Sitamin m

to the Cubans, engaged in a war for independence from Spain, would be

on general humane principles, and in

United States, the foremost of Ameri-

can governments, especially since the

advent of the inhuman Weyler upon

the scene. We endorse the wiseact of

Congress to take decisive action in the

premises, an act which will thus force

usefulness, but not their prejudice.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

This bulletin covers the weather and

temperature of 32 degrees were report-

was about one-third the usual amount.

The rainfall during the past week

during the evening and night of April

tle Mountain the measurements were

rainfall was 0.66 inches. In a few lo-

calities the rainfall was heavy enough

The sunshine averaged about 60 per

cent. of the possible, with the highest

percentages in the northwestern por-

central portion. There was a high

wind, of short duration during the af-

ternoon of April 1st, but with the ex-

blowing down some fences, it did very

The crop season and vegetation in

general is backward, owing to the pre-

vailing cold weather during the month

of March. The germination of early

potatoes, etc., that were up were nip-

ped of the frost of Friday but not en-

tirely destroyed. The dryness of the

ground has also been against rapid

germination or growth, nor were the

Corn planting has been pushed in

the eastern half of the State and gen-

erally begun elsewhere. The ground is dry enough to permit the planting

Ground is quite generally prepared

for cotton, but as yet little has actual-

ly been planted except in the south-

eastern counties where considerable

has been planted, part of which is of

free from insects, except in Orange

burg county where Hessian flies have

appeared.
The general condition of fall oats is

good, and but two correspondents,

poor stands. Like all other vegetation

The truck farmers along the cost re-

port early vegetables ready for ship-

It appears to be the concensus of

opinion among correspondents that

peaches are only partially injured, if

fruits generally were entirely nnin-

jured by the late and previous freez-

Gardens are for the most part very

The opening of the crop season can.

at this time be briefly summarized in

this way. Farmers are well up with

promising; but it is generally too cool

A Kansas newspaper wound up a

with a good word about "the reputa-

tion for teaching she bears."

ing weather.

rious drawback.

backward.

ment, but that generally the sesson is

oats are making slow growth.

of bottom lands as well as uplands.

rains of the week sufficient to remedy

this adverse condition.

planted seed was slow and such corn,

tions of the State and the lowest in the

to wash lands badly.

little damage.

county on the morning of April 3.

county of the State.

of vegetation.

ping with the lessons taught by the

WEBSTER REPUBLICANS. MCKINLEY ENDORSED WITH LITTLE

OPPOSITION. A Platform Full of Platitudes and Phrase That May Mean Anything--Brayton and

His Faction Scored .-- Two White and Two Colored Delegates,

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8-There was very little of the "Lily White" about the Webster Republican convention which assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives yesterday. It mostly was black, but here and there among delegates was a string of white or a yellow or tan color that lent a varigated hue to the assemblage and, thus. prevented the eye from being wearied with looking on one solid color. The convention was a long time in gathering. It was called to meet at 12 o'clock, but at that time there was only one delegate. and he was white, in the hall, and he satalone in his glory with a long silk hat on his head. He was reading the "McKinley" edition of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, copies of which had been distributed on every chair. This edition contained a full page cut of the leading Republican candidate, besides about sixteen pages of glorifi-cation of him. The picture of McKinley was most prominently displayed under the speaker's desk.

When the hour of meeting arrived, the solitary delegate with the silk hat was holding the fort alone, although down in frent of the State House the faithful were caucussing and hobnob-bing right along. Mr. Webster, the chairman, who pulls the strings, however, had the leaders in consultation with him, mapping out the proceedings of the convention, which, after meet ing his approval, were subsequently carried out to the letter. It was twenty minutes to two o'clock before Chairman Webster finally secured his crowd together. They were mostly black, as has been said, and most of

them were old stagers.

Among the white men were: Tom Johnston, of Sumter, Ostendorff and Smith of Charleston; Lathrop, of Orangeburg; A C. Merrick, of Oconee; Spratley, of Greenville; J. M. Robinson, of Laurens; Robert Moorman, of Newberry; Poinier, of Spartanburg; J. C. Clark of Lancaster; F. M. But-ler, of Anderson and a half dozen or so of Talberts of Abbeville. Among the well known colored men were Smalls, Miller, Crum, Nix, Wilder, Dickerson, Fordham and others. Mr. Webster at twenty minutes to

2 o'clock called the convention to or der. Rev. J. H. Johnson, of Columbia, acted as secretary. Mr. Webster called upon Rev. W. D. Chappelle to open the exercises with prayer. The prayer was mostly a statement to Supreme Being that the assemblage was one of statesmen and hoping that the members would return home and receive the plaudits of their constituents. the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Webster announced that Thos. E. Miller had been selected as temporary chairman and Rev. J. H. Johnson secretary. This was rather cut and dried, but it went, and E. H. Deas of Darlington started to make some sort of motion when a delegate arcse and said: "I motion that a committee of

three escort Mr. Miller to the chair." A delegate started to nominate three and was quickly followed by other delegates with three other names, but finally the number was reduced to three and the chair appointed January Rivers, Major Fordham and Dr. Wilson, all black or colored, who escorted Miller to the chair. The chair man made quite a lengthy speech in which he upheld the organization which had just elected him chairman and, also, gave Mr. Brayton and Mr. Melton some heavy raps. These men were spectators in the gallery at the time and, indeed, during the whole of the meeting. Miller said that he stood where he did as the representative of an organization that had come down from Randolph, Mackey, Webster and Miller. It is true, he said, that since 1876 we have been unable to achieve victories at the ballot box; is true that only in congressional districts have we had any candidates, yet we are the representatives of the party exemplified by Randolph, who fell at the hands of an assassin, and for which Attucks died. There are traitors in the party," he continued, and the sentiment was reechoed throughout the hall by cries of: "Dat'sso;" preserve the party of Lincoln and Jefferson. (Loud cheering.)

The chairman said there was no half way ground. There were trai tors led by E. M. Brayton, because one half of them don't know how to heme and steal like he does. (Cheers.) Brayton would be ready to drive out every black man from the party to accomplish his purpose. Speaking of social equality, he said that he would rather be dammned than be in connection with white men, who thought that political athliations would give them social position. There are white men in South Carolina who have become "Lily Whites" to escape the odium of being Republicans. For these people I have no fellowship, the chairman declared, and numerous evidence of approval were heard among the delegates, be such exclamations as, "That's so;" "Talk more Miller." Continuing, the chairman said that he did not believe in social equality. Although he had been in Democratic and Republican leaders' councils, still he had never confounded his political with his social status. He went on to say that Clayton, who had been in dorff and A. Lathrop.
Fairfield organizing Republican clubs, The vote resulted as follows: Webwas but an off shoot of the old Hendrix, McLane and Russell crowd, and outside of the handsome and well dressed gentleman from Columbia, Capt. Melton, but one traitor could be found, E. M. Brayton. (Loud cheers) Do nothing to weaken us at St. Louis, he continued. A delegate: "Bob Small a good

Notwithstanding this interruption. which caused laughter, the chairman proceeded and said that no "Lily White" delegation would be admitted to the St. Louis convention; while United States Senators and Representatives might say in the privacy of their rooms that the negro was an inon him, the chairman declared the convention open for business.

Deas called for the reading of the delegation stands: two white and two be heeded throughout the State. names of delegates, and Chairman colored, with three colored and one The recognition of belligerent rights her life.

Miller asked whether there were any contests. None showing up the call-

ing of the roll was proceeded with. When Charleston was reached Dr. Crum, who was appointed by Harri-the following language:
Resolved, That the Republicans of G. I. Cunningham.

Chairman Miller, interrupting, read the following telegram:

To the Republican Convention: no control prevent my attendance, but I recognize this convention as the only Republican convention in South G. I. Cunningham. Carolina.

course, received with loud cheering. Deas, of Darlington, then moved that the election of four delegates to the St. Louis convention be entered upon, but suspended it to allow Dr. Crum to offer a resolution that a committee of five be appointed on resolutions and platform. That was merely prefunctory, however, as the platform was already written and typewritten copies had been furnished representatives of the newspapers. Still the form the suggestion of a member from Berkeley, the committee was made seven instead of five and were appoint ed as follows: Crum, Dickerson, G.A. Reed, C. J. Pride, John R Tolbert, E. A. Webster, Dr. Wilson.

The following official list of delegates was then announced: Abbeville-J. R. Talpert, R. R. Talbert, Jr., J. W. Talbert, R.R. Talbert Sr., H. H. Owens, Alternate: L C.

Aiken-E. J. Dickerson, A S. John son, B. B. Chatfield.
Anderson-W. A. Clark, F. M But-ler, M. S. Smith, T. J. Harris, J. J.

Barnwell-W. S. Dixon, P. B. Mc-Knight, Thos. G. Robinson, Samuel

Beaufort-Robt. Smalls, Geo. Reid, anuary Rivers, Thos. E. Miller. Berkeley-D. T. Middleton, R. H. Jenkins, T. S. Edwards, Benj. Mills. Charleston-W. D. Crun, J. J. Young, T. H. Jones, R. C. Brown, J. H. Ostencorff, W. H. Burney, J. W. Smith, D. L. Adams, Fred Jenkins.

Chester-Addison Walker, Jonas McCullough, W. C. Archie. Chesterfield—M. D. McFarland, E. B. Burroughs.
Clarendon—R. A. White, S. M. Walker, F. M. Bendow. Colleton-E. D. Bennett, D. Robertson, D. O. Edwards, C. W Richardson, Jas Green.

Darlington-E. H. Deas, L. W. Vines, J. T. Rafra. Edgefield-P. Simkins, B. W. Jones, Wash Mackey. Fairfield—R. L. Douglass, I. S. Byrd, I. F. Moore. Florence—J. E. Wilson, Harrell, A. C. Harrell.

Georgetown—J. A. Baxter. Greenville—L. F. Goldsmith, R. J. Soratley, H. Sims, W. B. Mason, J. W. Miller, Wm. Tnompson. Hampton-P. H. Riley, D. Hayes. Horry-I. B. Gordan, N.

Kershaw-Franklin Pierce, W. B. Harris, W. W. Carter. Lancaster-F. R. Massey, Joseph Laurens-P. S. Suber, J. W. Rob

ertson, F. W. Williams. Marion-J. C. McCail, Scipio P. Simmons, R. E. Moore. Marlboro-E. J. Sawyer, R. A. Drake, H. W. Wines.

Newberry—R. E. Williams, Sime-on Young, P. R. Hamilton. Oconee-H. C. Merrick, S. G. Wig-

Orangeburg-E A. Webster, J. H Fordham, A. Lathrop, C. Pelling. H. A. Bostick. Pickens-P. S. Little, A. M. Folger.

Richland—C. M. Wilder, N. A. Lewis, T. H. Weston, L. C. Scott. Saluda-L. C. Lindsay, John A.

Spartanburg—A. F. Means, E. D. Littlejohn, N. T. Bowen, Levi Watson, J. C. Brown, John L. Young. Sumter-T. B. Johnson, J. H. Belser, W. T. Andrews, W. W. Ramsey, Jr., M. J. Sumter. Union-E. B. Dawkins, E. Littlejohn, P. R. Davidson. Williamsburg—A. Tisdale, James

Thorpe, Fortune Gyles. York—C. J. Pride, J. J. Massey, J. M. Clinton, Thos. Simpson. Nominations being in order, there was an hour or so grandiloquent oratory in making nominations and in seconding them. Deas nominated Webster; Miller, 'the chieftain of the Republican cause," Robert Smalls; Dixson suggested Dickerson; Ramsey etc. He went on to say that he was nominated T. B. Johnson; Jones of not here for personal ambition, but to Charleston, nominated W. D. Crum;

H. H. Owens put before the convention John R. Talbert of Abbeville. There were a number of speeches seconding these nominations, but Deas, corruption and his swinging on the

coattail of Melton. Mills of Berkeley raised the point of order that Deas had no right to attack a man's character in seconding a nomination.

Deas said he dared appeal from the decision of the chair. He would have that stopped, he said, but for wolves in sheep's clothing in the convention. Mills: "You are the biggest wolf in the convention."

The chair, finally, held that Mr. Brayton's record was not before the convention and cautioned members to confine themselves to the nominations. At least twelve or fifteen delegates noisily addressed the chair at the same time and moved that nominations close. Amid a great deal of confusion the chair decided that the ayes had it. and appointed the following tellers: Rev. E. B. Burroughs, J. H. Osten-

ster, 120; Smalls, 109; Crum, 90; Johnston, 90; Dickerson, 43; Talbert, 35. The first four were declared elect-

Delegate Lewis of Columbia moved that Thomas E. Miller be elected alternate by acclamation, which was were, also elected alternates. There was no other alternate to be chosen. January Rivers, of Beaufort, moved that Mr. J. H. Ostendorff be unanimously elected. Deas objected to this and put in nomination Rev. Burroughs | ted by the one or the many, in secret and Allen. The latter declined. Then pandemoninm reigned for fifteen or no candidate at the convention would dare say such a thing or even give hint to such a thought. After expressing his thanks for the honor and call-ling loudly for it. Finally quiet was summation of the wicked purpose of their assembling, will go a far way to-ling his thanks for the honor and call-ling loudly for it. Finally quiet was summation of the wicked purpose of their assembling, will go a far way to-ling his thanks for the honor and call-ling loudly for it. Finally quiet was summation of the wicked purpose of their assembling, will go a far way to-ling his thanks for the honor and call-ling loudly for it. Finally quiet was summation of the wicked purpose of their assembling, will go a far way to-ling his thanks for the honor and call-ling loudly for it. ing his thanks for the honor conferred Mr. J. H. Ostendorff withdrew and Suber was elected by a vote of 75 to tions of the State and will prove a with a blue umbrella, and at every 37. Suber is a colored man. The wholesome lesson which will generally jump in the road she screamed that Badham, Watson, Traylor, McCowan,

Dr. Crum of Charleston precipitated a big row over resolutions endorsing but a tardy act of justice, founded up-McKinley, which were expressed in

didn't get it, asked that the name of South Carolina recognize in Hon. J. J. Young be substituted for that of Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, the most devoted champion of the Republican policy of protection and reciprocity; that we honor with him as a defender of a sound system of finance, and be-Circumstances over which I have lieve in him as a type of the best American citizenship, in both public and private life; and that we hereby express to the delegates elected to the St. Louis convention our judgment The reading of this message was, of that they should use all reasonable and honest efforts to secure his nomi-

nation for the Presidency. Chairman Miller left the chair and out Delegate Brown of Charleston in uine patriotism, North and South, East t, in order to oppose the resolutions. He held that McKinley was no more leader of the party than was Allison. Reed or Morton and delegates should not be sent to St. Louis with the badge of any candidate about their necks. He didn't believe delegates should go there with metallic badges on their had to be gone through with and, at necks, which, probably, was a delicate allusion to the metallic jingle they and we call upon all patriotic South usually felt in their pockets by reason of their votes.

Fordham favored the resolutions because the rank and file of the people were for McKinley. Delegates were not sent, he said, to St. Louis for their own aggrandizement, but to give expression to the will of the people. G. A. Reed, of Beaufort, spoke against the resolutions, holding that the results of our achievements, and delegates should be sent to St. Louis proper recognition by elevation as their untrammelled and should vote for the worth and character may demand, to hoice of the people of the country.

After a long parliamentary wrangle as to who was entitled to the floor, Chairman Webster, of the committee, finally got a hearing and said that he regarded the resolutions the most op-portune that could be adopted. He didn't want to see delegates who would jump on either side to the winning man. They should be men of principle. He had been a Reed man, but since we had four contesting Congressmen and two of them had been Reed man. (Cheers.) He was not for Harrison. Every district in Indiana had declared for McKinley. Wiscon-sin did the same thing, although she had a favorite son. He was for Mc-Kinley. (Cheers.) He believed it would be an impertinence in South Carolina, which couldn't cast a single Republican electoral vote, to stand out against the people's choice. McKinley could only be defeated by the machinations of politicians. He was willing to stake the organization of the Republi can party in this State on the success os the people's candidates.

General Smalls said he was pleased to see that something had made the chairman of the committee make a speech. It had been asserted that he couldn't make a speech, but something made him do it today. He (Smalls) had been favorable to Allison, and he would stay at home before he would be tied, hand and foot, by any resoluons. Other men had been sent to the convention tied, but when they got there, they weren't tied.

Miller offered the following substi-Resolved. That we request our dele gates to support either Allison, Reed,

Morton or McKinley by their acts at the national convention and assist in nominating a strong man. The substitute was lost by an overwhelming vote, and the McKinley

resolutions were adopted. Deas introduced the following reso ution, which was adopted: "That an early State convention be called to nominate a State and electoral ticket to be voted for at the coming election. The convention, then, after the usual resolutions of thanks to officers, at 5:50

adjourned THE PLATFORM. The following platform was adopted: The Republican party of Sauth Carolina through their chosen representatives in convention duly assembled in the capital of the State, undaunted by intrigue of designing men for their destruction, congratulate their fellow Republicans everywhere upon the splendid victories achieved by the party throughout the country, in State, Congressional and Senatorial elections, as well as upon the propitious signs of the times of coming victory for the Republican party in the Presidential election

in November of the present year. We reaffirm our faith in the doctrine of protection to American industries which under wise Republican legislation more than any principle of any party has maintained the onward march of prosperity for the working men of our country, by the reduction of prices of manufactured articles of general consumption and by levying duties upon such imports coming into competition with the products of Amerin a speech, spoke of the repudiation lean labor, as well as to equalize the of Brayton by Republicans and his selling price thereof to the cost of production of similar articles of American production, and prevent home labor in its overcrowded condition of pau-

perism. We stand with our party in the reit-eration of its demand for "both gold and silver as standard money ' believe that legistation should secure and maintain the party of values of the two metals, to the end that the purtwo metals, to the end that the sea island variety.

the sea island variety.

Wheat is looking well generally and per, shall be the same any and everywhere. We believe that bimetallism

alone can sure this result. The right to cast a free ballot in public elections and have it fairly counted and honestly returned, is of both from the same county, report he essence of American citizenship, and any attempt to abridge that right except for the commission of crime, for which the party shall have been duly convicted, strikes at the very root of our government and saps the late: eighteen days late one corresfoundation of the highest American pondent states. institution, the government founded by the people, for the people, and of

the people.

We appeal to the people of the State to enforce the wise and timely provisions of the new Constitution to suppress lynching, and ask ministers of unanimously adopted. On motion of the gospel and the public press to join General Smalls Dickerson and Talbert us in a righteous crusade by teaching respect for law and order on the one hand, and regard for the virtue of women on the other, while promptand exact justice be meted out in the courts their work; fall sown crops look of law for all crimes, whether commitor openly. We contend that forcible resistance to the mob by the officers of twenty minutes, at least twenty mem- the law, even if members of the mob ward preventing the recurrence of the next day the schoolma'am met the edscenes that have disgraced certain por- itor and chased him down the street for closing the doors were: Messrs. A.

A LIVELY MEETING

OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECU TIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Irby Makes a Big Speech i

peace by shortening the struggle and minimizing the destruction of life and COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7 .- When the Democratic State executive com-We join the progressive spirt of the mittee met tonight there was quite a gathering of visitors, composed of Co-lumbians and many from outside of nation which prompted Congress to re-move the disabilities of ex-Confederate soldiers, thus fogetting the war and bringing in closer touch the whole of the city interested in the procedings of the committee. The Senate chamber the American people to the end of prowas selected as the place of meeting in moting more general unselfih and gen view of its commodiousness, but it subsequently proved to be entirely too and West, for our grand and glorious large and to have too many places of country, proving the grand old party a national and not a sectional party. observation had any one been inclined to eavesdrop. When the committee met the usual formality of the roll-call that even ex-Confederate soldiers can join in defiance of the taunts and was temporarily suspended and Chair sneers of those who have outlived their man Irby took the middle of the aisle and had at least one say before the Upon this platform we are willing to doors were closed. be judged, willing to stand or fall,

He spoke extemporaneously and said that he had called the committee Carolinians, without regard to past aftogether, as the representatives of the filiations, to join us in our efforts to Democracy, for two reasons. As this promote these ends by the election of was a Presidential campaign year it was necessary to make a good start. Republican Congressmen and a Republican President and Vice President Under the Democratic constitution of the United States in November next. there is an ambiguity as to when the local clubs should be called together. We assure all of a hearty welcome in our ranks and ample rewards for their In one place it seems to be provided faithful services by sharing with them that the club meetings should be held the first week in May, and in another section that time is provided for the county convention. This is a most important matter. He recommended that the committee fix a certain day for all clubs to meet and another day for the county convention. The party constitution provided that the State Crop Season and Vegetation in General is convention meet on the third Wednes

with Saturday. April 4, and in its great importance not only to the sucpreparation were used reports from cess of the Democratic party in the one or more correspondents in each State, but in the nation, had to be considered. He said that he felt that if the members could appreciate the feel-The general weather conditions duing he had for the success of the Demring the past week favored the farmers ocratic party and supremacy of the in the preparation of lands for planing, but during the latter portion of the week were generally unfavorable trespassing on the time of the comfor germination of seeds and growth mittee. The committee, not with stand ing any challenge that might have been made against it, is a true Demowas about 62, the normal for the same | cratic committee. It is the successor period is approximately 59. The first of the committee of 1876, and it is the only committee that had right to the

crop conditions for the week ending call, and one that was of vital and

day in May. Another reason for the

The mean temperature for the State four days were extremely warm, which condition ended in general name since 1890. It is entitled to all thunder showers during the evening the legal rights of the committee that won the victory of '76. The first and night of the first (Wednesday), chairman of the committee was Judge and was followed by falling temperature, to the freezing point over the Haskell, and then Col. Moore or Gen. western portion of the State on Friday Kennedy, and then Col. Hoyt, and (3d). Light frost was general on the morning of the 3d and 4th (Friday and Saturday), but fruit and vegeta-bles were anneaently uninjused by its committee as their legal successors are here rather as Democrats than as and Saturday), but fruit and vegeta-bles were anneaently uninjused by its committee was Judge Haskell, and then Col. Moore or Gen. bles were apparently uninjured by it. sibility is upon us as their successors. The highest temperature reported I assume my share of the responsibility was 92 degrees at Shaw's Forks, Aiken and say that we have come to a crisis county, on March 31st. The lowest 30 in the very existence of the party, and on the morning of April 3d. Minima

degrees, at Reid, Greenville county, as chairman of the Democracy I dare on the morning of April 3d. Minima speak out and warn you of the danger that threatens us. We have come to ed as far eastward as Orangeburg the time when there is a division in our ranks, and the issue must be fairly The ground is very dry, for with the met. We came into control of the exception of February, when there machinery under a direct pledge that was decided and general excess, there we would continue it as Democrats, has been a deficiency in rainfal during and if we are ready to desert our party. each month since last September. The the party of our fathers, then let us be amount that fell during March, 1896, men enough, and bold enough and honest enough to say so and go and This condition was favorable for join any party of our choice, and not plowing and preparation of lands for masquerade as Democrats. The peoplanting, so that now lands are practi- ple gaye me the position as chairman cally all prepared for the usual spring of the Democracy and I claim to be a Democrat of Democrats, and that I came in one series of thunder showers

have honestly been the trustee of the true element. The Democracy has been threatened. We have met the 1st, and was quite general over the Conservatives in open fight and we State. The rainfall was for the most have survived the shock of Indepenpart light, but at Greenville and Lit-dentism. Now we are met with perhaps more serious opposition. We are 1.39 and 1.38 inches respectively. The challenged by a distinguished Demoaverage amount of all places reported crat. We are challenged by one who has been one of its greatest beneficia-ries since the war. We are told in so many words, that if this State does not get what she wants in the National Convention her little eighteen men are going to say to the thousand dele-"We are going to bolt." egates: Eighteen men are going to say to this great country that this State will not stand this or that. I speak not as a ception of uprooting a few trees and candidate for any office, but as chair-

man of this committee and as a Democrat. It is not honest for us to bind a certain element of the State to the nominees for officers, and when they want us to be bound to the nominees of the national party to prepare for a What's sauce for the goose bolt. ought to be sauce for the gander. The proper thing to do is to go into the fight and stand by the result and work for a glorious victory of the Democ-

As soon as chairman Irby had fin ished his talk he directed Secretary Tomokins to call the roll and that dem onstrated that there were only three absentees, those from Georgelown, Kershaw and Colleton. A telegram was received from Mr. Kirkland, of Kershaw, in which he said that his position, and he believed that of Kershaw was to abide the result of the National

Convention. It was then that the unexpected hap pened. The newspaper men had been given to understand that they would not only be welcomed, but that they would be expected, but it seemed that as if another programme had been mapped out.

Mr. Evans moved that the commit tee go into executive session, and he said that it was very evident to all who had the interest of the Democratic party at heart that its enemies should not know all the secrets, and that if there were any divisions they should be healed tonight. Sheriff Braham seconded the motion.

Mr. Gadsden, of Charleston, opposed the motion, and said that the committee was to discuss the interests of the at all, and that apples, pears and other whole people, and that the people should have a chance to be present and see and hear all that was done. The people have as much at heart what was being done as anyone, and they were entitled to see what their representatives were doing in their interests. There was no doubt that the newspapers would get all they wanted about the meeting, and there was no use to when the reporters were present to and dry, the latter being the more se-

give an accurate account. The secret session element, however, carried the day by a vote of 15 to 8. compliment to a young schoolma'am Those voting in favor of keeping the doors open were Mesers. Martin, Cun-The ningham, Parrott, Gray, Irby, Jones, Keels, Jackson and Gadsden. Those Y. Jones, Jordan, Mayfield, Sweeney, she had never taught a she bear in all McSweeney, Derham, Elliott, Evans, her life.

W. D., Sligh, Stribling, Earle, Low-

Robinson, Bennett, A. C. Lyles, be held on the second day of May, Blackwell, Glenn and Donaldson. So 1896, for the purpose of organizing the

with the balance of the crowd. Then Mr. McSweeney tried to have represent the club in the county executhe representatives of the press admitt- tive committee for the ensuing two ed, but that failed, and the committee years, of electing one representative went to work with blissful thoughts for each twenty five names or majoriof its own security. After the press ty fraction thereof on the club roll at had been disposed of Mr. Evans the first last preceding primary electhought it best to appoint doorkeepers. | tion, to represent the club in the coun-Mr. Lyles, of Fairfield, was allowed ty convention to be held at the county the privilege of the floor. It was de seat on the first Monday in May, and cided that the county clubs meet on he is further requested to call a meet Saturday, the 2d of May, and the ing of the Democratic county convencounty convention on the first Monday tion to be held at the county seat on Bunch, who lives about a mile out of in May, and the State Convention on the first Monday in May, 1896, at 11 town. To get whatever news there the third Monday in May.

following resolutions: Whereas, since this executive committee is acting under authority dele- to which his county is entitled, to rep-

belong appropriately to the Democratic State Convention. But it is further-Convention, at Columbia, S. C., Sepmore the opinion of this committee tember 19, 1894. that it is unwise to discuss all such ismore, that the only duty this executive committee can properly perform is to direct the reorganization of the local Democratic clubs and the holding of county conventions and that of

State conventions. Mr. Sligh took the position that the treversy between two Senators.

had ample power to act in the absence of a convention, and it was all wrong to talk about the committee being powerless.

Then Gen. Gray came to the front with the following resolution:

Whereas, an issue has been raised questioning the loyalty of the Demoeracy of South Carolina to the national Democratic party, and whereas a suggestion has been made that delegates to the National Democratic Convention from this State should bolt the National Democratic Convention on certain contingencies; and whereas tho State Democratic executive committee considers it would be suicidal on the part of the Democrats of South Carolina to sever its connection with the national Democracy, now be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that no person shall be eligible to membership in Democratic clubs who is not a qualified voter at primaries of the party as provided by the constitution of the party, and who believe that they will be beneficial. will not pledge himself to support the nominees of the State and national Democracy.

Gen. Gray supported his resolution with an extended speech, in which he ernment. The aim of the board will cited the Constitution for the authoriposed. He urged that the issue had to

ty for passing the resolution he probe met, and should be met at once. Senator Irby made another and a redhot speech in favor of the Gray resolutions, and said that the committeemen were the watchmen on the Democratic tower and were responsible for the safety of the party. committee was acting under powers of the last Convention, and if it could not act there was no need for a committee. He wanted to know if the committeemen would want to open the doors so that Republicans and Populists might come in and capture the clubs and send delegates to Chicago Do the members now allow Republi cans to come in and vote in their primaries? Does anvone now vote except under a pledge to support the nominees, whoever they may be? The committee is either responsible to the Democratic, Populist or Republican party, and if it stands for Democracy it should look to its interests alone.

He said that it was a most remark

able thing that when it came to a State

election the committee was anxious

enough to bind all who participated, but that when it came to a national election there was a desire on the part of some to avoid being placed under the very pledge that was exacted of granted. The Board is thoroughly in others. Every voter in 1892 and 1894 was made to go under a pledge, and anybody. there was no objection to it at that time, and it was a very poor rule that did not work well both ways. Was the party going backwards and to abandon the whole principle of pledging, or was it to apply only when it the rule? A bolt seemed to be proposed before there was any cause or exbe gotten he did not think it could possibly be secured by a bolt. The only thing for the South to do was to

too much for this State for it to drift of liquors for those requests showed off at this time. He was very empha- which liquors were most in favor with that if it sanctioned a bolt trouble an index as to the comparative value tic in his warnings to the committee would be sure to result. It would be of the whiskies. the ruin of the Democratic party.

Mr. Blackwell, of Williamsburg, made a strong argument against the Gray resolutions and said that if Cleveland was a Simon-pure Democrat then he was no Democrat at all. The Convention alone had any right to do any binding and the committee had no er, would be glad to have the various business taking up such matters, Mr. Sligh and Senator Irby had a

which Mr. Sligh asked him if he would bolt the Convention if a gold bug were nominated and he were sent under instructions to bolt or something like that, and Senator Irby replied: Before God and man I would not.

Mr. Gadaden, of Charleston, took up the fight for the Gray resolutions. He said that the Democracy had done but little for the Conservative wing, which he represented, and that the national tie was about the only tie that was binding his people to the party. Now if it was intended to break have a garbled report given the papers | that link it would not be long before another and a real Democratic organization would be started. He wanted to see the committee stand by the Demeeracy and he saw no better plan than to pass the Gray resolution. Sheriff Braham, of Clarendon. did not think it well for the committee to

forestall the action of the May Convention. Then it was that Mr. Efird came in and offered the following resolution: Resolved, That each county chair at Bitlis, had been expelled from that city, capsized and five of the crew man be requested to call a meeting of place.

man, Redfearn, Efird, Montgomery, each Democratic club in his county to the newspaper men got up and left clubs for ensuing campaign; of electing one executive committeeman to

o'clock A. M., for the purpose of elect-Then the fight of the night began. ing a county executive committee and Mr. Sligh, of Newberry, offered the a State executive committeeman for suburban retreat. He was not exactthe next ensuing two years, and of ly in the humor to have a stereotyped

gated to it by the Democratic party of South Carolina, and therefore possesses cratic Convention to be held at the He remarked that he expected to have no original powers; be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of in May, 1896. That the clubs and that he finds that he has more work State Capital on the third Wednesday an easy time of it in Washington, but this executive committee it would be conventions in their actions hereuntranscending its powers to undertake der will be governed and guided by to decide issues and questions which the constitution of the Democratic party of South Carolina, adopted in State

Mr. Efird, Mr. Mayfield and Mr. sues and questions since it would be an Montgomery favored the resolutions affort to forestall the action of the as the best way out of the trouble and sovereignty of the people, and further- as neither side appeared to want to come to a direct vote the Efird compromise was accepted without a division and amid laughter. It was a unanimous vote.

themselves in open court that it would matter called to the attention of the not be safe to say how the vote would committee by Chairman Irby could have stood. After the peace and love not be officially acted on, as it was not resolutions had been adopted the comproperly before the committee, which mittee adjourned, apparently in the had no right to act. The committee best of humors and with cordial expres-was the servant of the people and could sions, but apparently with a bit of a not pass on any qualification and had blade showing for the next fight. The nothing to do with any personal con- committee members were paid off and went home to tell their people what Senator Irby said that the committee | they did .- News and Courier.

THE STATE DISPENSARY.

The Profit Feature to Be Eliminated

At a recent meeting of the Board of vere adopted defining the duties of the various officers and employees of the Dispensary, and these rules will counties of the State, as the old boards fight. cannot continue to serve under the new law unless reappointed. The members of the various county boards will most likely be made members of the new boards, except those against whom substantiated complaints are made. Changes will not be made ex-

take up the question of the enforce ment of the law by the county dispensers and will adopt rules for their govbe to devise such rules as will result in an administration of the law as will make the most of its beneficial features and restrict the consumption of liquor as much as possible. The county dispensers can begin to prepare at once for these rules; if they do not obey them to the letter, and in the spirit as well, the Board will officially decapitate them without the slightest hesitation or regret. The Board is determined to run the dispensary system without a single loose screw. The Board did not discuss the prices at which liquors shall be sold in the county dispensaries; that matter will be attended to at the May meeting.

Some attention was paid to the tour ist hotel and beer privileges, but action was deferred until the next meeting in order to give the Board opportunity to examine into the operation of those privileges. There was no complaint against the granting of those privileges, but there were some charges that those privileges have been abused by some of those to whom they have been granted. If the Board finds that this is the case, it is likely that it person so abusing it. This warning should be sufficient to make those who have these privileges comply strictly with the terms upon which they were

In reference to the complaints of the whiskey drummers that they were not given a chance to go before the Board and present the merits of their goods, Mr. Douthit said that it was impossible for the Board to allow them did not hurt those who were making to do so, for it was exceedingly busy with the work of organizing and getting an insight into the business which cuse for it. If free silver was ever to they must conduct and which they are In deciding on the purchases which were made yesterday the board was stand by the party through thick and guided almost wholly by the requests The national party has done of the county dispensers for shipments the people, and they had taken that as

He said he did not think it would be worth while for the drummers to return to be present at the meeting in May, for the purchases of liquor until next fall would be small owing to the fact that the sales fall off during the summer months. The Board, howevhouses send in bids next month, accompanied with samples of the goods Mr. Sligh and Senator Irby had a general and free discussion, during offered. For the present, however, the Board will be guided largely by the demand of the purchasing public for the various kinds of liquors. Chairman Jones confirmed all that

Mr. Douthit had said. He further remarked that he wanted it plainly understood that the Board of Control in its operation of the dispensary law would endeavor to emphasize the moral features of the law; the dispensary will not be run for profit-if profits are made, al' well and good, but profit will be an incident and not the object. No false economy will be practiced: the best liquors will be purchased and furnished the people as cheaply as possible; the board will not furnish mean, cheap liquor in order to make big profits and have the patrons of the dispensary abusing them. The people will be given the liquor they like and given at reasonable prices. Mr. Knapp Expelled.

LONDON, April 9.-The Post will tomorrow publish a confirmation of the

CHAT WITH TILLMAN

HE JUNIOR SENATOR TALKS IN A RATHER DESULTORY FASHION.

He Believes a Great Majority of the People Are Ready to Go With Him-Thinks the Silver Men Will Control the Chicago

COLUMBIA, April 7.-Senator Tillman arrived in the ctty today, and is staying with his kinsman, Mr. J. W. town. To get whatever news there was Senator Tillman was seen in his electing the number of representatives interview. He chatted on a variety of topics, jumping from one to the other.

> dispensary.
> Senator Tillman was asked what was the purpose of his visit to Columbia at this time and he said he only wanted to consult with his friends about matters and let them understand how things stood at the other end of the line.

to do than he had trying to run the

What he would like to see, he said, was for the people of South Carolina to keep together. He wanted to keep the State Democracy from splitting to pieces, and especially so at this time, other resolutions and so few expressed and further that no yardsticks should be put to any man's Democracy that would immediately drive him from the party. The purpose of the committee, he thought, ought not to be to disrupt, but to hold the machinery and voters together and keep all of those in line who are anxious to drift away, and then if later on the ques-tion of splitting comes up it will be time enough to decide.

Senator Tillman was inclined to the opinion that State and national affairs ought to be kept apart, and that South Carolina could very well afford to act slowly. The State has twice before been alone in casting its electoral vote. He said that, while there was a good deal of talk about the position he had Control of the State Dispensary rules taken and how it would result, from what he could learn those who were opposing his position were mostly be stringently enforced, and the Board will not view with leniency any infringement of them by any one from politicians who had placed their pegs commissioner to porter. At its next think that they had a pre-emption on meeting the State Board will appoint the offices, and were afraid to jeopardcounty boards of control in all the ize their chances by bringing about a

When I asked Senator Tillman what were the indications from the Washington end of the line, as he viewed them, he said that the indications were that the silver men would control the Democratic Convention in Chicago, and the probabilities were that if there cept where the Board has reason to is no bolt by the silver men from the At the next meeting the Board will will be because the politicians, who will secure the places of delegates, will not represent Western Republican sentiment. He cited several instances of how the "machine" was trying to keep down a revolution in the Republican camp by the silver forces, but silver Republican Senators and others seem to be in the fight to the finish and will only be kept quiet because of the work of the "machine" if at all.

Senator Tillman went on to say that while he thought the silver delegates would be in the majority in the National convention, he did not know what course the other delegates would take. By remaining in the convention they may temper the action of the body sufficiently to nominate a weak candidate, or rather one who was not an aggressive and pronounced free silver man. If the Chicago convention nominated a positive man on a free silver platform he felt that the St. Louis Silver and Populist convention would support such a nominee.

Then Senator Tillman was asked what he thought of the Democratic chances any way, and he replied by saying that the chances were ten to ane in favor of McKinley's nomination, and that the only way he saw of defeating him was by a consolidation will take away the privilege from the vor of silver has, in his opinion, grown greatly in the last few months. The silver men are getting ready to be more aggressive and determined and outspoken and they are going to leave either the Democratic or Republican party, if silver is not given the proper showing. "Why men would not talk to me in December are about long side of me now," he remarked.

Senator Tillman happened to have several letters in his pocket from men in different States in which his position was aggroved. One of the letters was from a man in Iowa, who claimed to be a Republican and another was from a Texan, who said that for fifty years he had been a Democrat, but was ready to follow Tillman. Senator Tillman said he had received a thousand letters within the last few weeks from Republicans and twice as many from Democrats endorsing his position and begging him to help the fight along for silver. They all promised to go to any party that would give them silver, and those letters were only samples he thought of general opinion. He is satisfied that the majority of the voters in either of the big parties is ready to follow the silver banner no matter what party happens

to be carrying it. Senator Tiliman is receiving many invitations to make addresses. He has made the following appointments for April: Lexington, Ky., April 11; Denver, Col., 15; Warrensburg, Mo., 18; lecture on problems of the Govern-ment for the Confederate Monumental Association, at St. Louis, 20, Owensboro, Ky., 22. He says he does not care to make dates any further in ad vance. He was asked whether he expected to make any speeches in South Carolina, and he said that depended on circumstances, and he might, if he were able and there were occasions, come here after his Western trip. He expects to leave the city for Washington on Wednesday morning.-News and Courier

Case of Murder and Spicide. SALEM, Mass., April 9 .- Miss Jose

ohine Manning, a dressmaker, and James Flynn, who had been keeping company with her, were both found dead in a lodging house this morning. It is thought to be a case of murder and suicide.

Drowned in a Capsize.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 .- The Britreport that Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, one ish ship Bairmore, at anchor in Misof the American missionaries stationed sion bay, in the Southern part of the