cannot quite understand. A friend has handed me a commission given by Governor Tillman to R. V. Gantt, of Lexington county. It is dated the 8th of January, 1894, and appoints him a special constable under the dispensary act. How many of these special constables have been thus com missioned we do not know. Governor Tillman alone can inform us, if he will. In transmitting his commission to Mr. Gantt, Mr. D. A. Tompkins, private

secretary to the Governor, writes the following letter: State of South Carolina Executive Chamber. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 8, 1894. R. V. Gantt, Esq , Irmo, S. C.:

Dear Sir-Governor Tillman directs ne to send you the enclose commission of a State constable and to say you will eceive as pay \$25 for each conviction of a white man and \$10 for each con viction of a negro you secure, and \$2 for each seizure. He has no room on the regular for you, but may call on you some time.

Very respectfully. D. A. TOMPKINS. Private Secretary.

It will be observed that Mr. Gantt is It will be observed that Mr. Gantt is offered \$25 for the conviction of a white man and only \$10 for the conviction of a negro. Why this discrimination against a white man, I confess I cannot comprehend. Perhaps that also may be explained. All these facts relate to the administration of the discrepancy law, and do not touch the merpensary law and do not touch the mer its of the law itself. They are legitimate subjects of inquiry. Governor Tillman has made a fair proposition to pay the expenses of experts to exam-15,926.60 ine the dispensary accounts out of his contingent fund. I do not object to that, but it seems to me that it is imposing an extra and unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers of the State is these matters ought to be explained by those charged with the administra-tion of the law. This, I believe, is the usual custom where public funds are entrusted to public officers.

The last speaker was Governor Till man, and his introduction was greeted by long and ringing cheers. The Govnor said that one of the plesantest of the campaign meetings in 1892 had been at this place, and while the crowd was small it was because of the sparse white population and the long distances people had come to get here. But hose you left at home are just as true Reformers and just as determined to vote for me as ever. (Applause) alluded to an incident of the last can vass when Colonel Youmans had claiming he was a better farmer than he was and could split more rails, and pointing to one of the old farmers present, he said: "You told him the people intended to make a fence around the Governor's office of brand new rails and keep Tillman in there till he got as fat as a muffled-jawed pig. (Laughter and applause.) You see, said the Governor, Governor Tillman to settle the ques- am growing fatter and have gained some flesh, but if you want those muftrue I don't see how that helps him, ses to come you will have to send me because the column of assests is still to Washington in Senator Butler's

Voices: "We'll do it.". (Laughter and Butler says he has plowed more than

Replying to Gen. Butler's dispensary questions the Governor contented him-the appropriation, he said he simply bought on credit. He had told the whiskey makers he would see that they got either the money or the whiskey back. As to offering \$25 reward for a ing then broke up.

> ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE. The State Board of Equalizations Relics it Seven Per Cent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14.—The State Board of Equalization completed its work of adjusting the tax assessment

on all real property in the State. The result is an average raise in the values as reported by the County Auditors, of 7 per cent. for the whole State, which is equivalent to an increase of the value of all real taxable property of about \$6,000,000. This makes the total value now about \$101,000,000. The Board met at 10 o'clock and re-

sumed the consideration of the district committee reports. At 1:30 p. m. the Board adjourned and reasembled at 3:30 p. m. and continued its labors until a completion of them was reached at 5:30 p. m., when it adjourned sine die. The following are the charges made

Abbeville—2 per cent, added. Aiken—5 per cent. added. Anderson—2 per cent. added. Barnwell—5 per cent. added. Beaufort—5 per cent. added.
Beaufort—5 per cent. off.
Berkeley—5 per cent. off.
Charleston—5 per cent. added.
Chester—2 per cent. added.
Chesterield—5 per cent added.
Clarendon—12 per cent. added.
Colleton—5 per cent. added. colleton-5 per cent. added. Darlington—5 per cent. added. Edgefield—10 per cent. added. Fairfield—10 per cent. added. Florence—5 per cent. added. Georgetown—5 per cent. added Greenville—2 per cent. added. Hampton—5 per cent. added. Horry-10 per cent. added. Kershaw-13 per cent. added. ancaster-5 per cent. added. Laurens—6 per cent. added. Lexington—15 per cent. added. Marion—15 per cent. added. Marlboro—5 per cent. added. Newberry—2 per cent. added. Oconee—12 per cent. added. Orangeburg—10 per cent. added. Pickens—12 per cent. added. Richland—5 per cent. added. Spartanburg-2 per cent. added. Sumter-17 per cent. added. Union-2 per cent. added.

Williamsburg - 5 per cent. added. York-2 per cent. added. On motion of Colonel Stokes of Colle ton a committee was appointed to present the following memorial to the Leg-

Whereas the Legislature in its wis dom and liberality at its last session suspended the collection of taxes in the storms swept region of our State for the iscal year 1893, and extended the time for the payment of the same to the fall of 1894; whereas the distruction of the property was greater and the scope of territory far exceeded in extent, injury to property and damage to crops, so that our people were reduced in a great many instances to want and absolute destitution, depending upon the aid of others for means of support the past year; whereas the action of the Legislature was only partial in the sense of

relief; therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the said taxes of 1893 should e remitted altogether, and that a com mittee of our body be appointed to me morialize the Legislature upon the subject of relief indicated and any kin-

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Theron Earle, Green ville; W. D. Scarboro, Sumter; F. P. Hardee, Beaufort; J. E. Pettigrew, Florence; Dr. H. Baer, Charleston. The following resolution offered by Colonel Stokes was adopted:

Whereas, there is some misunder tanding in relation to the scope of du ties of this body in respect to personal property, and the right of appeal as to where it vests the appellate court as to the special subject of taxation, including banking property of a personal nature, and character; therefore be it Resolved, That in the opinion of our Board that all appeals by the taxpayer

can only be from the Board of Assessors to the County Board of Equaliza-tion, which Board has cognizance of the subject matter and its decision is That there is an underlying principle of law that the right of the state to appeal does not exist.

The gentlemen who composed the Board have performed a work of great mportance. The work was hard and the strain severe. They deserve the thanks and commendation of the peo ple for the thorough and satisfactory manner with which it was done. They were all glad when their labors were completed and nearly all of them left for home on the first train.—Register.

A Florida Herror. JACKSONVILLE FLA, July 14,-Two months ago near Jonsen, in this State

Miss Kalser, a pretty girl, was mur dered. Her head was severed from her body. The girl had been attacked while in the woods near her home and an at tempt had been made to assault ber. No clue was found at the time to the murderer, though several parties were under suspicton. The case dropped out of public notice until this afternoon, when Marcelius Hardee, a young man belonging to a wealthy and promiment fa bily of Jensen, was arrested for the crime. Detective Rhodes, of Baltimore, worked up the case and he claims to have plenty of evidence against Hardee. He says that Hardee met the girl and made an improper proposal to her. This she resented and then Hardee attempted CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

The Meeting of the Reform Executive

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 11.—The State Reform Executive Committee met yesterday at noon in the Senate Chamber Chairman Sligh presiding, with full attendance.

The entire business transacted by the committee is comprised in the reso lutions adopted almost unanimously by the committee and given herewith. The point upon which there was most serious deliberation was that as to whether the August convention should be called off; this question, however, was favored by only three members of the committee, Messrs. Kirkland, Glenn and Earle, Mr. Kirkland alone speaking in behalf of the general privary. There was a most patient hearing accorded this small minority sentiment and the committee placed itself in possession of all the arguments, pro and con, before taking ac-

The only change from the original plan is that the convention is called to take place two days later in order that the canvasss may be completed, thereby giving every candidate an opportunity to address voters in every county.
The following is the address and resolutions:

To the Reform Voters of South Caro.

At a meeting of the State Reform executive committee held this day the undersigned members thereof were delegated to prepare a statement of the proceedings of the said committee that he Reform voters throughout the State may act uniformly in expressing their choice of the candidates for the different State offices, which will be subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held on the 28th day of ugust, 1894.

The following are the resolutions: First. That a convention for the sugestion of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor be held in Colum-bia, S. C., on the 16th day of August,

1894, at 12 o'clock m. Second: That said convention be composed of delegates elected by conventions to be held in each county on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1894, each county to be entitled to double as many delegates as it has representa-tives in both houses of the General

Assembly.
Third. That the county conventions aforesaid be composed of delegates elected by the various Reform clubs in the county, each club to send one delegate-at-large and one delegate for every twenty-five members or majority fraction thereof. In those counties and the day before, talked in the same where there are no distinct Reform strain. club shall be called by the executive Reform committeeman to meet at the usual place of meeting and elect delegates as aforesaid to the county convention: Provided that in the cities committee. For the purpose of said election the clubs aforesaid shall be called to meet on the 11th day of Auvoted for the Reform delegates in the August primary of 1892 and all others the first party quoted are correct or who will pledge themselves to abide by and support the ticket suggested by

the State Reform convention of 1894.

Fourth. That all Reform candidates for State offices, including railroad commissioners, shall publicly announce their candidacy, and shall file with the chairman of the State Reform committee a pledge to abide by and to support the nominees of said convention. That said pledge shall be filed as afore said on or before the 25th day of July, 1894. No vote for any candidate shali be counted in the State convention who has not complied with the fore-

going requirement.
Fifth. That in holding the primary elections in each Reform club provided for to take place on the 11th day of August, 1891, each club is to provide nanagers for holding said election. The committee adopted the follow-

ing resolution: Resolved, That this committee suggest to the county Reform conventions to be held on the 13th day of August, 1891, when they elect delegates to the State convention, to also instruct said delegates whether or not to vote for the nominating of a full set of State officers, including the office of rathroad commissioners.

This committee take pleasure in commending to the consideration of the people of the State the address is sued by the special committee on the

4th of April, 1894. J. THOMAS AUSTIN, J. M. GLENN, J. R. EARLE, H. A. DEAL, J. C. OTTS,

LOUIS APPELT, Special Committee. The following is a list of the committeemen in attendance meeting:

Abbeville, I. H. McCalla; Aiken, J. T. Gaston; Anderson, J. M. Glenn; Barnwell, A. H. Patterson; Berkeley, J. B. Morrison; Charleston, W. Gibbes Whaley; Chester, T. J. Cunningham; Chesterfield, E. N. Redfearn; Colleton, Chesterfield, E. N. Redfearn; Colleton, L. E. Parler; Clarendon, Louis Appelt; Darlington, E. L. Gray; Edgefield, J. M. Gaines; Fairfield, J. W. Lyles; Florence, J. S. McCall; Greenville, J. T. Austin; Georgetown, J. H. Detyens; Hampton, W. H. Mauldin; Horry, J. M. Stalvey; Kershaw, T. J. Kirkland; Lancaster, E. P. Lingle; Laurens, J. A. Jones; Marlboro, J. P. Breeden; Marion, J. M. Rodgers; Newberry, J. A. Sligh; Oconee, J. R. Earle; Orangeburg, J. W. Stokes; Pickens, W. T. Bowen; W. Stokes; Pickens, W. T. Bowen Richland, H. A. Deal; Spartanburg, T. L. Gentt; Sunter, H. R. Thomas; Union, J. C. Otts; Williamsburg, Wm. Cooper; York, J. C. Wilborn. The committee adjourned last night

Attempt at Robbery.

t 11 o'clock.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 7 .- This norning three men appeared at the office of the Southern Express Company at do'clock and pretended that they wanted to send a package. The clerk told them they were too soon. The strangers drew their pistols and fired. The clerk returned the fire. The men ran up Whitaker street and escaped, Later in the day three dynamite fuses left by three men answering the description of the early morning trielly upon talk heard in political cirmarauders. were found in the suburbs of the city marauders.

HARD TO PLEASE.

MEMBERS OF THE REFORM PARTY DIFFER AS TO A POLICY.

The Evans Men Jubilant, but the Ellerbe Men Blue-Some Strong Talk Indulged In-The Alliance and the Senatorial Fight.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12.—The ac tion of the Reform executive committee at its recent meeting in refusing to call off the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor is not giving general satisfaction as the articles published below will amply prove. The following is clipped from the Register of today:

A prominent out of town Reformer

talking on the political situation vesterday and referring incidentally to the action of the Reform committee in making only a partial change in the plan for a Reform primary, said that a growing discontent was manifest among the farmers at the prominence a certain influence within the faction was taking in the management of affairs. The farmer's interests, he said were being relegated to the rear by this influence, and lawyers and wire-pullers have assumed the entire con-trol and conduct of things. A few men who have gained power and place by their association with the Reform movement are now seeking to subvert the interests of the people to the fur-therance of their own political aggran-dizement. The band that manipulates the caucus and the club is becoming bolder and bolder and throws it in the face of the farmer that there is no man n their own ranks capable of filling the duties of high positsons and responsibility. "Are we," he said, "to be set back where we stood before 1890 by the very men who have been but the recipients of our favor? The peo-ple of South Carolina in 1890 set the seal of their condemnation on ring and caucus government and those men will reckon without their host when they undertake to leave the farmer un-consulted in the choice of a leader and to foist upon them any man that a

clique of lawyers, editors, office holders and wire pullers may choose to select." The views of this gentlemen were somewhat pronounced and the emphat ic nature of his leaves no doubt that he meant what he said. He was not alone

On the other hand, there were many who seemed to take the opposite view of the case and in their conversation the wisdom of the committee in making no material change was heartily approved of. The choice of the majority of the Reformers, they say, will give entire satisfaction to all except a few of Charleston and Columbia the number of Iteform clubs and polling preducts shall be left to the discretion of disappointed office seeks and the ranks of the members of the State executive of Reform will be assolid as ever when

the time comes to support the nominee. It is useless to disguise the fact, how-ever, that a considerable amount of ungust, 1891. At such meeting no mem-ber shall participate except such as formers as to the outcome and time

> The State, of this city, says in its issue of this date: The action of the State Reform com mittee has caused quite a little stir in political circles. The Evens men are very jubilant and don't hesitate to express their delight at the victory they have gained. The Ellerbe men, on the other hand, while they keep a stiff upper lip seem to be pretty blue. The Ellerbe men openly charge

Governor Tillman that hand in the pie and assisted in carrying the Evans scheme through. The Alliancemen say too, that if Governor Tillman wishes to risk his own chances by taking Evans on to his coat-tails and imposing a lawyer upon them for Governor, he can go ahead. Many think that the Alliance is a dead cock in the pit, but the Alliance's time is coming, they say.

All kinds of harsh talk is hurled at

State Chairman Sligh. Some of the Ellerbe men says that he is responsible for the action of the committee. They say that there is no doubt that the committee is composed of a majority of Ellerbe men, who, under other circumstances, would certainly have called the convention off. They say that Chairman Sligh got in his fine work by calling the committee together and not telling any of the members before they came what they were to do. They came here and had previously been instructed to carry out the Colleton idea by their counties. The change was sprung upon them and nearly all voted against the change on the ground that their counties had given them no instructions contrary to hose originally received.

The Ellerbee men say, however, that he has no fear of the consequences, even now. They say that the counties in which the Evans machine has been organized and may be regarded safe for Evans are not more than seven or eight and that Ellerbe will have an equal showing with him in the organization of all the other counties. Pope and Tindal are generally re-

garded as out of the race now.

But there is going to be a meeting over at Aiken on the 26th of this month which may change the political outlook somewhat. Some of the Alliancemen seem to be very much disgusted with Governor Tillman as an Allanceman. The meeting referred to is to be the annual meeting of the State Farmer's Alliance. It is said that the meeting is going to be the most eventful and nteresting one that this body has ever held. The statement is made that the Alliance intends to pass resolutions urging all Alliancemen in the State. and farmers who are not members of the Alliance, to support men for the Legislature in their respective counties who stand flat-footed for all the Alliance demands and obligate themselves to vote for such a man for the United States Senate. If this be done, the Alliancemen cannot of course vote for either Tillman or Butler men for the Legislature and that third candidate who has been so much talked of in the last week or two may make his

appearance. It remains to be seen therefore whether Governor Tillman is really bigger than the Alliance or not.