THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894. NO. 31.

DESERT THE DEMOCRACY.

THAT IS THE ALVICE 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 Straightout 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 fateful turning point in the affairs of political parties 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 designation "Cleveland Democrat" 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 presided over by this time-honored and hitherto much trusted and well beloved party. At last we had only the State bank tax 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 it as a beneficent gift. Alas, bitter disappointment! Nero fiddling while Rome was burning is a weak counterpart of the present spectacle.

As men, we must do more than repine. Perfidy must be rebuked, betrayal 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 a high morale in 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 unblushing treachery? Hope, trust, redhot fusion of hearts into one great purpose to do battle against the common enemy are impossible to an 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 absence 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 party, exponents and the thing itself. 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 corruption or incompetency. It matters not that we are pained to give up our historic party and that the principles professed in the platform are still our principles. The ready free lance of the independent in politics is the best stimulus to healthful vigilance in pursuit of the right path. Any attempt to cling with 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 utopian. Revolt in the ranks and a stunning 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 or never have the impudence to ask for it again. The Democratic party has damned itself. No one can satisfactorily explain the present public course by laying all blame on leaders. It is evident that its members are discordant and are yoked together unfitly. For those in its ranks who adhere to original principles, believing that there is still in them life and promise, it is folly to seek to hold up their standard against triumphant and entrenched treason. The faithful should draw out from surroundings which, like the Augean stables, it were the task of Hercules to purify, and separating themselves from degenerate companions, should draw up their line of battle in a new field and rally to them all free and bold spirits who would fight the hostile garrison of the perverted government.

Rebellion finds a response in the manly heart. A bold stroke for the right arouses enthusiasm. A new organization is instinct with life, is not hampered with the dead weight freight 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 old 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. New wine can not 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 subordination of thought to habit and authority, the stagnation and decay will be left; and by as many years as were necessary for the accumulation of this 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 experiences 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 whole geographical sections. We would take our stand against the enemies of our State and the enemies of the honest, 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 threatening warning to the fact that we of the South are the true modern representatives of the heroes of the revolution; that the population of the North, in large measure foreignized, or else rendered unfit for responsible and beneficial government by the abasement of individuality consequent upon the modern trend of the politics of great municipalities, may be willing to submit to the rule of their favored few, but that we are not of the stuff to submit to being longer made their slaves by the subversian 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 all sections in a righteous fight to settle the question.

"Upon what meat doth this, our Cæsar, feed that he is grown so great?"

Alas! does not truth compel the recognition 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 saw much to condemn in the extremes to which they seemed to be 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 even that they were partly right and we partly wrong. It is human nature: "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?"

Honesty compels the following concession to those to whom we least expected ever to concede anything:

(1) We felt secure in the ship 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 financial laws as bringing us to the verge of wreck. Yet little heed was paid till 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 "unworthy of recognition." 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, prated of it 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 had let "money" appreciate 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 would be less cruelty in inflicting it upon creditors. The masses of debtors 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 denial of the truth or their contention that they are victims and with epithets 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 people? If it and certain other approved new demands were heartily carried out by the Democrats, our party would have gotten all the credit (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 by Mills 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 pensions, 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 ("Wall street") does consciously and systematically machinate 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.

(4) The warning against Cleveland as "the tool of Wall street," though at the time indignantly resented by us all as 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 "infamous resolutions."

(5) There is enough of common ground in our present views and the views of the turbulent pioneers whom we have denounced to give us some qualms of conscience, some humiliation of our pride of intellect, some generous impulse to fellowship in union for a common cause. In fact the agricultural uprising (little as we realized 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. Virile 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 revolution there is always cause. When the blinding confusion of the storm has passed a God-sent, man developed truth is seen to have been enthroned 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 resistence to the revolution by those who wickedly or from want of sympathetic appreciation oppose the change its success involves the more is its human passion lashed, 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 until its spent force bursts with destructive fury see the good in it and unite to strengthen 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 goal, which must now soon become more and more visible, it is our duty to speed its attainment. In our own State we shall remove a fretting obstacle, we shall give counsel in friendship (and in no other guise will it be heeded) to discard excrescent fallacies, to sooth brutal violence, to guide most directly and with least possible incidental evil the great Truth to its throne

(6) When one has come to think, then one cannot desire a complete return to the quiet, unenterprising leadership that was succeeded by the present foment. The country is in the 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 blessing. We would not wholly change doctors and risk a miscarriage. Whatever personal repugnance we 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 for the time until better 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 divinely guided instinct, of the masses, which, in obedience to the law of evolution, 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 darkly groping stage has been passed, there is need of the light of all the intelligence that can be brought to bear. "To recognize, try and guide this instinct is the function of a statesman." The "brain and leadership" of the "minority" in our State are like Achilles sulking in his 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 the fore 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, then it is the part of honesty and courage, of patriotism and self-interest 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 hope of such action by it depends 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 resist sympathy with it and cannot much longer, and that it is now their duty to examine themselves, 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 Tillman if his attitude must determine ours, if his choice precludes our making the same choice.

Another thought carries force and gratification. A semi-superstitious belief often decides conviction, as does a favorite prejudice. Of late we have been ashamed of South Carolina—a most unwonted and painful emotion for a South Carolinian. Meantime, in jest, a strange analogy was pointed out as apparent law of her history: "South Carolina goes mad every thirty years.' After the laugh there has lurked a thought that brought a twinge Inextricable from our minds is the association of 1830 and 1860 with the glorious assertion of great principles. Could there be, hidden from our view, a 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 men? Could it be? Should we have retarded it, have we no share in winning for her her deserved place of honor? How was it in 1830? As bitter differences of opinion prevailed then as now, but what the majority did was the act of the State and, as her collective decision, it has been eulogized by us from State pride, if not from intelligent thought—1860 was the culmination of much the same fight, and in thirty years the people had come to be nearly unanimous. Yet there was still earnest individual disapproval of the act of the majority, though private opinion yielded to the public purpose. Peace has its duties as well as war, and this may be a time that demands of loyal citizens concurrence in the general purpose of the State. I admit that these answers and this suggested ground for concurrence are hardly to be accepted by the mind until individual opinion has come to a degree or approval of general purpose.

Let us shake ourselves together and try to contribute to the correct solution of the problem that is before the country—for we no longer doubt that there is a problem pressing for immediate solution. Let us join the great South Carolina Movement to reform the United States government and usher in the era of the Twentieth Century. X

Riddled from Ambush.

HAMPTON, 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 back.

Considerable excitement instantly ensued in the locality as soon as the news of the tragedy became pretty generally circulated. When Mixson was shot he called loudly for help, his cries attracting a colored man, Sylvester Jones, who came to the spot, to find 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 whose victim 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 Cordry 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.

Postponed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12.—Arguments as to the constitutionality of the registration law were appointed to be heard before the Supreme Court this morning, but the hearing was postponed until the next term which begins on the fourth Tuesday of November. This was done on motion of the Attorney General who stated that he had just seen the supervisor of registration and did not have time to prepare his return. This knocks up the possibility of the movement effecting this election, even if it should be declared unconstitutional.

All Were Drowned.

BREWSTERS, N. Y., June 10.—The sisters named Maggie and Bessie Blaney, and Thomas Scanlon and John McCluskey, all of Brewsters, went boating this afternoon on Southeast lake, about two miles from here. The boat upset and the four were drowned. One body has been found and a large crowd is looking for the other three bodies.

LABOR TROUBLES

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE HARD TIME'S NOW ON.

Foreign Miners on Strike, Kidnap and Maltreat Four Workmen—Rescuing Deputies Killed Several Slavs—Troubles Elsewhere—Troops Called Out.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 10.—A battle between seven armed deputies and a mob of 300 strikers occurred this morning at 9 o'clock at the Lemont No. 3 works of the McClure Coke Company. One striker, a Slav was killed instantly, and two other Slav strikers were fatally wounded. The deputies were surrounded and fired upon by the strikers before they shot.

The incidents leading up to the battle last evening, when a mob of several hundred strikers, mostly from the Trotter works of the Frick Company, gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at New Haven and took prisoners four workmen, who are employed at the works of the Frick Company and were on their way home at Leisenring. The names of the workmen are John Delaney, Oliver Attleby, John Britt and John Furlough. When they stepped off the train the mob surrounded them and marched them away. The four men were covered with chalk and big placards with "scab," "blackleg" and other epthets lettered thereon. The men were then marched through the streets escorted by the hooting mob and taken back to the Trotter and Leisening plants, where they were paraded through the streets between the company houses. The strikers jeered them and the women spit upon them and hit them with stones and clubs. They were even marched past their own homes and their wives and children permitted to view them in their helplessness.

Sheriff Wilhelm dispatched Deputy Sheriff Allen with seven deputies to rescue the workmen. Allen arrived at 6 o'clock. At no time was he able to overtake the mob having the men in charge. Allen finally learned that the men were being passed from mob to mob. It was found that the four men had been taken to Morrel and from there to Youngstown and then to Lemont, where the batile occurred. Early this morning, after placing the deputies to prevent the strikers from taking their prisoners elsewhere, Allen return to Uniontown for further orders and was directed to rescue the prisioners. Returning to Lemont, he found two deputies retreating before a howling mob of Slavs. As Allen roade up, a Slav fired at him with his revolver. The ball passed over his head. Several of the mob then began firing at the officers. Allen's revolver was defective and only two shot were fired by him. Five of his assistants came up and began firing with their Winchesters. About fifty shots were exchanged, the mob slowly advaning, the deputies retreating, until reinforced by other deputies, when a stand was made. The mob then began to disperse. Sheriff Whilhelm was again notified and sent thirteen more deputies. An hour later twelve of the mob were arrested and brought to jail.

The Slav that was killed was found lying in the road, shot through the body by a Winchester bullet. Two other were found in houses near by, both said to be mortally wounded, having been shot through the thighs. The strikes refused to give the name of the Slav killed, or of those injured. They wanted the officers to take the dead striker with them when making the arrest. One of the men arrested was shot in the arm.

At 4 o'clock a special train took down ten more deputies, and then took the wounded men to the hospital at Connelleville. Many others are believed to have been wounded. None of the deputies were injured.

At 5 o'clock a posse of twenty-five deputies, in charge of Field Deputies Allen, Altebaugh and Richards, armed with search warrants, left for Cool Spring Hollow, after searching the Lemont houses. It is believed that four workmen were taken during the trouble and are hidden away in the monument houses. It is believed that the four men at all hazards. Several hundred strikers live in the vicinity of Cool Spring and a conflict may occur. They have not returned or been heard from.

Sheriff Wilhelm said tonight that he would not ask for the militia on account of today's trouble. He says he is growing heartily tired of the warfare, but, so long as his deputies are not overpowered will fight away in attempting to maintain peace and order. Several hundred arrests are expected to follow for the kidnapping of the men.

At Pana, Illinois, the mining situation still remain unsettled. A company of strikers, numbering about 200, are camped on the Sibley farm about two miles from Pana. About 500 members of the First Regiment of Chicago with a Gattling gun, arrived on special train this morning at 6 o'clolck and were followed at 9 o'clock by companies from Clinton and Bloomington, and they are all in camp at the baseball park. Crowds of strikers are located in the timber and near the railroad bridge all around the city. It is variously estimated that there is from 1,500 to 4,000 foreign strikers in close proximity to the city and they can be massed on short notice. The local miners vow they will not enter the mines while the militia remains in the city. So no attempt will be made to operate the shafts tomorrow.

A Murderous Bridge.

AIKEN, June 13.—A brakeman on a freight train of the Georgia and Carolina Railroad was killed liast night while in the discharge of his duties. He was riding on top of a box car in an erect position, and while the train was passing through the Aiken cut his head struck Laurens street bridge and he was knocked off the car and died in a short while afterwards. His name is J. D Craft, and it is said his home was in Charleston. The coroner of this county summoned a jury of inquest this morning with Mr. Jesse C. Petty as foreman. After viewing the body the jury adjourned until 12 o'clock on Thursday, when testimoney will be taken. Several person have been killed by this same bridge in the same way. The bridge is too low and should be raised. It is the duty of the road to construct and maintain all the bridges that span this cut.—News and Courier.

Blowing Up Bridges.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., ssys: The big iron bridge of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, at Carbon Hill was blown up with dynamite to-day a few moments before a train reached the bridge. Bridges at Patton, Mable Mines and other points have been burned within a few days and several attempts have been made to burn a long trestle. All these actt are charged to strikers, whose purpose is is to prevent the transportation of coal.

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 Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon which was delivered by Bishop R. K. Hargrove of Memphis. He read as his text: Isaiah 11 6: "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling 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. A short 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. F. H. Shuler and G. C. 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 they were awaded last night. Mr. H. J. Shoemaker of Orangeburg won the Preston medal and Mr. S. H. McGhee of Greenwood won the Calhoun medal.

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

O. M. Abney, Richland, "A Remnant of the Past." W. P. Baskin, Sumter, "The Royal Faculty." H. L. Bomar, Spartanburg, "Our Debt." W. T. Duncan, Anderson, "The Wandering Minstrel." P. H. Edwards, Marion, "Individualism in Modern Society." W. M. Ellerbee, Marion, "The Three Elements." A. B. Harbin, Greenville, "Great Carolinians." E. S. Jones, Richland, "Our Future." G. F. Kirby, Spartanburg, "A Conquering Race." F. M. Lander, Anderson, "A Collection of Celebrities." E. M. Lanham, Texas, "The Decay of the Artistic." W. Y. Muckenfuss, Jr., Charleston, "The Wizard of the South." "W. J. Snyder, Beaufort, "Identity." Smilie Taylor, Florence, "Electricity of the Twentieth Century." W. E Walker, Spartanburg, "Our Poet." D. D. Wallace, Richland, "Gladstone." W. W. Watson, Abbeville, "Our Estimate of Manhood." P. B. Wells, Charleston, "One Increasing Purpose." R. L. Daniel, Spartanburg, "The Force of Purpose."

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

Mr. Muckinfuss is totally blind, but has finished his course at Wofford College. It was indeed a touching sight to see that man, deprived of his sight, delivering his graduating speech. He will take up law for a profesion.

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. Raysor 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 absolutism 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 communists.

An incorruptible judiciary is the great breakwater 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 Communism 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 was a standing menace to our free institutions. 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 citizenship 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 desirted.—Register.

Skinned Alive.

WAYCROSS, Ga., June 16.—A negro assaulted a highly respected young lady, daughter of Mr. Mose Herring of Pierce County, about fifteen miles Southeast from Blacksher, early Monday morning. After accomplishing his purpose he escaped to the woods, but was pursued and caught by a mob numbering twenty or thirty men, who, after hanging him awhile, took him down and skinned him alive. He lived six hours after the skin had been taken from his body. There is great excitement, but no further trouble is expected, as it is the general opinion of both white and colored people that he got his deserts.

For Governor.

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

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. R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: I would 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 would the general 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 where the punishment appears excessive. There are also cases where conviction follows evidence that 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 a lack of motive 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 some responsibility. If such Board exists, 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 a conviction is secured, is punished by a maximum or a minimum term of imprisonment depending on the behavior of the prisoner and the evidence of his reformation. Punishment is for the purpose of reforming criminals and deterring others from committing crime.

Judges are very capricious and unreasonable sometime in passing sentence, 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 fourth question: In general I do not like the parole system of 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.

I have never granted but two conditional pardons. One was a man who maltreated his 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. Of course the wife begged for clemency. 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. R. TILLMAN,
Governor.

Indicted.

DARLINGTON, 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 brought on by the counstables. The final presentment 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 seventeen of our citizens 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.

Full 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 trimmed 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 durance as he did when charged with the grave crime of homicide, and Messrs W. J. W. Skinner and Simpson Skinner were also presented for having aided McLendon in effecting his escape.

The jury was composed of mixed material, with a majority of Tillmanites, and gave this case long and most careful consideration.

Counstable Newbold, has been working here for some time, and it was known last week that the names of eighteen prominent citizens would be presented for having fired on the Charleston, Sumter and Northern train. Nothing was known until today, however, of the action taken in reference to the presentment against Sheriff Scarborough and his deputy and the Messrs. Skinner for effecting McLendon's escape when he was charged with such a crime. The action of the jury seems to have been fair and non-partisan, and for this all thanks. —New and Courier.

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 Metts 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 30 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 he disoyed 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 Zouaves: Captain Capers was guilty of disobeying orders and of conduct unbecoming an officer in encouraging his officers and men to disobey orders; that with the exception of Lieut. Frost and a few members the Zouaves were 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, commissioned officers and ten 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 induiry made the following report as to the Fourth Brigade:

That Brigadier General T. A. Hugenin was guilty of disobedience of orders issued by Governor B. R. 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. DuBose 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, he having attended three conferences.

Capt. Schochte of the German Fusilers 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'Gara, of the Irish Volunteers; Capt. D. MacMullin, of the Palmetto Guards; Capt. T. T. Hyde of the Sumter Guards; Capt. F. W. Jessen, of the German Huzzars.

Capt. Wagener, Lieut. J. F. Lilienthel, Capt. J. E. Cogswell, commanding Company B, Washington Light Infantry; Capt. Edward Anderson, Carolina Rifles, are liable to reprimand and for attending these conferences. Capt. Anderson at first expressed himself willing to obey orders and thereafter acted as to indicate his willingnees 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 gatling gun squad was guilty of any conduct unbecoming an officer or men.

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 Wadsworth is that of Mrs. Isaac Newton Lemon, 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. Lemon lost her life by a peculiar accident. While dancing on the pavilion of Ulmer Park Hotel, Long Island Beach, Mrs. Lemon 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 striking the rail. All efforts to find the body were unavailing until it was recovered yesterday, many miles from the place where the accident occurred.

Locusts Break Up a Picnic.

KEYPORT, June 16.—The seventeen-year locusts appeared in swarms to day in Broch's Grove, on the banks of the Raritan Bay, between this place and South Amboy. There was picnic 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 pavilion had to be abandoned. The picnickers were discussing the locusts when a swarm of millions decended on them The insects alighted on women's hats and clothing, and caused a high-kicking contest not down on the bills. The air seemed full of the pests, 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.

A Kentucky Sensation.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 14.—The sensation in political circles here today is the published statement that General Basil Duke, of Louisville, the editor of the Southern Magazine and brother-in-law and chief of staff of Gen. Jno. Morgan, the famous Confederate raider, has assured Maj. Henry Clay McDowell that he will stump Ashland District for him and against Col. Breckinridge, if the latter is nominated. Maj. McDowell resides in Ashland, Henry Clay's estate his wife being the grand daughter of Clay and he has practically consented to be the Republican candidate, if Breckinridge is renominated. General Duke is a stalwart Democrat.

READS LIKE A NOVEL.

A STRANGE CASE BROUGHT TO LIGHT RECENTLY.

Results in Two Pardons Being Granted by the Governor—Some Romantic 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 in the pocket of his coat. His brief stay in prison had changed his appearance very materially, for his hair had been clipped and his face had been clean shaven. 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 Clarendon county. The woman is Hester Hodge, nee Gibbes. It seems that about two years ago Hodge married the girl, who is said to be strikingly pretty, the ceremony being performed by 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. She preferred Hodge, however, and the other suitor attended the wedding. The statement made to the Governor was that this jilted suitor, alleging that the girl had colored blood in her veins, had a warrant issued for her and Hodge charging 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 of $500, but, owing to the 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. The girl's grandmother and mother were of pure white blood. On her