

FELL IN A TRAP.

Lieutenant Gilmore and Fifteen Men of the Yorktown

CAPTURED BY THE FILIPINO.

The Men Were Endeavoring to Rescue Spaniards Held by the Rebels at Baler, Island of Luzon. Anxiety is Felt.

The navy department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

Manila, April 18.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces consisting of 80 soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles, by natives, Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making an ambush, were fired upon and captured. Fate unknown as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: Quartermaster W. W. Walton, Coxswain J. J. Sullivan, Gunner's Mate H. J. Hagar, Sailmaker Mate Vendig, Seamen W. H. Rynders and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. W. A. Ven, O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. E. Edwards, J. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey.

Dewey.

The dispatch from Admiral Dewey caused much excitement in naval circles as soon as its contents became known. It was received late in the day and considerable delay was occasioned by the blindness of some of the cipher words. It was impossible to completely decipher it and the asterisks indicate the unintelligible words.

The capture of the Yorktown's men was discussed with much feeling in naval circles. The misfortune was felt with added keenness as the navy has prided itself thus far on immunity from reverses.

The admiral's dispatch was the first knowledge the department had that the Yorktown had gone on this special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward the Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Although the dispatch gave no indication that Lieut. Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surrounding their fate while in the hands of an uncivilized enemy.

This is the first capture of any Americans, military or naval, so that it is known how civilized methods were pursued an exchange could be quickly effected.

Gen. Otis has a large number of Filipino prisoners, but the insurgents have been averse thus far to exchanging Spanish prisoners, and this raises a question as to what they will do with the Yorktown men.

The purpose of officials here is to spare no effort to secure the speedy release of our men.

THE BALER AMBUSH.

The Story of How the Yorktown Men Disappeared.

A dispatch from Manila under date of April 19 says: Admiral Dewey has been notified of the strange disappearance of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore and 14 members of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown. On Saturday last the Yorktown anchored off Baler, on the east coast of the island of Luzon, and about Spanish garrisons of about 50 men who had been defending itself against several hundred Filipino for months past.

Lieut. Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Standley and a boat's crew were sent up the river from Baler bay to communicate with the Spaniards, the town of Baler being situated some distance inland. Ensign Standley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reports that he heard three volleys, a bugle call and cheers from up the river, but that the automatic gun, which was part of the equipment of the boat, was not heard firing. Standley later paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe. A search was made for the Yorktown's boat and her crew, but no trace of them was found and the Yorktown sailed for Iloilo, from which place her commander cabled to Admiral Dewey his theories that the Philippines had captured or sunk the boat or that the Spaniards had rescued the American party.

A scouting party of American troops today found a rebel skirmish line more than a mile long east of Malolos. A sharp fusillade followed, but no losses were sustained.

Brig. Gen. Chas. King, who has been taken suddenly ill and who is unable to continue in command of his brigade, has been relieved of further duty and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing from here.

AS SPEX IN WASHINGTON.

The navy department having requested a correction of the portions of Admiral Dewey's dispatch of yesterday which were not decipherable was today able to furnish the full text of the dispatch which is as follows:

Manila, April 18.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12 for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away Spanish forces consisting of 80 soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles as reported by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, after making an exploration of the mouth of the river in an armed boat was ambushed, fired upon and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward.

Dewey.

The officials of the navy department are confident that such of the men of

A BIG MEETING.

The Workingmen's Dollar Dinner in New York.

BRYAN GIVEN AN OVATION

His Response to the Chief Toast of "Thomas Jefferson" God Bless You, Billy Boy.

The second of the "One Dollar" Bryan dinners, that under the auspices of the workingmen, was held in New York Wednesday night at the Grand Central palace. The dinner was not as largely attended as the one given by the Chicago platform Democrats in the same place last Saturday night, about 1,500 men and women being present.

The striking difference between these dinners was the seating of the guests of honor tonight on the platform.

When they were plainly visible to everybody in the hall. Back of the speakers, pointed on a large canvas, was the following:

"A system of political economy will yet dawn which will perform as well as prudence; which will rain the riches of nature into the laps of the starving poor."

Col. Wm. J. Bryan entered the hall soon after 7 o'clock. He was received with great applause. The speakers were seated as follows:

Presiding Officer John Brisson Walker. Mr. Bryan to his right, with N. O. Nelson of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Charles Frederick Adams and Thomas Crosby at Mr. Bryan's right. At the chairman's left were Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, Oliver H. P. Belmont and William Temple Emmet, great grandson of Robert Emmet.

A small orchestra discoursed music from one of the boxes. There were 14 vacant seats at the guests of honor table. There were few persons in evening dress, and men in well worn suits of various styles were numerous. The women, who were about equal in number to the men, sat at the tables on the main floor.

The toasts and speakers were as follows:

"Municipal ownership of public franchises," Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, O.

"What a just economic system would do for women," Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

"The foes which beset movements in the interest of the people," Rev. Edward McGlynn.

"Practical adjustment of social problems," N. O. Nelson.

"All government derives its powers from the consent of the governed," William Temple Emmet.

"Thomas Jefferson," William Jennings Bryan.

The menu was of the simplest. It was: Vegetable soup; haddock, egg sauce; roast beef; roast turkey; cranberry sauce; pickles; ice cream; cake; coffee.

Col. Bryan was accompanied by Congressman William Sulzer when he entered the hall.

A large following, during which hundreds shook Mr. Bryan's hand.

Mayor Jones was the first speaker, and his address aroused considerable enthusiasm.

Dr. McGlynn was given an ovation. He said in part: "There is today a slavery worse than chattel slavery. That is industrial slavery. I believe that a man should be more than a machine, more than a mere brute of the fields."

"If any one tells you that we reformers would destroy the rights of property tell him that he tells not the truth. We would give to every industrial corporation if you will just what it produces. No government has a right to give away a right or franchise created by the people in perpetuity, and posterity has a right to spit upon such a grant."

N. O. Nelson of St. Louis spoke next and was followed by William Temple Emmet.

Mr. Emmet closed with a reference to Col. Bryan. It created a tremendous amount of enthusiasm, and then followed another demonstration similar to that given to Mr. Bryan Saturday night. It continued for some moments, and some one shouted: "God bless you, Billy boy," whereat the crowd again went up and yelled and cheered for minutes.

Mr. Bryan had to raise his hands many times before his admirers would give way, and they did so only when tired out. The women particularly were enthusiastic in their greetings.

He also received an enthusiastic welcome when he arose to speak.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

"Jefferson was a man of ideas. We are applying his ideas today to the questions which arise. They were not all applied in his day. They have not been applied since his day. Sometimes people think that only on the battlefield can a man show his patriotism. I thank God that I live in a land where peace hath her victories as well as war. A distinguished citizen of the nation spoke not long ago of the strenuous life and applied his idea to a policy that gives this nation an opportunity to go forth with musket and with cannon and carry its ideas by force to other nations. I thank God that peace in this country gives an opportunity for all the strenuous life of the people. (Long Cheers and applause.) If we but began to apply to our daily conditions the principles which we all accept, the theories which we will not contradict, there is room enough for work for several generations yet to come. Thomas Jefferson believed in the people; he was the first great believer in the people."

"I appreciate the fears expressed by our toastmakers: no one will deny the evil tendencies of the times; no one will deny that there are abuses so inbred in government that it is difficult to dislodge them."

"But as Jefferson believed in the people, so we can believe in the people. (Applause.)"

"My attention was called Tuesday to the language used by Abraham Lincoln in only of the Declaration of Independence, and I want to contribute to the spirit of the occasion by quoting

what a great Republican said of the work of the greatest Democrat."

The audience listened intently as Mr. Bryan read from a volume of Lincoln's speeches. When the speaker said that both Lincoln and Jefferson were repudiated when the Declaration of Independence was departed from, he was greeted with great applause.

"I sometimes hear people complain because business is disturbed by the agitation of public questions. There is a way to escape it; let us have a monarchy, and then there will be no disturbance of any kind of business. We can simply serve and be happy. But history has shown that where one or a few think for all the people, and act for all the people, they also enjoy the right to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, our life must be a constant warfare against wrong."

"If you elect a public servant and go to sleep, the danger is that he may become more watchful of his own interests than of yours, and when I hear people complain that our government is a failure, I generally find them proposing the wrong remedy. They say our government is a failure because the people cannot be trusted. I reply that insofar as our government has been disappointing, it is because the people have not had a sufficient share in their own government. (Applause); that the faults of our government are not in the people, but in those who misrepresent the virtue, the intelligence and the wishes of the people. (Applause.)"

When Mr. Bryan closed there was a mighty demonstration. Men and women made frantic efforts to shake him by the hand, and it required the services of several policemen to rescue the speaker and escort him to one of the reception rooms. He remained until the crowd had largely dispersed, and then was driven to the Hotel Bartholdi.

As he emerged into the street and got into his carriage he was greeted again by cheers, several hundred people waiting to get a farewell glimpse of him.

Knights of Honor.

The grand lodge of Knights of Honor for the jurisdiction of South Carolina was in session in Columbia two days last week considering the work of the past year and devising ways and means for the propagation and extension of its great benefits.

The following are the standing committee and officers elected and installed to serve during the ensuing year:

Past Grand Dictator—W. A. Templeton, Abbeville.

Grand Dictator—J. W. Todd, Seneca.

Grand Vice Dictator—M. F. Kennedy, Charleston.

Grand Assistant Dictator—J. W. Vernon, Wellford.

Grand Reporter—L. N. Zazly, Columbia.

Grand Treasurer—J. T. Robertson, Abbeville.

Grand Chaplain—A. Buist, Blackville.

Grand Guide—J. B. Lewis, Anderson.

Grand Guardian—John B. Bonner, Pelzer.

Grand Sentinel—Jno. Kennedy, Edgefield.

Grand Trustees—J. G. Tompkins, Edgefield; H. C. Moses, Sumter; D. A. Smith, Wallburg.

Representative to supreme lodge for two years—J. W. Todd.

Alternate to supreme lodge for two years—L. N. Zazly.

Finance committee—N. W. Trump, W. P. Anderson, J. O. Ladd.

Laws and Supervision committee—C. A. C. Waller, P. B. Waters, C. P. Quattlebaum.

Bryan on Imperialism.

Wm. J. Bryan has written a letter to the Fresno, Cal., Democrat giving his views on Imperialism. He says in part: "I think it can be shown from a pecuniary standpoint that it will cost us more to conquer the Philippines and keep them in subjection than we shall be able to make out of the enterprise, and that money which does return from the Philippines will not find its way to the pockets of those who supply sons for the army and whose taxation furnishes the means of war. But there is a higher view to take of it than the money view. The principle of conquest is wrong. Our nation has steadily contended against it, and it is impossible to calculate the far-reaching effect upon our people of a doctrine that would substitute force for reason in the declaration of the nation's policy. Those who oppose Imperialism plead not for the Philippines, but for the American people. Our nation is strong enough to do harm, but it ought to be too great to do wrong. I feel confident that the sober second thought of the American people will sustain those who believe that the Philippines should be treated like the Cubans, namely, given their independence and protected from outside interference."

Honored Our Noble Dead.

The Columbia Record rightly considers that a loving patriotic act of Col. W. B. Knapp, who has just completed the planting of Southern trees about the 2,200 Confederate dead who sleep at Camp Chase, Ohio. He is a Union veteran of the civil war to whose mind came the tender thought that these boys, whose bones are buried so far from their kindred, should lie with the soft sight of their Southernland's pines and willows above them, perpetually mourning their fate. Confederate veterans responded promptly to his suggestion by furnishing the trees, but it must ever be a pleasing recollection that Northern hands set them above the graves.

"No more shall the war cry ever. Or the winding river be red. They banish our hatred forever, When they laurel the graves of our dead."

Want to Come Home.

Governor Lind, of Minnesota, has received a telegram from officers at Manila Thirtieth Minnesota, dated at Manila Thursday, saying that the regiment must be ordered home and mustered out immediately.

It is said that Chas. T. Yerkes, the multi-millionaire street car magnate, having failed to elect his man mayor of Chicago in the recent election, will soon remove from that city to New York. Chicago is to be congratulated on getting rid of such a citizen as Yerkes. No doubt he will find Gotham more congenial.

AS TO LYNCHING.

The Supreme Courts Construction of the State Constitution.

AVERY IMPORTANT DECISION

The Estate of a Party Lynched May Obtain Two Thousand Dollars Damages.

The State supreme court Thursday rendered a decision which virtually means that the estate of a party who comes to his death at the hands of a mob may obtain damages from the county of which he was a resident.

The constitution of 1895 contains a clause which makes an officer guilty of a misdemeanor who permits a prisoner to be taken from him and lynched; provided, in all cases of lynching where death ensues the county where lynching takes place shall, without regard to the conduct of the officers, be liable in exemplary damages of not less than \$2,000 to the legal representatives of the person lynched.

An general assembly in 1896 passed an act in compliance with this section of the constitution. There has since been no demand for damages which has obtained a judgment through the courts until the decision filed Thursday.

In January, 1897, Lawrence Brown, colored, was by a mob hanged to a telegraph pole in Orangeburg county. His estate, through Isaac Brown, as administrator, brought action against the county to recover damages.

Judge Aldrich instructed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of Orangeburg county, as the State conferred upon the estate of the deceased no duty to recover damages, as the party lynched was not in the custody of an officer.

The case was appealed to the supreme court, which reversed the judgment of the circuit court and remanded the case for a new trial in Orangeburg county.

The opinion was written by Justice Gary and concurred in by Chief Justice Melver and Associate Justices Pope and Jones.

After reviewing the section of the constitution in connection with the facts the opinion says:

"The intention of the constitution was to prevent the crime of lynching in two ways: First, by visiting upon the officers of the law the penalties therein mentioned when a prisoner, lawfully in their custody, was lynched by a mob through their negligence, permission, or contrivance, and second, to induce the cooperation of the taxpayers in preventing the lynching, in order that their bounty might not become liable to the penalty by way of exemplary damages of not less than \$2,000 to the legal representatives of the person lynched."

"The lynching of a prisoner and of one not in the custody of the law as such, is murder in both cases. It would therefore, at least seem strange if the framers of the constitution were careless to provide in the organic law of the State a remedy for preventing the lynching of a prisoner and retaining silent as to the remedy in all other cases of lynching."

"The constitutional provision, however, is not confined to the lynching of prisoners. The words 'without regard to the conduct of the officers,' when considered in connection with the evil which the constitution intended to remedy, must be construed to mean; without reference to what has been said in regard to the conduct of the officers, or in other words without reference to other provisions of the section. They were inserted for the purpose of showing that the proviso was to be construed independently and without regard to what preceded it. The word 'provided' is omitted in the act, and this fact shows that the legislature gave to the words 'Without regard to the conduct of the officers' the construction which this court has placed upon them."

"It must be remembered that many of those who were members of the constitutional convention were likewise members of the general assembly when said act was passed. While, of course a construction placed upon the constitution by the legislative branch of the government would not be binding upon the courts, still in this case it is well worthy of consideration."

"The act intended to make the county liable for damages in those cases only which fall within the provision of the constitution and it has correctly construed the constitution to make a county liable for damages when the person lynched was not in the custody of the law as a prisoner."

"These renders unnecessary the consideration of the interesting question whether the legislature did not have the power independently of the constitutional provision to pass the act heretofore mentioned."

"It has been held that statutes making a community liable for damages in cases of lynching, and giving a right of recovery to the legal representatives of the person lynched, are valid on the ground that the main purpose is to impose a penalty on the community, which is given to the legal representatives, not because they have been damaged, but because the legislature sees fit to dispose of the penalty."

"Such statutes are salutary, as their effect is to render protection to human life and make communities law abiding."

"But, as we have said, our conclusions renders unnecessary a consideration of this question."

"It is not necessary to consider the exceptions in detail as our views dispose of the main question in the case."

"It is the judgment of this court that the judgment of the circuit court be reversed and the case remanded for a new trial."

Round the World in Thirty Days.

The Russian minister of railroads, it is announced in a special London dispatch from St. Petersburg, says that when the trans-Siberian railroad is completed it will be possible to go around the world in 33 days, as follows: Bremen to St. Petersburg 12 days, St. Petersburg to Vladivostok 10 days, Vladivostok to San Francisco by steamer 10 days, San Francisco to New York 4 days, New York to Bremen 7 days.

PRESENTED WITH A SWORD.

Col. Jones Honored by the Men of His Regiment.

On last Wednesday afternoon exercises which were quite interesting occurred in the camp of the Second South Carolina Regiment in Augusta in front of Col. Jones' tent. The occasion was the presentation of a beautiful gold mounted, embossed sword to Colonel Willie Jones by the enlisted men of the regiment.

On the handsome scabbard were the words:

Presented to "COL. WILLIE JONES," "Second South Carolina, U. S. V. I., "by the "Enlisted Men of His Regiment," "April 17, 1899."

The beautiful steel blade also bore the colonel's name. Sergeant Major Frank Frederick, of Orangeburg, made the presentation speech in the following appropriate words:

"Colonel Jones, in behalf of the enlisted men of your regiment it gives me the greatest pleasure to extend their heartfelt thanks to you for your kind words to them. We know that the hardships of the soldiers fall heavily on your shoulders. You have ever treated us as soldiers and gentlemen, and more than this you have been a friend to every man in your regiment. We present you this sword as a token to ever show that a thousand hearts beat in gratitude for your kindness."

Colonel Jones thanked the men for their token, saying it was the handsomest blade and scabbard he had ever seen and that never before had he appreciated anything as he did this gift. That since the enlistment of the men he had done all in his power for them and the regiment, and to know that his efforts had ever been appreciated was well worth any trouble he had undergone.

When the regiment left for Cuba he had made a promise to himself to try and bring it safely back to Columbia to be mustered out, and although he had failed in this he had brought it to the next best place, Augusta. Several days ago he saw Governor Ellerbe and the governor congratulated the regiment on the record it had made. This was natural that the men of the regiment, who were nearly all sons of veterans, should make a record not excelled by any in the Seventh army corps. He then read letters from General Kellier and General Donaglass complimenting the regiment. He said that he was glad that not once had he been compelled to use harsh words to a man in the regiment, and not once had a man manifested to obey one of his commands. He concluded by saying: "When I return to my home, and you all know where it is, I intend to ask my wife to fix up a room and put over the door a sign, 'For the boys of the Second South Carolina.' This will be meant for you, every man in the regiment, and whenever you come to stay with us we will be glad to see you. If a few come they can use the room and if the whole regiment comes we can go in to my old field and camp again like we have for the last ten months. Remember, boys, I want you to come and see me."—Augusta Herald.

A Heavy Reward.

A dispatch from Atlanta says rewards aggregating \$1,000 are offered for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Campbell county of Sam Hose, the murderer and rapist. Gov. Chandler Thursday doubled the State's reward of \$250 and issued a special proclamation urging sheriffs and authorized officers in the State to make every effort possible to capture the Negro, who is now being pursued by hundreds of men and the best bloodhounds that can be secured.

The following description of Hose has been scattered broadcast: Sam Hose weighs 140 pounds, is 5 feet 8 inches tall and has a mustache of a coppery tint, has a small black moustache and holds his head to one side while talking. He wears his hat well down over his forehead, and has an affection which causes him to jerk his head at intervals. When last seen he had on a pair of almost new shoes, No. 7, a pair of gray jeans pants, brown sack coat and a motled hat.

Four Bales to the Acre.

A correspondent writing from Laurens recalls the fact that in 1899 a Columbian made, without fertilizers, four bales of cotton to the acre on a lot within the limits of Columbia. This surely was a "record" yield. It is also to be remembered that in 1897 Dr. Parker made there 200 bushels and 12 quarts of corn on one acre, a yield never excelled in the United States until Mr. Drake made his famous crop in Marlboro county a few years ago.

A Wise Decision.

Gen. Brooke, it is announced, will treat the Cuban troops like "soldiers and gentlemen." That is a very proper way to treat them, pending the discovery of a reason for treating them otherwise. They will appreciate confidence and courtesy, we may be sure—no people are more susceptible to kindness—and a great many of them do happen to be gentlemen—State.

A Bad Outlook.

Gen. Lawton authorizes the statement that it will take 100,000 troops to "pacify" the Philippines. He can march through Luzon with a moderate army, he says, but it will take an immoderate one to hold the points captured.

It is the story over again of Spain in Cuba.

Desperation of Poverty.

Penniless, behind on her rent and hopeless of the future, Georgiana Dwerschak, a widow, aged 26, shot herself and two children Wednesday night at Duluth, Minn. The three bodies were found this afternoon. The children were 4 and 6 years of age, respectively.

Information Wanted.

Mr. John M. Cunningham of Molden Mass., has written the secretary of state for information concerning one Edward Cunningham, a wealthy planter and an Irishman who once lived in this State.

Won Them Over.

Bigamist Woodruff, of New York, who has married over fifty wives and has five living in New York, has won the two who were prosecuting him and they refuse to testify against him.

The Weather and Crops.

The week ending Monday, April 17th averaged about two degrees per day warmer than usual, although the first two days were cool, with light to killing frosts over the entire State, that injured young corn and truck. The latter portion of the week was very warm.

Bright sunshine was the prevailing condition of the sky, with increasing cloudiness and very light rain on Saturday afternoon and night in portions of the western and central counties. Otherwise the week was without rain, and gave uninterrupted opportunity for farm work. Clay bottom lands and heavy soils generally became somewhat baked and crusted, making a light rainfall very desirable.

Preparation of lands and planting progressed rapidly, with a result that corn planting was at the close of the week, nearing completion over the eastern portions of the State, and some have been planted in all except the extreme portions of the State. Corn that was up was hurt to some extent by the frost. Some complaint of corn rotting in the ground, and in places replanting has already been done.

Much land for cotton was prepared, fertilizer laid, and some upland as well as sea island cotton was planted, and this work will become general during the current week.

Tobacco plants are becoming available for setting out, and transplanting has begun in Horry, Marion, Florence, Orangeburg and Darlington counties. A scarcity of plants is feared in sections of the latter county.

Some rice, cane and truck was planted. Pasture very scant for the season. Unfavorable reports concerning peaches continue, with a few localities where half a crop is indicated. Pears, apples and cherries are as yet but little injured.

Can't Compete With Texas.

Something The State has been trying to rub into the farmers of South Carolina's for years now comes from Liverpool, via Washington. The Post of that city quotes a visitor, Mr. A. J. Elgood, connected with one of the biggest cotton firms of Liverpool, as saying: "The State of Texas is getting to be more and more the dominant factor in the cotton situation. In a very few years from now she will be producing 5,000,000 bales per annum, or nearly half of the world's supply. The Texas cotton, too, brings a higher price in our markets than that grown in the uplands of the Carolina's or in Georgia and Alabama; it is of longer and stronger fiber. There seem to be hardly any limits to the supply this big State can furnish, but it is always to be borne in mind that Texas is in the semi-arid region, and there is no predicting when a bad drought may come along and cut the crop down to nothing. Sooner or later it is probable that the older cotton States, realizing their inability to compete with the south-west, where the planters have nothing to expend for fertilizing their lands, will be forced to seek some other crop, for its costs at least 1 cent a pound more to raise cotton, we will say, in South Carolina than in Texas. The difference seems small but it is enough to impoverish one and enrich the other." Paste that on your grocery bills, farmers of South Carolina—State.

Survivors' Association.

Just before being mustered out the men of the Second South Carolina Regiment organized a survivors' association. Major Havelock Eaves was called to the chair and Lieutenant J. W. Culler of Co. E appointed secretary. A committee consisting of Major Havelock Eaves, chairman, and Captain W. W. Wanna maker, of Co. E, Captain S. J. McCaughy, of Co. G, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at the next meeting, which will be held at the next State fair at Columbia, S. C. The following officers were elected for the first term:

President—Col. Willie Jones.

First Vice President—Lieut. Col. Henry T. Thompson.

Second Vice President—Major Havelock Eaves.

Third Vice President—Major J. J. Wagener.

Fourth Vice President—Corporal Wm. C. Owen, of Co. C.

Secretary—Sergeant Major Frank Frederick.

Treasurer—Capt. J. L. Perrin.

Executive Committee—C. A. Lieut. E. R. Cox; Co. B, R. L. Lawton; Dargan, Co. C, Lieut. H. L. Spahr; Co. D, Lieut. J. Kelley; Co. E, Lieut. J. W. Culler; Co. F, Lieut. Houze; Co. G, Lieutenant Dakes; Co. H, Lieutenant Cheatham; Co. I, Lieutenant C. J. Epps; Co. K, Sergeant J. A. Berry; Co. L, Lieut. T. S. Moorman; Co. M, Lieut. W. T. Killebrew; Staff, Capt. M. Haselden; Hospital Corps, Dr. J. E. Moore; Band, Sergeant Eskow.

Pressley's Parlor.