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THE MARION MEETING.

IT WAS A GOOD ONE DESPITE THE BAD WEATHER.

Interest Shown Chiefly in the Senatorial Fight—Governor Tillman's Questions and Senator Butler's Answers.

MARION, S. C., July 3.—If this had been a ball game instead of a campaign meeting here today its record would have been written, "Rain—no game." But the candidates could not be frightened by a wetting, so anxious were they to have their innings, look the dear people in the eye and see them face to face. There were about 700 persons who turned out to see the Senatorial rock pitching and the various and sundry side accompaniments to the big political show. They were martyrs to their curiosity, interest or whatever feeling that took them there. They not only saw reeds shaken by the wind, but felt themselves drenched from head to foot by torrents of water from black clouds that hung over the town.

For several hours there was a terrific down-pour and the crowd and most of the speakers had to succumb to a first class ducking. The meeting was held in a grove about a block away from any shelter, and the crowd were sensible enough to keep huddling together and crouching under what umbrellas were on hand, otherwise they would have been like drowned rats had they broke for cover. General Butler's speech was the feature of today's meeting. It was really a gem, and the big Tillmanite audience listened to him with such rapt attention that he actually seemed to have made severe inroads into the Governor's Marion forces. His speech was a combination of eloquence, wit and practical illustration.

County Chairman J. D. Montgomery opened the meeting by asking the crowd not to put any "injecting questions" to the speakers and reminded them that the city needed money so that if ahy one misbehaved himself he would be sent to jail and made to "give up the stuff."

Voice—Let every man consider himself a marshal for good behavior. (Applause.)

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Beasley the chairman began to call out the programme and was about to ring in the Senatorial candidates last when Governor Tillman halted him with the remark: "Oh, no, they had us last at Florence and you ain't going to put us at the tail-end this time." The chairman succumbed and reversed his programme.

Railroad Commissioner Thomas came in on the lightning express. He rehearsed his devotion to reform and quoted Trautwine on Civil Engineering, declared that the transportation question was a live issue and there was no better way to make the great engine of State strike a stump than to put unskilled men on the board of railroad commissioners.

Commissioner J. A. Sligh, of Newberry was the next speaker. He acknowledged that he was not a pretty man, but consoled himself with the thought that his wife contended he was the best looking man in the world, though he could get no one else to sympathize with him.

Voice—That's right. (Appluuse.)

Mr. Sligh—You know how it feels don't you? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Sligh was a very bashful reformer. His reform was ingrained from birth and he could not be anything else. He declared that as railroad commissioner he had always risen above factional prejudice and had endeavored to solve all questions in an equitable way between the people and the railroads. He had just remarked that he was for unity among the people when time was called on him.

Mr. G. Walt Whitman spoke next. He took a hand primary to ascertain how many persons in the crowd had read the Alliance demands, four persons responding. He began to tell about how a straightout and a monometallist in Columbia had written to the Governor thanking him for supporting the South Carolina College, when it began to "pour down cats and dogs" and he suspended for a while. He was dead game, however, and resumed when the rain slackened. He was still discussing everything in sight when time was called.

Governor Tillman declared in his speech that General Butler had hollered like Tucker for office after 1876. He offered to join Butler in signing a request to the State Executive Committee to have a separate Senatorial box in the primary. He added that even if Butler could get more votes in a separate box he was going to get the legislators or there would be hocus-pocus somewhere.

I don't understand an expression that General Butler used at Darlington, but I tell him if he will quit absolutely discussing anything but public questions and quit accusing me of being a thief with his dispensary questions, I will promise to quit pelting him, for his record is twice as vulnerable as mine, If he treats me courteously I will not hit him below the belt, but I say that I am not to be intimidated or browbeaten. There are three questions that I want him to answer:

First, let him name the man who he says told him that I ran at Hamburg and I will prove him a liar by all the other rioters.

Second, let him give me the names of the constables who he says received $3 per day from the whiskey men while they were getting $2 from the State. I tried to get the best men I could for constables but I expect that I did get some black sheep in the crowd. If he or any man knows of such cases let him name them.

The third case I want him to settle with County Chairman Brice of Yorkville. General Butler said I insulted him at the Yorkville meeting and at the Chester meeting he pitched into me in a very ungentlemanly and outrageous manner. He says he asked permission at Yorkville to reply to me and that he was refused. I read from the Yorkville Enquirer that Chairman Brice asked General Butler if he wished to reply and that he declined. He and Mr. Brice can settle that between them.

As Governor and Senator we ought to have enough respect for you and for ourselves to conduct ourselves in a decent manner in this campaign. I have simply met aggression and insult with the same.

I want to say a word to my opponents. I don't know why they hate me. They have imbibed poison from the newspapers until they consider me a devil without honesty or principle. Well, suppose I acknowledge that I am a devil, but I claim that I have done something for South Carolina and I don't see why we can't have peace. But they have got to come to us. There is no need of all this bitterness and intense feeling. It's sorter died out now, it's true, because the antis are hopeless and have no candidates. But they are hardened in their ways and they must go to church and get reform religion.

General Butler began his speech by saying that Governor Tillman had devoted his time to the very thing that he said he desired him (Butler) to avoid—personalities. If you take away the abuse of Cleveland and Simonton and myself and others from his speech there is nothing left. General Butler answered the Governor's question concerning Mr. Brice by saying that before the speaking he had put the question to Mr. Brice as to whether there should be a ten mintues reply, and that Mr. Brice went to the Governor who said he was willing for Butler to ask him a question, but not for him to reply.

Governor Tillman must understand right now, whilst he says he is not going to be bulldozed, that I never have been quildozed and never will be bulldozed either. I promise him now that if he will confine himself to legitimate debate he will have no cause to complain of me. I do not beg him to keep the lash off, but he must not plead the baby act when I strike back, which I am certain to do. The people want enlightened discussion and they want to know the remedies offered for their troubles. Our people are true and brave and gallant and they want the truth outside of rings and cliques and they will come up as free American citizens and cast their votes.

I join with the Governor in invoking the restoration of harmony which is so essential to our progress and welfare. No human being can say that I have uttered a word that would tend to separate the white people of this State into factions, because I know the Republican party is standing ready to throw itself into the breach with its 150,000 negro majority and capture the State. I appeal to the people to lay aside all political hostilities and animosities and put their shoulders together and unite for the best.

The Governor says that he is going to beat me in this race. Now that is an old dodge. He can claim the heavens and the earth, but that is not going to elect him. This is the first time the Governor has indicated that he would join me in requesting a separate box for the Senatorial race. At Edgefield some of my reform friends took me aside and told me that they wanted to vote for me, but that they could not go back on the movement, as they feared Clemson College would be shut up and all that sort of thing.

My friends, I do not believe in reactionary legislation. All good citizens rejoice in the accomplishments of the Reform movement. All of us ought to be reformers, and no patriotic citizen can undertake to destroy what has been accomplished. The Governor's administration is, however, amenable to just criticism, and because I find something in it to criticize he cries out "abuse," and says that I attack him personally.

Referring to the constable question, Gen Butler said that he was not going to be an informer, but he would say that while passing through Spartanburg at the time of the Darlington disturbance a gentleman told him that they had a nice set of spies there and intimated that they were taking pay from the whiskey men. How, in the name of common sense said Gen. Butler, can the conclusion, be avoided, when constables shut their eyes as they walked past open barrooms. Answering the Governor's remarks about the Hamburg incident, he said: I think that in the course of the next few days I can furnish the Governor with a certificate. I was told that when he went to Hamburg he could not be found when the firing began.

I say to the Governor, now, that if he will join me in requesting a separate box for the people to determine in a primary whom they want, that we will get a fair expression of opinion and that he will find some political surprises in this State by the 28th of August. Although he has been crowing and flapping his wings, he will go home that day with his finger in his mouth. If he can beat me fairly, I shall not whine. If he beats me fairly and honestly I will do as much as any man in this State to put him in the Senate. He has not said as much for me.

He says that I charged that he has brought chaos into the State. If we were not on the eve of chaos at Darlington and Florence, God save the country from chaos. I voted for him and the entire ticket and I have never thrown one obstacle in the way of his enforcement of the law, but I say that he must be subject to criticism. No man in this State was more surprised than I was when it was found after 1876 that I was the man to be sent to the Senate. The people called for me with practical unanimity and I went there by the unanimous vote of the Wallace House.

Taking up Governor Tillman's charges of corruption in federal affairs, Gen. Butler declared that if the Supreme Court was corrupt and the Senate had been bought and the House owned by Wall street, then popular government was a failure. Gen. Butler was very effective in replying to Governor Tillman's remarks about carrying pitchforks and rocks to Washington with him. He said that if the Governor got up in the Senate the Senators would tell him, "Fling your rocks, young man; we will go in the cloak rooms and let you throw them at vacancy." (Laughter.)

The General said that the Senate was the best oratorical burying ground he knew. "These pyrotechnic fellows get scant treatment." He related an instance of a man in the Senate "who started his own mouth off and then went off to leave it." The man in question sent some manuscript to the clerk's desk to be read and while the clerk was readidg it went off to the cloak room, where he remained until the clerk was nearly through reading when he returned and resumed his speech.

Having denounced the Senate how does Governor Tillman expect to have any influence there? He cannot get what a prudent man can and when he asks for an appropriation for South Carolina they will say to him, "Go and get it yourself." (Laughter and applause.) His speeches remind me of the piney woods yearling. Take away all the abuse and nothing is left but tail and ears. (Laughter.) Gen. Butler closed his speech with a stirring peroration in which he said if he forgot his people may the good Lord paralyze his tongue and strike him speechless.

Senator John Gary Evans followed. He began to speak in a pathetic vein, recalling the doings of his kinamen in Marion, when he was interrupted by cheers for Ellerbe. He made the following explanation concerning his remark at the Florence meeting that the Reformers had to "buy out" the Columbia Register.

"I don't think anybody will believe that any Reformer had a dollar to buy any newspaper. We held a meeting in Columbia to see if we could raise money enough, and afterward the Register came over to our assistance, and if it was bought it did not get any of my money, and I don't believe it was bought. I am here to defend any paper that has hit a lick for us. As long as the Register stands by us I shall stand by it."

The Game Cock discussed the school and dispensary questions and said that the profit from the latter ought to be applied to the public schools. He entered a kick about the candidates for Governor being allowed only half an hour in which to do their speaking. It was making the canvass a farce and he wanted more time even if it had to be taken from other candidates.

Secretary Tindal made a nice speech, saying that the people must keep the government in their hands and not allow future rings, adding that they must not exercise their power in a spirit of revenge. General Ellerbe was the last speaker. He was received by his townsmen with great applause. He said he was for peace and harmony but that the minority must give in to the majority. He called upon both sides to lay down their arms and join in helping to build up the State. He said that he did not favor the dispensary law at first, but that it had panned out better than he had expected. He thought that the opposition should help perfect it instead of try to kill it. This ended the speaking.

SIX WERE KILLED.

Bloody and Fatal Consequences of the Great Railroad strike.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Six dead and an indefinite number of injured is the record of casualties in the strike conflicts in Chicago today. Yesterday one man was shot in the leg. If the blood-letting tomorrow shall show a like increase, the coroner will have a summer's work before him. The developments of yesterday went far to convince all thinking people that the gravity of the situation had not been appreciated by the authorities or the people at large. Persons who were here during she railroad strike of 1877, and who saw the atmosphere clear preceptibly when no more than eighty bronzed and dusty regulars from the plains marched down Madison street and went into camp on the lake front, wagged their heads knowingly when three times that number were ordered from Fort Sheridan, comprising the three arms of the service, and said they would make short work of Mr. Debs's followers. But after twelve hours of as patient and presistent coolness and bravery under trying circumstances as was ever seen, these same citizens and the officers in command were forced to admit that tnings were not as they were in '77 and that it was still a long mark to peace and the resumption of unimpeded traffic on any of the railroads running out of Chicago.

The developments of the night and those of today have confirmed the conviction that nothing short of an overwhelming armed force, with instructions to shoot to kill, can settle the trouble, or as Col. Crofton put it, "it has ceased to be a mere movement of troops and has become a campaign." The local and State authorities have awakened to the critically grave nature of the strike malady which is afflicting the nation generally, but Chicago in particular, and are taking measures to apply adequate remedies. The city police force has already been recruited up to over 3,000 men, and by request of Mayor Hopkins and by order of Governor Atgeld, two brigades of State militia have been ordered here to aid in quelling the disturbances.

At the nation's capital, also the fact is recognized that the preventing conditions are entirely out of ordinary and that provisions must be made for such a massing of fighting men as has never before been seen together in the history of the nation in time of peace, if the authority and dignity of the Federal government and the processes of its courts are not to be laughed to scorn for an indefinite time. The strike question is so infectious at certain points that the President and his advisers believe it would be unwise to withdraw any more regular troops from the country west of Chicago. It is therefore in contemplation, should the forces, Federal, State and municipal already gathered here, be unequal to the task of restoring order to send here the companies stationed on the Canadian border, with the reserved intention, if circumstances demand it, of exercising the right to call for 20,000 men of the crack military regiments of New York and Pennsylvania.

The day in Chicago has been one of constant alarms and calling for police, deputy marshals and soldiers here, there and everywhere thtoughout a wide stretch of territory in the southern part of the city. Riot has been running rampant throughout the day; cars have been overturned, switches broken and tracks obstructed in numerous ways; the torch was applied in many instances to cars, switch towers and the like, not to mention an attempt to fire a part of the great Armour packing plant—in fact, at one time the incendiary blazes followed each other in such quick succession that the fire department was put to straits to care for all of them. To add to the gravity of the situation it was found that the strikers were interfering with the police, railroad and fire alarm telegraph systems, and in one or two instances policemen who were using the police telephone calls were stoned

The assaults of mobs, however, was not met with the passive resistance which characterized the course pursued yesterday. On two occasion at least their attacks were met with accurately aimed lead. During a riot, in the forenoon, over an incoming milk train at Kensington, a deputy United States marshal shot and killed two strikers, and during the afternoon, the deputies guarding an incoming Baltimore and Ohio passenger train replied to the volley of shots and stones which the strikers showered upon them by turning their revolvers loose, killing four of their assailants and wounding a number of others.

Stoned to Death.

CHICAGO, July 6.—S. R. Ritchie, a special policeman employed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, was stoned to death by a mob this afternoon, at the Fifth-seventh street crossing of that road. Ritchie, who was also a deputy sheriff, caught some boys overturning a switch shanty and compelled them to set it upright again. While he was talking to the boys a mob approached and attempted to burn the shanty. Ritchie drew his revolver and threatened to kill the first man who approached the shanty. The mob kept surging around him, but he held it off until his revolver was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking him in the foot. He was easy prey for the mob then and they quickly had him down. They stood around his body and literally stoned him to death. His head was pounded almost to pieces. The mob finally went away leaving him for dead but he was still alive when the police arrived. He was taken to the hospital but died in a short time. No arrests were made.

In Danger.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 5.—News comes from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, stating that Reverend Edward E. Tilly, Methodist missionary to that country from the Holston conference, is in great danger of losing his life because he took sides with the rebels and against the president in the recent troubles. It is understood here that foreigners who praticipated are to be courtmartialed and shot. Tilly was born and educated in this city.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE NOW OUT AND MORE GOING.

The National Government Acts by Moving Troops—The Business of the Roads Suffering Somewhat—Strikers Occasionally Riotous.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Lamont went to the War Department after the cabinet meeting yesterday and made public the following statement: The United States marshal, the United States District Attorney and the United States District Judge, having certified to the President that in their judgment it is impracticable to otherwise execute the orders of the court, the troops under command of Col. Crofton at Fort Sheridan, consisting of eight camps of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of light artillery have been ordered to Chicago to enforce the observance of the laws of the United States. These orders were telegraphed at 3:30 p. m. to Cal. Martin, the adjutant general at Gen. Miles headquarters in Chicago.

Freight shipments to all points west of Pittsburg are practically at a standstill. Forty-two Western roads have notified the Pennsylvania Company's general office in Pittsburg that they will not receive freight of any kind, until the boycott has been settled. Freight trains are tied up all along the routes between Pittsburg and Chicago and the losses from the delays will be enormous. The railroad officials today, for the first time, admit their inability to move through freight. All efforts are concentrated in keeping local freight and passenger trains moving.

The situation on the Wabash is more desperate than at any time since the strike began. All of its trainmen, including locomotive engineers, have quit. Scarcely a wheel on the entire system is moving. The Chicago and Alton is also greatly embarrassed. None of its trains got through to St. Louis this morning. Several trains are reported tied up at Bloomington. The Wabash shops at Toledo have been closed for lack of workmen. In anticipation of a conflict between strikers and non-union men in the Missouri Pacific yards, the members of the first regiment M. N. G. have received orders to report at the armory and hold themselves in readiness for instant action.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Col. Crawford and his 650 United States troops from Fort Sheridan arrived at the Northwestern depot just before midnight on their way to the various riotous points in and around Chicago. An order was received at the Fort to move at 4 o'clock, but the start was not made until 9 p. m., and it took over two hours to cover the twenty-five miles. There are eight companies of the Fifteenth Regiment, two troops of cavalry, B and K, of the Seventh Regiment, and Battery F of the First Artillery. The second train, bearing accoutrements and cannon, pulled in after the troops' train, but stopped quarter of a mile east of the Chicago river. As soon as the regiment lined up on the platform a conference was held in one of the cars between Col. Crofton commanding, United States Attroney Milchrist, J. M. Egan, Assistant Marshal Donnelly and the staff officers, comprising Lieut. Col. Obensheim, Maj. Bayly, Lieut. Blow, Adjutant and Quartermaster Simley. Manager Egan, presented the claim of the railroads, and after a brief consultation the following apportionments of troops were made: Companies A, C, G, and H, comprising the First Batallion of 250 men, to go to Blue Island under command of Maj. Bayley; companies E and F, under command of Col. Humphreys, to go to Grand Crossing, and companies E and D, Maj. Hartz commanding, to go to Stock Yards, the cavalry to be divided up tomorrow between Grand Crossing and Stock Yards, and the battery will go to the latter place. Col. Crofton's headquarters are to be in this city, from which point he will direct the management of the troops. After the decision as to the location of the regulars they boarded the train and were backed to the base of supplies, where two day's rations were issued, and the various detachments marched to their respective depots for the vrious points. The First Battalion left from the Rock Island at 2 a. m. on a special train, with a flat car ahead of the engine, on which was mounted the artillery. This precaution was taken as a show of strength, and was suggested by Milchrist.

The detachment for Grand Crossing left the depot about the same time on the Illinois Central trian.

At 8 o'clock this morning Swift & Co. succeeded in getting out a stalled train of beef which had been on the track at Halstead and Fortieth street since Monday. Thirty men from Company B., Fifteenth United Sates Infantry, under Capt. Chapin, with 100 policemen, guarded the train to the Michigan Central tracks. When the soldiers marched back to camp they were followed by a crowd of about 800 men and boys, who cursed and yelled at them until Capt. Chapin ordered his men to charge bayonets, and scattered the crowd.

THE STRIKERS FIRED UPON.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 5.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a special train consisting of an engine and one passenger car, was sent out on the Lake Shore Road from Van Buren station loaded with a detail of special police. Officers of the road were also on board. The police had been dispatched to aid in the moving of trains in the vicinity of the stock yards. At Fourth street the mob grew so demonstrative that the train was compelled to halt. The engineer believed himself the object of attack and drew his revolver. Before he could shoot a policeman disarmed him. The crowd saw the movement and became wild with frenzy. They rushed upon the train, literally swarming around it, pelted it with stones and sticks, breaking many windows and howling like mad men. The police then drew their own revolvers and fired into the crowd. One or two men are said to have been hit, but it is not yet known how seriously they are hurt. A dozen shots or so were fired. In the meantime the engineer had reversed his engine and the train was soon forced backward out of reach of the now unbridled mob and returned to the city. This is the first shooting in the present strike. It occurred in a locality where the men were already furious and it is believed will be the signal for desperate encounters very soon.

A Rock Island express from the West attempted to follow the train bearing the soldiers from Blue Island into the city this afternoon, but at Fortieth street the train was effectually blocked by the strikers, who had thrown flat cars across the track. The mob induced the firemen to get off the cab. Chief Clerk Hubbell of the Superintendent's office of the Rock Island was severely stoned while attempting to switch the Blue Island special bearing the soldiers and the mob burned a Rock Island freight car at Fortieth street and would have demolished the tower at that point but were prevented by the police and fire department.

At 6 o'clock tonight a mob numbering 2,000 men started North on the Lake Shore tracks, marching toward the heart of the city. At twenty-eighth street, they overturned two freight cars on the track; at Twentieth street three, and at Twenty-fifth street two. They were met at Twenty-second street by a small detachment of police and before the officers could make any arrests the mob had dispersed. The trainmen repaired the damage within two hours.

At 5.30 special Detective Gregory of the Western Indian Railway shot two men in the leg who had made an attempt on his life. The shooting was done in selfdefence. Two cars loaded with meat were burned near the Fort Wayne crossing before the fire department were able to extinguish the flames. The Union Stock Yards Switching Company has been blocked by four freight cars which the strikers have placed across the tracks. From there they proceeded to the round house with the intention of piling some box cars on the switch leading to the round house so that no engines could get in or out of the round house. Inspector Hunt with fifty policemen met the mob, however, and drove them away.

The mob is very rabid and seem bent on doing everything to destroy property. They pay no attention to attempts to dissaude them, having become recklessly daring. There are large crowds blocking every street and alley in the stock yards district.

EXCITING TIMES.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The sun went down on by far the most turbulent and critical day thus far in the unparalleled railroad strike and boycott. When it opened there was a general feeling that its passage would go far toward clearing the atmosphere, if indeed it did not practically lift the embargo on commerce which has held this city in its grip for the past week. That expectation was chiefly based on the presence of Federal troops in the most dangerous district. Looking at the situation at the close of the day it must be confessed that the hope indulged at the opening in this regard has not been justified. The troops were few in numbers at best, when they were divided into squads and distributed at points separated by very considerable distances, it soon became evident that their prestige as overawing bodies had been dissipated at the same time.

Instead of fleeing in fear before the faces of the veterans, as was expected they would do, the turbulent thousands surged about the little band of soldiers, jeered and hooted them, and cast vile threats at them and literally played hide-and-seek with them, stopping trains at will and generally rendering the embargo in the military district more effective, if possible, than before. The throng of strikers did not resist Uncle Sam's police, again and again when there were thousands of them about a train while it sought to move they gave way like water before the leveled bayonets of a single company of infantry or the trampling of a single squad of cavalry. Like water too they closed in again at a point just beyond. They turned swiches, derailed freight cars in front of the slow moving train and played all sorts of railroaders tricks with which the soldiers were unacquainted. Thus is was that the troops at the Stock Yards in perseverance and patience spent the entire day in a vain endeavor to get one train load of dressed beef out of sight of the starting point.

Another and pleasanter thing this experience showed and that was the admirable coolness, self poise and discipline of the troops throughout an exasperating twelve hours. Not a shot was fired; not a man was picked by a bayonet, which argues that with force enough the soliders would have done the work which was expected of them. The quality was there, merely the quantity was lacking.

Aside from the immediate neighborhood where the troops were operating, there was plenty of excitement and disorder. Great mobs gathered on Lake Shore, Rock Island, and the Western Indiana tracks and proceeded to obstruct them by overturning box cars, breaking switches and the like. At one point they set fire to a switch tower and interlocking the switch box, though the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done. In two instances there was bloodshed. On the Western Indiana track, a hard pressed special policeman fired at his pursuers wounding a striker in the leg. On the Lake Shore Road an official of that company, in charge of a train which he was endeavoring to force through, emptied his revolver point blank into the massed strikers about him wounding two or three it is believed. He was saved from the fury of the mob by his engineer, who put on steam and ran back to the point of starting. Shortly after noon, a mob numbering 2,000 started North on the Lake Shore tracks at Thirty-seventh street, overturning cars and obstructing the line in every possible way. They were not checked until they reached Twenty-second street, where a heavy force of police was massed, and succeeded in turning them back.

Some Plain Talk.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 4.—A Washington special says: It developes that the financial statement which Mr. Cleveland sent out by the press associations last Monday night was caused by a visit of some New York financiers over here. They came to persuade him to make another issue of bonds. They agreed to place $50,000,000 in New York and New England. But Mr. Cleveland remembered the protest that went up from the country when he made his first issue. He had no idea of facing another such protest and he told these New Yorkers plainly that he would make no bond issue, even if they agreed to place them at a high premium. To emphasize his determination to make no further bond issue, to make this determination public and to attempt to stir up some little patriotism among our New York bankers, he wrote that statement. In his blunt way he did it to let them know that they could not beguile him into another bond issue. He has determined that the gold reserve shall stick to the very stone flooring of the treasury vaults with not enough gold dollars to speckle the stones before he shall make another bond issue. If there is ever to be another issue of bonds during his administration he says congress shall authorize it. He will assume the authority no more without an express act of congress. The plain statement Mr. Cleveland made to the New Yorkers, who were the representatives of a big syndicate formed to force another issue of bonds and gobble them up, is said to have dissolved the syndicate. If that is true this money may be put out in other directions and matters financially may be eased up thereby.

Four at a Birth.

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 30.—Mrs. Hilton, gave birth to four children, weighing nine pounds each—two boys and two girls.

NEW PARTY NECESSARY.

MARION BUTLER SAYS THE SOUTH AND WEST MUST UNITE.

The President of the National Alliance Now Speaking in This State Gives an Interesting Interview—The Alliance in Politics.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 6.—Mr. Marion Butler, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, while on a visit to this city yesterday was interviewed. "The Alliance," he said, "is doing a very satisfactory work at this time. Perhaps there is not as much hurrah now as there was at the beginning, for the surplus enthusiasm which generally accompanies such an organization at the outset has spent itself. It is now devoting a good deal of its attention to the business department, as that machinery has gotten in good order.

At the last meeting of the national executive committee, it was decided to establish a national exchange, which will very probably be located at Baltimore. The intention of such an exchange is to have one general agent make contracts for the various State exchanges and buying goods in bulk, get them at more advantageous prices for the Alliance members. The various State organizations, most of which have capital behind them, would virtually be responsible fo the contract of the national Alliance, which would place its orders after receiving commissions to do so from the various State exchanges. The government of Chili," he went on to say, "thought so much of the undertaking that it sent a special commissioner to the meeting to make arrangements for the purchase of nitrate of soda by the national Alliance. An office has already been secured in Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has offered a desirable site for the depots of the national exchange and promised to build them. There can be no question," he said, "about the success of such an enterprise. In North Carolina alone, the State exchange does a business of over $500,000, and by proper management as large a business can be done by any other State. New charters are being issued every day for Alliances in the Northwest. The Alliance is really stronger in the West than it is in the South. This applies to the members who have paid up their fees, although I believe that our machinery in the South is as good as that in the West. You do not hear so much now about the Alliance in South Carolina as in previous years, but its influence is, perhaps, stronger than it has ever been."

Just at this time, Col. Duncan, the national secretary, came in, and in response to an inquiry from President Butler said that the membership in this State, which was in July, 1893, was 15,000. President Butler then went on to say by way of explanation for this small membership that is paid up is smaller than it has ever been since it amounted to anything, but that amounts to nothing. Take my State for instance, where the membership at one time was over one hundred thousand and yet, by the last report, it was only 26,000." He was then asked whether those members who had not retained active members were entitled to the benefits of the Alliance exchanges. "They are and they are not," he replied; "for instance, we do a larger business in North Carolina with 26,000 active members than we did with 100,000. While business is generally done under the seal of the sub-alliances, that rule is not ironclad. My lodge has only six active members; just enough to retain its charter, and yet we do the buying for at least forty farmers, all of whom are good Alliancemen. The sub-Alliances can and do purchase for those who they think are responsible. The hard times brought about the Alliance and yet it is now acting in preventing Alliancemen from paying their dues. Yet if we were to cut off these men from the privileges of Alliancemen, most of them would join.

About this time the question of strikes was brought up and Mr. Butler said that he could not see where at any time a strike could do any good, as it was not a proper remedy for any evil.

"The Alliance would have nothing to do with politics, if the politics of the country were in such shape that the members of the Alliance could live under it," was his statement in regard to the Alliance in politics. Then he went on to say: "As a proof of that when the Alliance was organized it was purely for social and business purposes as the files and records of all of the first meetings will show. The arguments of the speakers in organizing the lodges was that men living separate on farms at some distance from each other could not develop or rise to as high state as when they were thrown in frequent contact. One phrase generally used by the organizers was the only way you can generate was by the friction of intellect against intellect. It is the law of the development among our people. Acting on that broad principle that men meeting frequently would benefit by each other's experiences in every department of business; that all would avoid the mistakes one had made and that all would benefit by one's successful experiment. This was bound to result in a greater production at less labor and less labor and less cost, and following this up they would distribute their products to greater advantage. This intercourse in the lodge room soon developed the belief among farmers that there was something radically wrong with the two great instruments of commerce—money and transportation. After discussing these question in the sub, county and State alliances, it was resolved at the meeting of the Alliance in 1889 that the Alliance ought to exert its influence to correct evils through legislation, believing that they had been brought about by unjust legislation. This resulted in what is known as the political demands of the Alliance, which are practically the same now as adopted in 1889. This is the reason why the Alliance is in politics today, and it will continue in politics until the reforms it has asked for are secured and then it will return to the social and business features."

Mr. Butler was asked what he thought of the attitude of Governor Tillman towards the sub-treasury scheme. "The reason the Alliance supports Ben Tillman," he said, "is because they know and believe that he is working to accomplish the same results as we are through the sub treasury scheme. The subtreasury or some other, is merely a suggestion on the part of the Alliance. Governor Tillman says that he believes in "some other methods." The Alliance believes that Governor Tillman is honest and sincere in desiring to secure the same results as it does. They believe, therefore, that he and all other Alliancemen will, when elected, consult to secure that end. The sub treasury ought never to have been made a demand. It was intended as an illustration of how a demand onght to be carried out; if, however, there is a better plan no one will hesitate to accept it."

Then Mr. Butler was asked whether the Alliance was getting ready for the Presidential election in '96. He said that this work ought to be taken up now, but that it could hardly be done until the coming elections were over. He went on to say that "all sections whose predominant interests are the production of wealth have interests that are diametrically opposed to a small class of monopolists and speculators in the North and East. They will never get a position that is just to them—I do not mean class legislation—until they can have influence in the national affairs of our government and that can never come through an administration that is nominated by the Republican or Democratic party as now constituted, because the class interests that now dominates has control of the machinery of both of these organizations. This condition is soon going to force a new alignment of parties, and seems to me all patriotic people ought to do all they can to see it come about as soon as possible. This result will have to come about by the Solid West and South and all of those whose interests are common with them uniting in nominating and electing the administrative offices of the government. What I would like to see come about is for a national convention to be called representing the interests I have named and made up from Democrats from the South and by that I mean Democrats—with due deference to the News and Courier—and the People's party from the West and those from the North who want to join, nominating a Presidential candidate and electing him. The People's party out West is nothing more than a party of converted Democrats, but who on account of their prejudice to that name will not admit it, but they are as good Democrats as the Jeffersonian Democrats of the South."

"The real Democrats of the South and the Populists of the West have the same principles while the socalled Democrats of the Western States are nothing more than gold bug Democrats and have never yet done anything to elect a Democratic President. These Western Populists or Jeffersonian Democrats will not go into a Democratic convention with that name, but if a convention of the American party or the Jeffersonian Democracy were called they would combine with the Democrats of the South to nominate and elect a President. I would like to see this combination effected in time for the campaign of 1896, but if it is not done by that time, it is simply a matter of a few years before it will be done."—State.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gov. Atgeld Objects to Federal Troops in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President, Secretary Lamont, Postmaster General Bissell, and General Shofield remained at the White House tonight until nearly 12 o'clock. Many telegrams were received and sent during the course of the evening; General Rugles bringing one over to General Schofield from General Miles. When the conference broke up Secretary Lamont, acting as spokesman for the President, announced there was nothing to make public, except the telegram from Governor Atgeld of Illinois and the President's response thereto. Governor Atgeld protests against the presence of United States troops in Chicago. To this the President responds:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1894.

Hon. John P. Atgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the Postoffice Department that the obstructions to the mails should be removed and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that the process of the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the States. To meet these conditions which are clearly within the province of Federal authority, the presence of Federal troops in Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Governor Atgeld says that waiving all questions of courtesy the State of Illinois is not only able to take care of itself, but it stands ready to furnish the Federal government any assistance it may need elsewhere. The State troops have not been ordered out because nobody in Cook County, official or private citizen, has asked for their assistance or intimatedthat it was needed.

The railroads are paralyzed, he says, not by reason of obstruction, but because they cannot get men to work them; that such was the case when State troops had been recently called out at the request of the Railroads elsewhere than in Chicago. Atgeld, says the conditions do not exist in Chicago which bring the case within the Federal statutes and that he (the President) has bten imposed upon for political ends.

The following is the concluding paragraphs of Governor Atgeld's telegram: To absolutely ignore a local government in matters of this kind, when the local government is ready to furnish any assistance needed and is amply able to enfore the law, not only insults the people of the State by imputing to them an inability to govern themselves or unwillingness to enforce the law, but is in violation of a basic principle of our institutions. The question of Federal supremacy is in no way involved. No one disputed it for a moment, but under our Constitution Federal supremacy and local self government must go hand in hand and to ignore the letter is to do violence to the Constitution. As Governor of the State of Illinois I protest against this and ask the immediate withdrawal of the Federal troops from active duty in this State. Should the situation at any time get so serious that we cannot control it with the State forces we will promptly and freely ask for Federal assistance, but until such time I protest with all due deference against this uncalled for reflection upon our people and again ask the immediate withdrawal of these troops. I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN P. ATGELD,
Governor of Illinois.

Double Killing.

MAGNOLIA, Miss., July 5.—The news has reached here of a double killing that took place in Amite county. A negro teacher named Hood wrote the county superintendent of education an insulting letter, about which some young men went to see him. They arrived at the negro's house at midday and sent a young man named Hanks in to tell him to come out. The negro responded to the request by shooting Hanks down and then walked to the window and began firing on the crowd with a pistol. The crowd returned the fire, completely riddling the negro's body with bullets. Hanks was a son of an ex-sheriff of the county, and was exceedingly popular, and his death at the hands of the negro has created great excitement.

NETTLES TO BUTLER.

CLARENDON'S COUNTY CHAIRMAN REPLIES TO HIS REQUEST

In the Matter of Managers of Election—The Senator's Representative Promptly Replies to Nettles' Answer—Interesting Reading.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 3.—A few days ago Senator Butler sent out to each of the various chairmen of the Democratic executive committees of the several counties in the State a letter looking to obtaining representation on the boards of primary election managers Yesterday the following reply was received from the chairman of the Clarendon committee:

Manning, S. C., June 30, 1894.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 26th instant to hand, in which you say:

"For the coming primary election, 28th of August next, I have the honor to request that I be allowed from among my friends an equal division of the managers of said election. Either give me two managers and give Gov. Tillman the other manager and the clerk, or give Gov. Tillman two managers and give me the other and the clerk."

I confess to very great surprise at the above. You seem not to realize the objects and interests of our primaries, but to have reached the conclusion that their sole aim and end this year is centered in the Senatorial contests. Possibly you have overlooked the fact that there is really to be no election in our primaries for a United States Senator, but as usual these officers are elected by the State Legislature, and it is to be presumed that our legislators will have some other merits and qualifications than simply to vote for a United States Senators. You have apparently jumped at the conclusion that the heretofore Reform and anti-Reform factions of the State have been revised and that their platforms of principles are now concentrated on Tillman and Butler, or on Tillmanism and Butlerism.

You surely lost sight of the fact that there are many other candidates, each of whom may feel as great interest in his individual election as you do in yours. I believe it is a fact that there are already four candidates for Governor. Then there are candidates for the other State offices, for Railroad Commissioners, for Congress, for the Legislature, for county offices—a great host of candidates, each one like yourself, possibly, fearful of the consequences. Suppose that following your example each one of this mighty host should demand two managers, that he might feel fully assured that every vote cast for him was properly counted (and you must admit that in this Democartic country of ours you have no rights that the humblest cannot equally claim, what would be the result?

I think when you carefully consider this question you will realize that your request is unreasonable.

We have in Clarendon county twenty-five clubs, and in each the line is strongly drawn between Reformers and anti-Reformere. Fifteen of these clubs are Reformers and ten are Antis. At our primaries in 1892 we agreed upon the following plan: Each club should select from its own members two managers and one clerk, and a neighboring club of the opposing faction should complete the board by sending another manager and a clerk. By this plan each club had three managers and two clerks and both factions were represented. We found it to be a most excellent plan and it will probably be adopted again this year. If now these anti clubs (or Reform clubs) should see fits to champion your candidacy, and to select Butler managers, they would of course have a right to do so, and in this way you may get your wishes gratified, but then, as you will note, this is a private matter with the clubs and not for the executive committee. You know it is now "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Yours very respectfully,

S. A. NETTLES,
Chairman Democratic Executive