

A CRISIS IN THE STATE.

GOVERNOR EVANS ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

It Denounces Judges Goff and Simonin 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 College 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 to 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 that she respects the rights of her citizens as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution which she has a right to assert herself 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 who would degrade the national emblem. 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 States' rights 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 in this struggle 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 Act," 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 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. Nettlet 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. Nettlet, 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 Winthrop College, to meet with the committee. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Evans, Lyles and Jordan, was appointed to wait on these gentlemen. The report was sent back that Tillman and Evans were engaged at a meeting of the board of trustees of the Winthrop College, but would be glad to come out at any time if their counsel was particularly needed.

At this juncture Mrs. Nettlet appeared before the committee, accompanied by Mrs. V. C. Badham, president of the local Equal Rights Association, and Misses Feaster 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 chairman 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.

Abbeville—J. Y. Jones.
Aiken—W. J. Jordan.
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Greenville—J. W. Gray.
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Kershaw—T. J. Kirkland.
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Spartanburg—L. N. Burnside.
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York—D. 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 21st 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 a vote on the day of the election, 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

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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. Briscoe, 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 Whittier, 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 co-operate 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 them to support their church 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 severely 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 to present to do for it as its needs demand.
8. 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.
9. 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. Vanness, 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. Proverbs, 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 Demeter, North Carolina; J. H. Sowell, Tennessee; R. 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, W. H. Hyde, R. H. Pitt, C. A. Bagby, H. R. Pollars, William Elyson, W. L. Wright.

Home Mission Board headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—President, J. B. Hawthorne, Georgia; vice-presidents, W. P. Harvey, of Kentucky; B. H. Carroll, of Texas; M. D. Jeffries, Tennessee; G. W. Hyde, Missouri; R. W. Sanders, South Carolina; E. Y. Mullins, Maryland; O. B. Campbell, Georgia; D. I. Purser, Louisiana; B. D. Gray, Alabama; R. T. Vann, North Carolina; S. Y. Yeatman, District of Columbia; A. G. McMenamary, Arkansas; P. C. McConnell, Virginia; Malcolm McGregor, Florida; T. J. Bailey, Mississippi; corresponding secretary, I. T. Tichenor; treasurer, Walker Dunson; recording secretary, A. C. Briscoe; auditor, B. E. Abbott; other managers, J. J. Moddox, A. J. Cobb, E. H. Thornton, George Hillery, Henry McDonald, G. C. Day, John H. Green, T. K. Connally, S. Y. Jameson, J. M. Brittain, N. P. Colledge, M. W. Welch, G. Westmoreland, A. D. Adair, Porter King.

Sunday School Board, headquarters Nashville, Tenn.—President, J. M. Frost, Tennessee; vice-presidents, J. M. Belcher, Virginia; E. J. Forrester, South Carolina; J. E. F. Resid, Kentucky; H. A. Tupper, Jr., Maryland; C. Durham, North Carolina; L. D. Geiger, Florida; J. T. Burke, Mississippi; J. T. M. Johnson, Maryland; J. T. Barrett, Louisiana; W. C. Luther, Texas; W. P. Throckmorton, Arkansas; W. F. Holtzmann, District of Columbia; W. H. Young, Georgia; H. H. Harris, Alabama; W. C. Grace, Tennessee; corresponding secretary and treasurer, T. P. Bell. Recording secretary, S. W. Week. Auditor, R. Eastman. Other managers: G. B. Savage, G. O. Rust, E. E. Folk, J. E. Bailey, M. B. Pilecher, C. A. Lofton, A. J. Harris, William Woodcock, W. A. G. H. Harris, W. C. Grace, C. Cheek, John D. Anderson, A. B. Hill, A. J. Barton and A. J. French.

Memorial notices of members who have died during the past year, prepared by President Whittier, were read by H. H. Harris. The list included Ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, Revs. Alexander Pope, of V. S. of Virginia, John Stout of South Carolina, J. W. Bozeman of Mississippi, J. W. Montgomery Wilson of Maryland and Joseph Walker of Virginia.

Motions were made and carried to add several other names to the list, which led to a slight controversy over the policy of confining the memorial mention to persons of official connection with the convention. The vote was finally committed, with instructions to the committee to confine the list to those last named. As amended it included the name of Rev. W. W. Gardner of Kentucky.

Rev. Mr. Holt, from the committee on enrollment, reported that the membership of the convention consisted of 513 delegates on the financial basis and 402 representatives from district associations; total 1,215. There were present 762 delegates of the first class and 143 of the second class; total 904.

A resolution submitted by Rev. J. J. Hall of Norfolk, Va., at the request of the International Peace Congress, recommending the establishment of a high court of arbitration among the nations, was adopted.

The Rev. M. M. Vann, colored, president of the American National Baptist convention was introduced as the man who occupied the highest position in his race, and that he would occupy but a minute of the time of the convention.

Dr. Vann said he hated to let his audience go, for he seldom had such an opportunity. (Laughter.) He said his people were intensely Christian and intensely Baptist, and that what they lacked in knowledge and sanctified intelligence, they proposed to make up in zeal. The white Baptists, he believed, needed to exercise more zeal. Since the emancipation proclamation out of 4,000,000 colored people liberated then a million and a half had been brought into the Baptist Church, while out of fifty million white people, after 200 years of work, but a few more have united with the same church. Dr. Vann created a deep and favorable impression upon the convention and was listened to a quarter of an hour.

The following fraternal messengers were appointed to the Baptist missionaries in session at Saratoga in June: Messrs. Tupper of Maryland; Thomas of South Carolina; Prestridge of Kentucky; Whittle, of Alabama, and Hawthorne, of Georgia.

The National Baptist convention at Atlanta, Ga., in August, Messrs. Garfield, of New York, Burrows, and McDonald, of Georgia; Thomas of South Carolina.

The committee provided for by the resolution of W. A. Frertriss, of Virginia, upon denominational teaching, to report next year, was named as follows: Messrs. Frertriss, Tupper, of Maryland; Spalding, of Georgia; Lembell, of North Carolina; and Perry, of South Carolina.

The convention then adjourned sine die with the singing of the hymn: "Blest be the tie that binds" and prayer by Rev. Mr. Water.

Patriots Gaining Ground.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 16.—A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says: Private advice to this city from Havana state that the Spaniards are losing in Spain, and the belief is general that Martinez Campos will leave for Madrid in June. In the event of Campos returning to Spain, Gen. Polavieja will come to Havana as captain general. News from Canagney is meagre. There is no doubt of great oppression in that district. Many young men of the best families are longing to join the insurgent army. Col. Orta, reported wounded in the battle at Camazan, was killed, according to reliable information. The insurgent leader in this battle was Angel Guerra. Bayamo and Manzanillo are besieged by the insurgents. The Spanish troops are in a starved condition, and unless relieved soon will be compelled to surrender. On the 1st, two convicts of provisions, etc., were dispatched into the interior. One sent overland was captured by the insurgents. It was valued at \$7,000. The other arrived at its destination. The Holguin and Gibara Railroad Company, at first refused to give the \$100,000 demanded by Saco, but has at last decided to give the same. Payment is to be made \$3,000 monthly. People in the province of Pinar del Rio are waiting orders from the insurgent chiefs to take up arms against the government. This move is expected momentarily. The majority of the Spaniards in the island are neutral, they having been assured that the revolution is not against Spanish rule, but against Spanish rule, Ramon Esquiado Perez, captain in the Spanish army, had a Cuban by birth, when ordered to duty in Holguin, committed suicide rather than fight against his people.

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Rev. J. J. Vanness, 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. Proverbs, 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 Demeter, North Carolina; J. H. Sowell, Tennessee; R. 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, W. H. Hyde, R. H. Pitt, C. A. Bagby, H. R. Pollars, William Elyson, W. L. Wright.

Home Mission Board headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—President, J. B. Hawthorne, Georgia; vice-presidents, W. P. Harvey, of Kentucky; B. H. Carroll, of Texas; M. D. Jeffries, Tennessee; G. W. Hyde, Missouri; R. W. Sanders, South Carolina; E. Y. Mullins, Maryland; O. B. Campbell, Georgia; D. I. Purser, Louisiana; B. D. Gray, Alabama; R. T. Vann, North Carolina; S. Y. Yeatman, District of Columbia; A. G. McMenamary, Arkansas; P. C. McConnell, Virginia; Malcolm McGregor, Florida; T. J. Bailey, Mississippi; corresponding secretary, I. T. Tichenor; treasurer, Walker Dunson; recording secretary, A. C. Briscoe; auditor, B. E. Abbott; other managers, J. J. Moddox, A. J. Cobb, E. H. Thornton, George Hillery, Henry McDonald, G. C. Day, John H. Green, T. K. Connally, S. Y. Jameson, J. M. Brittain, N. P. Colledge, M. W. Welch, G. Westmoreland, A. D. Adair, Porter King.

Sunday School Board, headquarters Nashville, Tenn.—President, J. M. Frost, Tennessee; vice-presidents, J. M. Belcher, Virginia; E. J. Forrester, South Carolina; J. E. F. Resid, Kentucky; H. A. Tupper, Jr., Maryland; C. Durham, North Carolina; L. D. Geiger, Florida; J. T. Burke, Mississippi; J. T. M. Johnson, Maryland; J. T. Barrett, Louisiana; W. C. Luther, Texas; W. P. Throckmorton, Arkansas; W. F. Holtzmann, District of Columbia; W. H. Young, Georgia; H. H. Harris, Alabama; W. C. Grace, Tennessee; corresponding secretary and treasurer, T. P. Bell. Recording secretary, S. W. Week. Auditor, R. Eastman. Other managers: G. B. Savage, G. O. Rust, E. E. Folk, J. E. Bailey, M. B. Pilecher, C. A. Lofton, A. J. Harris, William Woodcock, W. A. G. H. Harris, W. C. Grace, C. Cheek, John D. Anderson, A. B. Hill, A. J. Barton and A. J. French.

Memorial notices of members who have died during the past year, prepared by President Whittier, were read by H. H. Harris. The list included Ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, Revs. Alexander Pope, of V. S. of Virginia, John Stout of South Carolina, J. W. Bozeman of Mississippi, J. W. Montgomery Wilson of Maryland and Joseph Walker of Virginia.

Motions were made and carried to add several other names to the list, which led to a slight controversy over the policy of confining the memorial mention to persons of official connection with the convention. The vote was finally committed, with instructions to the committee to confine the list to those last named. As amended it included the name of Rev. W. W. Gardner of Kentucky.

Rev. Mr. Holt, from the committee on enrollment, reported that the membership of the convention consisted of 513 delegates on the financial basis and 402 representatives from district associations; total 1,215. There were present 762 delegates of the first class and 143 of the second class; total 904.

A resolution submitted by Rev. J. J. Hall of Norfolk, Va., at the request of the International Peace Congress, recommending the establishment of a high court of arbitration among the nations, was adopted.

The Rev. M. M. Vann, colored, president of the American National Baptist convention was introduced as the man who occupied the highest position in his race, and that he would occupy but a minute of the time of the convention.

Dr. Vann said he hated to let his audience go, for he seldom had such an opportunity. (Laughter.) He said his people were intensely Christian and intensely Baptist, and that what they lacked in knowledge and sanctified intelligence, they proposed to make up in zeal. The white Baptists, he believed, needed to exercise more zeal. Since the emancipation proclamation out of 4,000,000 colored people liberated then a million and a half had been brought into the Baptist Church, while out of fifty million white people, after 200 years of work, but a few more have united with the same church. Dr. Vann created a deep and favorable impression upon the convention and was listened to a quarter of an hour.

The following fraternal messengers were appointed to the Baptist missionaries in session at Saratoga in June: Messrs. Tupper of Maryland; Thomas of South Carolina; Prestridge of Kentucky; Whittle, of Alabama, and Hawthorne, of Georgia.

The National Baptist convention at Atlanta, Ga., in August, Messrs. Garfield, of New York, Burrows, and McDonald, of Georgia; Thomas of South Carolina.

The committee provided for by the resolution of W. A. Frertriss, of Virginia, upon denominational teaching, to report next year, was named as follows: Messrs. Frertriss, Tupper, of Maryland; Spalding, of Georgia; Lembell, of North Carolina; and Perry, of South Carolina.

The convention then adjourned sine die with the singing of the hymn: "Blest be the tie that binds" and prayer by Rev. Mr. Water.

Patriots Gaining Ground.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 16.—A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says: Private advice to this city from Havana state that the Spaniards are losing in Spain, and the belief is general that Martinez Campos will leave for Madrid in June. In the event of Campos returning to Spain, Gen. Polavieja will come to Havana as captain general. News from Canagney is meagre. There is no doubt of great oppression in that district. Many young men of the best families are longing to join the insurgent army. Col. Orta, reported wounded in the battle at Camazan, was killed, according to reliable information. The insurgent leader in this battle was Angel Guerra. Bayamo and Manzanillo are besieged by the insurgents. The Spanish troops are in a starved condition, and unless relieved soon will be compelled to surrender. On the 1st, two convicts of provisions, etc., were dispatched into the interior. One sent overland was captured by the insurgents. It was valued at \$7,000. The other arrived at its destination. The Holguin and Gibara Railroad Company, at first refused to give the \$100,000 demanded by Saco, but has at last decided to give the same. Payment is to be made \$3,000 monthly. People in the province of Pinar del Rio are waiting orders from the insurgent chiefs to take up arms against the government. This move is expected momentarily. The majority of the Spaniards in the island are neutral, they having been assured that the revolution is not against Spanish rule, but against Spanish rule, Ramon Esquiado Perez, captain in the Spanish army, had a Cuban by birth, when ordered to duty in Holguin, committed suicide rather than fight against his people.

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 confined to the most tender vegetation, 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 or berries, it is believed, not injured. The information from correspondents indicates that it was generally favorable 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 brought to completion.

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