

A CRISIS IN THE STATE.

GOVERNOR EVANS ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

It Denounces Judges Form and Simonton in Most Unmeasured Terms, and speaks of Butler and Pope and their Supporters as Traitors.

COLUMBIA, May 14.—One might almost suppose from the gathering of the clans here that there was a convention pending. The "Reform" big game is here in full force. This afternoon there was quite a gathering in the Governor's office. Some of the members of the Winthrop Normal board, while others are here preliminary to the meeting of the executive committee of the "Reform" party, and of course, the present political conditions came up for discussion, and there was a sort of general and impromptu talk about matters. Senator Irby was in the city, as happy as he could be. During the day Governor Evans prepared an address, which he issued to the people of the State. It is rather a vigorous one, but one which he thinks the occasion demands. It might be added that it has the approval of some of the "Reform" leaders who have heard it. The paper reads as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Fellow citizens: In 1865, after the most bloody struggle for principle in the history of the world, South Carolina laid down her arms and accepted in good faith the results of a war which the State was put under martial law, and under the Reconstruction Act the ignorant slaves, whose fetters had just been broken, manipulated by carpet-baggers from the four quarters of the earth, were placed in entire control of our State Government.

After a farce of an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention the Constitution, which was adopted at the dictate of Gen. Canby. The conditions which followed and the results of placing ignorance and vice in the control of the Government are known of all men. This condition lasted until 1876, when the oppression and misgovernment had rendered our people so desperate that they rose and overthrew the despotism of the carpet-baggers and resumed control of the State's affairs.

While the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act was never questioned by us, because we were powerless to resist, the question of State sovereignty within the limits prescribed by the Reconstruction Act, in accordance with Southern interpretation, has since been affirmed by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court ever asserted that the States had never been out of the Union, thereby indirectly declaring invalid the Acts of Congress readmitting them after reconstruction. The right of a State to manage its own affairs without national interference is recognized throughout the Union, and it is no peculiar or special claim on the part of South Carolina to exercise that right so long as her State officers and her General Assembly obey the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States and the courts of the United States.

The people of South Carolina have always been law-abiding and respect the Constitution and courts of the United States, but when the judges of those courts wanted to invade and trample under foot the recognized rights of our people, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution they have a right to assert themselves and maintain their sovereignty and independence. This they have ever done and will continue to do, and will resist with all the means within their power usurpation and tyranny of partisan politicians in high places. We cannot nor do we desire to resort to arms to resist his unjust decree, but we can and will exert the united efforts of liberty-loving people to thwart the conspirators who are plotting to overthrow our civilization.

In this struggle we confidently rely on the sympathy and moral support of the good government of the United States throughout the Union. The sovereignty of the States, within their proper spheres, is as dear to Massachusetts and Ohio as it is to South Carolina, and the principle cannot be struck down here without receiving a mortal blow elsewhere.

It is unfortunate that the passions and prejudices excited by the action in the opinions and feelings of judges in dealing with this vital principle, but it will follow inevitably that if this principle is once destroyed this country will be convulsed with a revolution for the restoration of the liberties of the white man that will far eclipse that other fatal struggle for the emancipation of the black race. The restoration of white supremacy in 1876 placed in office and in leadership of the affairs of the State Wade Hampton as Governor and afterwards as United States Senator, and M. C. Butler, United States Senator, Charles H. Simonton, chairman of the judiciary committee and leader of the House of Representatives. Later District and Circuit Judge of the United States Court, and John C. Sheppard, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Lieutenant Governor and afterwards Governor. In 1882, under the leadership of these men, the Legislature passed the laws known as "the Election and Registration Laws," designed to preserve white supremacy and a white man's government. These laws worked admirably, and up to this proceeding no complaint has been heard of their injustice, oppression or criminality. The citizen who dared raise his voice against them was denounced as an enemy of his State. Those who were too young to hold offices and take part in such affairs were taught to respect these men as patriots and their handiwork as the palladium of liberties.

This regime, becoming arrogant and distasteful to a majority of our people and repugnant in their policy to our institutions, was overthrown and the year 1890 saw the election of B. R. Tillman as Governor, declared that it was not their intention to create an oligarchy when in 1876 they threw off the yoke of the negro and the carpet-bagger. Two appeals have been made to reverse this verdict of the sovereign people, but it has been sustained each time with vehement determination.

A PRIMARY ORDERED

BY THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After a Hard Night's Work This Plan is Adopted as the Best to Face the New Condition of Things—Much Diversity of Opinion Shown.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met in this city last night to consider the new condition of affairs created by the rendition of the registration laws of the State. The committee was called to order at 9 o'clock last evening.

Senator Irby announced that he had promised Mrs. Neblett that she should have a hearing before the committee on the State's suffrage. On motion Messrs. Donaldson, Watson and McSwenny were appointed a committee to wait on Mrs. Neblett, and the ladies with her, and invite her to appear before the committee, telling her the committee would cordially receive them.

Mr. W. D. Evans made a motion, which was adopted, that an extra session of the board of trustees of the Winthrop Normal College, but would be glad to come out at any time if their counsel was particularly needed. At this juncture Mrs. Neblett appeared before the committee, accompanied by Mrs. V. C. Badham, president of the local Equal Rights Association, and Misses Feuster and Eton of the local association, and made a brief address.

Senator Irby then said that as chairman of the committee he would say that it was not necessary for him to state the reasons that induced him to call the committee together; that at the beginning of this session, that would probably last long in the night, the Democracy was confronted with the greatest crisis of its existence in South Carolina. The strength of our position, as well as its weakness, should not be discussed in public, and I, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting that some member of the committee make a motion that this committee meet with closed doors.

Mr. W. D. Evans moved that the meeting be held in secret, and it was carried. Chairman Irby then stated that he had taken the liberty of inviting Col. Robert Aldrich, as well as the Attorney General, to advise with him on the legal phases of the situation, and he had also taken the liberty of also inviting them to the session of the committee. Upon motion this was approved, and Messrs. McGowan and Jones appointed on a committee to invite them.

Upon the invitation of county chairmen to attend the meeting, Mr. Henry of Chester attended. The roll call showed that all of the members of the committee excepting those from Beaufort, Berkeley, Chesterfield, Georgetown and York were present. Mr. Irby then called on the following: Abbeville—J. Y. Jones. Aiken—W. J. Jordan. Anderson—J. P. Glenn. Barnwell—S. G. Mayfield. Charleston—T. H. Gadsden. Chester—T. J. Cunningham. Clarendon—J. T. Davis. Colleton—A. E. Williams. Edgefield—J. A. Casutt. Florence—W. B. Wilson. Fairfield—T. W. Traylor. Florence—R. M. McCown. Greenville—J. W. Gray. Hampton—M. B. McSwenny. Horry—J. P. Derham. Kershaw—T. J. Kirkland. Lancaster—Ira B. Jones. Laurens—J. L. M. Irby. Lexington—C. M. Ehrld. Marion—J. D. Montgomery. Marlboro—W. D. Evans. Newberry—J. A. Sligh. Oconee—W. J. Stribling. Orangeburg—O. R. Lowman. Pickens—C. C. Robinson. Richland—W. J. Jones. Sumter—D. E. Keels. Spartanburg—L. N. Burnside. Union—A. C. Lykes. York—W. H. Williams.

Member National Executive Committee—M. L. Donaldson, Greenville. The committee remained in session until half-past 2 o'clock when it adjourned, having adopted the following which was offered by Mr. Stanyarne Wilson: A primary election is hereby ordered to be held in every county in this State on the 24th day of July next at which every white voter in this State shall be entitled to vote, who shall make election to the managers conducting the election that he will support the nominees of such election on the day of the election to be held on the third Tuesday in August for delegates to the State Constitutional convention. Each county executive committee shall appoint three managers and one clerk to hold such election, two of the managers shall be Reformers and one manager and the clerk shall be Conservatives or vice versa. The polls shall be opened from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Each candidate for the Constitutional convention shall at least ten days before the said primary election file his pledge with the chairman or secretary of the County Democratic Executive Committee that he will abide by the result of the election and support the nominees of the party, and no vote for any candidate who has failed to sign such pledge shall be counted. To prevent the single popping of delegates to vote for delegates shall be counted which does not contain the names of delegates who have signed the pledge of the same number as the number of delegates to which said county is entitled under the act, calling the convention.

The second primary shall be held on August 13th, if necessary, according to the rules of the party, and the same manager shall serve. All existing rules of this committee heretofore adopted are hereby reaffirmed, when not inconsistent with the foregoing. The counties of Horry and Lexington, having already acted under the previous resolution of this committee, these resolutions, unless they shall hereafter determine to act in accordance therewith.

The following, offered by Mr. Jordan, was also adopted: "The State Democratic executive committee recognizing the fact that there are factional differences existing in the Democratic party, earnestly

THE BAPTISTS ADJOURN.

CLOSE OF A MOST INTERESTING AND INDUSTRIAL SESSION.

The Convention Declares Its Position as to Missionary Work Among the Negroes. Various Committees Elected—South Carolina Well Represented.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The first business of the fourth and last day session of the Southern Baptist convention, after devotional exercises was the report of the committee on time and place of next meeting. I recommended that the convention of 1896 be held in the First Church, Chattanooga, beginning on Friday before the second Sunday in May, that Rev. A. C. Durham of Raleigh, N. C., alternate, Rev. F. S. Yeager, of Chattanooga, explain the terms of the invitation—duly accredited delegates will be entertained at the homes of the people. The report was adopted.

Considering the resolutions under consideration in Atlanta in 1879, referred to in the historical sermon, delivered Saturday by President Whittsit, Rev. I. T. Tichenor presented a memorandum on the line of the statement yesterday which will be printed in the proceedings of the Home Missionary board as related to work among the colored population, made by Rev. James Thomas, of South Carolina. It stated that some work had been done by the board among the negroes in Kentucky, Georgia and in Texas, and in some respects, the work had been satisfactory.

The board is anxious to do more for the negroes, but there are so many perplexing problems that the work has been necessarily slow. The committee emphasized these points: 1. The board will not undertake work among the negroes in any State unless the State boards of white Baptists are in sympathy and cooperate with it. 2. It will not undertake work in any State unless the members are agreed among themselves upon the work to be done. 3. The colored people should be encouraged to pay a part of the salary of every teacher and missionary, laboring among them. The best thing that can be done for them is to encourage building and mission work. An extensive work cannot be done among them as long as Cuba, New Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, and perhaps other States so sorely need all the help we can give. 4. The best work that can be done among the negroes is educating their children rather than evangelizing. 5. The Southern Baptists are in sympathy with the efforts of generous hearted people, North and South, who have given money to establish schools and colleges in the Southern States for the negroes. 6. We hope that the agreement reached by the joint committee at Fort Worth, Mo., will bring the colored Baptist schools, establish by our Northern brethren nearer to the hearts of Southern Baptists. We are assured that these schools have been a great blessing even without our active co-operation, and that with our sympathy and co-operation they will accomplish far greater good. 7. In view of the continued needs of the negroes and the pressing needs of our mission fields at home and abroad, and in view of the liberality of our Northern brethren and the interest they have shown in the education of the negroes, we assure our brethren of the North that we shall be glad to see them contribute thousands for the education and evangelization of the negroes and that in this good work they will have the co-operation, sympathy and help of our best and wisest brethren. For, while we are interested in this great work, and are fully persuaded of its importance, we are unable at present to do for it as its needs demand.

Rev. W. H. McAlpine, of Alabama, colored, an agent of the home mission board, working among the people of his race, addressed the convention in connection with the consideration of the report. He was introduced by President Horason as a man of integrity, intelligence and influence, a Christian and a Baptist who would do good among his brethren, whom he had known for many years. Rev. George A. Walker, president of Walker Institute, Augusta, Ga., also colored, was introduced as a man who was doing good work among his brethren, and the report was then adopted.

President Horason announced that the committee authorized by the terms of the resolution passed a few days ago by Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Georgia, to act with the secretaries of the church boards devising ways and means to bring the masses of the Southern Baptist Church into close co-operation with its work, would consist of J. B. Gambrell, Chairman, of South Carolina; W. H. Hyde, of Missouri; and B. H. Carroll, of Texas.

Rev. J. J. Vaness, of Nashville, Tenn., reported on the work of the Woman's Missionary Union, commending its spirit and work and recommending it to the support and sympathy of the pastors, and the report was adopted without discussion. The committee on nominations reported the following for membership of the several boards, and they were elected: Foreign Mission Board, Headquarters Richmond, Va.—President, H. H. Harris, Virginia; vice-presidents, J. H. Levering, Maryland; J. C. Carroll, Texas; J. H. Gross, Georgia; S. M. Provencher, Florida; W. C. Taylor, Kentucky; J. H. Pace, Mississippi; W. W. Tompkins, Louisiana; A. E. Owens, Virginia; W. C. Bledsoe, Alabama; C. A. Stakeley, District of Columbia; A. J. S. Thomas, District of Columbia; M. J. Breaker, Missouri; L. Van Demitter, North Carolina; J. H. Saw, Tennessee; J. Potts, Arkansas; recording secretary, R. J. Willoughby; treasurer, J. C. Williams; recording secretary, A. B. Clarke; auditor, H. C. Burnett; other managers, C. H. Winstone, W. E. Hatcher, John Pollard, L. R. Thornhill, C. H. Ryland, J. B. Hinson, W. D. Thomas, W. W. Landrum, George Cooper, G. W. Matthews, R. H. Pitt, A. B. Bagby, H. R. Polars, William Elyson, W. L. Wright.

Home Mission Board headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—President, J. B. Hawthorne, Georgia; vice-presidents, P. Harvey, of Kentucky; B. H. Carroll, of Tennessee; J. H. Levering, of Maryland; J. C. Carroll, of Texas; J. H. Gross, of Georgia; S. M. Provencher, of Florida; W. C. Taylor, of Kentucky; J. H. Pace, of Mississippi; W. W. Tompkins, of Louisiana; A. E. Owens, of Virginia; W. C. Bledsoe, of Alabama; C. A. Stakeley, of District of Columbia; A. J. S. Thomas, of District of Columbia; M. J. Breaker, of Missouri; L. Van Demitter, of North Carolina; J. H. Saw, of Tennessee; J. Potts, of Arkansas; recording secretary, R. J. Willoughby; treasurer, J. C. Williams; recording secretary, A. B. Clarke; auditor, H. C. Burnett; other managers, C. H. Winstone, W. E. Hatcher, John Pollard, L. R. Thornhill, C. H. Ryland, J. B. Hinson, W. D. Thomas, W. W. Landrum, George Cooper, G. W. Matthews, R. H. Pitt, A. B. Bagby, H. R. Polars, William Elyson, W. L. Wright.

Snow-Covered Mountains. ANDERSON, May 14.—Passengers arriving from Wallula, thirty miles north of this place, state that the mountains of Carolina Georgia are covered with snow this morning.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Speeches Declaring the Battle on Between the East and West.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 15.—Salt Lake business streets today are a mass of bunting and National colors. The streets are crowded with strangers from all parts of the West, who are in the city for the silver convention called by Governor Richards, of Montana, to discuss the means to promote the interests of the silver cause. At 11 o'clock a carriage parade was formed which proceeded to the great Mormon tabernacle which had been rented by the authorities for the convention. Governor Richards, of Montana, called the convention to order shortly after noon. Governor West, of Utah, and Mayor Baskin delivered addresses of welcome, after which a temporary organization was effected and a recess taken until late this afternoon. Among the distinguished people present were Governor Richards, Governor Adams, of Idaho; Ex-Governor McCombs, of Colorado; Congressman Shafroth, of Idaho; Ex-Governor Thompson, of Oregon; Hon. Thos. G. Merrill, Carter, of Montana; George Stephen D. Wolf, Albert Klenschmidt, Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia; Ex-Congressman Barline, and many mayors of Western towns with leading State officers and bankers from the main cities of the West.

Letters of regret, in which the signers all take advanced ground in favor of the silver movement, have been received from Harvey, the editor of Coin, Ex-Congressman Bryan, William F. John, of Chicago, and James McConnell, of Chicago. In a speech before the Republican Territorial League last night, Congressman Shafroth said the battle was between the East and West, regardless of political parties.

Fully two thousand people were present when Governor Richards, of Montana, again called to order the convention. Governor Richards made an address of half an hour's length, detailing the motive of the convention, which he said was without party prejudice and irresistible because it was not partisan. The common people of the whole country, he said, are discontented with our financial condition and are turning en masse to the free coinage of silver as the great remedy.

THE NATIONAL SILVER LEAGUE. ST. LOUIS, May 15.—It is likely that a call for a National Silver League convention will be issued to meet in this city, March 1896. The matter is being agitated by the local silver men, and they claim they are backed up by the silver men of the West, and particularly by the white metal people of California, who claim to be disappointed at the methods adopted by Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, on his recent visit to California. The California State Silver League finds fault with Gen. Warner for limiting his efforts to an attempt to secure unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The league maintains a large number of Populists and they do not think any financial platform would be complete unless it included a provision for an issue of greenbacks and an explicit declaration against the national banking system and the issuance of any more government bonds. J. B. Follett, of St. Louis, is in communication with prominent silver men throughout the country, and is receiving assurances that such a convention is opportune, he will issue a call for it to be held here on March 16, 1896.

Winthrop Faculty. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15.—The board of trustees of the State Industrial and Winthrop Normal College, after remaining in session for the last two days, last evening practically completed their work, and now the faculty of the institution has been selected as far as it is possible at the present time. There are several other places to be filled, but the board have taken no action as yet looking to the elections. It was deemed advisable to fill most of the positions at this time, and at some future date fill the others. Among the places yet unfilled is that of Miss McCants of this city.

Including previous elections and those held yesterday, the following is the list of the members of the faculty: President—D. B. Johnson, Columbia. Professor of pedagogy, ethics and psychology—E. P. Moses, Raleigh, N. C. Professor of English and history—James P. Kinard, Newberry. Professor of mathematics and physics—E. E. Browne, Anderson. Matron—Mrs. F. T. Simpson, Roper. Housekeeper—Mrs. Ada O'Brien, Allendale. Cooking department—Miss Sarah M. Wilson, Yonkers, N. Y. Dressmaking department—Miss Lucy Dallet, Philadelphia. Assistant in mathematics—Miss Mary J. Pope, Greenville. Assistant in music—Miss Allie M. Yost, Staunton, Va. Vocal music—Miss M. M. Souther, Massachusetts. Stenography and typewriting—Miss E. R. Hughes, Charleston. Chemistry and biology—Miss M. W. Woodrow, Columbia. Art—Miss Ella M. Ford, Marion. Assistant in English—Miss Lee Wicker, Abbeville.

Mr. Elyrd had a good deal to say in support of the position taken by Governor Evans and Senator Tillman, and said if a square white man's primary was given they would find everything all right. These were very few men like Governor Evans and Senator Tillman. Governor Evans said this convention had to be held; he was bound by his oath of office to see that it was held and he proposed to do so. He also held that if part of the convention act was repealed the whole would be repealed. A strong effort was made to appoint a subcommittee with power to ask the Governor to call the Legislature, if it saw fit, Irby said the committee did not propose to dictate to the governor, but had appealed to him as the chief executive of the State to provide the means whereby they could hold a square and honest election. The extra session matter then seemed to die of its own weight. Mr. McSwenny made the simple announcement that the Hampton county would see only white men to the convention. Several other announcements of this character were made. Mr. Wilson then introduced the resolutions given above. There was lots of discussion as to who should be allowed to vote in the proposed primary. Tillman wanted it to read simply "every white man qualified to participate under the rules of the Democratic party." Others wanted it open to all white men who would take the oath to support the nominees. Some again wanted to include the colored Democrats, but many others wished to leave the negro clear out of the question, to prevent any one saying or were appearing to the negro. The discussion became general along this line and was finally settled as stated above in the resolution.

Mr. Finley wanted to know why the committee could not allow its previous action, providing for a primary or a convention in the opinion of the people of the county to stand. He thought it would be difficult for them to get the Conservatives into a primary, for they

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The idea of exempting certain counties was then discussed, Irby expressing himself as wishing to have the resolution as general as a statute. An effort to have Chester included in the exemption clause failed. Some just here spoke along the line that they should limit it to exempt as possible for the white people to get together. The motion to exempt Marion and Horry counties was then presented and a motion to lay this on table was carried by a good vote, nineteen voting to lay on the table.

Then Mr. Jordan offered his resolution given above, and it was adopted. He said quite a speech saying that he was a white man and not a factional fight, and that the lines between the factions were now simply imaginary. The committee then adjourned, as stated above, at half-past 2 o'clock.

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Considering the resolutions under consideration in Atlanta in 1879, referred to in the historical sermon, delivered Saturday by President Whittsit, Rev. I. T. Tichenor presented a memorandum on the line of the statement yesterday which will be printed in the proceedings of the Home Missionary board as related to work among the colored population, made by Rev. James Thomas, of South Carolina. It stated that some work had been done by the board among the negroes in Kentucky, Georgia and in Texas, and in some respects, the work had been satisfactory.

The board is anxious to do more for the negroes, but there are so many perplexing problems that the work has been necessarily slow. The committee emphasized these points: 1. The board will not undertake work among the negroes in any State unless the State boards of white Baptists are in sympathy and cooperate with it. 2. It will not undertake work in any State unless the members are agreed among themselves upon the work to be done. 3. The colored people should be encouraged to pay a part of the salary of every teacher and missionary, laboring among them. The best thing that can be done for them is to encourage building and mission work. An extensive work cannot be done among them as long as Cuba, New Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, and perhaps other States so sorely need all the help we can give. 4. The best work that can be done among the negroes is educating their children rather than evangelizing. 5. The Southern Baptists are in sympathy with the efforts of generous hearted people, North and South, who have given money to establish schools and colleges in the Southern States for the negroes. 6. We hope that the agreement reached by the joint committee at Fort Worth, Mo., will bring the colored Baptist schools, establish by our Northern brethren nearer to the hearts of Southern Baptists. We are assured that these schools have been a great blessing even without our active co-operation, and that with our sympathy and co-operation they will accomplish far greater good. 7. In view of the continued needs of the negroes and the pressing needs of our mission fields at home and abroad, and in view of the liberality of our Northern brethren and the interest they have shown in the education of the negroes, we assure our brethren of the North that we shall be glad to see them contribute thousands for the education and evangelization of the negroes and that in this good work they will have the co-operation, sympathy and help of our best and wisest brethren. For, while we are interested in this great work, and are fully persuaded of its importance, we are unable at present to do for it as its needs demand.

Rev. W. H. McAlpine, of Alabama, colored, an agent of the home mission board, working among the people of his race, addressed the convention in connection with the consideration of the report. He was introduced by President Horason as a man of integrity, intelligence and influence, a Christian and a Baptist who would do good among his brethren, whom he had known for many years. Rev. George A. Walker, president of Walker Institute, Augusta, Ga., also colored, was introduced as a man who was doing good work among his brethren, and the report was then adopted.

President Horason announced that the committee authorized by the terms of the resolution passed a few days ago by Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Georgia, to act with the secretaries of the church boards devising ways and means to bring the masses of the Southern Baptist Church into close co-operation with its work, would consist of J. B. Gambrell, Chairman, of South Carolina; W. H. Hyde, of Missouri; and B. H. Carroll, of Texas.

Rev. J. J. Vaness, of Nashville, Tenn., reported on the work of the Woman's Missionary Union, commending its spirit and work and recommending it to the support and sympathy of the pastors, and the report was adopted without discussion. The committee on nominations reported the following for membership of the several boards, and they were elected: Foreign Mission Board, Headquarters Richmond, Va.—President, H. H. Harris, Virginia; vice-presidents, J. H. Levering, Maryland; J. C. Carroll, Texas; J. H. Gross, Georgia; S. M. Provencher, Florida; W. C. Taylor, Kentucky; J. H. Pace, Mississippi; W. W. Tompkins, Louisiana; A. E. Owens, Virginia; W. C. Bledsoe, Alabama; C. A. Stakeley, District of Columbia; A. J. S. Thomas, District of Columbia; M. J. Breaker, Missouri; L. Van Demitter, North Carolina; J. H. Saw, Tennessee; J. Potts, Arkansas; recording secretary, R. J. Willoughby; treasurer, J. C. Williams; recording secretary, A. B. Clarke; auditor, H. C. Burnett; other managers, C. H. Winstone, W. E. Hatcher, John Pollard, L. R. Thornhill, C. H. Ryland, J. B. Hinson, W. D. Thomas, W. W. Landrum, George Cooper, G. W. Matthews, R. H. Pitt, A. B. Bagby, H. R. Polars, William Elyson, W. L. Wright.

Home Mission Board headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—President, J. B. Hawthorne, Georgia; vice-presidents, P. Harvey, of Kentucky; B. H. Carroll, of Tennessee; J. H. Levering, of Maryland; J. C. Carroll, of Texas; J. H. Gross, of Georgia; S. M. Provencher, of Florida; W. C. Taylor, of Kentucky; J. H. Pace, of Mississippi; W. W. Tompkins, of Louisiana; A. E. Owens, of Virginia; W. C. Bledsoe, of Alabama; C. A. Stakeley, of District of Columbia; A. J. S. Thomas, of District of Columbia; M. J. Breaker, of Missouri; L. Van Demitter, of North Carolina; J. H. Saw, of Tennessee; J. Potts, of Arkansas; recording secretary, R. J. Willoughby; treasurer, J. C. Williams; recording secretary, A. B. Clarke; auditor, H. C. Burnett; other managers, C. H. Winstone, W. E. Hatcher, John Pollard, L. R. Thornhill, C. H. Ryland, J. B. Hinson, W. D. Thomas, W. W. Landrum, George Cooper, G. W. Matthews, R. H. Pitt, A. B. Bagby, H. R. Polars, William Elyson, W. L. Wright.

Snow-Covered Mountains. ANDERSON, May 14.—Passengers arriving from Wallula, thirty miles north of this place, state that the mountains of Carolina Georgia are covered with snow this morning.

Mr. Elyrd had a good deal to say in support of the position taken by Governor Evans and Senator Tillman, and said if a square white man's primary was given they would find everything all right. These were very few men like Governor Evans and Senator Tillman. Governor Evans said this convention had to be held; he was bound by his oath of office to see that it was held and he proposed to do so. He also held that if part of the convention act was repealed the whole would be repealed. A strong effort was made to appoint a subcommittee with power to ask the Governor to call the Legislature, if it saw fit, Irby said the committee did not propose to dictate to the governor, but had appealed to him as the chief executive of the State to provide the means whereby they could hold a square and honest election. The extra session matter then seemed to die of its own weight. Mr. McSwenny made the simple announcement that the Hampton county would see only white men to the convention. Several other announcements of this character were made. Mr. Wilson then introduced the resolutions given above. There was lots of discussion as to who should be allowed to vote in the proposed primary. Tillman wanted it to read simply "every white man qualified to participate under the rules of the Democratic party." Others wanted it open to all white men who would take the oath to support the nominees. Some again wanted to include the colored Democrats, but many others wished to leave the negro clear out of the question, to prevent any one saying or were appearing to the negro. The discussion became general along this line and was finally settled as stated above in the resolution.

A GLOOMY OUT LOOK.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Rains and the Cold Snap Have a Very Bad Effect on Cotton and Other Crops—What the Reports Indicate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15.—The following weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops in South Carolina for the week just ended makes a rather discouraging summary of the condition of the crops, particularly the cotton crop. The facts presented, however, will be of great interest to the farming class. The past week was warm and showery until Saturday evening (11th), when the weather suddenly changed to decidedly cold, with a lower minimum temperature than has been recorded for many years, if ever, during the second week of May, on Monday morning, causing light frost in exposed localities in the western, central and northern counties. The damage caused by the frost is slight. Injury was done to the most tender vegetation, and such as sweet potato slips, garden truck, melons of different kinds, and to a limited extent, cotton. The effect on cotton will be more apparent a week later. The weather was cold enough to chill all vegetation and retard its heretofore rapid growth. Fruit on berries, it is believed, not injured. The information from correspondents indicates that it was generally a favorable week for growth, but that in places, aggregating a large part of the area of the State, there was too much rain for farming operations, still further delaying cotton and corn in the western counties, but this work is being completed. There was so much cloudiness and so many showers that where fields were worked the grass was not entirely killed and farmers becoming grassy and will give farmers plenty of work for some time.

There was light hail in the eastern portion of the State on the 9th and 10th, but the damage was nothing. The lack of sunshine, heretofore noted, continues, and more sunshine would be very beneficial, to cotton and corn particularly so. The temperature ranged above the normal until the 12th (Sunday), but on this and the day following it was below, bringing the average for the week about down to the normal. The greatest departure occurred on the 13th, with from 10 to 15 degrees below. The highest temperature reported was 95 degrees on the 10th at Central; the lowest was 42 on the 13th at Watts, Abbeville county, making an unusually wide range in a single week at this season of the year. The Savannah valley counties, but on Saturday the showers were quite general and heavy over the entire State. The amount of rainfall varied greatly in different localities, even in the same county, but it was sufficient for the needs of growing crops everywhere and in places excessive. The average of 45 reports giving rainfall is 1.17 inches, while normal is approximated 0.95 inch. A number of places reported from 2.00 to 2.50 inches, and no place that stated amount reported less than 0.50 inch.

Cotton is dying in many