An Acknowledgement of White Suprem acy-Down With Democracy---The Ad dress to the Peeple of the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7.-Special The Republican convention which finished its work this morning was in somethings very similar to its many predecessors in this State. Of course a new set of delegates appeared. There are few of the old leaders left now But most of these were here-Brayton of Columbia. Shrewsbury of Chester field, Fred Nix of Barnwell, Fordham of Orangeburg. Among the accessions since 1876 were present Dr. Clayton and Mr. Melton of Columbia, and Russell of Anderson. B. O. Duncan also took a hand.

There was lots of speech-makingthe burden of the talk being an acknowledgement (for present purposes at least) of white supremacy, and a wish for the protection of the colored man's right to vote.

The organization was effected with little trouble. E. M. Brayton was elected temporary chairman. He addressed the convention as follows: BRAYTON'S SPEECH.

Brayton thanked the convention for the honor, and said he would discharge his duties so that no exception would be taken. He asked the convention to aid him in serving the decorum of the convention. They had assembled at a crisis in the politics of this State. They had come in response to a call as broad as it could be. They asked all men who wanted their political rights preserved to come in. They were not here to exclude anyone, nor were they assembled in any factional spirit, but they wanted everybody in this organization. All could feel that in this organization they could do their best work. The Republican party stood in need of energetic work. For many years the Republican party had been stagnant. It was not right to cast reflections on any one for it. They had been subjected to a tyranny unheard of. But now the crisis had been reached when the powers would try to take away from them the very ights which were dearest to themthe rights of the citizen. The time was now at hand when they must speak in a meaning way and try to prevent the hreatened disaster.

It is apparent to us all that with a voting strength of 140,000 we can be overcome. But we are absolutely powerless; numbers do not count. We could not by ourselves prevent this Constitutional convention from carrying out its purposes. It must be done through others than ourselves. We must support those who wish the rights of the people preserved. We have to support them. So we will for the present have to listen to the bestminded white people. We must await the awakening. We must impress on them that we see the necessity for not using our powers and numbers, but show them that we will join in with them to look to the best interests of the entire people of the State-of. all classes. It seems strange indeed that this Constitution under which we have lived for twenty-eight years should now be attacked. For twelve years we have had the Democratic party in power; surely it is strange that it has only been recently that it was found that this Constitution must be set than at any period of the "radical" aside. Now, when the people are ingovernment. Nobody can claim that flamed, it is indeed a most unfortunate time to tamper with the organic law. One of the purposes of this convention affords a hard contrast. The same way that the people now in power have the power to frame a constitution, so did the convention which framed the old Constitution. How differently did it act. They took care of the rights and interests and liberties of all classes. We are here for a definite purpose. We ask that this Constitution should not be finally determined by that convention. We want it submitted back to the people. There was chance enough in the Legislature for partisanship, but in this convention there should be none. Without going further into details we want our proceedings of such a nature that they will appeal to the outside voter. It is a necessity to call a convention to inform the people. The colored ministers of the State have been called upon to take this matter to their hearts and explain to the people the matter of registration. They, alone, can do it in the limited time allowed, and whatever might be the result they will do it. This is a question which affects the life and death of citizenship. If they can't do it, then there will be disfranchisement in this State by the ten and twenty thousands. The only way it could be done was by the ministers. I believe that out of this convention there will finally grow a Republican party that will be strong, able and calculated to serve the people of this State in the way it should do. The Reformers have turned the minds of the people by the thousands to this party, and have driven them away from the measures which have domi-mated them. I believe we will have a party of vigor. We want it knownwe want all to know-that we invite them in, and that there is an opportunity, and that there is a chance to do something.

The manufacturing interests are looking to the South. They can only thrive through the principle of protection of which the Republican party is the father. Even in these Democratic times, depressed as is the condition of the people, I am glad to see such a gathering here. Thanking the convention he declared it ready for busi-

FURTHER ORGANIZATION. Ezekiel Mobley, of Aiken, was nomination for temporary secretary. Murthe big-footed Congressmen, walked down the aisle, and with proper respect for the "baudy" proceeded at length to nominate Brayton for

temporary chairman. (Laughter.) Two committees—one on credentials and one on platform, were appointed. Of the latter Dr. Clayton of Columbia

was elected chairman. FOR WHITE SUPREMACY. Mr. Duncan then offered the following, which was referred to the proper

committee and afterwards passed. Whereas Senator Irby last night said: "There is no use to mince words about it. We must carry this convention, or white supremacy is gone for-

ever," now therefore be it, Resolved. That this is a statement utterly without foundation; and that our only purpose in organizing at the protect the rights and the interests of present time as Republicans is to be in all. position to co-operate with and render the leadership of just-mined and lib-

erty-loving white men, who like ourselves, are opposed to the domineering and tyrannical Tillman-Irby ring.

DOWN TO BUSINESS. Shiver-a white delegate-moved that they proceed to the permanent organization. This was carried. W. W. Russell nominated B. O.

Duncan as permanent chairman saying he was known to the Republicans of the whole country. S. E. Smith seconded Duncan's nomination and spoke of him as a "distinguished gentleman and scholar—a moulder of hought.

Fishburne nominated E. M. Bray ton. Shiver nominated Capt. L. D

Brayton deelined in favor of Dun can. Nominations were closed. Duncan was then elected, and he was introduced as a "pioneer Republican." Duncan made a very short speech acknowledging the honor, and en-dorsing the statement and points made by Brayton.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE. Dr. Clayton then presented the report of the committee on platform, which was read by S. E. Smith:

To the People of South Carolina: We have the authority of ex-Governor and Senator-elect Tillman that the Democratic party is an offense in the nos trils of the South Carolina people. He said the same thing of the Republican party, but as he has always claimed to be a Democrat, his judgment of the Democratic party may be accepted as the result of intimate knowledge, while his charges against the Republicans are evidently from hearsay and prejudice and not so well entitled to belief. The facts before the country and the people of this State are that the Democratic party is confessedly dead and the Populist party impracticable. No thinking man doubts that at the next election the Republicans will sweep the country and regain power for long term of years.

In the face of this situation an effor s now being made to destroy the Republican and negro vote in South Car olina. The only justification suggested for this course is the alleged desire for white supremacy and fear of negro rule. The only argument advanced for its support is the rehash of the sins of the so-called "radical" government in this State from 1868 to 1876.

We ask the people of this State to consider soberly and honestly, certain facts which cannot be disputed. The masses of the negroes of this State have never shown theleast desire o persecute their white neighbors There was corruption in the so-called radical government but it was chiefly the work of alien politicians, and the result of bad leadership. It is a fact that the men now prominent in the Republican party here passed through that time of temptation and debauch ery untainted. In palliation of the sins of the negro we may submit the testimony of the white Democrats regarding their own government. Gov ernor Tillman has informed us that the governments of the white Democrats to the year 1890 were marked by corrup tion, bribery, political leprosy and im becility. On the other hand very se rious charges of very much the same nature have been brought against his government by Democrats of opposing factions. The people of the State are agreed that the taxes of the so-called "radical"times were not as hard to pay as those now levied. We have Gov ernor Tillman's evidence that far more pounds of cotton and meat and bushels of corn are needed now to pay taxes

which must challenge the admiration and enlist the sympathy of the world They have yielded everything with hardly a murmur. They have seen all the promises made them by the white Democrats in 1876 broken and contemptuously ignored. They have been banished from the jury boxes and the ballot boxes and discriminated against constantly and remorselessly. With all this they have gone on paying their share of the taxes, the masses of them faithfully, honestly and humbly striving to do their parts in building up the State and to make themselves better

the people are as prosperous now as

these things the Republicans and the negroes of the State have for eighteen

years submitted quietly to the rule of

the minority with wonderful patience

with docilityand faithfulnese and hope

were then.

they

Notwithstanding

citizens and Christians. Now they are called on to meet a proposition boldly, publicly and unlushingly announced, that a conven ion is to be held for the declared and expressed purpose of disfranchising them forever and leaving them entirely helpless at the mercy of the men who have shown every disposition to invade their rights, to blast their hopes and to crush all their modest aspirations. Against this cruel, unprovoked and unnecessary outrage weappeal to the people of the country of all parties, and especially to those of South Carolina. Representing and speaking for the Republican party, we colemnly declare that we are not act ing for the restoration of Republican rule in the State or for the destruction or impairment of white supremacy We are asking simply that Republi cans and negroes be spared the right to exist as citizens and be not put at one stroke on the level with convicts who have forfeited all civil rights.

and the negroes, but for all classes of white people and for all interests of the State, that we appeal. Under the Constitution of the United States no law can be framed to disfranchse the negroes which will not disfranchise thousands of white men, except by the adoption of what is known as the "Mis sissippi plan," which leaves in the hands of three or five men in each county, appointed by the administra tion, absolute power in deciding the right to vote. This has never been passed on by the United States' courts and, is in all probability, illegal Whether it be so or not, every interest of every free man and the reason of every thinking man must revott against a system so contrary to every principle of republican form of govern ment and so inevitably leading totyran and corruption. Whatever may be the design or the pretext, such a system must bring the extermination of all parties and factions save the administration, which may happen to be in power, leaving it unrestrained by any ear of the people or sense of responsi

It is not only for the Republicans

bility to them. We call on the Republicans of the State to organize and register to a man that they may be in position to co-operate in electing a Constitutional convention which will be responsible to and will represent the people and will

[CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUN.]

## THE PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE LATE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

It Accuses the White People of the State of Having Broken Every Promise Made to the Colored People by Hampton.

COLUMBIA S. C., Feb. 9.—The folowing is the platform adopted by the ate Republican Convention: "We, the Republicans of South Carolina, in convention assembled for the purpose of organizing the Republican

party of the State on a broader, more iberal and more progressive basis, do declare our principles as follows: "On national questions we declare dherence to the essential principles of the National Republican party as

set forth in its platform of principles at Minneapolis in June, 1892, that is

"We are in favor of moderate and reasonable protection for American la bor and American capital against the cheaper labor and cheaper capital of other countries.

"We are in favor of sound full value money, whether of gold, silver or paper currency, for all classes of the peo-'breadwinner" as well as le, for the or the capitalist, for the poor laborer in his hut, as well as for the millionaire in his palace.

"We are in favor of a government ervice based on merit and capacity, instead of on the corrupt and debasing Jacksonian system of "To the victors belong the spoils.'

"We are in favor of a free and fair pallot in all public elections, and an honest count of the votes, for all classes of citizens, whether native or foreign born, whether white or colored.
"These we regard as the fundamental principles of the National Republi-

can party; and we believe they are in no sense sectional, and in no way hostile or inimical to the best interests of the South or of our own State. But in local State affairs our position is peculiar, and we are under the necessiy of accommodating ourselves to the situation. We have for years been deprived of any voice in our State government by unjust election laws and by fraud and trickery openly practiced at elections. We have quiet y submitted to this wrong, hoping for he return of a more liberal and just sentiment among our Democratic fel low citizens. We are glad to observe that this long hoped for change of sentiment seems to be taking place among many of our very best and most trust worthy people, and we would by no act of ours mar or check its progress. On the contrary we would promote and encourage its development in every

way possible. (But while this more just sentiment is openly proclaimed on the one hand, on the other an extreme faction has suddenly sprung into existence; and by worse than dubious methods, has gained full possession of all branches of our State government, the executive, the legislative, and, worst of all, the judiciary. This now dominant, exultant and utterly unscrupulous faction, proposes, for the purose of perpetuating its own power, permanently disfranchise the mass of Republican voters, by a change in the fundamental law of the State. Not content with temporary disfranchisement, by means of unjust election laws, partisan management of election, and fraudulent count of votes, it proposes to make this disfranchisement permanent by a change in our State Constitution. Its purpose in this respect is not left in doubt, but is open and avowed during the late campaign. From every political stump in the State by the "bosses" of the faction. With this in view a factional Legislature provided for a constitutional convention and factional managers of elections "counted it in" by the gossest kind of frauds at the November elections, in spite of an unquestionable popular majority against it.)
"This item is the situation with

which we find ourselves as Republi cans confronted, and from no fault of ours, for we have done nothing whatever to provoke it. The question we are now called upon to decide is; shall we fold our hands and quietly submit to seeing ourselves disfranchised, our most sacred rights as citizens taken away from us, and even the means of educating our children cut off by the repeal of the public school tax? If we do this we furnish to the world the strongest possible evidence of our utter incapacity and unfitness for citizenship. If on the contrary we proceed to carefully organize our forces all over the State, in every town and county and manifest our readiness to cooperate heartily with liberal-minded and justice-loving white citizens, and under their leadership, we will show the world that we are not unworthy of citizenship; we will encourage lib eral and fair minded Democrats to organize and take a bold stand against the injustice and tyranny of the dominant faction, and we will show to that faction itself that we constitute a faction to be respected. But we should make it clearly and distinctly understood that we do not propose to act on the aggressive, but purely on the de fensive that we do not propose to make any effort to control the constitutional convention, but only to assist, as far as we can, in electing to it fair-minded men and justice-loving citizens of such standing and character that they may with safety be trusted to frame a fair and impartial and conservative Constitution just alike to all classes

and citizens. To make it clearly understood what n our opinion ought to be the course of the coming convention we may announce the following fundamental principles, which will be satisfactor to us as Republicans and which we think ought to be acceptable to all fair-

minded, conservative citizens: "1. No Constitution should be put in force until it has been submitted to and ratified by the legal voters of the

The Constitution should make no discrimination, civil or political, against any class of citizens (on account f race or color). "3. It should provide for the equa-

participation of the two leading political parties in the management and control of elections. "4. It should make no reduction of the preesnt special tax for public school purposes, but rather the con-

Nor should it increase the poll trary. tax, that being discrimination against the poor man, be he white or black." The foregoing are expressive in brief of the principles and ideas on which we propose to organize and make the of our rights as Republicans and as

to spare no pains to procure a registra-tion certificate in order to be able to

vote on election day. "In conclusion we would earnestly appeal to all honest and patriotic citizens who are opposed to our pres ent arbitrary and tyrannical ring rule to organize promptly and to assume the leadership against the present dominant faction, for the purpose of rc storing to our poor, unfortunate State a government fair, just and impartial to all classes of her citizens, a govern ment of the people, by the people and for the people.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Short Term Loan Certificates to be Issued Instead of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-An import ant conference was held at the White House Wednesday between the President and Speaker Crisp. It is under stood that the financial question was the subject under discussion, although neither of the interested parties are inclined to discuss the details of the conference. Speaker Crisp had an appointment to accompany the members of the Georgia delegation to the treasury department this morning to urge the Secretary to accept the Georgia granite n the construction of the Kansas City public building. Just before the de legation met to proceed to the treasury department Speaker Crisp received ar invitation to come to the White House before the Cabinet met. He went at once to the Excutive Manson and was n consultation with the President until Secretary Lamont and several other members of the Cabinet arrived. It is understood that the Presiden

s not pleased with some of the modifications made to the latest edition of the financial bill reported back to the House from the committee of which Mr. Springer is chairman, and it is said that the conference between the President and the Speaker was in relation to the Springer bill. When the Speaker left the White House he went immediately to the Capitol, and it is said that he had a brief consultation with several of his trusted political friends and related to them the sub stance of his interview with the Presi dent. He then held a conversation with Ex-Speaker Reed, who, later in the day, came forward as a nonpartisan and proposed a 3 per cent short term loan certificate as the only practical solution of the financial problem under existing conditions.

Speaker Crisp, after starting the

House in running order for the day, called Representative Richardson, of l'ennessee, to the chair, and then pro ceeded to the Senate. The appearance of Speaker Crisp in the Senate chamber, while the House was in session. was such a novelty that he received something of an ovation from the Senators on both sides of the chamber. It was evident that he was not there for his health, for he at once made his way to the desk of Senator Gorman the Democratic leader, and they held a short but interested conversation. It was apparently satisfactory to both parties, for when the Speaker left the Maryland Senator's desk there was a smile of satisfaction upon his face He next went over to Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is the recognized leader of the Republican forces in connection with the financial and tariff questions. This conversation was equally brief, but apparently agreeable, and Speaker Crisp, having evidently fulfilled his mission, hurried back to the House.

It was evident that the parties to this mysterious series of consultations were not disposed to reveal their secret, for they endeavored to treat with in difference or evade the subject when their attention was directed to it. In spite of their reticence it is said that the Presidennt realizes that the House will not accept the revised Springer bill, and therefore some other plan that will meet the approval of a majority of both houses, without regard to party, must be brought forward. If the Secretary of the Treasury wants money to meet the current expenses of the Government there is a disposition on the part of the leaders in both houses to authorize the issuance of loan certificates for a short period, as sugrested by Senator Allison and also by

Ex-Speaker Reed. It is understood that the proposition was the subject of the numerous consultations today at the White House, treasury department and the Capitol The outcome will depend upon the report that Secretary Charlisle will make to the Senate in reply to the resolution of inquiry introduced by Senator Hill and amended at the instance of Senator Gorman. The information desired goes into the vitals o the Government's finances and it wil require several days' work by the treasury officials to collect the data called for by the Hill-Gorman resolution. It may be ready for transmittal to the Senate by the latter part of the present week, or it may not be com-

oleted until nex week. In the meantime the advocates of ar early bond issue are becoming exceed ingly anxious at the delay of the Presi dent in not making the call before the question is voted upon in the House. The friends of the Administration intimate that if the House refuses, as i will probably do, to adopt the Spring er bill, the loan certificate proposition will be accepted by the President if everything else fails.—News and Cou-

rier. Destroyed by an Earthquake. LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times' corre spondent in Teheran, Persia, telegraphs under yesterday's date: ity of Kuchan, which an earthquake destroyed fourteen month ago and which was immediately re-built, was again destroyed on January 17. Many were killed. A hundred women were crushed in one bath. The extent of the damage and the number of deaths are unknown as yet. The bitterest cold increases the suffering. Four distinct shocks were felt in Meshed in the last ten days, but no damage

· Shot to Kill. MILLICAN, TEX., Feb. 6.-Friday night Wm Werd, a section hand on the Houston and Texas Road, shot indiscriminately through the windows of the section house near here, killing four men and wounding two. Wm Role was shot in the head and breast and Marno Shezel and G. Lansing were shot in the breast. He also shot Mrs. Yeager and her daughter, Miss Ricker, who kept the section house. He then set fire to the house, but Miss Ricker put the fire out.

Gold Found.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 6.-Sixty thousand dollars in gold was found Friday by Jesse J. Drew at his saw contest purely and simply in defense mill near Hollendale, Washington county. The treasure is supposed to citizens; and we most earnestly urge have been buried during the civil war upon every Republican entitled to vote by Captain Barfield.

A PRIMARY ORDERED.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

What is Wanted is a Constitution Conven tion Composed of the Best Material and Determined to Make this a White Man's

mocratic executive committee met here to-night and referred all of its work to special sub-committees. The meeting was well attended, the following members being present: J. Y. Jones, W. M. Jordan, J. P. Glenn, R. H. Sweeney, P. H. Gadsden, T. J. Cunningham, M. F. Jackson, J. T. Davis, A. E. Williams. R. B. Watson, T. W. Traylor, R. M. McCown, J. W. Gray, J. P. Derham, J. Gentry, T. J. Kirkland, Ira B. Jones, J. L. M. Irby, C. M. Efird, J. D. Montgomery, W. D. Evans, J. A. Sligh, O. R. Lowman, T. C. Robinson, Wilie Jones, D. E. Keels, N. L. Burnside, A. C. Lyles, M. L. Donaldson, Secretary D. H. As soon as the roll was called Chairman Irby arose and said:

Gentlemen of the Committee: It has been customary for the chairman of this committee to open its proceedings without any remarks, but on this occasion I deem it necessary to have something to say in brief. In view of all that has happened in this State since 1890 it is well that we should take our bearings now and meet the situation face to face like men. I cannot congratulate you on a bright outlook for the Democracy. You and those who we represent are in no way responsible for this. When the De mocratic party came into power in 1876, under a Constitution that was forced upon the people by a Republican Government, one of the first questions advocated, the first demand made by the people, was for a Constitutional Convention to frame an organic law that would be adopted to their wants. The powers that controlled between '76 and '90, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, but unexplained to the people, dalled with this question and refused their reasonable demands. Fortunately for the State the people

took charge in 1890, and after a long and hard struggle succeeded in ratifying the call made by the Legislature of 1893. The Democratic party of the State, whom you and I may represent, and I may say the only Democratic organization in the State, proposed in its Convention of last September to make it a party question. The Re-publicans and Independents, aided by ome loval Democrats, came very near defeating this call at the November election. You and I considered it as our imperative duty, representing as we did the will of that Convention, to urge the people to sustain it. After a fair and free election it was carried by a short margin.

I had hoped when this call was made and the Legislature has passed

an Act carrying it out that its white enemies, for good of the State and white supremacy, would have grounded their arms and allowed a peaceful and harmonious solution of this question. But not so, we are confronted to-day first by a Republican organiza-tion, which, outside of a few Congressional districts, has been regarded as a political corpse, through its representatives, and its black hosts are now attempted to be marshalled for a desperate struggle. But for some things, which I shall hereafter mention, it

such numbers as to threaten this Convention and white supremacy. Second. There is a quasi organiza-tion made up under the leadership of the State. They, calling themselves Democrats, are unwilling, and have been since 1890, to submit to what a majority of the white people demand, and are ready, not only to defeat the call and objects of this Convention, but to unite in an unholy alliance with the negro leaders whom they helped to overthrow in 1876. I rejoice, however, that this number is small and cannot assume dangerous proportions. There is still another elementthat is the more conservative (so-called) element—who are unwilling to unite with the negro, but who are unfriendly to the present Administration

and its officers. There is still another that belongs to what is known as the Reform party, most, if not all, of whom were oppose to the election of Governor Evans.

Lastly, there is the Reform move ment, upon whom, thank God, this committee, with all its scattered forces, if necessary to maintain white supremacy, can rally and rely. and even with the great defection among the white people can defeat the Republicans and save the Convention. It is our duty, and the white people of the State expect us to perform it, to see that Republicans are defeated for delegates to this Convention. There is no use to mince words about it. We must carry this Convention or white supremacy is gone forever.

The Constitution under which we

were elected does not give us the ex-press power to act in this matter, but it does by implication. It was a questy. This committee took charge of it as such and urged its ratification at State board has been at work having a the first election. They talked of peace, of harmony in the Democratic party. There is as much peace and harmony in that party in South Carolina as there is in any State in the Union. It is only the whole of the minority who will not submit to the

will of the majority.
I would not dictate. I have tried since I have been chairman of this committee to avoid even the appearance of dictation, but there is only one way in which peace and harmony can be had in South Carolina, and only one way by which success can come to the white people in the election of delegates to this Convention, and that is for this committee to order a primary election for the white Democrats of the State, to be held in July or August, for the purpose of selecting such delegates. If the faction have griev ances let them settle them at the election, and let every true white man of the State abide by its result, otherwise we go into the fight disorganized and split in several factions to meet the

Republicans. who are organized. I beg pardon for this departure, and announce that, a quorum being present, and the committee is ready for the transaction of business.

Upon motion of Col. Jones Governor Evans and Capt. Tillman were invited to attend the session of the com-

mittee. of the evening, which with a slight gether.

amendment of Mr. Gadsden to have rules of the primary, was adopted as

Resolved, That the delegates to the Constitution Convention be nominated by a primary eletion to be held in all counties, unless deemed unpractical by the county executive committee, under the auspices of the county executive committee of seven be appointed by this committee to draft rules for the government of said primary, such rules to be submitted to a subsequent COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7.—The De-

meeting of this committee. Senator Irby said that he was in favor of a primary wherever it was practicable, but in some cases the convention might be preferable. W. D. Evans asked whether it was

intended to have a campaign. Mr. Lowman suggested that each county could arrange that for itself. Mr. Evans said that he was opposed to any Court House ring regulating the affairs, and he wanted to see the people deal directly with the election. Mr. Efird did not think it best to put down any ironclad rule as to a primary. He wanted to see the best men in the State sent to the Convention and have it a white man's Convention. He thought it rather early to give away the plans of action, and thought it better to wait and on that account moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution. That was voted down.

Mr. Lyles wanted the resolution trimmed down so as to make it a general primary, but this was voted down. Mr. Gadsden suggested in view of the importance of the matter that the rules had better be referred to the whole committee before they were adopted. This suggestion was accepted and

incorporated in the resolution. Upon motion of Mr. Williams it was agreed that the primary for the

nomination of delegates be held on the last Tuesday in July, and that if a second primary be necessary that it be held two weeks after that. The following committee was then

appointed to prepare the runs: Chairman Irby, Lowman, Montgomery Gray, Jordon, Sligh and Watson.

Upon motion a committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the Democratic voters of the State in the name of the committee. The committee consists of Messrs. Efird, Gentry, Ira B. Jones, Glenn and W. D Evans. Upon motion of Mr. Efird all county executive committees are advised to look after the matter of registration. As there was nothing else before the committee it adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.—News and Courier.

SHORT IN THEIR CASH.

Many of the Dispensers are Said to be Do faulters.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6.- It is sad to think that all these sixty or more good men who have been selling the official liquor for the state, have been permitting themselves to get behind in their accounts with the State, but according to Governor Evans nearly all of them have been found to be be hind with their cash. Just how or why this is no one knows. It is understood that some of them are short to the tune of from \$S00 to \$1,500. Of course the State is secured from any osses, because each dispenser had to give a bond properly approved.

When the newspaper men stepped into the executive chamber yesterday Governor Evans made this annoucment; "You can say that we have found nearly every dispenser in the which I shall hereafter mention, it State behind in his accounts, some of could be easily overcome, for the Rethem considerably behind." The Govpublicans in this State are tired of ernor went on to say that, under the politics and cannot be organized in provisions of the new law, the county supervisor of each county had been made a member of the board of control of each county, and this necessitated the dropping of one member from each county board. He says the State board is now very busy reorganizing the county boards. When each board has been reorganized, each dispenser in the State will be required to execute a new bond, with sureties who must certify to owning twice as much real estate as the face value of the bond. This bond must be approved by the county auditor; then by the county board, and finally by the State board. The State's dispensary inspectors are now hard at work inspecting every dispensary in the State. Every dispenser found short in his accounts, the Governor said, must either submit a satisfactory explanation, or else make the shortage good immediately, or the State would proceed to bring suit on the bonds and prosecute. Said Governor Evans: "We can't afford to have in charge of the State's business any one who allows himself to become in arrears for any cause. After the reorganization any one found in arrears will be summarily discharged. The inspectors have full authority to take charge of the assets of any dispensary not con ducted according to law." Governor Evans went on to say it

might be that the dispensers would be all required to give a guarantee insurance bond, the State giving the guarantee companies the right to inspect the dispensaries. The Governor says, in his opinion, the shortages one or two of which run up over \$1,000 have been caused by the loose way of doing business which some of the dispensers have practiced. He says the new system of bookkeeping prepared for use in all the dispensaries and it would be ready to be put in use by today. This system, he says, will en-able the State to tell the amount a man falls behind in his accounts.

Talking of the dispensary in general Governor Evans said that by the reduction of the force of constables which was recently made, the State had saved so far \$3,500 a month.— State.

NOT AS BAD AS THOUGHT. The State of Thursday says: "Yesterday Governor Evans seemed surprised to see his own statement as to nearly all the dispensers in the State being short in their accounts. He says that he meant to state that a majority of those whose accounts had been examined by the inspectors, some six in number, had been found short in their accounts and his remarks applied to them. So mote it be."

A Mother's Love. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.-A cat upset a lamp early Friday morning in the house of Conrad Singlinger and set the house afire Singlinger, his wife and four children escaped, the mother suddenly remembered that her twins were left in the burning house. Although eneris were made to restrain her she rushed into the flames and reached an upper room Dr. Lowman, of Orangeburg, where her babes were. She was overTHE STATE CAPITAL.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM COLUMBIA.

The State Agricultural Society-The Atlanta Exposition-A Notable Wedding.

News Notes.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 9.—Special: The week with what would, in some parts of the country, have been considered a "star attraction"—the lecture of Robert G. Ingersoll on Shakespeare. But Bob Ingersoll's reputation as a reviler of the Christian religion and of the Southern people combined to make the audience very small. There were about a hundred people present. Opinions differ on the merits of the lecture. The general impression made was that Ingersoll will do better when

he is not so new in the business. THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Much interest has centered in the meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, held on Wednesday night. The financial straits of the Society have become widely known. A serious question with many has been, whether, in order to get the needed help for the Society, the annual fair must be held elsewhere than in Columbia. This matter was earnestly discussed in the meeting. It was brought squarely up by a proposition from the Young Men's Business League of Charleston, which was summed up in the concluding statement of a letter from a committee of that body in these words:

"Not knowing how much you are bound to Columbia, nor how free you are to consider other applications, we can only write you to advise you of the feeling of the people of Charleston, and say to you that if you are ready to consider the holding of the fair in Charleston, the undersigned as a committee, will be glad to meet you, or any committee from your body, and discuss the details necessary to bring about such results, and see whether or not satisfactory arrangements cannot be had for the locating of the fair here. We shall be glad to communicate with you, and do everything in our power, and assure you of our hearty cooperation and your hearty welcome to our community. Asking your favorable consideration, we are, Yours very

truly," The discussion evidenced a general desire to use every available means to keep the fair here. The conclusion of the Society was embodied in the fol-

lowing resolution:
"Resolved, That the communication from the Young Men's Business League be received as informatoin; and that the secretary be instructed to extend to the League the thanks of this so-ciety for their generous proposition; and regret that we are unable to consider the same as both by the constitution of the society, and the terms of the deed under which the fair ground property is held the fair meeting of the society must be held in Columbia.'

A proposition that in view of the straitened condition of the Society, there be no money premiums offered, called forth a long and earnest discus-sion. Finally it was resolved to defer action on the whole matter till the August meeting.

FOR THE EXPOSITION. The executive committee of the Agricultural Society has formally acted on the suggestion of the Business League of Charleston as to the State's representation at the Atlanta Exposition. The following committee was appointed to aid the league in its efto secure a suita

this State: First district-John S. Horlbeck. Second—Mike Brown. Third-D. K. Norris. Fourth—M. L. Donaldson. Fifth—Paul Hemphill.

Sixth-Edwin Harper. Seventh-J. B. Gadsden. The committee also appointed the following committee to solicit subscriptions and see what amount can be raised in Columbia and elsewhere toward the next State fair: Dr. A. N. Talley, president of the Central National Bank; W. A. Clark, president of the Carolina Bank; W. G. Childs, president of the Bank of Columbia; and A. C. Haskell, president of the Loan and Exchange Bank. This committee is to report at a special meeting in May.

The secretary was instructed also to ascertain what amount he could raise among the members.

A NOTABLE WEDDING. There was a large gathering in Trin-ity (Episcopal) church on Thursday evening to witness the marriage of Lieut. Satterlee, U.S. A., to Miss Capers, daughter of Bishop Ellison Capers. Lieut. Satterlee is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. He was stationed here in 1876, and was attached to one of the companies detailed to guard the State House. Of late he has been detailed as assistant adjutant general of Georgia. Miss Capers is the daughter of an ex-Confederate brigadier-her father serving through the War of Secession with

great gallantry. POLITICS QUIET. Politics is not astir. Everybody seems to be waiting for things to take shape. The Republican gathering has left little impression. Some of its utterances were a little surprising, but they seem not yet to have made any positive impression on the public

mind. IN GENERAL. Susan B. Anthony is to speak here next week. She will doubtless draw

a large crowd. The city police have about run the 'blind tigers" out of business.

Developments of the alleged shortages of dispensers in the different parts of the State are awaited wth much inerest.

It is proposed to get by a general subscription, a supply of antitoxine, the newly discovered cure for dipththeria, to be supplied for use as need

may arise. The State House furnishes little news just now.

Murdered for Seven Dollars.

Houston, Feb. 9.—Some boys who were hunting below Glenwood cemetery found the dead body of a negro. The body was that of Henry Wooldridge. He was paid \$7 at the Southern oil mills, where he worked, and had been murdered for this paltry sum, as he had been shot through the back of the head and his pockets were turned inside out. Sheriff Erickson offers \$100 reward for testimony which will lead to conviction of the

assassins. THE Augusta Chronicle thinks that if it is true that the darkest hour is offered the most important resolution come by smoke and the three died to just before dawn, it is about time the roosters were crowing for daylight.