[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

gusted with the trend of political affairs for he was a friend of the South, thi man retired from public lite and devoted himself to other pursuits and good works as have made his name a household word in America.

So that, when George Pear ody, the celebrated philanthropist who has done so much for education in the South, died this gentleman was appointed chairman of the Board of Trustees to carry out his will. This was more than twenty five years ago and you can readily see tuat he must be very old. At his home in Poston he is calmly awaiting the call of the Master. It was our purpose, and we used every effort to have him grace this occasion with his presence, but his physical caudition did not permit. It response, however, to our urgent invitation, he has sent us a letter which I will

Boston, Mass., May 3, 1894. His Excellency Governor Tillman. Th Hop W. D. Mayfield, Professor E. ward S: Joynes, Committee. Gentlemen:

Your most obligung letter of the 30 ult., reached me last evening, and hasten to acknowledge it with my sincere Peabody, to whose memory all the tributes of Southern schools and colleges rightfuliv belong, placed in my hand his great instrument of endowment, more than a quarter of a century ago, and appointed me the permanent chairman of his trustees. I did not dream for a moment of the duties or distinctions which that appointment would involve. My heart, like that of Mr. Penbory, was wholly engrassed with the welfare of the children of the South, and with the restoration of brotherly love among the people of the Union. I could not have imagined that I should enter my 86th year, if at all, to be so highly honored as your communication announces, in the old State of South Carolina. Conscious of baving cooperated to the extent of my ability with my fellow trustees and with our successive general agents, De. Sears and Dr. Curry, in promoting the vital cause of education in all the S ath ern States, which were included in Mr. Peabody's endowment I have repeatedly excused myself from any personal re cognition. I bay found an ample reward for all I bave done or attempted to do in signal success with which the efforts of our board have been attended and

I cannot, bowever, be insensible, as my life is Jrawing so near to its close. to the distinguished compliment arranged for my approaching birthday. Most heartily do I wish I could be with you at Rock Hill personally on that occasion but age and infirmities compel me to deny myselt, and I can only assure you of my heartfelt gratifude.

· The Normal and Industrial College with which South Carolina has honored my name has already fulfilled the expectations and hopes of its friends, under the devoted care of President Johnson. May it continue to be, for centuries to come, an ornament and support to the State which has so wisely and liberally founded it.

Believe me, gentlemen, respectfully and faithfully your obliged tellow citi-ROBERT C. WINTHROP. I will say here, by way of parenthesis, that it was through his fostering care, as trustee of Peabody Fund, that the Training School for Teachers, startted in Columbia in 1886, began the

is altogother fit and right that we have trial training in order th honored Calhoun's friend and eulogist able to have manual trai sister, And I know you will all unite with me in the prayer that this grand good old man may be spared at least to ee the fruition of our hopes in assem bling within these walls of the 600 South Carolina girls for whom we are preparing. Neither of these men can eceive any honor from the association of their names with the two colleges Let us hope that the youths of our from association will emulate their illustrious example.

This school is to be known as th Winthrop "Normal" . and "Industrial" College. These two words "Normal and Industrial" are the two lede stars which must guide our people out of the wilderness of poverty, ignorance and stagnation, Within their which surrounds us. meaning lies our only hope the one says educate; the other means work. I would not be understood as claiming or intend ing that the women of our State do not now work, or that they are all ignorant. In fact some years ago in discussing the causes of our depressed financial ful mothers. Woman's special prov-condition, I made the assertion—and ince in life is that of a home-maker. I stick to it yet—that only two classes of our population did their due share of work. No observant or fair minded person will deny that our wives and daughters have met the changed conditions wrought by the emancipation of the slaves with much greater success and fortitude than the men, and that they do a much larger portion of work han we do. On the other hand, it is joys and halves his sorrows, simply by equally patent that the bulk of the sharing them; but the holiest, purest labor among the colored people is per formed by the men.

But to return to the scope and pur pose of the two lines of teaching which we expect to pursue here. We desire to say that we fully realize and undestand the great need of better teachers -teachers trained specifically for that vocation. There are hundreds and thousands of fairly well educated wo men in our State, many of whom are are following the noble advocation of teaching. But the mere possession of knowledge does not carry with it the power of imparting it, of exciting emulation, of making study interesting of training children how to 'think and exercise their reasoning powers. I have often thought that teachers are born, not made; and we occasionally meet with those who have a genius for imparting knowledge. But the improved systems which have been adopted in the Winthrop School, and facility with which all the graduates of that school obtain positions at more remunerative wages than others of equal education, who have not had the advantages, is proof that normal training an soloute necessity and invaluable. Work which has hitherto been done in this time, it is our purpose to enlarge and improve on that work, and it will be our ambition to have such professors and inaugurate such a curriculum as will not only furnish facilities for persons already educated to get this nor mal training, but to take the young girl fresh from home and carry her through all the classes up to the high est proficiency in the normal depart ment, conferring degrees for the vary ing degrees of proficiency. There will never be any restrictions as to the num ber of normal students, but we will take all who apply for this special

the industrial feature of the school. Somebody long ago said "knowledge is power." In these latter days we have also come to learn that knowledge is money independence. And knowledge coupled with skill, backed by industry, will insure any woman, however fra-gile, absolute exemption from want and poverty Every father, who thinks aright, would have his daughter, if thrown on her own resources, able earn her own support. The effects of slavery upon our habits and customs are still plainly visible however. are disinclined as a people to have our women leave home to seek their fortunes or enter into industrial life. The consequence is that, with the system of education which has hitherto prevailed, preparing women solely to adorn the drawing room and society, our women have been altogether helpless and our system of education has been fatal blunder.

How many thousands of our women, enderly nurtured, carefully trained at he expensive boarding schools, have found themselves by the death of father, brother or husband, thrown on their protect its? Every day we come across some of these, and, while an increasing have had no other avenues open to them except work as seamstresses and have frequent migrations to and fro, thanks. When my illustrious friend, Mr in cotton factories. In these latter, owing to the fact that the manufacturing industries of our State have only leveloped in the coarser fabrics, their labor has not been very remunerative and it is only sought as the dernier resort. Anyone who has visited the Northern cities and factories is struck with the painful contrast in the dress, demeanor, intelligence and evident prosperity of the skilled female labor compared with that which we see here in the South. We can and must change

In the industrial department of this college it is our intention to teach everything and have the students prac tice every industrial art that will lead to independence. Music will be taught, but only as an industrial act—in othe words, with so much proficiency only in singing and playing as will insure a livelihood. As an ornament it will not be taught at all, and those lacking in special talent will not receive cuition But don't understand me as meaning that we intend only to fit hose who enter the industrial departmen's for making their own support. The chemistry and practice of cookery ed with housekeeping. The dining oom and dressmaking departments and all that, goes to make up those thousand and one things which a woman has to do to make a pleasan home will be taught in the best manner possible. They will be taught by having them done by the students themselves, for we will have no servants except for the drudgery work. All the distinctions of wealth will be school will be required to wear a uniform and a girl's whole clothing outlit or a year will cost not exceeding \$20. I'm getting in deep water here, for I am not altogether skilled in this department, but I know every father and in all our homes. nusband will sympathize with our as pirations along this line, and I simply say as a corollary that I have a daughter off at boarding school who has been gone nearly a year. She car ried off a big Saratega trunk full and her mother has sent her so many dress-es since she left that she will have to bny another trunk to get back home with. And we are determined that no girl shall leave the Winthrop College work which laid the foundations of the with or bring to it a Saratoga trunk. institution which we are now creeting. There will be no conflict or rivalry be-I know I voice the sentiment of tween the normal and industrial deevery man, woman and child in this partments. In fact the normal stu-audience and in South Carolina, that it dents will be required to take indusable to have manual training taught by giving his name to Clemson's twin by the Winthrop graduates in our free common schools, when this feature

shall be grafted on to our school system, as we hope to see done ere long.

Now I'm going to do some very plain talking. While our aspirations and ambitions are all in the direction of ltting women for self-support, both as the teacher and as followers of industrial avocations, I want it understood that I, at least, am irrevocably opposed o anything being done or taught here that will tend in the slightest degree to rub the bloom off the peach. God for bid that this school shall ever send forth a woman who has been unsexed. We would have the clinging, helples creature able to stand erect and walk; we would have the bird if necessary given wings to fly from home sick ave nues of independence; but never, never, never have any of the daughters of South Carolina, who shall be trained within these walls, by reason of the strength and self-respect which we lope to impart here, become other than helpful wives and happy, self-respect-Her greatest glory, her proudest distinction, the object of her creation, in fact, is that of motherhood.

"Woman, God's last, best gift to man." is associated with all that is brightest and noblest and best in men's lives. As daughter, sister, sweetheart, wife, mother, she is an inspiration and a somost self sacrificing love in the world is that of a mother. It is to fit wome to be mothers-high, noble, properly trained mothers, the natural and prop er guardians of children-that this school is founded. We will start it it that path, give it the bias and direct tion to which it should be held, and thus best discharge the high duty imposed upon us by those who have placed usin control.

Contrast the picture I have drawn o a woman trained in all-the domestic arts and economics and some bread winning occupation; self-reliant and strong, yet withal modest, self-respect. ing and ladylike, with what we some times see, oftener read about-a strong minded, bold, brazen, pert, self-assert-ing female, prating of "woman's rights" man's tyranny and selfishness, the degradation of nursing children, and so on adnauscam—the first a picture to flustrate Wordsworth's noble lines:

"She was a phantom of delight, When first she gleamed upon my sight, A lovely apparition, sent To be a moment's ornament; Her eyes as stars of twilight fair, Like twilights, too, her dusky hair, But all things else about her drawn From May time and the cheerful dawn.

'A creature not too bright or good For human nature's daily food; for transient sorrows, simple wiles, Praise, blame, love, kisses, tear and smiles The reason firm, the temperate will, Endurance, foresight strength and skill; A perfect woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and comm

Of the other I have no fit description, for poets have never sung her praises, but her position in the estimation of all right thinking men and women can be pretty well set forth in the last line of a piece of doggerel brought home training.

But along with the normal, co operated and of equal importance, will be great delight in repeating it: from school a few,days ago by my lit-tle six-year-old daughter, who took

"I know a little girl With a little cur Hanging right down her forehead. When she is good, She is very, very good But when she is bad she is horrid.'

These composite, unnatural, unsexed women, striving to be like men, and to do like men, have lost all of the finer graces and charms which have always made men the slaves of the sex, and have gained nothing in exchange except their own morbid self-esteem. Such women are simply "horrid," and it will be the ambition and care of all friends of this College that it shall never send forth and harbor one of these "horrid" creatures. Every true Every true man acknowledges the existence and pays due respect to "woman's rights." Wordsworth gives her the right to command, and all men since Adam set us the example in obedience, even to do evil, have obeyed when the behest was given by a true woman in a wom-

anly way.

The young men who will be trained at Clemson in the manner I have indi-cated will naturally look higher and own resources, left to battle with the seek, among the students who will flock cold, hard world by the loss of their to Rock Hill, for their future helpmeets. They are even here now reconnoitering the ground, and after Winnumber have found positions of late throp gets fully under way I think that years as clerks in stores, the vast army it ought to be the fixed policy of the management of the two colleges to for it will inspire and help the boys to come here and the girls will be equally benefitted by an occasional excursion to Clemson. The alliance, is a natural one and the two schools run into each other, and are just as much bone of one bone, fish of one fish, as though atready married. But I must basten to a conclusion and leave to the distinguished orator of the day a fuller and nore eloquent discussion of these

Before closing I want to give empha s to one thought. I have already pointed out the unanimity with which men of all classes, conditions and ideas have joined hands in aiding to erect It is the one thing and the only thing upon which the men of South Carolina are at present united. Only alluding, in passing, to the divisions and bitterness which exist among our people, allow me to express the hope that this point of union may grow and spread; that the inspiration of this day may prove a harbinger, and help to hasten the restoration of that harmony and friendly feeling which once existed, and which must necessa We will have a laundry, where the rily return before we can have any girls do their own washing and ironing. great degree of prosperity. Our interests are one, our ancestry the samewill be taught and everything connect- let us yield to the rule of justice and reason and the government of the ma-jority, for we be brethren. Why not dwell together as brethren?

As in the days of old the ancient Sabines were brought to peace with the Romans by the women who had been served and borne off captive to become the wives of the latter, so may the women of South Carolina become our peacemakers. Let them take hold of the work in earnest; go to all the camdone away with. Every pupil in the paign meetings in full force to make their fathers, husbands and brothers behave themselves, and at the end of the summer we will have "something better than prohibition" or the subtreasury; peace in all our hearts, peace

> Railroad Rumors. The News and Courier, of last Thurs lay, says it has been a good many years since anything like the activity which has prevailed recently has been man fested in Charleston railroad affairs The interest in the recent, sale of the South Carolina Railway and the more recent formation of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company has, of course, been universal and very absorbing. In the flurry which has attended these events sight has been pratially lost of some other matters which are of great importance to Charleston. Recently there has been talk about one company or another being organized to build a road between Charleston and Augusta. The first rumor of this effect originated in Augusta. A dispath from that city, which was published some time ago in The News and Courier, stated that the Louisville and Nashville systems had some idea of purchasing the Port Royal and Augusta Road, and of building a line from Fairfax to this city. For a while this scheme was pretty sively discussed, and created conconsiderable comment in more than one section of the Interest in such a project is now very vividly revived by certain statements which were made yesterday The facts given came from reliable sources and are worth consideration A gentleman who did not want his name given, but who said his information was thoroughly reliable, said to a Reported: "Were you aware that at this very moment the Atlantic Coast Line system is engaged in making preliminary surveys for a line of road between this city and Augusta? It is a fact, and you will be perfectly safe in making the statement. As I understand the matter the Cost Line people have been thinking about this project for some time past. Their idea is to build a road from Ashley Junction in as straight a line as is practicable to Augusta, and they now have out a party of engineers making a survey for such a route. The Coast Line never has much to say about its own business, out when it makes up its mind to do a thing it generally loses very little time in tioing it. It is a powerful system, with practically unlimited means at its command, and it can very easily build this new road it it has a mind to." Another gentleman who knew the facts which are stated above said: "My idea about it is that the Cost Line is very auxious to get into Augusta. That system has been restive ever since it was shut out of participation in a very rich Georgia tarfile by the loss of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road. The management has never ceased to cast around for some means of recapturing the territory thus lost. have been informed that the surveys for the Charleston and Augusta road are actually being made at the present ime, and as I take it there is something nore than mere talk in the scheme. The Coast Line is always on the alert. It is always reaching out in one direc-tion or another The Wilson Short Cut was no sooner finished than the Denmark extension was begun, and now that the Denmark Road is being completed it will not be long before you will see the Coast Line laying another track. If it is not between Charleston and Augusta it will be somewhere

To Burn Oil, AURORA, Ills., May 13 - In the yards of the Chicago, Burlington and every engine belonging to the company, with this appliance. Superintendent F. C. Rice is enthusiastic over the prospects of being able to do away with coal. He says it is much cleaner and that its use will leave tocomotives in much better condition than coal; it will last much longer, weigh less and occupy less space, and hence will give much room space, and hence will give much room Senator and if elected will you tor water—an important consideration. On all questions as my con-

GOV. TILLMAN'S LETTER

What the Dally Papers Think of

We append below the comments of the daily papers in South Carolina on he Governor's letter to the Alliance: WILL AROUSE DEEP THOUGHT. The Columbia Register, which, as a

Governor Tillman's letter to Chairman Mitchell contains matter of inter-

cnow, is a Reform paper, says:

est, calculated to arouse deep thought. That letter is one of the most striking treatises on national politics which has appeared in a long time; by it the power of the Alliance and the part it ought to play are most clearly set forth. unthinking reader of that letter might come to the conclusior that Governor Tillman and the Alliance were traveling on different paths, but such a con-clusion would do violence to the whole tenor of the letter. The difference between the Governor and the Alliance are more apparent than real; in aim, in hope, in purpose, they are one, and they only differ as to how they shall accomplish the same things—and even in this their variance is but slight. Governor Tillman tells a plain truth when he says that Alliancemen are largely to blame for the fact that Alliance ideas are not completely in the ascendant throughout the South. The fact that the Alliance in this State is in much healthier condition than in iny other State is due to Tillman more than any other man, and this fact is realized by the Alliancemen of other States as well as of this State. While some Alliancemen may be inclined to ake exceptions to some parts of his letter, they will acknowledge its wisdom and its boldness. "A bird in the hand is worth a doz-n in the bush," and man is more apt to get a bird in the and if he concentrates his efforts upon the capture of one bird than if he tries o catch a dozen at once. This is home y philosophy, but it is the philosophy of lovernor Tillman's letter and bear testing. While the masses have been trying to secure a dozen reforms they have secured none, and have never lost ground. Governor Tillman's advice is that effort be concentrated upon the task of securing the most imortant and the most needed reforms now; then when they have been brought about, it will be time to fight for other and less needed reforms. This is practical, hard, common sense. If tried its worth will be proven be-yond the shadow of a doubt. Governor Tillman has raised a star dard under Reformers 'throughout Union may array themselves and can secure victory. The standard bears this inscription: "Free silver, more greenbacks and gold-all legal tender and all receivable for any and all dues, public and private." That is a platform broad enough for

a party to stand upon. Success under that standard will not be secured with out a struggle, but success can be secured under it. The above sentence expresses the most crying need of the country today. When that need is done away with, the national reformers can decide what next to fight for.

DON'T SUIT THE DEMOCRACY. The Columbia State, Conservative,

The Governor "readtly and ingly promises" to vote on the lines he has indicated "without regard to any He justifies this by saying that the Northeasta n Democrats have set us an example on that line which will be a sufficient excuse for all time."
"The Gold Bug Democrats," he adds "refused to caucus on the repeal of the Sherman law last summer." Yes, and they were bitterly denounced by the Governor's organs for doing so, and called by them "Republicans" and called by Now the Governor proposes to follow their example and do what he heartily disapproved of their dolog. We take the liberty of reminding him declaration he wrote of a similar imitation, "It cannot be defended, because two wrongs never made one right." We find nowhere in the letter any reference to Democratic principles or the national Democratic platform. The objections he has to Governmental loans to the people and government ownership of railroads and telegraphs are apparently conceived without reference to the principles or policies of Democracy One important question in the Alliance catechism the G overnor passes over in silence. He does not say whether he will or will not bind himself to vote against any and all persons who refuse to pledge support to the Alliance demands. The persistent Mr. Mitchell might find it advantageous to make supplementary inquiry on this point Incidentally the Governor says that he did not in 1892 oppose the adoption of the Ocala platform by the May con vention—though "unalterably opposed to at least one of its feature :-- in order to keep "hot headed Alliancemen from splitting off into a third party." That is to say, he subordinated principle to policy, and consented to the adoption of the populist platform in order to keep Populists in the control of the Democratic party machinery. Ocalites, showed that she had been strangled with and Populists in other States made a "fatal blunder" in being hones; and going out of a party whose principles they opposed; they should have remained in the party and betrayed it "South Carolina sets her sisters a wise example in 1893," and "it is incumbent on her to repeat it in 1894." "It is time to be formulating the platform and marshalling the people for 1896. That is to say, this year the hypocrisy of 1892 must be repeated, and the people drilled so as to go in 1896 into the Governor's proposed new silver party when he gives the word. This is the result of our analysis. We are not able to say whether the letter will suit the Alliance, for it is not a complete surrender. But it certainly will not suit the Democracy.

AN ABJECT SURRENDER. The News and Courier, Conservative

In his letter to the chairman of the executive committee of the Fermers' Alliance, Governor Tillman explains his position upon the "demands" of the Alliance. It will be observed that he does not "stand fairly and squarely" upon the "demands." Some of them he will advocate, others he does not favor but all of them, he makes 'it very clear, he will swallow if such an act of deglu tition be found necessary to the capture of the entire Alliance vote of the State in Governor Tillman's race for the Senate. "If they choose to retire me to private life," says the Governor, "I will cheerfully abide their will;" but he does not leave any 'room to doubt that he will leave no stone unturned to make his position thoroughly agreeable to the Alliance voters of the State There is one of the "demands" to which Qaincy Railroad company a number of he seems unalterably opposed, namely, lccomotives are now being provided with that the Government shall lend money apparatus for burning oil. It is said that to the farmers at a low rate of interest will take but a short time to equip but we fear that he would abandon this entirely proper position upon compulsion or persuasion. He is not in a position at this time to refuse any unreasonable demand that may be made upon him, and we think that another etter from the Hon. Thomas P. Mitchell would bring him to the ground. He told Mr. Mitchell in his letter of April 28, "I am a candidate for United States

science and judgmentdictate." ter of May 15 that "If elected Senator" he will strive to abolish the national banks, to provide for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and to increase the circulating medium to at east \$50 per capita. These "demands" is the Governor says incorporate "the sub treasury idea and the lending of money at a low rate of interest." Now listen to the Governor, the same bold man who told Mr. Mitchell on April 28 that he would work a low rate of interest." The week ending with Sunday was characterized for its uniformly favorable conditions and exempt for a four state of the same of the conditions and exempt for a four state of the same of the conditions and exempt for a four state of the same of the conditions and exempt for a four state of the same of the conditions and exempt for a four state of the same of the all railroads, telegraph and telephone out I can advocate and vote for all the demands of the Alliance although in my conscience and judgment they may oe unwise and impracticable. Governor Tillman's letters are remarkable for the information they contain of his tional Democracy. They do not establish his courage, although they show how lightly he holds his allegiance to

the Democracic party. HURRAH FOR TILLMAN The Charleston Sun, Neutral, says: Hurrah for Governor Tillman! bold stand taken by him against the Alliance's catechnical demands of candidates establishes beyond question his independence as a man and his worth as a leader. It is the most surprising stroke in the career of this remarkable man. In his original an swer to the Alliance catechism Governor Tillman wrote: I am a caudidate for United States Senator, and if elected will vote on all questions as m conscience and judgment dictate. But as I shall not, if elected Senator, represent myself but the people, I would at all times obey the instructions of the party in the State to which I belong as set fortb in its platform. Hurran for Tillman, the Democrat.

An Enquiry to Bogin COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16 .- A court conduct of the companies which failed to respond to the call of Gover Tillman during the Darling trouble has been appointed will begin its investigations in a week. The investigation will be search ing. The members of the court are mili tary men and no matter what may be their political feeling the, will mak a report in accordance with the facts and shipments continue from the low the evidence. The following general orders regarding the court were issued yes terday: Executive Office. Office of Adjutant and Inspector Gen.

Columbia, S. C., May 15, 1894. General Order No. 9. A court of inquiry consisting of Briga dier General R. N. Richbourg, Brigadie General E. J. Dennis, Ccl. Wile Jones

and Capt. J. T. Barron, Judge Advo cate, is hereby ordered. Said court wil convene in Charleston, S. C., on Tues day, the 22d day of May, 1894, to make inquiry and report to these headquarters on the following points: First. 'As to Brigadier General T. A

Huguenin, commanding the Fourth Bri gade, in failing to report with his com mand at Darlington on March 30, under orders from these headquarters. Second. As to whether any of the bri-

gade, regimental or company efficers or men of said Fourth Brigade are responsible for said disobedience of orders; if so, who and in what degree. Third. To examine into the behavior

of the officers and men belonging to the Naval Battalion in Charleston and at Mount Pleasant during that occasion and

since. Fourth. As soon as the inquiry herein ordered shall be completed the said court will convene in Columbia and investigate the conduct of the officers and men of the Second Brigade of Inlantry and the her daughters. The negro intimidate Gordon Volunteers, Cap. L. T. Izlar commanding, who failed to respond to orders from these headquarters on March 29, 30 and 31st, 1894. Such inquiry will be seaching and the opinion of the court as to the degree of gullt in each case will be reported in these findings. By order Commander-in-Chief.

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor. Official.

J. GARY WATTS, Ass't A. & I. Gen.

Murdered for her Money. ATLANTA, Ga., May 17 .- Atlanta has a murder mystery which has greatly affected the residents of a large section of the city and which may result in a nature has so far been prevented. The dead body of Mrs. Marv Lilly, one of the best known women of the city, was found early one morning in her home in of her kitchen and lying against her neck was a pair of tongs. Icvestigations these tongs. There were no marks of violence upon the body except those on the neck. The murder had been com mitted for robbery. Mrs. Lilly was believed to have money in her house, and the place was ransacked by the murderare from garret to cellar. Her shoes had been taken off, evidenely in the search for concealed bills. Suspicion points to George Hawkins, a negro living on the Lilly place, and George Yancy, his friend. Both were arrested, and it was with, dissculty that the police prevented their being lynched by indignant neighbors. Both negroes are ex convicts. It is believed they had accomplices. Mrs. Lilly went to Atlanta in the early seventies. She was the wife of the bandmas ter of the Sixteenth United States infan try. After her husband's death she married a well known theatrical manager named Davis. She obtained a divorce from him and had since been a physician with a large practice. She had accumulated considerable property, and was believed to keep several thousand dollars in her house. She did have a few hundred dollars, but the murderers failed to find it. Mrs. Lilly formery resided in Columbia and had two sons n the United States army stationed there. Both of the young men were well known and took part in many musical entertainments. Prof. Charles Lilly also taught the Silver Cornet\_Band of that city.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Rev. Di Talmage's tnew Tabernacle, at the cor-ner of Clinton and Green avenues, Brooklyn, was burned at noon today. The Hotel Regent adjoining and sev eral dwelling houses in the vicinity were also destroyed. The loss is esti-mated at \$1,000,000. This is the third time Dr. Talmage has lost his church by fire. When the fire started he was n the church surrounded by a number of his congregation, but all escaped, He was moved to tears as he witnessed the destruction of the beautiful edifice. Three firemen were injured during the fire, not fatally, however, and there were scenes of panic as the fire procon- gressed.

EFFECTS OF NO RAIN.

Weather and Orop Bulletin fo the Past Week

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16-The folcondition of the weather and crops

that he would "vote on all questions as able conditions, and, except for a few ny conscience and judgment dictate;" local hall storms and some high wind May 15: "I also can advocate and fight which did a little damage to cotton nah, Ga., the great music house of the South, established in 1870. They have or all the other 'demands' except that | could be desired. Many correspondents I doubt the wisdom or practicability of spoke of it superlatively as "very good" the government owning and running "ideal" and like expressions. In this nearly all the reports were corroboralines." I will vote on all questions as tive, from the mountains to the coast. my conscience and judgment dictate; From the counties of Richland, Orangeburg, Sumter, Clarendon and Williamsburg, come the least favor-able reports, for in those counties the showers were least copious and not as general, but even in those counties there was some rain. The most marked complete and abject surrender to the Alliance and his coatempt of the Naeastern portion of the State where the rainfall was quite heavy an i being sufficient to relieve the drought and revive vegtation, except small grain crops which are too near maturity to be much benefitted. The temperature was slightly above the normal the en ire week, with somewhat less than the average amount of sunshine, Showers were numerous and well distributed over the entire State. The ramfall was excessive at many places, but the ground being very dry soon absorbed it and permitted farm work to go on Weeds have not yet proved troublesome.

Cotton is coming to a good stand rom late April planting and May replanting just coming up promises well also. Chopping out and working in progress everywhere. Much sea island cotton replanted and looks well.

Corn of healthy color but very uneven stand owing to much replanting on account of worms, the latter being still troublesome in many places. There is little improvement to note in wheat and oats. Sweet potatoes being planted delayed in localities waiting for more of inquiry for the investigation of the rain. Sprouts plentiful. Irish potatoes not uniform in condition. Colorado beetle and drought having caused considerable damage. Melons doing well, and beginning to "run to vine." Con and beginning to "run to vine." Condition of rice ranges from "fair" to "very good." Tobacco counties needing more rain. No fruits except some figs (second crop,) some varieties of grapes and blackberries. Truck farms gardens much improved, and heavy counties. l'asturage and grasses in general doing well. Generally speaking the season is later than usual, but the farmers have been enabled to keep well up with their work owing to favorable weather. Everything considered, the outlook for agricultural interests is most encouraging.

The following places reported one inch, or more, of rain during the past week: Blackville 1.50; Charleston 1.59, McComick 141, Greenwood 2.45; Watts 3.51, Hardeeville 1.91, Allendale 1.59, St. Stephens 3.64, Hunter 1.65, Green-ville 1.10, Central 1.30, Heath Springs 1.50, Canden 1.55, Loopers 1.00, Little Mopntain 1.80, Cross Hill 1.28, Beau

A Fearful Orime.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 14 .- A special to the Times-Union from Ocala, Fla., says: Neil Young, a negro, went to the house of Mrs. Holmes, a widow lady living near South Lake Weir, this morning about 3 o'clock, and entered the room of her two daughters, aged 13 and 15. In drawing the cover off the girls the negro awoke them. They resisted, and he snapped a pistol at them three times, but it did not explode. This so frightened the girls that the negro succeeded in ravishing the older one Mrs Holmes was aroused about time the negro had acomplished his purpose and rushed into the room occupied by the mother with his pistol. When told by the elder daughter that the negro had ravished her, the mother begged the brute to kill her and the outraged child. After threatening to return and kill them if the alarm was given, the negro left. As soon as day dawned the fearful story was told and a posse began pursuing the negro. He was tracked to an old church and captured and brought back to Ocala and lodged in It is rumored that an attempt will be made to lynch the negro tonight.

A New Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The reduction of the freasury gold below \$94,000. lynching, though any outbreak of that | 000 has started a new speculation as to a new bond issue. When the recent bond issue was made the treasury gold had decimed to \$65,000,000, but with the present high rate of exchange it is the suburbs. She was laying on the floor known that gold will flow from us. Sec retary Carlisle did not deem . it wise to permit the gold reserve to fall below \$65,000,000, and it is argued that be will not new permit it to tall below that flyure. The temper of congress is such that no legislation is expected on financial measures to strengthen the treasury so it leaves the secretary with no discre tion except to use the means law gives him by selling bonds to replenish the treasury when it is depleted of gold. So far no step looking, towards a bond issue have been taken, and if the gold output ceases none will be necessary, but among well informed treasury officials. if the present conditions continue, bond issue in the near future is looked upon as almost unavoidable.

Withdraws. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16 .- The following letter was published in yester day's Register: While I sincerely appreciate the many kind expression rom friends of the Reform movement of the State, desiring me to become candidate for the position of Governor in the ensuing election, I have concluded after a thorough canvass of the situation, that the interest and fina success of the movement, as contemplated in the beginning, will be better subserved by my declination than other wise. It therefore becomes my duty to announce to the public that I will not be a candidate for the position of Goyernor of South Carolina, I will give my cordial and undivided support to the candidate who best represents the interest of the farmers and Alli ance men of the State. Believing that he interest of the Alliance will be best subserved by this course, I hope that my friends throughout the State will take the same view of the matter.

Respectfully, W. D. EVANS.

Lynched.

TOPPEKA, May 13 .-- A special to The Capitol from Sharon Springs, Kan. says: Williain McKinley and his sor Lowis were lynched for the murder of Charles Carley, a son in-law of William McKinley, a week ago. Fred McKinley, another son of William McKinley, confessed the crime, and said he had been induced to commit it by his father and brother Lowis.

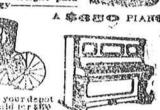
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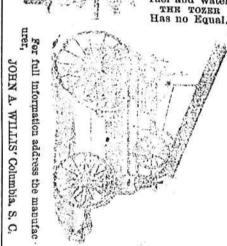
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