Is to be big, like you, and tall." I asked a maiden, sweet and fair, With dreamy eyes and wavy hair: "What would you wish, pray tell me true, That kindly fate should bring to you?" With timid mien and downcast eyes And blushes deep and gentle sighs, Her answer came: "All else above I'd wish some faithful heart to love."

and

mate expenses!

undertaker is cheated out of his legiti

Will you forgive me if I say in tersest

shape possible that some of the men

Again, inordinate fashion is the foe of

and women so much on their dress, they

an old Christihn man in the andience

grand and glorious causes when our fam-

swer that question. It was the only

Again, inordinate fashion is distraction

to public worship. You know very well

to church just as they go to the races to

see who will come out first. What a

woman with extraordinary display of

fashion comes in! "What a love of a

bonnet!" says some one: "What a per-

What distraction of public worship! Dy-

submerged by the question of navy blue

enough to drag up the church aisle, the

husband's store, office, shop, factory,

fortune and the admiration of half the

people in the building. Men and women

come late to church to show their clothes

People sitting down in a pew or taking

Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings;

Toward heaven, thy native place.

I adopt the Episcopalian prayer and

Insatiate fashion also belittles the in-

tellect. Our minds are enlarged or they

Yet my friends, I have given you only

same time in personal array to sing:

Thy better portions trace. Rise from transitory things

velvet and long fan train skirt,

nor.

with a diamond of the first water-I the poor box. A Christian woman at

I asked a mother, tried and blest, With babe asleep upon her breast:
"Oh, mother fond, so proud and fair, What is thy inmost secret prayer?"
She raised her calm and peaceful eyes, Madonna-like up to the skies: "My dearest wish is this," said she. "That God may spare my child to me."

Again, I asked a woman old. To whom the world seemed hard and cold "Pray tell me, oh, thou blest in years. What are thy hopes, what are thy fears! With folded hands and head bent low The answer made, in accents slow: "For me remains but one request-It is that God may give me rest."

THE DRESS TRAGEDY

Rev. Dr. Talmage on the It fluence of the

What are men to do in order to keep BROOKLYN, Aug. 5 .- Rev. Dr. Talup such home wardrobes? Steal! That mage, who is now in Melbourne on his s the only respectable thing they can round the world tour, has chosen as the do. During the last lifteen years there subject of his sermon for today through have been innumerable fine businesses the press "Tue Tragedy of Dress," the shipwrecked on the wardrobe. The text selected being I Peter iii, 3, 4, temptation comes in this way: A man "Whose adorning let it not be that cut- thinks more of his family than off all the and there were just two things that ward adorning of plaiting the hair and world outside, and if they spend the the wearing of gold or of putting on of evening in describing to him the superiapparel, but let it be the hidden man of or wardrobe of the family across the street, that they cannot bear the sight the heart." That we should all be clad is proved of, the man is thrown on his gallantry

by the opening of the first wardrabe in and on his pride of tamily and without in paradise with its apparel of dark translating his feelings into plain lan- were mumbling out their regrets and green. That we should all, as far as guage he goes into extortion and issuing saying: "O God! O God!" cur means allow us, be beautifully and of false stock and skillful penmanship in ments hong up in the wardrobe never gracefully appareled is proved by the writing somebody else's name at the again to be seen by them. Without but he garlanded it with blossoms, or a prison, the wife to the sewing machine, went into eternity unprepared. sky but he studded it with stars, or al- the children to be taken care of by those lowed even the smoke of a furnace to who were called poor relations. Oh, ascend but he columned and furreted for some new Shakespeare to arise and and domed and scrolled it into outlines | write the tragedy of human clothes! of indescribable gracefulness. When I see the apple orchard of the spring and the pageantry of the autumnal forests, I have to forge and to perjure and to swincome to the conclusion that if nature | dle to pay for their wives' dresses? I ever does join the church, while she may will say it whether you torgive me or for what repentances we have exercised the affidavit on which it was issued of be a Quaker in the silence of her worship, she never will be a Quaker in the style of her dress. Why the notches of all Christian almsgiving. Men and wo-Why, when the day departs, does it let | that they often have nothing lett for God the folding doors of heaven stay open so and the cause of suffering humanity. A One summer morning I saw an army

mean the grass with the dew on it. the story of the Hottentots, crying co-When the prodigal came home, his father | pions tears into a \$25 handkerchief and | not only put a coat on his back, but then giving a 2 cent piece to the collec- hair, and Marchioness Pompadour withjewelry on his hand. Christ wore a tion, thrusting it under the bills so peobeard. Paul, the backelor apostle, not ple will not know but it was a \$10 goldafflicted with any sentimentality, ad piece. One hundred dollars for incense mired the arrangement of a woman's to fashion; 2 cents for God, God gives of vesture. hair when he said in his epistle, "If a us 90 cents out of every dollar. The woman have long hair, it is a glory unto other 10 cents by command of his Bible her." There will be a fashion in heaven | belong to him. Is not God liberal acas on earth, but it will be a different kind cording to his tithing system laid down of fashion. It will decide the color of in the Old Testament? Is not God libthe dress, and the population of that eral in giving us 90 cents out of a dollar country, by a beautiful law, will wear when he takes but 10? We do not like white. I say these things as a back- that. We want to have 99 cents for ground to my sermon, to show you that ourselves and 1 for God. I have no prim, precise, prudish or east ron theories on the subject of human 10 cents from you than from God. I think Old and New Testament of her Bible are | that man is not satisfied with 90 cents of the fashion plates. Her altars smoke a dollar then I will take the whole dol-wit h the sacrifice of the bodies, minds lar, and I will give it to the man or woand souls of 10,000 victims. In her man who is honest with me." The temple four people stand in the organ greatest obstacle to charity in the Chrislott, and from them there comes down a tian church today is the fact that men cold drizzle of music freezing on the ears expend so much money on their table, of her worshipers. This goddess of fashion has become a rival of the Lord of have got nothing left for the work of heaven and earth, and it is high time God and the world's betterment. In that we unlimbered our batteries against | my first settlement at Belleville, N. J., this idelatry. When I come to count the cause of missions was being presentthe victims of fashion, I find as many ed one Sabbath, and a plea for the charmasculine as feminine. Men make an easy tirade against woman, as though she were the chief worshiper at this idolatrous shorine, and no doubt some men in the more conspicuous part of the pew have already cast glances at the more retired part of the pew, their look liles dress as they do?" I did not ana prephecy of a generous distribution. My sermon shall be as appropriate for

one end of the pew as for the other. Men are as much the idolators of fashion as women, but they sacrifice on a different part of the altar. With men the fashion goes to cigars and clubrooms and yachting parties and wine suppers. In the United States the men chew up and smoke \$100,000,000 worth of tobacco every year. That is their fashion. In London not long ago a man died who fect fright!" say five hundred. For the had started in life with \$750,000, but he ate it all up in gluttonies, sending his most merciless critics in the world are agents to all parts of the earth for some fashion critics. Men and women with rare delicacy ,or the palate, sometimes one plate of food coasting him \$300 or | wondering where that man got his cra-\$400. He ate up his whole fortune and had only one guinea left. With that he In many of our churches the preliminary bought a woodcock, had it dressed in the exercises are taken up with the discusvery best style, ate it, gave two hours sion of wardrobes. It is pitiable. Is it for digestion, then walked out on West not wonderful the Lord does not strike minister bridge and threw himself into the meeting houses with lightning! the Thames and died, doing on large scale what you and I have often seen ing men and women, whose bodies are done on a small scale. But men do not abstain from millinery and elaboration of skirt through any superiority of humiawful question of the soul's destiny hty. It is only because such appendages would be a blockade to business. What would sashes and trains 32 yards long do in a stock market? And yet men are the disciples of fashion just as much as woman. Some of them wear boots sotight they can hardly walk in the paths of righteousness. And there are men who buy expensive suits of clothes and up a hymnbook, all absorbed at the never pay for them, and who go though the streets in great stripes of coior, like animated checkerboards. I say these things because I want to show you that I am impartial in my discourse, and that both sexes, in the language of the surrogate's office, shall "share and share say, "Good Lord, deliver up!" alike." As God may help me, I shall show you what are the destroying and deathful influences of inordinate fashion. dwindle just in proportion to the impor-The first baleful influence I notice is tance of the subject on which we con-

in fraud, illimitable and ghasty. Do you stantly dwell. Can you imagine any known that Arnold of the Revolution thing more dwarfing to the human intelproposed to sell his country in order to lect than the study of fashion? I see get money to support his wife's ward- men on the street, who, judging from robe? I declare here before God and their elaboration, I think must have this people that the effort to keep up ex- taken two hours to arrange their apparel pensive establishments in this country After a few years of that kind of absorpis sending more business men to tempotion, which one of McAllister's magnify ral perdition than all other causes ing glasses will be powerful enough to combined. What was it that make the man's character visible. They Gilman to the penitentiary, all land in idiocy. I have seen men at Philadelphia Morton to the the summer watering places through watering of stocks, and the life in- fashion the mere wreck of what they surance presidents to perjured stateonce were. Sallow of cheek. Meager ments about their assets, and has comof limb. Hollow at the chest. Showing pletely upset our American finances? no animation save in rushing across a What was it that overthrew the United room to pick up a lady's fan. Simperno animation save in rushing across a States secretary at Washington, the crash ing along the corridors, the same comof whose fall shook the continent? But why should I go to these famous defaultings to show what men will do in order to keep up great home style and expen rushed across a room to say to a sensisive wardrobe. when you and I know scores of men who are put to their wits' end and are lashed from January to Demyriad Fashion not only destroys the cember in the attempt? body, but it makes idiotic the intellect.

Our politicians may theorize until the

and jeet and hands no more than we can between the goddess of iashion and the Christian God. There are a great many There are clerks in stores and banks seats in heaven, and they are all east on limited salaries who, in the vain at- seats, but not one seat for the devotee tempt to keep the wardrobe of their fami- of fashion. Heaven is for meek and quiet spirits. Heaven is for those who ly as showy as other folks' wardrobes, think more of their souls than of their are dving of muff's and diamonds shawls and high hats, and bodies, Heaven is for those who have they have nothing left except more joy in Christian charity than in dry what they give to cigars and wine supgoods religion. Why, if you with your idolatry of fashion should somehow get pers, and they die before their time, and they will expect us ministers to into beaven, you would be for putting a preach about them as though they were the victims of early piety, and after a mansions." Give up this idolatry of high class funeral, with silver handles at | fashion or give up heaven. the side of the coffia of extraordinary What would you do standing beside

brightness, it will be found out that the the Countess of Huntington, whose joy it was to build chapels for the poor, or with that Christian woman of Boston Do not send to me to preach the funwho fed 1,500 children of the street at eral sermon of a man who dies like that | Farcuil ball on New Year's day, giving | United States or not—vill be found of great interest: that he was strangled to death by his the meeting a pair of shoes to each one wife's ribbons. Our countries are of them, or those Dorcases of modern dressed to death. You are not sur- society who have consecrated their needprised to find that the putting up of one les to the Lord, and who will get eternal public building in New York cost mil- reward for every stitch they take. On, ors of dollars more than it ought to men and women, give up the idolatry have cost when you find that the man of fashion. The rivalries and the comwho gave cut the contracts paid more petitions of such a life are a stupendous than \$5,000 for his daughter's wedding wretchedness. You will always find dress. Cashmeres of a thousand dollars each are not rare on Broadway. It more palatial residence, and with lavenis estimated that there are 10,000 wo der kid gloves that make a tighter fit. men in these two cities who have ex-And if you buy this thing and wear it pended on their personal array \$4,000 a you will wish you had bought something else and worn it. And the frets of such a life will bring the crows' feet to your temples before they are due, and when you come to die you will have a miserable time. I have seen men and women of fashion die, and I never saw one of them die well. The trappings off, there they lay on the tumbled pillow, bothered them-a wasted life and a coming eternity. I could not pacify them, for their body, mind and soul had been exhausted in the worship of fashion, and they could not appreciate the gospel. When I knelt by their bedside, they Their garfact that God never made a wave but he foot of a promissory note, and they all any exception, so far as my memory gilded it with golden sunbeams, or a tree | go down together—the husband to the | serves me, they died without hope and The most ghastly deathbeads on earth

are the one where a man dies of delirium tremens, and the other where a woman dies after having sacrificed all her faculties of body, mind and soul in the worship of fashion. My friends, we must appear in judgment to answer for what which the sheriff acted. No mention ing in Beau Brummel of the last cen- nor is there any reference thereto. The tury, without his cloak, like which all argument has taken a wide range, and Alice Liles at the stake, never was such a fern leaf or the stamen of a water lily? men put so much in personal display England got a cloak, and without his cane, like which all England got a cane; without his snuff-box, like which all and the limitations of legislative power long, when it might go in so quickly? . | Christian man cracking his Palais Royal | England got a snuff-box. He, the fop glove across the back by shutting up of the ages, particular about everything of a million spears, each one adorned his hand to hide the cent he puts into but his morals, and Aaron Burr, without the letters that down to old age he showed in pride to prove his early wicked gallantries, and Absolom without his out her titles, and Mrs. Arnold, the belle of Wall street when that was the center of fashion, without her fripperies

And in great haggardness they shall go away into eternal expatriation, while among the queens of heavenly society will be found Vashti, who wore the modest veil before the palatial bacchanalians, and Hannah, who annually made a little coat for Samuel at the temple, and Grandmother Lois, the ancestress of Timothy, who imitated her vir-Now, I would a great deal rather steal ture, add Mary who gave Jesus Christ to the world, and many of you, the wives apparel. But the goodess of fashion one reason why a great many people do has set up her throne in this world, and not get along in worldly accumulation at the sound of the timbrels we are all expected to fall down and worship. The expected to fall down and worship. The courts are expected to fall down and worship. The this divine rule. God says, "Well, if into the kingdom of God. Christ and daughters and daughters of the perty charged waives no question of jurisdiction by submitting to question of jurisdiction by submitting to a trial of his case on the merits, and we though great tribulation, are entering think that comity demands that the State of the perty charged waives no question of jurisdiction by submitting to a trial of his case on the merits, and we think that comity demands that the State into the kingdom of God. Christ and to the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands into the kingdom of God. Christ and the stands in the world, and mothers and daughters and daughters are demanded to the present Christian church, who, a trial of his case on the merits, and we are all the stands are the s nounced who would make up the royal family of heaven when he said, "Whosoever doeth the will of God the same is my brother, my sister, my mother."

Protest Against Sugar Sacks.

Farmers who hereafter cover their bales of cotton with sugar sack bagging will be unable to find a market for their product. The cotton manufacturing companies who consume the cotton both here and in New England protest against its use and have given notice ity of the people was being made, when that they will not receive a bale of cot-ton this year that is packed in the sugar lost his balance and said right ought in sack bagging. The objection to the substitute material that has been used the midst of the sermon, "Mr. Talmage how are we to give liberally to these is that it is heavier than ordinary jute bagging, takes water quicker and retains it longer and stains and damages the cotton immediately next to the covering much more than the jute. time in my life when I had nothing to The reason it stains the cotton more is that little or no air can pass through it There is little if any of the cotton that comes to this market packed in the there are a good many people who come ugar sack bagging, but for the information of the farmers who may be cousidering its use. The Chronicle beflutter it makes in church when some low gives the protest of the manufacturers which is being circulated here

and elsewhere: BOSTON, Aug. 1st, 1894. resident of the New York Cotton Ex-

change: Dear Sir:-We Treasurers of Cotton Manufacturing Companies in New souls to be saved passing the hour in England, hereby enter our protest against the use of sugar sacks in the wat or what store the woman patronizes. covering of cotton bales in the States growing cotton for the reason that, beng closer than the ordinary jute bagging, it takes water quicker, absorbs more, retains it longer, and stains and has unlawfully violated the dispensary damages the cotton immediately next act in selling intoxicating liquor, and the covering much more than the jute. Any extra loss to the mills from such license, orders his apprehension. soon to be turned into dust, yet before covering would cause us to reject any three worlds strutting like peacocks, the cotton thus covered.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, by T. Jefferson Collidge Treasurer. Dwight Manufacturing Company, Great Falls Manufacturing Company, by J. Howard Nichols, Treasurer. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, C. P. Parker, Treasurer.

Lancaster Mills, by Harcourt Amory, Preasurer. Everett Mills, York Man ufacturing Company, by Geo. S. Silsbee, Treas-

Stark Mills, by Edmund Dwight, Treasurer. Boston Manufacturing Company, by II. M. Yordale, Treasurer. Armory Manufacturing Company, by . W. Armory, treasurer.

Hamilton Manufacturing Company, by C. B. Armory, treasurer.
Pemberton Company, by Henry Shaw, treasurer. Fitchburg Duck Mills, by Samuel A. Clough, treasurer. Appleton Company, Saratoga Victory

Manufacturing Company, Peabody Mills, by Louis Robeson, treasurer. Pelzer Manufacturing Company of

Whiskey's Work,

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 8 .- The ttle village of Charlton, near here, this mornig was the scene of a horrible tragedy. At 10:30 o'clock W. D. Jenkins, night baggage man of the Burlington Road at that place, entered the home of his betrothed, Miss Julia Murphy, and after a bitter quarrel drew a revolver and shot her. He then turned on her sister, Mrs. Josie Townes, and fired a bullet into her, killing her almost pliments they simpered 20 years ago. A instantly. Mrs. Murphy, mother of the New York lawyer at United States girls, rushed into the room only to hote! Saratoga, within our hearing- meet with a bullet from the revolver held by the apparently insane man. ble woman, "You are as sweet as Her injury is such that the physicians peaches!" The fools of fashion are have little hope of her life. Jenkins have little hope of her life. Jenkins then turned the weapon on himself and fired a bullet into his brain. He died an hour later. Jenkins had been drinkexpiration of their terms of office as to the milder phase of this evil. It shuts the murder and suicide was the out-

THE DISPENSARY LAW.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION ON THE SILVER CASE.

the Attorney-General Construes the D cision to Mean that the '93 Law Is Held

The following, which is the full text of Judge Simontion's decision in the Silver habeas corpus case—the case upon which the State is endeavoring to have the United States Supreme Court declare, whether the '98 dispensary law is in violation of the constitution of the

The United States of America, District of South Carolina, 4th Circuit-In the Circuit Court-In the matter of

A. Silver. This is a petition for discharge from custody under writ of habeas corpus. The netition sets cut that Silver is a has been since the year 1892 and is some one with brighter array, and with now doing business or trading in the State of South Carolina. That he is wrongfully detained and imprisoned by Mr. John H. Dukes, sheriff of Orange-burg county in said State, on a warrant issued by Mr. Charles P. ! Brunson, a trial justice, on 21st July, 1894, for an alleged violation of the act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, approved 23d December, 1893 entitled: An act to declare the law in reference to and further regulate the use, sale, consumption, transportation and disposition of alcoholic liquors or liquids within the State of South Carolina and potism, tyrany and i pjustice such as are going to kick out of the traces they and to police the same. The petition avers and charges in

these words, "that the said act is unconstitutional, null and void, in violation of and repugnant to numerous and sundry provisions contained in the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of South Carolina, and that it is in violation of the treaty now existing between the United States and the Russian Empire." The Hon. O. W. Buchanan, Attorney

General of the State of South Carolina, was present at the presentation of the petition, and upon the issuance of the writ filed the return of the sheriff thereto. The return simply submits the warrants of the trial justice upon we have worn on our bodies as well as whatever is made in the warrant or in with our souls. On that day I see com- the act of 1893, set out in the petition, was done: Since the days of Jegries, the fundamental principles of government, primordial rights of the people have been fully and learnedly discussed. This line of argument will not be followed, for the grounds on which a conclusion has been reached lie in a very narrow compass. The Courts of the United States are

very reluctant to interfere with the criminal process of the State courts. In der proper circumstances so to interfere, Fonda, 1 bid 518, goes on and says: 'While the power to issue writs of habeas corpus to State courts, which are proceeding in disregard of rights secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States exist, the practice of axercising this power before the question court is one which should not be encourshould be appealed to in the first instance. Should such rights be denied his remedy in the Federal Court will remain unimpaired." See also in re Frederick, 149 U. S. 74 is this one of those exceptional cases in which this court should inter-

fere? The averments of the petition are vague and uncertain. They contain a sweeping assertion, that the act of 1893, under which he alleges that he is prosecuted is null and void, "In violation of and repugnant to numerous and sundry provisions" of the Federal State Constitutions.

Over so much of this assertion as refers to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina this court has no juris. diction in habeas corpus. It can only inquire if the prisoner is in custody for an act done or omitted in pursuance of the Order. In this determination the law of the United States or of any order, sub-Alliance, of which we are a memlaw of the United States or of any order, process, or decree of a court of the same or of a judge thereof, or is in custody in violation of the Constitution of the United States. (Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 753.) See in re Burves, 138 U.S., 586.

The sheriff's justification for holding the prisoner is the warrant of the trial affidavit, with a distinct, direct averthe city of Orangeburg, in the county and State aforesaid, on the 21st of July, 1894, did uplawfully sell intoxicating liquors, to-wit, one pint of whiskey, without a permit, in violation of law. The warrent recites that whereas, complaint has been made before me that A. Silver without permit, certificate or State

The Supreme Court of South Carolina in McCullough vs, Brown, Mss., 1894, has held that so much of the dispensary law of 1892 as forbids the sale of intexicating liquors without a license is not in conflict with the State Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States in an unbroken current of decision has settled beyond question that intoxicating liquors are within the control of the police powers of the States, and that State statutes regulating sales under license, and even prohibiting sales altogether, are not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution of the United States or any law made thereun.

Were the petitioner a citizen of this State or of the United States, this court could not intefere with this prosecution. Nor does the fact that he is a Russian subject change the situation. He is charged with an offense, not because he is an alien. but because, being in trade n South Carolina, he had violated her laws. Coming to the State an alien, dong business therein, he is subject to the laws of the State, and must render the same obedience to them as is required of citizens. His alienage gives him no exemption and no treaty could put him on a better footing than a citizen. He annot be discriminated against because of his alienage. There can be no discrimination in his favor because of his

manded to the custody of the sheriff of Orangeburg county, and his petition be and it is hereby dismissed.

Let the prisoner, A. Silver, be re-

alienage.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON, Circuit Judge. The Columbia State says when asked

he view the State took of the decision. Attorney General Buchanan said that the State construed the opinion to mean that there is nothing in the 1893 law which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. He says. further, that the decision was just what the State has expected, Judge Simonton

the lower Federal courts are concerned. An appeal will be taken from Judge Sim onton's decision to the United State Supreme Court immediately.

WAR TO THE KNIFF.

Edi or Ganti Goes for that "Whit-wash

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 10.—The Piedmont Headlight, of last week published the following: The blackest and meanest negro in

South Carolina, when arraigned, has a right to employ counsel, to face his accusers and enter a defence. The thought of arraigning, trying and condemning a man in secret counsel, and without his even knowing that he is on trial, or that a case has been made against him. is so repulsive to every sense of fairness and justice as to disgust our American people.

And yet this is just what the State Alliance of South Carolina did in the mary. If such is the cutlook-and case of the editor of the Piedmont Headlight. We received notification from that body that the charges we made against D. P. Duncan were to be Russian subject, an alien, and that he investigated, or that our lovalty to the Order was questioned. So while we were in blissful ignorance of the fact that our arraignment was going on at Aiken, and while at our office, more than one hundred miles from the scene of the trial, we woke up one morning to read in a daily paper thrown at our door that the charges of T.L. Gantt against Exchange Manager Duncan have been investigated that Duncan was "vindicated" and that Gantt expelled from the Alliance. Here we find this representative organzation of farmers, whose motto is 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." guilty of an act of des-

> was never before known in any civi-lized and Christian land. But this crowning outrage does not top here. The committee in that State Alliance to which the charges against us were referred, brought in a report, in which they stated that "we find that the charges against Brother T. L. Gantt are not proven." But what did that Convention do? M. L. Donaldson, one of our bitterest enemies, and the man who went on to Chicago and worked for Grover Cleveland's nomination while we were opposing him and upholding our Alliance demands, and con-tending for the selection of a candidate in harmony with the people, arose in that Convention, and in a bitter speech exclaimed, "Great God! Not proven you say? Not proven!" and then went to demand that those resolutions be recommitted, and with instructions to make a report condemning us; and this

when he made an unwilling jury burn

an outrage as this perpetrated. That Alliance Convention was controlled by our political enemies-men who wanted strike us down because the paper that we edit stood in the way of their selfish ambition—and in order to do this they packed a committee upon us; and even when that committee, terroized by the outrage that they were chosen to perpetrate, wanted to evade the dirty work, its members were driven back into their room by the lash of Cook vs. Hart, 140 U.S. 195, the Su- sems of Grover Cleveland's supporters preme Court, recognizing the right un- and made to do their work over again. No. That Convention was composed and adhering to its rulings in ex parte of our political enemies, and presided Royall, 117, U.S., 241, and ex parte over by a man who had gone into a Sunday caucus in Spartanburg and a disappointed candidate for Governor. Failing to silence or crush the Headlight, they aimed and assassin's dagger at us in the dark, and the stab came unseen and without warning. This action by the Spartanburg Sub-

Alliance will be re-echoed by Alliances is raised or determinded in the State throughout our Piedmont section. Our farmers are just and fair-minded, and aged. The party charged waives no will not remain silent and see a brother a trial of his case on the merits, and we for no other reason than that he stands pects them to send a Legislature here people the truth: Now, what will President Evans do? Our own Sub-Alliance refuses to obey his despotic and tyrannical commands, and T. L. Gantt will continue to meet and affiliate with the Order. Will President Evans expel the Spartanburg Sub-Alliance? It is the only thing left. And we predict that after he is through with this lodge he will have many others in our own and other counties to deal with; and so the public will be treated to the spectacle of a Sunday caucuser and would be Governor, acting on a small scale the Tycoon of Swat, and and with his tyranical hand tearing to pieces the organization that he is elected to build up. The issue is now clearly drawn between T. L. Gantt, a plain Alliance man, and W. D. Evans, president of the State Alliance. We refuse to obey his commands and quit

ber, stands at our back. Now, what is President Evans going to do about it? How is he going to help himself and vindicate his "authority?' To remain silent will make him the laughing stock of the country. President Evans has issued his pronunciamento expelling T. L. Gantt, but T. L. Gantt refuses to be expelled, and justice. That warrant is issued on an his lodge declares its intention of continuing to receive and recognize him. ment that one A. Silver, at his store in So this Alliance Dictator, who assumes unto himself the right to try and con-demn a member without the accused even being informed that he is under a charge and on trial, has now two horns of a dilemma placed in his hands. We are anxiously waiting for the next step

to be taken by President Evans. A Narrow Escape of a Train

ST. Louis, Mo, Aug. 6.-The most remarkable feature of last night's at-tempt at train wrecking at Eureka, Mc, was the escape of the entire train and one hundred and eighty-three persons upon it from absolute destruction. The desperadoes, who were undoubtedly accomplices of the fellow with whom Express Messenger Ferguson had the light, forced open a car of dynamite that stood on the sidetrack below the station at Eureka and stole two big lynamite cartridges that were intended for heavy blasting in quarries and mines. Each cartridge was capable of tearing to pieces tons of solid rock. They were placed by the dastardly bandits on the rails, the intention being to destroy the train and plunder the richly laden express car, and probably the passengers.

It is a miracle that the entire train was not hurled to destuction, for the miscreants who attempted to wreck it placed the cartridges within a few feet of a car which contained ten tons of lynamite. Then they secreted themelves and waited for the train that was due to arrive a few minutes before 10 'clock. The train left St. Louis at 8.30 and was only a few minutes behind time, the delay having been caused by the shooting of the express messenger by one of the robbers.

When the forward wheels of the en-

gine rolled on the cartridges there was a terific explosion, which lifted the machine from the tracks and tore the massive pilot from the bolts riveted to the engine. All the forward part of the nachine was wrecked and twisted, and although it was able to carry the train a few miles beyond, it was so badly wrecked that another engine had to be procured. The entire train was severey shaken, the windows broken and the packages of letters thrown from the oxes in the mail car.

It is wonderful how the carrload of dynamite escaped. The explosion tore reason this vast amount of dynamite, THE CAMPAIGN ENDED.

The Columbia State Name; the Winning

CLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 9.—The State COLUMBIA, S. C., August 8.—The campaign of 1894 is now a thing of the State Reform Executive Committee past. As a result of the campaign and met last night in the Senate chamber the recent meeting of the Sligh executive committee, it is pretty easy to see now that by this time next week the gubernatorial contest, as far as Messrs. Elerbe and Tindal are concerned, will be no longer a matter of interest. It is pretty generally conceded that the two gentlemen named are now loomed to defeat in the State conveniou next Thursday, and that Evans is

to be the Reform nominee. If such a result comes about, then the

ong-fought battle narrows to a square fight in the general primary between Do Pope and John Gary Evans. Dr. Pope's name does not go before the Reform pri-Evans' friends claim that their is now no longer a doubt of his receiving the nom :nation-then both Tindal and Ellerse are barred from going any further. An entirely new fight will be on.

Evans' friends will have to battle with Dr. Pope's friends, who will very likely decline to participate in the Reform primaries on Saturday. The vote on Saturday, therefore, will tell pretty well what Pope's strength is not considering any other vote which may go to him, if there be any.

At any rate Pope, under the circum-stances named, will not be cut of the race by a good deal. He has made, it is understood, many friends recently by his action in kicking cut of the traces. Now there is considerable doubt as to what Ellerbe and Tindai will do. If they

will have to do it by tomorrow night, for the Reform primaries take place Saturday. If the results of these primaries throughout the Slate can be ascertained on Saturday night, the result of the State convention on Thursday next can be told. There is a good deal of silent dissatisfaction among the general primary ad-

vocates with regard to the Sligh committee's action. This may, or may not, develop into a sentiment strong enough to induce Tindal and Eller be to withdraw their pleages, already filed. An Evans man yesterday, leaving out

of the matter entirely any consideration of Pope's chances, said that the whole thing was going to result in the nomination and election of the following ticket, and if the element of doubt as to Ellerbe's course and Pope's primary race was removed, all would doubtless agree with him:

For Governor-John Gary Evans. Lieut. Governor-Dr. W. H. Timmerman.

Attorney General-O. W. Buchanan. State Treasurer-W. T. C. Bates. Superintendent of Education-W. D. Mayfield. Comptroller General-A. W. Jones.

Secretary of State-D. H. Tompkins. Adjutant and Inspector General-John Gary Watts. Now as to the effect of the campaign

on the Senatorial fight, Tillman's friends claim that he comes out of the stump battle stronger than ever. The general opinion, however, is that the stump work has been more beneficial to Butler than to Tillman. Butler's friends regard his chances as much better than at any time heretofore.

As to the effect of the campaign on the dispensary outlook, it is said by one who ought to know, that Governor Tillman is fully satisfied, by his tests of the crowds at the meetings on the dispensary, that the great body of the people demand the dispensary; that he exwhich will re-enact the law and pass a metropolitan police law. number of such police on all cities wherewith to enforce the law, and that they will enact a law providing for changes of venue in liquor cases .- State.

A Terrible Tragedy. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8.—Yesterday morning about two miles from the city a young son of Mr. Henry Williams was shot and killed by his brother. The children were 7 and 5 years old respectively. It was a strange case and no explanation of the reason why the deed was done is given: The facts are as follows: Mrs. William 3 left her house and went out into the adjourning woods for some purpose and left her three children at the house. They were aged 7, 5 and 3 years. When she returned she was horrified to find the five-yearold child dead. Blood was pouring from its ear. She screamed at the which brought in some neighbors. The seven-yearold child on being questioned said that he had taken a nail and while his little brother was lying on the floor he had put it in his ear and stuck it with his hand. He did not mean to drive the nail in, he said. This explanation was not at all satifactory, but the little fellow stuck to it for a long time. In the meantime Coroner Roach was notified and Dr. Green was sent for. The Doctor saw at once that the fatal wound had not been made by a nail. The boy was questioned again and after much persuasion and some threats he finally said that he had gone to a trunk, took out a pistol, put it to his brother's ear and fired. The little threeyear-old child in its baby way confirmed that statement.

Absolutely no reason is given as why the child shot his brother, and it is supposed that he really did not know what he was doing when he put the fatal weapon to his brother's ear and fired. Coroner Roach empaneled a jury and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The boy being only 7 years old is clearly not responsible for the act.

Church and State. The Columbia Register of last Thursdays, says a convention of the leading colored clergymen and laymen of the State assembled Wednesday in the well known Calvary Baptist Church in that city. All denominatious were represented. The purpose of the gathering wss to discuss the imperative necessity of dividing the union of church and State educational interests as exemplified in Claffin University. After a full and spirited discussion of the principles at issue, and a formal series of recommendations by a duly appointed committee, it was decided to appoint two committees; one to properly pre-sent the whole question before the representative bodies of the various colored denominations of the State, and the other, consisting of Rev. H. M. Rairord, Prof. J. N. Cardoza, Rev. E. H. Coit, Prof. J. R. Wilson, Rev. D. C. Baum, Prof. J. W. Morris and Rev. W. D. Chappell to present a memorial to the State Legislature. There was opposition to the action of the meeting and a number of persons, who consider it inexpedient, separated themselves from the main body and decided to Dunbar, Mr. Schooey, Mrs. Peacock and several others were severely hurt, while Mrs. Donnson, John A. Barr, C. J. Carroll, D. H. Moorer, P. C. Parks, J. R. Bulkley, John H. Fordham, J. S. Mobley, and Rev. M. G. Johnson.

MONTGOMERS, Ala, Aug. 7.—Complete unofficial but reliable returns a great hole in the earth, wrested the from every county in the State but two rails from their fastening and flung the ties in every direction. It tore open one side of the dynamite car and exposed to view tons of the powerful excannot possibly change the foregoing plosive, while for some unaccountable result more than a few hundred. The official count, to the counties takes place Saturday and the result will not be changed materially. The Democrats

THEY STAND BY THE PLAN-

The Reform Executive Committee Make

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 8,-The at the Capitol. The committee had been called together by Chairman Sligh under a call published a few days 1 go. in which were set forth the reasons for his action. It was brought about by statements made to, and letters received by him, calling his attention to the fact that the plan as adopted by the committee at its first meeting was unsatisfactory to a large number of Reformers. These statements and letters were so numerous as to bring Mr. Sligh to the conclusion that perhaps for the sake of harmony and unity in the Reform ranks the committee should be called together to ascertain the extent of the reported dissatisfaction, and to amend the plan in such particulars as would bring about a better state of feeling among Reformers n regard thereto.

The committee was called to order by Chairman Sligh, and the following nembers answered to their names when the roll was called by Secretary

Abbeville-D. H. Magill. Aiken—J. T. Gaston. Anderson—D. K. Norris. Barnwell-A. H. Patterson. Charleston-W. G. Whaley. Chester—T. J. Cunningnam. Colleton—L. E. Parler. Clarendon-Louis Appelt. Darlington—J. S. DuBose. Edgefield—B. B. Evans. Florence-J. S. McCall. Greenville—J. T. Austin. Hampton—W. H. Mauldin Horry-J. M. Stalvey. Kershaw-T. J. Kirkland. Lancaster—J. C. Elliott. Laurens-J. A. Jones. Lexington—C. M. Elird. Marion—D. W. McLaurin. Newberry—J. A. Sligh. Orangeburg—J. W. Stokes. Pickens—T. C. Robinson. Richland—H. A. Deal. Spartanburg—T. L. Gantt. Sumter—H. R. Thomas. Union J. C. Otts. Williamsburg—Wm. Cooper. York—W. R. Riggins. Fairfield—J. W. Lyles.

On motion of Mr. Mauldin of Hampton, all persons were exclued from the chamber except the members. All others retired. Quite a crowd waited in the lobby to learn what they could of the proceedings from such members as strayed out now and then for a ple that they will longer tolerate this breath of air, or to converse with friends on the outside.

were earnest and excited. The speakers could be heard through the glass doors, but not distinct enough to convey an intelligent understanding of their remarks. All of the members participated in the debate, some of them taking the floor several different times. Larry Gantt vehemently opposed any changing of the plan. His speech was sufficiently distinct to show that he was utterly opposed to anything of the kind and was heard to say at its con- but in a republic where the administraclusion "that if we do so now the people will think that we are a set of babies and jackasses." He was applauded by the members who agreed with him

John Lyles, of Fairfield, offered some resolutions declaring for a general primary. He made a strong speech in fa-vor of the same and was warmly ap-

Member after member of the committee took the floor and spoke for and against the resolutions. What the tenor of their remarks were could only be judged from the expression of the faces of the members whose opinion on the subject was known. As a substitute for Mr. Lyle's motion Dr. J. Wm. Stokss introduced the following:

n adopted in Ap iterated in July is not perfect, but af-ter full consideration for all interest, preference, circumstances and condition that confront the Reform movement, it is the best that we have been able to devise; if faithfully carried out the plan will compass the object in view when the committee was organtzed-namely, the nomination of a candidate for Governor who shall be the choice of the Reformers. Resolved, That we deem it inexpedi-

dent and unwise to abandon the plan already agreed upon.

The substitute was adopted, it is understood by a very decided majority. A long discussion, participated in by nearly all present, ensued upon various one of propositions to adopt additional rules, took and to explain the meaning of certain loubtful terms contained in the plan. The debate took a wide range and covered everything of importance concernng the Reform party. Chairman Sligh, Colonel Norris, Dr. Stokes, Messrs. Kirkland, W. Gibbes Whaley, Eurd, McLaurin, Mauldi, Ots, Evans, Elliott, Thomas, Appelt, Patterson, spoke at some length on the subject with more or less warmth and earnestness. The committee adjoured - State.

Train Robbers Foiled.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7 .- Lake Shore Express train No. 12 arrived from the West and puffed into the Union station this morning, after having encountered a most thrilling experience on the plains of Indiana. An attempt was made last night to hold up the train at Kessler upon the identical spot that the train was held up last fall. The train was just approaching a split swich at Kessler, when the engineer noticed that the switch was turned so as to run the in the north suburbs of town, have been train on the siding. A big obstruction of ties and lumber was piled upon the s.ding a few rods ahead of his engine. The obstruction did not appear to be impassable and the engineer put on all the steam and dashed through the pile passing safely on the main track through the switch at a high rate of speed. As the train passed the obstuction the engineer noticed a group of masked men and as the engine cleared the track of all obstacles the would be highwaymen fired several shots into the train, none of which, however, took effect. The United States express car was attached to the train and had on board a large amount of money. It is thought that this was known to desperadoes who attempted to hold up the train. Their disappointment in carrying out their plaus of stopping the train was evinced on their firing shots when they saw that their plans had been foiled by the boldness of the engineer in dashing through the heap of ties upon the track.

Storm in Virginia. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- A special to the Post from Leesburg, Va, says: A destructive wind, rain and hail storm caused a serious loss of life and limb at the Tamperance Bush meeting at Purcellville at 5 c clock this evening. The large tent sheltering about 2,500 people was blown down. In its fall John Nichols, of l'hilamont, was killed, Mrs. injured.

Ineligible.

LITTLE ROCE, Ark., Aug. 8.—It was discovered to-day that D. E. Barker, the Populist candidate for Governor. had not paid his poll tax. This makes him ineligible to hold office or to vote, the time for paying poll taxes having expired a month ago. If he were to receive a majority of the votes cast at the election which occurs the first Monday the best way of improving our monetary condition in this country. It will be of no use and thingswill be no better until we learn to put oncur heads and backs we learn to put oncur heads and suicide was the out. He milder and suicide was the out. He was the out of the learn to put oncur heads and suicide was the out. He was the out of the learn to put oncur heads and suicide was the out. He was the out of the learn to put oncur heads and suicide was the out. He was the out of the lea



A cream of tartar paking powder Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder Company 106 Wall St., N. Y.

A Substitute Suggested. The Spartanburg Herald suggestes substitute for the sub-treasury scheme offered by the Farmer's Alliance, and presents its views on the subject by saying that it is "firmily convinced that the financial policy now in force in this country is the greatest injustice ever perpetrated on any people on the face of the earth. We believe that the people are at last aroused and determined to get some relief. The great danger is that by the persistent refusal of the money powers to grant reasonable demands for the relief of the masses they will drive the people to desperation and to excess. It was the denyal of the reasonable demands of reapportionment, primary elections, etc., which brought on the revolution we have had in this State. Just so it will be in the nation if the administration in power continues to bind the county to a financial system which is every day drawing tighter, requiring each day more labor to get a dollar than on the proceeding day. For more than twenty years the farmers have seen the prices of their produce go down, down, down! In 1873 he could take ten bushels of wheat to New York and get \$13.30 in gold. If he takes the same amount of wheat to the same market today he will get \$5 40. In 1873 100 pounds of cotton were worth \$20.00 in gold. Today it will bring \$6.75. It is hardly reasonable that in this country when the power to regulate such things rests with the peo-The session was long and the debates to rob them daily, because it makes money harder to get, requiring more labor to be given in exchange for a dollar. The people will have more money The question is how shall we get it. Shall we start the presses and print it as the Argentine Conferation did a few years back, or shall we borrow on farm products? The first is absolutely danger-ous. If all men were wise and pure and good a certain amount of geenbacks issued could be maintained profitably tion change frequently and the policy is at the caprice of the demagogue and charlatan as often as the statesman, the acheme is fraught with untold horrors. No men of ordinary prudence would hazard such an experiment or establish such a precedent. The sub treasury is but hardly practicable. Why better, not go back to the system that has never failed to bring prosperity, growth, development and advancement in civilization? Why not put in force the system that worked so well in 1873, before it was destroyed by stealth? Nature has povided that just enough gold and silver can be mined each year to meet the demands of increasing business. Open the mints to gold and siver and prosperity will follow, but no Whereas, this committee recognizes makeshift or artifice can give permanent relief outside of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver. History, from the earliest ages, records prosperity of the people just in proportion as the mines yielded bountifully: Even in this country this has been the case. Along about 1850 the world's supply of the precious metals annually

did not exceed the demands of commerce and the arts. There was no increase in the circulating medium and hence prices fell 50 per cent. It was a time of deepest gloom, when the discov reies of gold and silver in California and Australia gave new life to enterprise and change the very conditions of civilization. The policy of constant contraction was changed by the discoveries to and prosperity expansion, took the place ofdesolation. believe that the producers this country have determined threw off the grasping Shylocks who are sticking at their throats. Relief will come through the opening of the mints to gold and silver on equal terms, but the further question arises: What political party will be trusted to carry out this legislation. Deal, Parler, DuBose, Stalvey and in a Both the Chicago and Minneapolis fact every member of the committee platforms were for bimetallism, and platforms were for bimetallism, and yet the leaders of both the parties went squarely back on it. Will the people who voted to put the Democrats in power trust them again? Promising to treat gold and silver on equal terms, a Democratic president went so far as to refuse even the coinage of the siver the government already owns. We do not undertake to answer, but if the Democratic party is wise it will lose no time in unloading the men who have caused the party to 1-pudiate its platform.' Bintall y. TEXARKANA, Ark., Ang. 6 .- Henry Wheeler and his wife, negroes, who live

arrested and lowged in jail on the charge of murdering the 16 year old sister the latter, who had been living with them. It is charged that they tied her hand and foot and left her alone for days at a time in a secluded spot. The fles got on to the lacerated portions of her bady upon which she had been beaten and screw worms resulted by the hundreds. When tound she was literally a living *keleton, n : 1 1 c.. a. A cor-

oner's jury found it a case of murder, and Wheeler and his wife will remain in jail until the next grand ju y which meets in November. Wheeler has always borne a good character among the white people, but was disliked by the negroes because of his aristocratic manner. He has been sexton for ten years at the Southern Methodist church.

In Hard Luck.

MARLBORO, Aug. 7 .- The family of Rev. C. M. Page, of Collington, has been peculiarly unfortunate this summer.

Mr. Page's son-in law, the Rev. Carl Grammer, is ill, at the rectory; a few days ago he received a telegram from Mexico announcing the sudden death of his son, Woods Page, and the critical illness of his young wife, and 24 hours after this another telegram was received telling of the sudden death, from heart disease, of Miss Maud Grammer, only sister of the ili man. That afternoon Miss Lilla l'age and Mr. Carl Gram-mer's little daughter drove with Mrs. Grammer's nurse to John M. Bowie's. The hose ranaway and threw all three from the vehicle, cutting the little girl's forehead from the heair down to the right eye, a terrible gash. The nurse was cut and bruised, and Miss Page escaped with a few bruises.

Senterced. Luons Aug. 3 .- At 12:37 Ceasario was sentenced to death for the murder of Carnot. As the sentence was pronounced he tottered, and with a weak voice, said: "Vive la Social Revolution." Then in a louder voice he shouted: "Courage comrades, vive la anarchie."