

MOUNDS OF THE DEAD.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES A MEMORIAL DAY SERMON.

Lessons From the Four Years' War of the Rebellion—The Spirit of Treason and the Spirit of War—Self Defense and Its Duties.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—What could be more appropriate than a stirring theme like this for the time of year when the friends of those who wore the blue and the gray have decorated the mounds of the fallen? The text was Solomon's Song iv. 4. "The tower of David builded for an armory, whereon there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men."

The church is here compared to an armory, the walls hung with trophies of dead heroes. Walk all about this tower of David, and see the dented shields, and the twisted swords, and the rusted helmets of terrible battle. So at this season, a month earlier at the south, a month later at the north, the American churches are turned into armories adorned with memories of departed warriors.

By unanimous decree of the people of the United States of America the graves of all the northern and southern dead are every year decorated. All acerbity and bitterness have gone out of the national solemnity, and as men and women of our country one month ago glorified the cemeteries and graveyards, so yesterday we, the men and women of the north, put upon the tombs of our dead the kiss of patriotic affection.

In a battle during our last war the Confederates were driving back the Federals, who were in swift retreat, when a Federal officer dropped wounded. One of his men stopped at the risk of his life and picked up the wounded man. He carried him to the field, and there he found the man was dead. Fifty Confederate muskets were aimed at the young man who was picking up the officer. But the Confederate captain shouted: "Hold! Don't fire. That fellow is too brave to be shot. And as the Federal officer, held up by his private soldier, went limping slowly off the field the Confederates and three officers who were in private and just before the two disappeared behind a barn both the wounded officer and the brave private lifted their caps in gratitude to the Confederate captain.

Shall the gospel be less generous than the world? We stack arms, the bayonet of our northern gun facing this way, the bayonet of the southern gun facing the other. The gray of the morning melts into the blue of noon so the typical gray and blue of old war times have blended at last, and they quote in the language of King James' translation without any revision, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." Now, what do we mean by this great observance? First, we mean instruction to the whole generation. Subtract 1865, when the war ended, from our 1896, and you will realize what a vast number of people were born since the war were so young as to have no vivid appreciation. No one under 41 years of age has any adequate memory of that prolonged horror.

There are others who cannot remember the thrill of a drum or the tramp of a regiment or a sigh or a tear of that tornado of woe that swept the nation again and again until there was one dead in each house. Now it is the religious duty of those who remember it to tell those who do not. My young friends, there were such partings at rail car windows and steamboat wharfs that until again there was one more person in the house, and they told me she was dead.

Those who visited the national cemeteries at Arlington Heights and at Richmond and Gettysburg saw one inscription on soldiers' tombs often repeated than any other—"Unknown." When, about 21 years ago, I was called to deliver the oration at Arlington Heights, Washington, I was not so much impressed with the minute gables that shook the earth or with the attendance of 50,000 men and generals of the army and commodores of the navy as with the pathetic and overwhelming suggestiveness of that epitaph on so many graves at my feet. Unknown! Unknown! It seems to me that the time must come when the government of the United States shall take of that epitaph. They are no more unknown. We have found them out at last. They are the beloved sons of the republic.

Would it not be well to take the statue of the heathen goddess off the top of the capitol (for I have no faith in the morals of a heathen goddess) and put one great statue in all our national cemeteries—a statue of Liberty in the form of a Christian woman, with her hand on an open Bible and her feet on the rock of truth, and with the other hand pointing down to the graves of the unknown, saying, "These are my sons, who died that I might live." Take off the misnomer. Everybody knows them. It is of comparatively little importance what was the name given them in baptism of water. In the holier and mightier baptism of blood they were named, and yesterday the nation put both arms around them and hugged them to her heart, crying, "Mine forever."

Again, by this national ceremony we mean the future defense of this nation. By every wreath of flowers on the soldiers' graves we say, "Those who die for the country shall not be forgotten." Let the nation be just to our young men in case of our defense in the future need to defend itself in battle. We shall never have another war between north and south. The old decayed bone of contention, American slavery, has been cast out although here and there a depreciable relic may be seen. We are floating off farther and farther from the possibility of sectional strife. No possibility of civil war. But about foreign invasion I am not so certain. When I spoke against it yesterday I said nothing against self defense. An inventor told me that he had invented a striped weapon which could be used in self defense, but which would not strike that monster down forever and

NEW CONSTITUTION.

CHANGES MADE BY THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Election of County Chairmen—Filing of the Pledges of Candidates—Time of the Meeting of the Clubs and Holding of the Primaries.

At the State Convention several important changes were made in the Constitution of the party, and as this is to be a campaign year of intense interest the changes are given in full, the additions to the old Constitution appearing enclosed in brackets. There shall be one or more Democratic clubs organized in each township or ward, each of which clubs shall have a distinct title, "The Democratic Club," and shall elect a president, one or more vice presidents, a recording and a corresponding secretary and a treasurer, and shall have a committee on registration, an executive committee, and such other committees as to each club may seem expedient.

Article II. The meetings of the club should be frequent after the opening of the canvass, and some member of the club or invited speaker deliver an address. The clubs shall meet on the fourth Saturday in April and the county convention on the first Monday in May, respectively, of each election year. Provided, That the county executive committee may name any other day, within the same week for such club meeting by giving at least two weeks notice by advertisement in county papers. The State executive committee shall double the number of delegates in the State convention as it has members in the General Assembly.

Article III. The president or five members shall have power to call an extra meeting of the club (and at such extra meetings) and one-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article IV. The clubs in each county shall be held together and operate under the control of a county executive committee, which shall consist of one member from each club, to be elected by the respective clubs. The executive committee when elected shall appoint its own officers (except the chairman, who shall be elected by the members of the club) and shall necessarily be members of said committee; but a vacancy in the membership of the committee shall be filled by the club, through the loss of whose member by death, resignation or otherwise the vacancy occurs, provided that any officer so elected who is not a member of the committee shall not be entitled to exercise the powers of chairman until he has been elected in case of a tie vote. The tenure of office of the executive committee shall be until the first Monday in May of each election year, at which time the county conventions shall be called together to reorganize the party.

Article V. County Democratic conventions shall be composed of delegates elected by the several local clubs in the county, as shown by the poll list made at the preceding first primary election (in a majority fraction thereof), with the right to each county convention to enlarge or diminish the representation according to circumstances. The county conventions shall be called together by the chairman of the respective executive committees under such rule, not inconsistent with the Constitution nor with the rules adopted by the State Democratic executive committee, and when assembled shall be called to order by the chairman of the executive committee, and the convention shall proceed to nominate and elect from among its members a president, one or more vice presidents, and a secretary and treasurer. Any county convention may permit or recognize may permit the formation of a new club or clubs by a majority of its members. In all cities with a population of 5,000 and over there may be organized in obedience to this Constitution, as are the clubs elsewhere in this State, and in organizing said clubs they shall represent the party in the county convention, and the county executive committee shall declare in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Article VI. For the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and all other State officers, including solicitors in their respective counties, and Congressmen in the respective districts of the United States Senators and all county officers except magistrates, and masters, supervisors of registration, a district primary election shall be held on the last Tuesday in August of each election year, and a second and third primary each two weeks successively thereafter, if necessary. At this election only Democratic white voters who have resided in the State twelve months and the county six months preceding the next general election, and such negroes as voted the Democratic ticket in 1876, and as have voted the Democratic ticket continuously since, to be shown by the certificate of ten white Democratic voters, (who will pledge themselves to support the nominees of such elections, may vote) shall be eligible to participate in the primary. The names of all voters so qualified to vote except his name be enrolled on the particular club list at which he offers to vote at least five days before the day of the first election. (Each club shall have a separate polling place for primary elections.) The club rolls of the party shall constitute the registry list and shall be open to inspection by any member of the party, and the election under this clause shall be held and regulated under the Act of the General Assembly of this State, approved December 22, 1888, and any subsequent Acts of the Legislature of this State. The State executive committee shall meet on the Friday after each primary, or provide that the county shall be reviewed by the State executive committee, whose action shall be final; provided that no votes shall be counted for any candidate who does not file with the chairman of the State executive committee, or with the respective chairmen of the county executive committees, a pledge in writing that he will accept the result of such pri-

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THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

State Observer Bauer's Weekly Bulletin as to their Condition.

COLUMBIA, June 2.—In view of the good rainfall South Carolina has had for some days the following weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and the crops of the State issued yesterday by State Observer Bauer, will be of special interest to the farmers.

This bulletin covers the weather and crop conditions for the week ending Saturday, May 30, and in its preparation were used reports from one or more correspondents in each county of the State.

WEATHER. The mean temperature during the past week was the same for the two previous ones, but there was less of an excess over the normal, as the latter increases at the rate of from one to two degrees per week during May and June. Since March 31st the seasonal excess averages about 2.5 degrees per day. The average of 39 places reporting mean temperatures for the past week is 79 and the normal for the same period is approximately 74, having increased from 72 since the previous week.

The mean temperature ranged from 82 at Poverty Hill, Allendale and Greenville to 74 at Greenville. The maximum temperature for the week was 100 on the 26th, reported from Greenville. The minimum was 59 on the 30th at Greenville, and 90 on the 30th at Santuc and Liberty and 60 on the 29th at Society Hill.

Showers occurred in some portions of the State on every day of the week, but as a rule, they were light and local except at a few points where the rainfall was excessive.

On account of the uneven distribution of the rainfall a number of places are represented as needing rain, or more rain, badly. In the southeastern counties where the drought was most severe, light showers gave some relief, and a heavy shower in portions of Beaufort was most beneficial. The following heavy rains were reported: Columbia, 1.96; Beaufort, 1.70; Longshore, 1.70; Loper's, 1.15; McColl, 1.40; Berners, 1.08; Oconee, 1.00. In addition to these there were 11 places that reported amounts between 0.50 and 1 inch, while 23 places reported some rain, but less than half an inch. The average of 42 reports being 0.50 and the normal for the same period is approximately 0.93 inch.

There was considerable rain reported in generally three-fourths of the crops except that a severe tornado storm passed through Newberry county, accompanied by excessive rain. Crops in that path of the storm were severely damaged by hail, wind and rain, some fields of cotton being entirely destroyed. At Longshore, outside the path of the heaviest rainfall, 17 inches of rain fell in one hour. The wind, which was westerly for the week, and the sunshine was but little in excess of the usual, ranging from 25 per cent. of the possible at Beaufort to 92 at Greenville, and averaging about 66.

Correspondents' reports for the week range from gloomy to bright, but the former exceed the latter in about the proportion of three to one. In only one case over three-fourths of the State rainfall has been sufficient for crops during May, while about one-fourth of the State has been too dry, and complaints of dryness come from nearly every county, making it difficult to specify the localities where rain is needed, but generally it is desired in all sections. At Aiken and Edgefield, Laurens and Union and portions of Fairfield, Sumter and Chester. The most glowing crop accounts come from Anderson, Florence, Darlington and Chesterfield and Marlboro. The other counties are spotted.

Corn continues to grow satisfactorily, and laying by is becoming general. Shows promise of a good yield in Barnwell, with badly during the day in Sumter, but its general condition is from fair to excellent. Peas being extensively planted with corn. The weather has been altogether favorable for cotton, which has generally made marked improvement. Lice have appeared in Barnwell and Orangeburg cotton is dying on red lands in Laurens, Union and York. It is putting on squares everywhere. Chopping to stands will soon be finished. Replanted cotton is germinating and growing finely. Sea island cotton continues in bad condition for want of rain. Wheat harvest is general; heads small, but heavy. Fall oats are being cut and housed; yield poor, but quality fair. Spring oats generally a failure.

THE SWEEP OF SILVER.

IT CARRIES EVERYTHING BEFORE IT SOUTH AND WEST.

Merton Madder Than a Wet Hen—A Trip Over the United States Convinces Him That Silver Will Win—Another Gold Bug View.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton, one of Cleveland's right hand men, returned from an extended trip in the West a few days ago. He had traveled some 10,000 miles and has seen a good many people and a good many things. He comes home very despondent in regard to political affairs, and fears the election of a silver President. Like most folks, he gives up all hope of a "sound money" majority at Chicago. He concedes the silver wing of the party a majority of 100 or more, and expects them to nominate a ticket and frame a platform which will be directly contrary to the policy of the present administration. He hopes the Republicans at St. Louis will declare for a single gold standard, although he fears that convention will also be more or less influenced by the silver agitation and other things.

The silver situation is universal all over the West," continued the Secretary, "and it is growing. So many trummers think it is going to win that they are jumping that way. There is no hope of electing gold candidates anywhere in the West, and right there in San Francisco, where they have more than \$100,000,000 of gold in the vaults of their banks, where deposits are paid in gold by specific contract, and where greenbacks have never been good enough for them, the people are crying for 30 cents a dollar. California is not a silver producing country, it is a gold producing country, and it is extraordinary that the people of that State should prefer silver money to gold. They are willing that a silver miner in Colorado should get the same amount of gold out of 50 cents' worth of silver that a gold miner gets out of one State worth of gold. California is not a silver producing country, it is a gold producing country, and it is extraordinary that the people of that State should prefer silver money to gold. They are willing that a silver miner in Colorado should get the same amount of gold out of 50 cents' worth of silver that a gold miner gets out of one State worth of gold.

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SIX SQUARE MILES OF RUIN.

Wrecked Houses in St. Louis Would Line a Street Eighty-Five Miles Long.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—There have been just 85 miles of streets obstructed by debris as a result of the tornado. All of these streets have been made passable and will be cleaned up in 10 days. In the city there are 489 miles of improved streets, so it can be seen to what extent the tornado interrupted traffic.

The storm district on its outside lines, extend from the river on the east to Tower Grove avenue on the west, and from Olive street on the north to Lynch street on the south. This comprises an area of six square miles. The extreme limits were three miles east and west, and two miles north and south. An adequate idea of the damage can be formed when it is stated that if all the houses damaged and blown down were on both sides of the one street, that street would be just 85 miles long. The figure is given by the street commissioner, who has been through the entire district and has reported his observations to the superintendent who has cut a roadway through the 85 miles of streets.

In addition to this, there are many more streets obstructed by wires and the like, which are not counted in the total. It has been feared that a large number of the people now reported missing from East St. Louis foundered in the light of recent developments it seems as though these fears were not unfounded, for in the past two days, two bodies have been dragged from the Mississippi's waters. The body of an unknown woman was taken from the water near East Carondelet. It still remains unidentified. "Roy," a missing boy formerly tried at No. 1836 North Nineteenth street, was found in the water near the Pittsburg dyke at the East St. Louis elevator. Messing was employed by the Donk Bros. coal yards and was known to have been near the river front at the time of the storm. It was supposed that he was blown into the river. In addition to this a large number of horses and mules were killed and found in the debris which was collected along the bank. A number of these horses were fully harnessed, and as the storm occurred at a time when the riverfront was crowded with teams going to and coming from St. Louis with the last load for the day, it is thought that a number of the drivers may also have been swept into the stream.

There is no way to fully determine the number of missing. The Dead Exposition. Thursday there was a special meeting in Columbia of the executive committee of the South Carolina exposition company which had undertaken to secure a first-class exhibit for the State of South Carolina at the Cotton States exposition, but which has now gone to the bottom. The motive was the purpose of seeing what could be done about defraying the expenses of the work already done by the committee. South Carolina, as all know, was the first of the southern States in the field insofar as the actual work of getting up the exhibit was concerned and much had been accomplished in that direction. Commissioner Rouse was in the city.

The committee adopted the following resolutions: Whereas, it has been determined not to hold the Southern States exposition; and Whereas, certain liabilities have already been incurred by the executive committee, which must be paid, be it therefore, Resolved, That for the purpose of meeting and defraying these expenses the commissioners of the respective counties be, and they are hereby requested, to collect the sum of 5 per cent. of the amount originally assessed against their respective counties, and forward the same to W. A. Clark, treasurer of the committee at Columbia, S. C.

Resolved further, That in cases where commissioners have already forwarded their amounts or any portion thereof, the treasurer be authorized to return to the said commissioners the balance remaining of their respective remittances after paying said liabilities. Fatal Runaway. CUYTON, Ga., June 4.—Sheriff H. G. Jaudon's horse became unmanageable yesterday afternoon and ran away. The road cart was upset by coming in contact with a wagon and the sheriff was thrown out violently against a tree, which broke his jaw in several places and knocked nearly all of the flesh from one side of his face. Medical attention was given him at once and it was thought that his injuries would not prove fatal, but he died today at 1 o'clock.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York City.

a policy which maintains the gold standard. He is a man of his word. The people of the west, as Secretary Morton says, are "wild" for silver. They will brook no delay and no abatement of their desire. The Betton, "their ticket will get a great deal of support from sound money Democrats and there will be a heap of vest-pocket voting for the Republican ticket by those Democrats who do not wish openly to divorce themselves from their party, but are not afraid that the Republican leaders will agree to compromise, and at this election a saddle will be just as bad as a 16 to 1 platform.

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