Total Eclipse of the Sun on Next | cur at a very irregular or mountainous Monday Morning.

IT OCCURS AT 8 O'CLOCK

And Lasts About Two and a Hal The Beautiful Crown of the Fiery

O.b.

On next Monday morning we shall have an opportunity to see an uncommon astronomical occurrence. The sun will be totally eclipsed, and the event will be visible in parts of the United States. Occasionally, as we know, the moon passes between us and the sun, cutting off the latter's light completely. This we call a solar eclipse. Lunar eclipses, on the other band, are caused by the moon's reaching such a position that the earth is directly between it and the sun. The moon has no inher ent brilliancy like the sun; it shines only by reflecting solar light; and when that light is cut off, the moon simply "goes out." But the sun is self luminous, and is in reality shining just the same when under eclipse as at any other time. Thus we arrive at this fundamental difference between lunar and solar eclipses. In the former, the moon having suddenly ceased to receive or reflect light, the celipse is observable wherever the moon, if uneclipsed, would be visible. But at any given moment we can usually see the moon from one-balf of the carth's surface Consequently, if a lunar eclipse takes place, a majority of the earth's inhabi tants have an oprortunity to observe it. and thus a lunar colipse is something that almost any person can remember to have seen. But it is very different with the sun. As we have said, he continues to give light when eclipsed, so that it is only in places where the sun is actually covered by the moon that he will seem to be colipsed. The moon under eclipse is like a candle extinguished; it is dark from whatever side we look at it. But the eclipsed sun is like a burning candle, which will be invisible to him only whose view is obstructed by the interposition of some

opaque object. That opaque object is the moon, but she is comparatively small, and cannot render the sun totally invisible from more than a tiny circular or oval spot on the earth's surface. In the colipse of next Monday that little spot will be day will be visible as follows: only about 75 miles wide; and if the moon were not in motion, the total be seen nowhere else. But the moon is traveling all the time through space in its orbit around the earth. So the little spot is moving, too, and changing its position gradualstead of a spot, we shall have a long strip or band about 75 miles wide; and by waiting for the right moment, it will be possible to see totality from any point within this batd. The whole Mobile thing is much as though there were a New Orleans. . 6.26 a. m. the earth, and having its other end pivoted to the sun. If the moving moon were also attached to this pencil somewhere near the point, she would draw the pencil along, and the point would trace out the eclipse path on our earth. Anyone standing in that path could then look along the pencil, and the proper moment see the moon covering the sun, and obscuring the light. In places situated near this path of totality, as it is called, we shall be able to see the elclipse, but not as a total one. For such places the moon will cover the sun only in part, so that some of his brilliant surface will remain in sight. The amount of obscuration always depends upon the observer's nearness to the totality line. The nearer he is, the more nearly total the eclipse will be. On next Monday the path of totality begins in the Pacific ocean just west of

Mexico. There the point of the huge pencil we have imagined first touches our earth. It then passes eastward across Mexico, and entering the United States near New Orleans, proceeds in a D. Eady, W. B. Bolin. northeasterly direction until it leaves the continent close to Norfolk, Va. Then it crosses the Atlantic, touches Portugal, and afterwards passes across northern Africa, leaving the earth finally near the northern end of the Red Sea. In this country the cities of New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala; Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk. Va., are all on the totality path. At New Orleans the sun will be completely covered at 7:30 a. m., while at Norfolk this will not happen until 8 53 a m. In the former city totality will last 78 seconds, and in the latter, 102 seconds. At intermediate places both the time and dura- Methodist church by Rev. W. W. Dantion of totality will fall between these extreme values. For places nearer to New Orleans than Norfolk the numbers will be nearer those given for New Orleans, and vice versa.

| India Female College. The marshals are: E. M. Stokes, chief; R. W. Mason, H. B. M. Eaddy, C. S. Yongue, D. G. Copeland. Having thus explained the circum-

stances of this eclipse, we shall now touch upon some of the interesting things that will be seen, if the sky is clear. Total solar clipses appeal equally park in Virginia has pas-ed Congress. ly the general public and to the professional astronomer. On the one hand, they present the most superb spectacle within the whole range of astronomy; study the famous battlefields in Spott and on the other, they offer the best opportunity to study the mysterious ericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellors structure and composition of our sun. ville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania One of the things to which astronomers | Court House, all of them within a raattach importance is the accurate, ob dius of eight miles, and on which limservation of the times of beginning and ited territory the late distinguished ending of the eclipse. It is easy to see Union general, John C. Newton, after that the mathematical considerations careful investigation, declared that upon which are based our theories of more great battles were fought, more lunar motion will be put to a very se- men were engaged and more execution vere test in predicting the exact instant | was done than on any other spot of Richards. when the sun will be covered up by the | similar area in the world. moon. If observation agrees with prediction, we have the strongest corroborative evidence of the correctness of our theory and of our numerical calcu- cial corruption in Cuba, it is reported, lations. On the other hand, if it be increases the amazement of Americans found that the predictions are slightly on the island." They are probably in error, the amount of that error young Americans, who are not familiar pr J L Shuler. can be determined by observa with the history of Republican recontion, and mathematical theory thus struction of conquered territory in their corrected for the benefit of future pre- own country. The revelations are what lerbe, J C Moody, Jno C Sellers and J D dictions. Although our knowledge in every middle aged man in this part of this department of astronomy has the country has been looking for with this department of astronomy has the country has been tooking for with reached a very high state of perfection, confidence for more than a year. There Roper, I W Bouchier and W D Evans. it is a fact that we cannot predict the are plenty more to come, not only in times of cellipse today without a possi- Cuba, but in Porto Rico and the Phil- Peterson, Cole L Blease, A E P Bedenbaugh, monsville and T. W. Bouchier of Benbility of error amounting to several sec- ippines as well, - News and Courier.

ouds Part of this error is due no doubt to insufficient knowledge of the moon's size, or to the possibility that contact between sun and moon may ocpart of the lunar surface. But each eclipse tends to improve our information and make our mathematical theo-

ries more perfect. The greatest interest, however, centres about the physical observations possible during a total eclipse. Our sun is not merely the blazing, brilliant, luminous globe we see every day in the heavens. The fiery central ball has a vast outer appendage, stretching millions of miles into space—the delicately tinted, tenuous, filmy, unexplained corona It is this corona that makes a total eclipse so beautiful, regarded merely as a spectacle to be seen and enjoyed. Its light is much fainter than that of the sun; we can see it only when the latter is completely obscured. At all other times the bright light of the central ball illuminates the air surrounding our earth so as to make it far superior in brightness to the faint corona; and observers looking perforce

through this illumined air cannot distinguish the delicate tracery of the corona itself. But when the advancing edge of the moon slowly covers the sun's central dies, until at last only a narrow sickle-shapped piece is left, the waiting astronomors have a few moments of intense expectation. The sickle parrows gradually; but a mere thread is left; yet even that is quite sufficient to mask the cerona. Then, suddenly, all is covered. On the instant, as though at the touch of a magician's wand, out bursts the splendid corons into view. 'Tis a sight of beauty indescribable, impressive beyond comparison. Men that have been privileged to see it, ever after tell of

citing moments, never to be forgotten. But the quiet scientific investigator tries to make use of these rare oppor tunities to obtain some knowledge of the true constitution of our sun. Befere the corona's appearance, just as the brilliant central disc is being totally obscured, there are a very few brief important seconds when we receive light direct from the outer layers of the solar globe, and these moments offar the only chances to examine directly the glowing gases that make up the sun's outside envelope. Much of our solar knowledge has been thus gathered painfully in the few fleeting minutes of observation made possible by successive total eclipses. Then it is that we see great red flames flashing hundreds of thousands of miles out into space. Curling, interlacing, ever changing, veritable cloudbursts of living fire, these are proofs of the power and violence of nature's hidden forces. The total eclipse of the sun on Mon-

its having given one of life's most ex-

AS A PARTIAL ECLIPSE Begins at Ends at 6 32 a.m. 8 57 a.m. .6 32 a. m. 7 33 a. m. 10 03 a. m. Chicago6.46 a. m. 9 02 a m. 9 04 a. m. Cincinnati. .6.42 a. m. 741 a m. Denver. 541 a m. ly upon the earth's surface. Thus, in- New York 7 49 a. m. 10.24 a. m. 10 15 a. m. Washington ... 7 44 a. m. Columbia 7.34 a. m. 10.02 a. m.

AS A TOTAL ECLIPSE Begins at 8.53 a m. .6 29 a. m. 8 43 a. m. huge pencil, with its point touching Norfolk 741 a m. 1015 a.m. Raleigh 7.38 a. m. 10.09 a. m. Virginia Beach. 7.40 a. m. 10.15 a. m. While the eclipse will not be quite

total at Columbia the sun's surface will be so nearly obscure as to render all the phenomena of a total colipse visible. Columbia lies just on the southern limit of totality. So does Winnsboro. Newberry lies just on the Northern limit.

Carlisle Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the Carlisle Fitting School at Bamberg will be held June 14th to 17th. On Thursday, June 14th, at 8:30 p. m. the anpral celebration of the Kilgo and Sheridan literary societies will take place. Essays will be read by Misses Margaret Roper and Matilda Kennerly. Misses Gedelle Brabham and Margaret Kee will deliver recitations. Then a debate takes place, the query being: Resolved, that a poet's fame is greater than a general's. Affirmative: D. L. Shieder, R. O Lawton. Negative: J.

Friday, June 15th, at 8:30 p. m. the literary addreess will be delivered by Prof. J. G. Clinkscales.

The annual closing exercises will take place on Satu.day, June 16th, at 8.30 p. m. The following are the es-sayists and declaimers: Sallie Garris, Mamie Gee Jannings, Effic Riley, Mattie Tarrant, D G. Copeland, D. L Shieder, Ennandelle Price, Clarence Hay, L. O Hiers, J. W. Miley, Bessie Lee Black, Sadie Whetstone, H. B M.

Eaddy, G. Rhoad Sunday, June 17th, at 11 a. m. the annual sermon will be preached in the iel. D. D. president elect of the Co-

Bloodiest Spot on Earth The bill to establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent battlefields memorial The bill has for its chief purpose the preservation and suitable marking for historical and professional military sylvania county, Va, known as Fred-

"Every additional revelation" of offi-

THE DEMOCRACY Meet in State Convention and

A HARMNIOUS GATHERING.

Elects National Delegates.

Col L. W. Youman's Effort of Stir Up Strife Severely Re-

> buked by the Convention

The State Democratic Convention met in Columbia on Wednesday in the State House, and was called to order by Col. Wilie Jones, State Chairman at 12 o'clock.

The convention was opened with prayer by Dr. W. E. Evans, rector of Trinity church, just as the city bell struck 12. The convention stood during the prayer. The prayer was general in character but thoroughly appropriate to the occasion, concluding with the Lord's prayer.

Mr. Breazeale, of Anderson was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Breazeale was elected unanimously, end Col. L. F. Campbell, Governor McSweeney, A. H. Patterson, F. B. Gary and Col. Hoyt were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair amid applause and laughter. The com-

mittee did this work well. Mr. Breazeale was then introduced and he thanked the convention for the honor. He explained why the convention had assembled. Since the last convention in this State new issues and problems had arisen and many events had transpired in the political world. Almost throughout the world there had been uprisings of the people in behalf of liberty. The United States had paid no unimportant part in this work Cuba had been freed from Spain's yoke and now had a Republican form of govecument. But now the United States was subduing another people in the Phillippines. This was against the principles for which our forefathers had fought. The Republican party seemed to have forgotten what our forefathers endured at Valley Forge. The Domocratic party stood against this and for the principles for which she had ever stood-for a government for the people, of the people and by the people. And under the leadership of that great com-moner, Wm. J. Bryan the party hoped in November to take charge of all these things. Mr. Breazeale paid his respects to trusts It would be a fight this year largely between the American people and the trusts. Bryan's name was a platform in itself. (Cheers) Mr. T. C. Hamer was elected temporary secretary and Mr. Stancell was

elected sergeant-at-arms. Both elected without opposition. THE ROLL OF DELEGATES. The chairman of each delegation was asked to hand in the revised lists of

delegates, and the roll was made up Abbevil'e-Frank B Gary, Wm N Graydon, 1 H McCalla, M J Ashiey, W W Bradiey, A. W. Jones and M P DeBrubl. Aiken-D S Henderson, Dr J P Mealing. J R Cloy, J M Polatty, G W Croft, Oscar Moyer, B F Holman and G W E Thorpe Auderson-R B A Anderson, A C Latimer L E Campbell, J W Ashley, S N Pearman, I F Cely, E M Rucker, Jr., A C McGee, G E Prince, J M Payne, J E Breazeale and F

Bamberg-H C Folk, S G Mayfield, D P Smith, W T Caye, C W Garris and R L Hardwick.

Barnwell-Root Aldrich, A Howard Patter on, G Duncan Bellinger, J B Bates, L W Youmans, J W Jenney, H F Buist and J O Beaufort-W H Lockwood, Thos Talbird. C J Colcock, F T Hardee, Wm Elliott, Jr, T F Walsh, C F Paul, W F Sanders, Chas Cohen,

Waish, C.F. Paul, W.F. Sanders, Chas Colled, S.W. Vance and J.W. Smathers. Berkeley—E.J. Dennis, J.B. Morrison, S.J. McCoy, J.O. Edwards, R.G. Cau-ey, T.W. Williams, W. L. Parker, C.M. Wiggins, R. W. Haynes, J P Clark and W L Wiggins. Charleston—James Cosgrove, L A O'Neill, G D Rouse, J W Dunn, J P Magrath, J F Rafferty, F H McMaster, W T Logan, P H Gadsden, A L Brodie, J F Farnum and M P

(larendon--C M Davis, R S DesChamps. I M Woods, Louis Appelt, L T Fischer, W J Turbeviile, L W Nettles and J H limmons. Cherokes-E P Macumson E R Sapoch, J D Jeffries, Sr., N C Lipscomb, T B Butler and Aifred Harris. Chester-Arthur L Gaston, 5 E Wylie,

John M Wi-e, T J Cunningham, F M Hicklin. G W Kirkpatrick, Jos T Love and S T Chesterfield-G J Redfearn, W P Pollcck, M F Jackson, W F Stevenson, Edward Mc

I er and J M Lowery.
Colleton—W B Gruber, D M Vara. M R
Cooper, J W Miley, John Black, J W Hill,
D P Patterson and Dr C E Kenney. D.rlington -B R Gattin S B Padgett, W W McK-nzie, Bright William-on J M -pears, J C Clements and T N Berry. Dorchester-J D Bivins, J A Hiers, D H

Behre and J M Whetsell. Edg-field—B R Tillman, J C Sheppard. A E Padgett, J G Mobley, P V Stevens, T H Kainsford, J H Tillman and M P Wells.
Fa rfi-ld-R H J-nnings, T W Woodward J E McDonald, J W Lyles, J G Mobley, W J Johnson and E B Rag-dale.
Florence—Gus Hoffmeyer, G W Atkinson,
James Evans, J H Pettigrew, D H Traxier.

P A Willcock, J H Poston, E W Floyd, R McLendon, J M Humphrey. Greenville-James A Hoyt, John T Bramlett, G Laureus Walker, J Thos Austin, J A Mooney, A Blythe, A H Dean, W L Mauldin J McD Ashm re, J A Welbern, J W Gray and E J Mullinax Georgetown-Wm II Dorrill, J B Sheele. E

M Lucas, Josiah Dear, S W Rouqui, Jr., and Waiter Doar. Greenwood-E Y Sheppard, J M Gaines W H Yelde l, S H McGhee, D H Tompkins and H J Kinard.

Hampton-M B McSweeney, W H Mauldin, L R Dowling, W A Sauls, B H Theus and Gen Wm Stokes. Horry-R B Scarborough, J A McDermott, W L Mishoe, L D Long, J A Lewis and G J Holliday.

Kershaw-J T Hay, R B Williams, B H

Boykin, D M Bethune, A D Jones and J G Lancaster-J W Hamel, T Y Williams, J N Estridge. H E Coffee, W C Cauthen and J C Elliott. Laurens-T B Crews, J H Wharton, O G Thompson, A P Goodwin, Jones F Bolt, John B Brooks, Dr J S Wolff, J D Adams. Lexington-J G Etheridge, A Frank Lever. Dr D M Crosson, D F Efird, W H Sharpe and

Marion-James H Manning, W Boyd Erans, L H Smith, R H Timmerman, J E El Mongomery.
Marlboro-C F Hamer, B E Moore, C N Newberry-W E Lake, E H Aull, W G | Sixth District-D. H. Traxler of Tim-

CTWyche, H H Evans and F H Dominick. | nettsville.

Oconee—E Earle, W H Barron, W M Brown, W J Stribling, J C Alexander and F Orangeburg-J H Dukes, B H Moss, A F H Dukes, L S Counor, W O Tatum, A O Salley, J D Livingston, H C Paulling, I W Bowman, J L Sims, W T C Bates and A Z Stro-

Pickens—R F Smith, J E Boogs, H L Clayton, O R Doyle, C L Cureton, H C Shirley. Richland-Jno P Thomas, Jr., J J Kamin-

er, Jno McMaster, FH Weston, JD Frost, PB McCoy, W McB Sloan, E J Brennen, Fred Harmon and N W Edmunds Spartanburg—J J Gentry, W W Harris, U X Gunter, B B Bishop, C P Sanders, Dr J W Bramlett, J J C Ezell, O L Johnson, J D Norman, J D Leonard, Jno Gary Evans and E F Parker. Saluda—J B Mitchell, E S Blesse, J B

Jones, J H Watson, B W Crouch and J M

Sunter—R I Manning, Edwin Wilson, L L Baker, E D Smith. E L Cooper, E E Aycock, W A Nettles, R E Carnes, W D Scar borough, R O Purdy, C C Emanual, W H

Union-L J Browning, J M Greer, B G Gregory, J T Gan't. W L Linder, J W Craw-Williamsburg-A H Williams, R D Rollins, W H Kennedy, I H Blackwell, C W Woife, J D (arter, W D Bryan and W F Wil-

York-JS Brice, A G Greene, H C Strauss, Williams Banks, G L Riddle, W R Bradford, W B Wilson, J C Wilborn, W B Smith and T F McDow.

Jno W Dunn was made assistant secretary. Mr. W. F. Stevenson was then eleted rermanent chairman by acclamation. He was escorted to the cha'r by Messrs. T. F. McDow and G. Duncan Bellinger. Mr. Stevenson on taking the chair thanked the convention for the honor conferred-doubly an honor coming from such a State as South Carolina. The convention was meeting on the transition from one century to another. to elect delegates to name a standard bearer to usher in the new century, a leader standing in the shoes of Thomas Jefferson. He looked back and referred to South Carolina's great growth in taxable property, in cotton manufacturing, second now only to Massachusetts; and in tobacco growing. We now have a united front and have rolled back the dark cloud of negro domination. Railroads were being built here faster than in any other state. It was a phenome-nal record for a decade. It behooved them, then, to go shoulder to shoulder, without partisanship, and make the first decade of the new century the grandest in the history of this grand State. (Applause.

The temporary secretaries were made permanent secretaries.

VICE PRESIDENTS Oa motion of Mr. Tatum, the follow ing vice presidents were elected: First District-Josiah Doar, George

Second District-W. H. Mauldin, Third District-J. C. Alexander, Oconee.

Fourth District-J. Tom Austin, Greenville. Ffth District-J. T. Hay, Kershaw.

Sixth District-R. B. Scarborough, Horry. Seventh District-J. Etheridge, Lexington. THE COMMITTEES

Committees were appointed on platform and resolutions and on constitution and by-laws as follows: On constitution and by-laws of the

party-M P DeBruhl, J R Clay, E M Rucker, Jr, H C Folk, A H Patterson, C J Colcock, R W Hamer, J F Rafferty, T B Buthen, A L Gaston, W P Pollock, L Appelt, D P Patterson, J M Speers, D H Behre, J C Sheppard, J W Lyles, J E Pettigrew, A Blythe, B H Boykin, W C Cauthen, O P Good-win, D M Crosson, J E Ellerbe, J W Bouchier, J E Bendenbaugh, W J Stribling, James L Sims, J E Boggs, a tendency to congest at trade centres F H Weston, E S Blesse, U X Gunter, Jr, W D Scarborough, J M Greer, C W Wolfe, J C Wilborn, S H McGee, B H Theus, J A Lewis.

Platform and resolutions-W N Graydon, DS Henderson, George E Prince, C W Garris, Robert Aldrich, W H Lockwood, C W Williams. K M Seabrook, J B Batler, S G McKeown, E1ward McIver, L W Nettles, D L Smith, B Williamson, J D Bivings, B R Tillman, J E McDonald, D H Traxler, W L Mauldin, J M Gaines, W H Mauldin, G J Holliday, J G Richards, Jr, J N Estridge, T B Crews, D F Efird, John C Seliers, W D Evans, E H Aull, E C Doyle, I W Bowman, T C Robinson, J P Thomas, Jr, B W Crouch, J G Evans, E D Smith, L J Browning,

A H Williams, W B Wilson. Georgetown has no committeemen, as no one was present from that county, and Mr T B Butler was the only dele-

gate from Cherokee sounty, and was, on motion, put on both committees. DELEGATES ELECTED. Mr. D. S. Henderson moved that the delegates-at-large to the national con-

vention now be elected. Mr. Gentry of Spartanburg nominated Col. Willie Jones of Richland and there were many seconds.

Mr. D. S. Henderson of Aiken nominated Gov. M. B. McSweeney and from many parts of the house came seconds. Senator Jno. C. Sheppard then arose and, "in behalf of the Elgefield delegation," presented the name of United States Senator B. R. Tillman. Mr. Co-grove of Charleston and others sec-

onded this nomination. Mr. Geo. E. Prince of Anderson named Congressman A. C. Latimer. On motion of Mr. Croft of Aiken, the nominations were closed and the four were declared elected unanimously.

Mr. Tatum moved that during the recess the district delegations meet and select the district delegates to the national convention. The two important committees were

then called to meet at 4 p. m., and the convention took a recess until 8 p. m. When the convention reassembled the chairman called for the nominations of delegates to the national covention from the congressional districts. The election of the delegates resulted as follows:

First District-W. B. Wilson, Charleston; Thos. Talbird, Beaufort. Second District-James H. Tillman of Edgefield and C. W. Garris of Bamberg.

Third District-J. H. McCalla, Abbeville, and W. J. Stribbling, Oconee. Fourth District-J A. Mooney, Greenville; John Gary Evans, Spartan-Fifth District-T. Y. Williams, Lancaster; J. C. Wilborn, Rock Hill.

Seventh District-J. Wm. Stokes, Orangeburg; W. B. Graber, Colleton. Mr. Blease then nominated Senator Tillman for member of the national Democratic executive committee. - He was unanimously elected.

INSTRUCTING DELEGATES Senator Tillman then presented the report of the committee on platform and resolutions. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegation from this State to the Democratic national convention be, and are hereby, instructed to vote as a unit on all matters pertaining to the interests of the Democratic party. All questions coming before the convention shall first be voted upon and decided by a majority of the delegates, the chairman of the delega tion casting the vote of the entire dele-

Resolved, further, That the delega-tion from this State is hereby instructed to vote for William Jennings Bryan as nominee of the Democratic party for president.

The following resolution denouncing

the jute trust was also adopted: Resolved, That we, the Democrats of South Carolina in convention assembled, do condemn this great iniquity against the agricultural interests and pledge our sympathy, aid and cooperation in every legitimate way in aiding the farmers in their fight against this evil. and we call upon the farmers of other States to unite and cooperate against this trust.

ENDORSING A SENATOR The following resolution was then of-

fered: Resolved, That we endorse the course of Hon. B. R. Tillman in the United States senate, and especially the able manner in which he has exposed and condemned the hypocritical imperialistic policy of the Republican administrution. That his efforts to inculcate honest methods in public expenditures, and his expose of frauds and steals in armor plate o ntracts entitle him to the thanks of his State and of the republic. The resolution was about to be adopted to all appearances without a dissenting vote, when Col. L. W. Youmans of Barnwell county took the floor and moved that so much of the resolution as endorsed the course of the senior senator be striken out. The motion was seconded and there was a buzz and several motions to lay Youmans motion on the table.

Senator Tillman was sitting near the head of the main aisle. Col. Youmans stood only a few feet away in the aisle. When order was restored he pulled out some manuscript and began to speak in support of his motion in a most earnest manner, walking up and down the aisle near the press stand. All listened closely to hear what he was going to

He stated at the outset that he could not approve of some of the senator's acment should be desired unless it was vive the destruction of those principles fully and freely given When a voice against it was raised the reasons must of necessity be stated. Sometimes a senator's views were not so much in accord with those of his constitutents as to make it wise to ask endorsement. Again there was the question of conduct. The senator was in accord with the policy of free silver. He was not in accord on other important issues. Continuing he said that while Senator Tillman may have deported himself with becoming integrity and dignity, still his views and sentiments precluded the propriety of an endorsement by the people. He is on record as being opposed to free trade and free banking two of the three cardinal principles of Democracy, he is on record as favoring only a national currency, a currency having and leave rural districts subject to most

usurious rates of interest. This was shown in Senator Tillman's efforts to incorporate in the Chicago platform a prohibitory clause against private banking. On the cardinal principle of "tariff for revenue only" where does Senator Tiliman stand? Comparing Senator Tillman's record with that of Wm. McKinley, whom Tillman calls "a lovable man," the two stand together, on protection, the class legislation of the favored few. He quoted from a letter to Thos. F. Byron from Tillman in 1895, and from The Congressional Record, in which he had favored protection, or McKinley's doctrine. Strange that Senator Tillman, professing to be a farmer, should boldly declare his willingness to close the foreign markets to our consumers and to open them to our manufacturers.

Senator Tillman is included by Grosvenor of Ohio among those who have left Democracy on these cardinal principles of feee trade and protection. Oa the race question we see him siding with the north rather than the south. At Topeka, Kansas, in 1896, Senator Tillman said that he concurred with Abraham Lincoln in his "declaration of independence" making the negro the equal of the white man. He eulogized Lincoln in the United States

As to Tillman's loyalty to party, Col. Youmans charged that in 1890 he was a simon pure Edgefield Democrat; in 1892 a half populist; in 1894 a greenbacker; in 1895 in a letter to Thos. F. Byron-"I see no hepe of relief unless the southern farmers quit voting the Democratic ticket and the western farmers the Republican ticket."

In his eulogy on Senator Earle, he said that the aristocracy before the war, gave this country as pure a goveinment as had ever been given. stated at another time that South Carolina's credit prior to 1868 was unimpeachable. The contention by the senator now is that if there is to be any stealing done, let South Carolina get her share. The speaker then disclaimed the desire of the people of South Carclina to put money considerations above truth and honor. This unfortunate utterance of Tillman's classing South Carolina with rogues offended the sen- man, but were knocked down or shot sibilities of more than one southern senator.

He accused Tillman of political perjury-not personal but political perjury. Tillman in the constitutional convention had quoted Jno. P. Patterson as saying that there was "five years | men injured. of good stealing in South Carolina." He later said several times that there was good stealing going on in Washington, and he wanted some of it himself; he had earned it and was not ashamed of it. He arraigned Senator Tillman for his

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.1

THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention Last Week.

A CLEAR CUT DOCUMENT.

Chicago Platform Endorsed and its Reaffirmation Demanded. Trusts and Imperialism Denounced.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention in Columbia last week. The platform was presented to the convention by Senator Tillman, Chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions: Resolved, by the Democracy of South

Carolina in convention assembled: First-That we reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic party of the United States and declare again our belief in the principles upon which the

party was founded by Thomas Jeffer-Second-That we endorse in full and in particular the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896 and that we adhere to the principles therein enunciated without qualification or amendment and demand their reaffirmation by the convention which will meet in Kansas city on

July the 4th next. Third -That we condemn as injurious to the best interests of this country the financial legislation of the Republican majority in congress. Its policy proves the subserviency of that party to the trusts and national bank interests.

Fourth-That we view with alarm the power which the trusts, through the Republican party, are exercising over legislation and national policies and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life without regard to the law of supply and demand. We condemn the hypocritical attitude of the Republican leaders who abuse trusts and combines, while they use the money obtained from them and stolen from the people to debauch the ignorant voters of the country. Fifth-That we denounce the imperi-

alistic policy of the present administration under President William McKinley, as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, and as dangerous to the liberty and freedom not only of the people of the Spanish islands but of the citizens of this country as well. "The benevolent proven to be the benevolence of murder denounce it as an outrage to the conor free institutions cannot long surupon which they rest, and the spectacle of subject peoples held down by the bayonet and robbed by carpetbaggers but foreshadows the fate for our country unless the people are aroused to our danger. The unjust war of subjugation now being carried on in the Philippines by President McKinley should be ended at once with definite and pacific declarations to the natives as to the intention of this country to aid them in the establishment of a free grovenment of their own choice, under protectorate by the United States.

Sixth-That we demand a strict adherence on the part of the United States government to the solemn pledges by which congress promised independence to the Cuban patriots, and for which this country waged a successful and glorious war with Spain.

Seventh-That we denounce and condemn the unjust and unconstitutional treatment of Puerto Rico by the Reublican party, whose policy in that island is not only illegal but unworthy of a republic, and we demand a recognition of Puerto Rico under the constitution of the United States and on the same basis with the other terri-

Eighth-That we endorse the course of those Democratic senators and representatives who opposed the imperialstic legislation enacted by the Repub-Puerto Rico.

Ninth-That we heartily commend and approve the wise and conservative party leadership of William Jennings make off as required, the captain him-Bryan, the ablest statesman of the day and promise him our unqualified support for the presidency of the United States, believing that he will restore the lost prestige of that high office and execute its duties with a view to the good of the people and not in the interest of plutocracy or according to the dictates of any foreign power.

Tenth-That we express our hearty sympathy with the two South African republics now fighting so valiantly for iberty against the immense armies of Great Britain. Her unrighteous course deserves the condemnation of all lovers of self-government, and we denounce tration for not extending an offer of its and this omission on the part of Capt good offices to terminate the unholy war of subjugation.

The utterances of the platform on the Philippine war were applauded as Senator Tillman read them. A Negro Riot.

Eighteen drunken negro railroad hands and timber cutters went to the little village of Four Oaks, N. U., Thursday, threatening to kill every white man. They were armed. The crowd commenced to curse and raise a disturbance. The town policeman attempted to arrest a negro for disorderly conduct, whereupon the negroes mobbed the policeman, who was named Sanderlin, and beat him insensible. His face was badly disfigured and he was bloody from head to foot. Some white men attempted to aid the policeat. Much mischief would have been done by the negroes, who were all drunk, but for the action of the white merchants and railroad employees of the town. Several negroes were wounded, but not fatally, and several white

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times says: 'There has been a tion of his holding his seat turns on including women and children. Many That is the problem the Senate will screams. The negro fled but was were burned alive.

Atrocities in China-

MURDER:ON SHIPBOARD.

One Man Starts Out to Kill Every One On a Steamer.

A dispatch from Koping, Sweden, reports that as the steamer Kaping last night was passing the Prinz Carl a man sprung upon the deck of the latter vessel and shouted: "If any one comes near I will shoot," at the same moment a woman was seen hanging over the ship's side shricking for help. The man escaped in a boat. When the Prinz Carl was boarded it was found that 12 men on board had been shot, six of whom, including the captain, were dead. The rest were found locked in their quarters. One of the wounded has since died. The marderer is being pursued. The wounded say they were playing cards in the smoking room about half past 11 with other men when somebody put his head in the room and exclaimed: "Look out, there's a mas-sacre on board."

At the same moment shots were heard and all sprang to their feet in order to leave the cabin; but they found the door fastened on the outside. While they were trying to force the door a shot was fired through the window and hit one of them, a man named Karlson, who fell to the floor. The other three, Schneider, Konditor and Lindquist bust the door. Lindquist, who was the first to step through, received a bullet in his head, Disregarding the wound, he ran after the assassin to the steering room. The fugitive shouted down the speaking tube: "Full speed ahead." Then engines were already at full speed, and the engineer replied: "Is that the cap-

tain?" receiving the answer, "Certainly. Drive her to the devil." The engineer put the engines at fall speed estern. The assassin then ran down to the engine room and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did obey. The engineer barricaded himself in the room. At that moment the Koping came along and the murderer fled in a boat. Further details from Koping show that the man suddenly started shutting all the doors of the cabins and saloons and the man with a revolver in either hand and with a dagger and a knife in his belt, he began firing at every one he encountered. He stabbed the captain in the back and a lady passenger in the breast with the dagger

and hacked a boy with the knife. He also shot the mate through the shoulder, and of four gentlemen who were playing cards in the smoaking room, one was shot in the temple because he moved when the murderer warned him not to stir. The Prinz Carl was stopped at Koping and the murderer seized the opportunity to jump into a life boat and row away as fast as assimilation" of the Fillipinos has possible. Search of the steamer discovered seven dead and five wounded. and the assimilation of robbery. We The Prinz Carl proceeded to Stockholm where the police officials took charge sciences of liberty-loving Americans. of the victims. The tradesmen of report that a man gi Arboga, Sweden, ing the name of Gronkirst, of Stockholm, yesterday secured two revolvers which he fired several times to test their qualities.

MURDERED A FILIPINO.

Captain of a Monitor Shot Him From

the Deck.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to meet in Washington May 21, composed of Admirals Rogers, Cotton and Terry to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting by Capt. Mc-Gowan of a Filipino on the United States monitor Monadnock in the harbor of Cebu on Nov. 21st, 1899, and also the alleged failure of the captain to report the matter to the commanderin-chief of the Asiatic squadron.

The facts in the case as they are re-

ported to the navy department that the officer was on the deck of his ship at the noon hour when the regular officer of the deck was at dinner below. Hovering about was a native boat which had been warned away before only to return. It was not conceived that the Monadnock was endangered by the presence of such a little craft, but the commanding officer had been having much trouble in preventing the natives from smuggling rum aboard to the sailican congress for the government of ors and had given orders that no unauthorized native boats should be permitted to approach the Monadnock. So when this particular craft failed to self taking revolver sought to frighten the crew by firing a shot across the bow. Unfortunately the shot, striking the water was deflected so as to pass through the body of one of the Filipinos. The wounded man was hauled aboard the Monadnock, and after being given first-class aid was shipped off to a shore hospital where he died in the

course of a day or so. This incident was referred to in the press reports from Manila and after waiting a reasonable period of time to be informed the navy department made inquiry of Admiral Watson to learn the facts. The admiral responded that the matter had not been reported to him McGowan is one of the matters into which the court is to inquire, the other being the propriety of the action of the commanding officer of the Monadnock in taking into his own hands the execution of an order to fire instead of calling upon a marine or sailor to do so.

A Sharp Trick.

Senator Clark seems to have outwitted his persecutors. The committee on elections reported that inasmuch as it was apparent that he had bought his seat, he was not entitled to hold it. The Governor of Montana, who is anti-Clark, being absent for a fortnight, and the Lieutenant-Governor, acting as governor, being a strong friend of Clark, the Senator resigned, while senatorial proceedings against him were pending. This left Montana without senator and necessarily the proceedings against Mr. Clark are at an end. Under the constitution, it is the duty of the governor to appoint senators to fill out unexpired terms. Acting Governor Spriggs appointed Mr. Clark and he accepted. This brings on a complicated situation Clearly the proceedings instituted against Clark in the beginning must be dropped. The quesserious anti Christian outbreak near the point whether the acting governor Pao-Ting-Fu, province of Pe Chi Li; had authority to appoint a successor to 73 native Christians were murdered, fill a vacancy caused by resignation. wrestle over.

THE CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin Issued by Sec-

tion Director Bauer. HOW THE CROPS ARE DOING.

Review of the Situation and Summary of the Outlook for the Year. Warm

Weather. The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops of the State issued Wednesday by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the United States weather bureau's climate and crop service:

The week ending Monday, May 14th, had a range of temperature from a maximum of 92 degrees on the 8th to a minimum of 40 degrees on the 11th. On the 10th and 11th there were light frosts in Cherokee, Colleton, Greenville and Spartanburg counties.

There were numerous, and in places beneficial, showers on the 9th, over the central portions of the State. Along the immediate coast the rainfall was very light, and the extreme western portions had no rain. Following the showers came cooler weather and high, drying winds; both conditions proved harmful to crops. Clayey lands are baked and hard, and break up cloddy. Rains are needed over the entire State and for all crops except rice; it is especially needed to germinate recently planted corn and cotton. Damaging hail occurred in portions of Orangeburg county, where in places stands of corn and cotton were destroyed. The weather conditions during the week were very favorable for farm work.

Early corn has generally good stands, and in the eastern sections is knee high and receiving its second plowing. Cut and heart worms are damaging stands. In the western sections bottoms are being prepared and planted, where the ground is fit to work, but considerable areas are yet to plant. The cool weather yellowed corn and

checked its growth. Cotton suffered from the recent cocl nights which caused it to turn red, and on sandy lands the plants are dying in places. Early planted cotton has good stands and is being plowed and chopped. Recently planted cotton needs rain to bring it up. Planting is not finished over the western portions. Some complaints of grassy fields continue, but to a less extent than last week. Some fields have been plowed up and replanted on account of the grass. Sea island cotton has excellent stands, but needs rain and warmer

weather. Tobacco is practically all planted, and very good stands have been se-

Rice was severely injured by the freshet in the Combahee river, but received less injury from high waters in the Georgetown district than had been anticipated. The cool nights were in-

jurious. Planting continues. Wheat has not been seriously injured which is decreasing. It is heading well, but the crop as a whole is not as promising as it was a month ago. Oats are ripening in Hampton county. This

crop needs rain badly. While potatoes have poor stands in places, but generally are doing well, except that bugs are very numerous. Large shipments are being made from the Charleston districts, where, however, the yield is below the average. Sweet potato draws are plentiful and some have been set out. Gardens need rain. Melons and sugar cane look well. Fruit prospects continue promising, except that apples and pears continue to blight. Berries of all kinds promise to

be very plentiful. Cupid Enjoined.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says the wedding of Henry Monson, Jr., and Minna Olson, which was to take place Thursday, was stopped by an injunction issued Wednesday afternoon by Judge Pereles, of the probate court. The injunction was issued at the request of the father of the prospective bridegroom, who also asks for the appointment of a guardian for the son, who is forty years of age. The father charges that his son is incompetent to manage his affairs and says he is about to marry a widow with four small children. A marriage certificate has been secured and the marriage has been set for May 16. Judge Pereles granted a temporary injunction, and ordered that the ceremony be deferred until after the argument on June 5. The judge said that before he would grant a permanent injunction he would have to be fully convinced of the necessity of

Fatal Fire.

Three persons were killed and fifteen were injured in a fire which early Thursday destroyed the Hotel Heleus, at 110 to 114 531 street, Chicago. Five of the injured will probably die. The dead are: Charlotte Peterson, dining room girl, found in her room burned to a crisp; Lena Pearson, found burned almost beyond recognition in room with Miss Peterson; S. G. McHaddin, flesh partly burned, died the same evening.

Wants His Share-

If Mr. Rockfeller is really holding his millions in trust for his fellowmen we assure him we are quite ready to relieve him of any further trouble about our share. Just express it along, Mr. Rockfeller. The Czar will attend the Paris Exposition in September, and as he is France's best friend now in Europe, Paris and its Exposition will do their best at that time. - Newport News Herald.

He Was Lynched,

Sam Hinson was lynched last Thursday in Nesoba County, Miss., by a mob of white men. Hinson was employed on the farm of Mrs. Eliza Adams, near Cushtusha, and attempted to murder her. He was prevented by the arrival of neighbors who heard Mrs. Adam's captured and lynched.