The Manning Times.

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ON THE ROAD AGAIN.

The State Candidates Resume Their Speech Making.

THE ATTENDANCE SMALL.

The Well Trodden Ground Gone Over by the Vote Hunters. Not Much Interest Manifested.

The State campaign meetings were resumed last Tuesday week at Georgetown. The attendance was very small, and little interest was manifested in what was said and done. A number of the candidates were absent.

WILLIAMSBURG MEETING.

There were about two hundred people in attendance on the meeting at Kingstree on Wednesday. Capt. Jennings, candidate for State Treasurer opened the speaking. Dr. Timmerman was absent.

Brooker and Derham warmed up a little. Brooker charged Derham with allowing treasurers to make settlements whenever the latter want to. Derham, interrupting, said this was untrue. Brooker said he could prove it in the record for 1897 in Richland county. Derham said that he had a certificate from Sheriff Cathcart contradicting Brooker's statement.

Capers made the crowd holler by assailing McMahan for naming a flag on Winthrop college for "a Yankee soldier" who was teaching at the summer school. McMahan was not here today.

Col. Floyd said Williamsburg had been one of his banner counties. He wanted to keep its support. Dr. Rouse was absent.

W. D. Mayfield, W. D. Evans, J. H. Wharton, B. B. Evans, J. E. Pettigrew and Mr. Berry told why they ought to be railroad commissioner. B B. Evans prodded W. D. Evans. Barney denied that rate on cotton had been reduced, "and I defy him to deny it." W. D. Evans replied: "I do deny it." Barney asserted that one man's word is as good as another's. He then read some figures that the local rate from Kingstree to Greenville was 39 cents and to Norfolk 24 cents. Barney continued to make his charges, "and I defy him to deny it." Col. W. D. Evans each time would say, "I do deny it." Barney stated that since the sale of the South Carolina and Georgia to the Southern the rates had increased. W. D. denied this. Barney said this denial was not the truth." W. D. advanced toward him and it looked squally, but the Marlboro gamecock kept admirable control of himself under the terrible excoriation of his Edgefield namesake. Barney, shaking his finger excitedly at W. D., said that to prove his assertion the rates at Aiken had gone up since the sale of the South Carolina and Georgia he could cite the tariffs.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Gary was the first speaker for the office of governor. He today for the first time referred to the fact that he has no papers backing him up. He reiterated his support of the dispensary, and jumped on prohibition, but advocated local option between the two. He produced the record showing that he had voted for the Archer bill as amended by Winkler so as to allow each county the right to establish or to remove dispensaries. Col. Hoyt said he had not referred to the Archer bill, but to the bill prepared by Mr. Robinson of Anderson, which provided for a vote between dispensary and prohibition. Gary charged coalition between blind tigers and prohibition to squeeze the life out of the dispensary. He accorded all honor to honest prohibitionists, but warned honest men not to be persuaded to vote for prohibition. He again stated that factional lines had been drawn against him, as he was a Gary and a Tillmanite. He wants to be measured as an individual.

Patterson began by saying that while Mr. Gary is discussing local option, he would discuss the dispensary. Patterson attempted the role of humorist and told several jokes today. Gary is seeing ghosts. Nobody in the campaign has said anything about the Gary's holding offices until yesterday, when Walt Whitman said something about it. Nobody is attacking Gary for supporting Tillman. He said that Gary didn't have the courage to come out in favor of the dispensary at Charleston.

Gary—That is absolutely untrue.

Patterson said that at Charleston he had asked Gary if the latter was in favor of high license for Charleston, and the latter said that his position was understood by the crowd.

Gary—I asked the crowd if they wanted me to explain my position again, and they said no.

Patterson—But the people of South Carolina must have an explanation.

Gary—The people know how I stand. You are the only one who does not, and if you haven't got the brains to take it in I can't give them to you.

Patterson then paid his respects to prohibition. Everybody in South Carolina knows that if Gonzalez takes up a fellow it beats that fellow, and so Col. Hoyt says he did not seek the support of Gonzales.

Patterson then began on McSweeney, making the same old charges of nonenforcement of the law. He made a "new point," that M. Welch, of the firm of Welch & Eason, runs a blind tiger and has a United States revenue license. Yet McSweeney has commissioned him a member of the Charleston county board of control.

McSweeney stated that he had nothing to do with it. The appointments were made by the legislative delegation from Charleston.

Patterson said that McSweeney could at least kick him out.

McSweeney replied that he could not kick out a man whom he had not appointed.

Patterson said he could at least report it to the grand jury.

McSweeney wanted to know if Patterson accused Welch of running a blind tiger.

Patterson replied, "Yes; I have seen the barrels seized in his place by the constables."

There was scant applause when Patterson concluded.

Col. Hoyt said there were admirable features in the dispensary law as compared with the barrooms. But the people who are appointed to enforce the law do not do it. It is enforced in towns and cities with the aid of municipal authorities, but not in rural districts—at least not in his part of the State. Dispensaries sell to blind tigers. The colonel then paid his respects to Mr. Gary. The bill he had referred to was introduced by Robinson from Anderson, not Robinson from Pickens. It was introduced in 1899 and Gary voted against it. It was prohibition. The Archer bill was dispensary. Perhaps Gary had changed his mind within that time and thinks that a little local option would help his candidacy.

Gary, from the crowd, asked if Col. Hoyt had not last fall favored coalition, and if he had not since changed his mind.

Col. Hoyt stated that he had taken that position for a purpose last winter, and that purpose was to kill the dispensary first and to enact prohibition afterwards.

The dispensary law is not a solution of the liquor question. Every legislature has changed the law. In reply to Patterson, he said there would be no corruption, or collusion or rascality in a "dispensary" in which whiskey and wine is kept for merely medicinal, sacramental and mechanical uses. Prohibition can be enforced by magistrates and their constables supported by public sentiment.

G. Walt said he would divide his speech into three tubjects. He would say something of himself, then discuss measures, and thirdly do some skinning. He would settle the educational question two years hence, and the liquor question this campaign. As between prohibition and the dispensary he favored the latter properly enforced, but license is his latest fad. There is not a single prohibition injunction in the Bible, he says. He then proceeded to the "skinning," addressing himself particularly to McSweeney.

The candidates for lieutenant governor then followed.

Col. Tillman opened. He accused Col. Livingston of dodging the liquor question, and said he was like the poem on the back of a Confederate bill, "Representing nothing on God's earth now." Winkler speaks of abolishing profit feature of the dispensary, but voted against it.

He was followed by Col. Livingston, who made a clear exposition of his position on the liquor question and said that he was on record as to his stand. A prohibitionist himself, he believed in treating the several factions fairly and not forcing them.

Col. Winkler said that he had never favored the dispensary to make profits, but to promote temperance, and he didn't care if they took away every cent of the profits. He said that "competency, honesty and sobriety" are requisites for the office of lieutenant governor. He had the qualifications.

Col. Sloan congratulated the farmers on the rain which the candidates had brought. If their talk did no good, the rain might. The constitutional convention thought it had settled the liquor question when it provided that the question may be left to each county. Each county manages its own courts and other institutions, why not the liquor questions? Local option is the gun to kill blind tigers.

Col. Blease said that the reason he opposed Winkler's referendum was that it left the question of dispensary or no dispensary to the general election. The 12,000 negro voters, the balance of power, would settle the question for the white people. Does Gonzales love prohibition? Does he love Col. Hoyt? No, but he hates the dispensary. The liquor people want to kill the dispensary, make prohibition obnoxious and then get high license.

Judge Moore was not here, and Gen. Bellinger had no opposition. Gen. Bellinger said that he had heard of nobody but a trial justice down in Charleston who had criticised his record and he would not tax the patience of the people by making a speech.

McSweeney looked bright and fresh today, after his rest. He stigmatized Patterson's charges as little, absurd and flimsy. Did Patterson mean to charge that the editor of the county paper could be bought for a dollar and a half a year? As to granting United States licenses, how could any power stop the granting of them. The constables get a list of those holding licenses and trail them, but it is impossible to absolutely enforce the law in a seaport town like Charleston. He (McSweeney) could not go around like Patterson looking for blind tigers. He could not force the grand jury in Charleston any more than Patterson when a prohibitionist could prevent the grand jury of Barnwell from throwing out the warrants which Patterson placed in their hands. McSweeney defended his record and said the dispensary law had been enforced better than ever before and without bloodshed. He had appointed newspaper men on his staff. However, he had a dozen who were not newspaper men. He replied in like manner to all of Patterson's charges. He defended the dispensary law as the best solution of the liquor question. He was applauded when he concluded.

THE FLORENCE MEETING.

The campaign meeting at Florence Thursday was attended by about 600 people. Brooker and Derham had their usual spat. McMahan was not present. Capers attacked his record as that of an unpractical man. Capt. Rouse and Gen. Floyd threw bouquets at each other and declared an armistice until the meeting at Spartanburg.

The candidates for this office made their regular speeches.

W. D. Evans replies to charges that rate on cotton is driving mills away by saying that $9,000,000 has been projected in cotton mills in this State this year and Augusta mill men are establishing a bleachery here.

Wharton had been here 30 years ago as a Confederate soldier and a few years ago voted for formation of Florence county. Why is it flour can be shipped to Lake City 8 cents cheaper than to Florence? He wants to stop demurrage.

Barney Evans sailed into W. D. again today. W. D. had chaperoned the Jim Crow car amendments with uniform passenger rates in the last legislature. W. D. replied that he had not been before the legislative committee at all. He retorted Barney's own brother voted for the bill.

Barney disclaimed responsibility for his brother's voting wrong. Barney was generously applauded.

T. M. Berry made a prohibition talk and said a practical prohibitionist is a safe business man.

W. D. Mayfield contended that cotton mills in upper Carolina are sending to Alabama for cotton on account of local rates.

Mr. J. E. Pettigrew was at home and courteously declined to speak, but welcomed the candidates to Florence.

Patterson was the first speaker in the gubernatorial tourney. He discussed briefly the failure of the legislature to appropriate funds for the common schools after taking dispensary profits from them. He made his same dispensary speech. He said that the prohibition proposed is but the dispensary law without the beverage feature. The rich will then send out of the State for liquor and the poor will patronize blind tigers. Maine sells more liquor unlawfully than South Carolina does lawfully. Col. Hoyt charges all the crime in South Carolina to the dispensary. The attorney general of Maine attributes rascality there to prohibition. Repeated his old charges of coalition. Said that McSweeney is not a friend of the dispensary.

A SHARP SPAT.

Col. Hoyt took a hand primary, the first one since Patterson's dismal failure at Walterboro. Col. Hoyt was received with cheering. He was forced to omit discussion of other issues and confine himself to the liquor question, as his opponents had devoted so much time to him.

Patterson interrupted Col. Hoyt once and the crowd cheered the colonel. Patterson had claimed that nine-tenths of the people drink liquor. Col. Hoyt disputed it.

Patterson—Take a hand primary.

Hoyt—Why didn't you do it?

The colonel took a hand primary to see how many in the audience drank liquor. The number of fists poked up was absurdly small and the crowd howled for Hoyt. Hoyt then said that Patterson had said that the crowd was sober because the dispensary was closed. The colonel pronounced this a slander on the people of Florence and the crowd cheered again. If prohibition is a farce, why did Patterson advocate it in 1892? And does he support the dispensary now because, as he says, "the majority of the people favor it?"

Col. Hoyt read a denunciation of the dispensary written by the Rev. W. R. Richardson of Columbia, and when he came to a paragraph where it was said that small politicians use it to ride into office, the crowd cheered again.

Would Patterson refuse the support of papers if they came to his rescue—for he needs rescue? Would Patterson accuse them of being subsidized if they supported him? The News and Courier is too busy booming the exposition to notice the State campaign editorially. Perhaps if Editor Hemphill knew that Patterson is a candidate, he would support him, Col. Hoyt remarked sarcastically. The course of Mr. N. G. Gonzalez is as truly independent in this campaign as it has been in everything. Was Gonzales' support of Ellerbe in 1898 a failure? Gonzales supports him on other grounds.

"Read his editorial and you will see something not very complimentary to you, sir," he said to Patterson.

Patterson retorted that in the constitutional convention he had introduced a resolution charging N. G. Gonzales with falsehood against John Gary Evans and 123 delegates of all factions had supported it.

Col. Hoyt said he was not Mr. Gonzales' champion, but he was quite sure Patterson would not face him (Gonzales) and use the language he did here today.

Patterson said he had said the same thing in the constitutional convention, pointing his finger at Gonzales at the time.

Col. Hoyt retorted that if Patterson had done so it had been under the protection of his privilege as a member of the convention.

Patterson replied that Gonzales had opportunity to see him afterwards.

During the controversy there was cheering at the conclusion of every thrust made by Col. Hoyt, while Patterson had no applause.

As Col. Hoyt concluded, Mr. Pettigrew presented him with a bouquet with the statement that the ladies of Florence looked for manliness in the governor's office if he were elected.

WHITMAN AND GARY.

Walt Whitman exhibited a map of South Carolina and said that three of the candidates for governor come from a bunch of counties down on the Savannah. Walt said Gary had asked him where he was during the war. Walt replied that he was only 12 years old when the war broke out, but he plowed an old blind mule to make bread and meat for the soldiers, and two of his brothers shed their blood in the cause. What had Gary and Patterson and McSweeney done for the old soldiers whom they so profess to love? He put the laugh on Col. Hoyt The latter had admired Walt Whitman's ability to fashion a new platform every day, Walt said Col. Hoyt had only one, a miserable old thing. He would not tackle Patterson as the latter was in such a miserable fix already. McSweeney was not here and he could not hit him in the back as he is lame and sick unto death anyway. He helped out Brooker in his charges against the tax department of the State. He was tired of the liquor question. He would rather drink it than talk about it. (Laughter.) He too held a hand primary in opposition to Col. Hoyt's and the result was that there were but three in the audience who thus indicated that they do not take "booze." The laugh was on the colonel.

Mr. Gary was received with some demonstration. He was glad that Pee Dee and Piedmont are alike—progressive and steadfast to the landmarks of Democracy. He declared that it was false that he had tried to inject partisan politics into the campaign. He had too many friends in all former factions. A few days ago an editorial appeared in a leading daily paper calling on the people to vote against him because he was a prominent Tillmanite. He deprecated this departure from the understanding among Democrats to obliterate party lines. He himself had kept the faith. In public life he had known no Tillmanite, no anti-Tillmanite. He argued against the practicability of enforcing prohibition and declared in favor of the dispensary, with allowances to the counties wanting prohibition. Col. Hoyt had said that the dispensary had brought the State into degradation and dirt. Gary asked what is the state of degradation. God forbid the day when free liquor will come into South Carolina. Col. Hoyt might not be in the coalition, but the result of his election would mean a riot of blind tigers. Gary was applauded when he said that he was an original advocate of the dispensary, and although it has broken from its original moorings it is yet the best solution of the liquor question. He favored the common schools and especially institutions for industrial training. He was liberally applauded.

M'SWEENEY'S MESSAGE.

Gov. McSweeney was not present at the meeting. The following message from him will explain why he was absent:

"A bouncing baby boy arrived at the mansion early this morning. Request county chairman to present my best wishes to the Democracy of Florence and my regrets at not being able to attend meeting."

The reading of the message was applauded.

The candidates for lieutenant governor then spoke. Each improves daily in his exhortation for votes. Col. Livingston declared for prohibition; Col. Blease for dispensary; ditto Col. Tillman and Col Sloan for local option between prohibition, high license and dispensary, and Col. Winkler for dispensary with a prohibition local option rider. Col. Livingston had the largest share of applause. Dr. Timmerman, Capt. Jennings and Gen. Bellinger followed.

Banks.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

What the Young Crops Are Doing in this State.

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

The week ending 8 a. m., July 9th, was extremely hot, with the average temperature between five and six degrees higher than usual, and for the first time this season the maximum rose to 100 or above, while the lowest minimum was 67 degrees.

The rainfall was largely local in character, with many localities that had no rain, while others had from a trace to nearly two inches. The hot sun dried uplands rapidly, and nearly all correspondents report red lands and clayey lands baked and hard to cultivate, and that showers would prove beneficial on such lands, while bottom land generally are still wet, and more rain at this time would cause further injury.

Farm work made rapid progress and was in the main devoted to cleaning staple crops of grass and weeds, somewhat to the neglect of the less important crops. Much grass was killed, but another full week of dry, hot weather is required to thoroughly rid the fields of weeds and to put crops into good condition.

The general condition of corn is improved, but it is scalding on wet bottom lands and firing on sandy lands to a considerable extent. Old corn is being rapidly laid by, while young corn is very grassy. Some overflowed bottoms being replanted to corn. The maturing portion of the crop needs rain.

Cotton fields that have been cleaned of grass are doing well, but many remain grassy on which cotton is turning yellow. The hot, dry weather was favorable to cotton, and in general this crop is decidedly better than it was last week. There is some complaint of rust and blight, the latter most severe on sea island variety. The plants are growing too much to weeds in places, and in many instances are not fruiting well. A few localities report cotton very promising.

Wheat thrashing is now being hurried with continued heavy yields, but some grain is slightly damaged by rain——usually only the top bundle of the shock.

Early rice is doing well in all regions except in the upper Combahee where rice is about ten days late and is not doing well.

Tobacco improved in most sections and is a fine crop, with cutting and curing under way, but the bulk of it will be cured during the coming week.

Sweet potatoes, pastures, cane and gardens are promising. Melons are a partial failure. Many peaches, grapes and other fruits rot as the ripen. Figs and LeConte pears are ripening. Vegetables for local use are plentiful. Field laborers are scarce in many counties.

Why He Succeeded.

The Abbeville Press and Banner says: "Governor McSweeney, if measured by his early struggles, and his subsequent successes, is the equal of any man in the race, and there is no reason for maligning him, except because of his past successes, and his future good prospects. He was a poor orphan boy, with neither money nor education nor influential friends to boost him. But he had character and an invincible determination, and the people will neither allow an envious spirit to cast him down nor permit the friends of license to deprive him of the office to which he should be elected, simply because he enforces the liquor law."

A Tribute to Tillman.

One of the delegates from Virginia to the late National Democratic Convention says "Senator Tillman in reading the plank on imperialism sent a thrill through the great convention hall which is seldom equalled in such an assemblage. The spectacle which greeted the South Carolina Senator's masterly reading of the plank, was one which may not be witnessed again for many years to come.

A Queer Mixture.

J. F. Pickelheimer was arrested at Middleboro, Tenn., on the charge of bigamy. It is alleged he has seven wives, two of whom are in Middlesboro, and others will arrive shortly. In his grip were found a license to preach, a teacher's certificate from Franklin county, Ky., four marriage certificates, a deck of cards, bottle of whiskey and a pistol.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Situation Said to Bear a Most Ominous Aspect.

ALLIED TROOPS DEFEATED.

Stories of Wholesale Murder Continue to Come. Conflicting Accounts of the State of Affairs.

Affairs in China do not improve much. No authentic news has been received from Pekin, and the impression is that all foreigners in that city have been massacred. Over twenty days ago Sir Robert Hart dispatched his last message declaring that the situation was desperate and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Pekin.

The London Daily Mail Tien Tsin correspondent says: "The situation is about as bad as it can well be. I only trust that we shall not soon want relieving ourselves. A forward movement is impossible. From 30,000 to 40,000 troops are wanted, and there are only 10,000 here. The foreign troops are working well together, but it is inconvenient that there is no supreme commander. In some quarters the feeling is, 'Let us rescue Pekin and then clear out in favor of Russia."

All kinds of stories come from Shanghai, which it is impossible to verify. It is stated that the Boxers have murdered the chancellor of the Pekin university and 60 of the members of his family and retainers. A confidential officer of Gen. Yung Tu, disguised as a Boxer, is reported to have crept into Prince Tuan's tent while the Prince was sleeping with the intention of stabbing him. He was caught by the sentries, so the story goes, decapitated on the spot. His head was sent, with Prince Tuan's compliments, to Yung Lu as a warning to him to beware. The French consul at Shanghai has news that the Chinese prefect at Moukden himself murdered the Catholic bishop, Guillon, in his yamen. Beside Bishop Guillon, Fathers Crunoet, Corbet, Borguois and Veuillenot and two sisters of the French mission and numerous native Christians were massacred.

ALLIES DEFEATED.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin says: "Gen. Ma has defeated the allied troops and reoccupied the Chinese eastern arsenal, after inflicting great loss upon its defenders. The engagements lasted six hours, and was fought with great determination by both sides. The Chinese were eventually able to use the effective guns of the fort abutting on the city walls near the Taotal's yamen, the allied troops suffering severely from lack of guns and cavalry. The Japanese commander sent an urgent appeal to hurry reinforcements, as the allies were in imminent danger of a general defeat."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Express gives the text of a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 29th, and addressed to the Chinese embassadors, which The Express declares is identical with the message from Emperor Kwang Su, mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, and what the Chinese edict public had done in Washington. The Express considers that the edict proves that Prince Tuan's army is making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened. The edict contains the following paragraphs: "The anger of our people knew no bounds. They could not be restrained. The task of guarding the legations, which before was difficult, was made impossible."

Elsewhere, referring to the desire to protect the legations still unharmed, it says: "If it is impossible for us to continue this protection, let it be represented to the powers that we must be held blameless, for the anger of the people grows with the rising of each sun that sees more and yet more foreigners and soldiers coming to overrun and lay waste our country and slay our people." The correspondent says the edict is intended to pave the way for a final lifting of the veil over the recent history of Pekin.

The German consul at Tien Tsin cables that the foreign settlements were continually bombarded by the Chinese from July 5 to July 8. On July 6th two thousand Boxers attacked the French settlement and were routed by the Russians. The British and Japanese forces July 7th bombarded the Chinese batteries. Toward evening Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German consulate and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done. On July 6th the Peiping sailed for Taku with the German wounded. River communication between Tien Tsin and Taku has been safe since the Chinese fort midway between the two towns was captured.

FEARS THE WORST.

A terrible veil of silence enshrouds Pekin and there is nobody but believes the worst has happened. It is taken for granted that all the powers have exhausted every means to get direct news from their legations, and the fact that their efforts have been vain leaves but one interpretation.

Statements are in circulation in in Shanghai accusing the Russians of indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese non-combatants, without regard to age or sex. The manager of a Chinese steamship company who has arrived in Shanghai, asserts that he only escaped from Tien Tsin by cutting off his queue and donning European clothes. It is said that the Taotai of Shanghai protested to the powers against these Russian slaughters.

News is circulating throughout the Yang Tse valley that Gen. Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien Tsin and that the foreign army has been cut to pieces east of Pekin. The actual impotence for the moment of the allied forces naturally give color to these stories with the worst results. The Shanghai correspondent of The Express gives Tien Tsin advices to July 8th, when the superior range of the Japanese artillery enabled them to relieve the Russians, who were hard pressed at the railway station.

FOREIGNERS KILLED.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the situation in Pekin emanates from Chinese official sources: "The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6th, Prince Tuan being in command. The attackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the centre, the right wing was led by Prince Tsai Yin and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsin Yu. The attack commenced with artillery fighting which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock in the morning by which time the legations were destroyed and all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese. Upon hearing of the attack, Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao were killed. Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

A dispatch to the New York Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo says: A courier from Sir Robert Hart, in Pekin, has just arrived bringing this message, dated June 28:

"Close to good bye. Near the end."

A private letter from Pekin, dated June 24, and received at Tien Tsin June 30, says:

"We are in danger of death. Thirty thousand troops are attacking. Only three days' food is left. No news comes of troops. If no relief comes all seems hopeless.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A dispatch from London says a news agency reports that an official message received in London states that all the foreigners in Pekin were murdered July 6.

All the foreigners and missionaries have evacuated When Chau and have arrived at Ning Po. Large bodies of Boxers appeared at Wen Chau and threatened to exterminate the foreigners and Christians. They also distributed banners, badges and inflammatory anti-foreign appeals.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of The Express, telegraphing under date of July 9, asserts that the Chinese are daily driving in the allies. They have mounted, says the correspondent, 12 fresh guns in advantageous positions, with which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlement, the incessant fire rendering position after position quite untenable.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours' battle outside of Tien Tsin, the Cossacks captured six Krupp guns and killed numbers of fleeing Boxers. The Chinese lost 3,000 killed, including Gen. Kek.

A Train Robbed.

The Illinois Central fast train from New Orleans to Chicago was held up and robbed Wednesday morning two miles south of Wickliffe, Ky. The train was flagged, and when it stopped the bandits entered the cab. The fireman was knocked in the head with the butt of a revolver and badly hurt. The robbers, six in number, cut off the engine and express car and ran a mile and a half to Fort Jefferson, near the Ohio river, and within sight of the Missouri shore. Here they blew open the express safe and secured all the valuables it contained. The robbers overpowered the express men and made them get off the train, but did not attempt to molest others on the train, which carried a large load of passengers. This morning a special train with blood hounds and an armed posse left Jackson, Tenn., for the scene. It is understood that Missouri officers are hot on the robbers' trail. About $10,000 were secured.

A Big Job.

Some of our rampant imperialists are reminded, by the Salt Lake Tribune, that no foreign army can advance into central China except perhaps by her great river. No army could exist in that country. It would have to be in daily connection with its base, or starve and then if a million Chinamen were to be killed, that would be nothing. It would be as when a ship goes down at sea and the waters close over it, giving up no sign that any ship ever sailed there. Every well-wisher of his race hopes that, notwithstanding the provocation, some satisfactory adjustment can be made without a general war.

A Cotton Pest.

Mr. L. D. Landrum of Batesburg writes the governor as follows: Dear Sir: There is some kind of a pest that has attacked the cotton in this section and in a few days will destroy a large section of the cotton. In fact, it is spreading all over the country. The botanist at Clemson has seen such specimens of the infected cotton and he suggested the use of sulphur, but this does not kill or stop the progress of the scourge. So at the request of a number of prominent farmers, I request you to have the botanist of Clemson to visit this section and see if he cannot devise a means to help us.

After Negro Labor.

A dispatch from Honolulu says it is to the colored people of the southern States that the planters of Hawaiian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the vexed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins of Yohala plantation, leave today for the southern States in quest of negro laborers. They have assurances that 300 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans. The planters will pay their expenses to the country and give them $30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured the services of the Japenese will be dispensed with altogether.

Had to Pay for It.

The Columbia State says: "Friday morning a white man giving his name as C. C. T. Eulow was before the mayor on the charge of attempting suicide. He claims to be a Baltimorean, and was arrested by Officer Bughson. His infatuation for a woman of bad character here is said to have caused him to put a pistol to his breast and pull the trigger. Only a flesh wound resulted. Acting Mayor Stanley fined the man $20, which he paid. He was then released and nothing more has been heard from him.

OUTLOOK IN THE COTTON BELT.

The Cotton Crops Have Suffered from the June Rains.

Latterly the weather conditions have been more favorable to cotton, permitting cultivation, and cleaning them of grass and weeds, but the results have not been entirely satisfactory and have disclosed the serious injury that the crop suffered from the June rains, especially in Alabama, Mississippi and the lowlands of Tennessee where many fields are so hopelessly foul that they have been abandoned. Abandoned fields are also common in portions of South Carolina, Georgia and Arkansas. Throughout a large portion of the belt cotton is not fruiting satisfactorily, and there is considerable shedding in places. The conditions in Texas are not uniform, but on the whole are as promising as they usually are at this season, and the fact that the crop is late in the southern portions does not necessarily indicate a short yield, as the plants have still a long season before them in that region.

The following are the summaries by States:

In Alabama—Cotton has improved slightly, but has run too much to stalk, is fruiting very slowly and poorly, and continues to shed, though not so freely as at the close of last week; there are fewer complaints of lice; it is still very grassy, and the concensus of reports indicates that the prospective yield of this staple has been materially lowered.

In Mississippi—As the grass and weeds are cleared away the extent of injury caused by the wet weather is made manifest, and the reports are not encouraging. It is apparent, however, that conditions are decidedly better and while many fields have been ruined by lack of cultivation, opportunity has been given to either clean them, or plow up and replant in corn, which is being done extensively in all but the southwestern counties. Many low fields have been entirely abandoned; more have been plowed up and will be reseeded in other crops. Cotton is small and stalky, and gives little indication of fruiting satisfactorily.

In North Carolina—Cotton has been greatly benefited by warm days and nights, which have caused rapid growth, good color, and increasing abundance of bloom; fruiting is taking place. There was very little complaint of lice on cotton this week; some fields in the southwest are still very grassy.

In South Carolina—Cotton fields that have been cleaned of grass are doing well, but many remain grassy on which cotton is turning yellow. The hot, dry weather was faverable to cotton, and in general this crop is decidedly better than it was last week. There is some complaint of rust and blight, the latter most severe on the sea-island variety. The plants are growing too much to weed in places, and in many instances are not fruiting well. A few localities report cotton very promising.

In Georgia—Cotton shows a slight improvement, and has received much needed working. It is, however, fruiting slowly, and the forms are small.

In Florida—Cotton has improved over a large section by reason of its freedom from grass. There are still complaints, however, that the frequent rains of June did very serious damage to cotton over limited sections.

In Louisiana—The condition of cotton has improved, but the outlook for a largh crop is not as favorable as is that for sugar and rice. On hill and uplands where the continued rains did not prevent cultivation the plant has grown too rapidly and fruited comparatively little. In the aggregate, a considerable acreage of late planted cotton on low lands has been either drowned out or abandoned to the grass; the late planted upland cotton and that in the bottoms where the stand is good is now being worked and cleaned, is improving in color and looks promising.

In Texas—Cotton was improved some by the showers, but more rain would be beneficial in localities, especially in western Texas. Early cotton is blooming and fruiting well and is being laid by in some sections. The crop has all been chopped except some late planting. Some fields are grassy in east Texas. Cotton is not looking well in some localities, while in other sections where the weather has been more favorable the crop is promising. The crop is very late and irregular, ranging from light to excellent. The Mexican weevil is doing damage in some localities over southern Texas.

In Arkansas—Local showers occurred during the week and interfered with farm work in some localities, but as a rule great headway was made cleaning the crops. Corn and cotton, which have been properly cultivated, are growing nicely; many fields in the lewlands have been abandoned. The boll worm is doing some damage to cotton in a few localities.

In Tennessee—Upland corn and cotton where fairly worked are in fair condition, and with favorable conditions, following, will make nearly average crops; but in lowlands many fields are absolutely lost; this is largely the case in the western division, where, in many sections, the prospect is indeed gloomy. In the middle and eastern divisions, on uplands, crops, as a rule, are rather promising.

In Oklahoma—Cotton generally is doing well, and is blooming and fruiing, and being laid by.

In Mississippi—Cotton in the southeastern counties has improved somewhat during the week, but is generally in poor condition. Some is in bloom.

The British Loses.

A dispatch from London says the war office has issued another casualty list from South Africa, showing that during the week ending July 7, there were killed, wounded or captured 15 officers and 180 men; accidental deaths, 2 men; died of disease, 4 officers and 194 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,306 men. The total casualties as a result of the war are 48.188 officers and men.

Made Him Sick.

The Chinese residents of Berlin have kept carefully under cover since the news of Baron von Ketteler's murder was confirmed. They have adopted European attitre, even sacrificing their pigtails, and are procuring wigs. The Chinese minister is said to be frightened worst of all. He is reported to be sick abed.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Inside History of Our Delegation's Choice for Vice-President.

HOW EACH MAN VOTED.

Senator Tillman Tried Hard to Get Them to Vote for Towne, but Failed and Gracefully Yieleded.

At the Kansas City convention the South Carolina delegation was of course unanimous in its choice for the presidential candidate, but when it came to the vice-presidency the members were pretty badly split, and from all accounts the members had quite a lively little verbal spat before the majority decided that South Carolina should support Stevenson.

Senator Tillman was heartily and enthusiastically in favor of the delegation supporting Towne. When the delegation met, the senator made a vigorous and characteristic speech in favor of his candidate, but all his art of persuasion and his blunt and unconventional though strong and emphatic language was in vain.

Governor McSweeney and John Gary Evans stoutly opposed Senator Tillman's choice, holding that Towne was a Republican, even though he favored 16 to 1, and they declared that they would not support him when there were life long Democrats who were available.

When the ballot was taken, Towne was snowed under and a majority of the delegation, eleven members, decided to support Stevenson. As the unit rule prevailed this gave Stevenson the whole eighteen votes from the state.

It will be interesting under these circumstances to know how the delegation did vote:

For Towne—Tillman, Stokes, Garris, Traxler and Wilborn, 5.

For Hill—Latimer and Williams, 2.

For Stevenson—Governor McSweeney, Wilson, Bouchier, Stribling, McGhee, John Gary Evans, Polaty, Talbert, Mooney, Gruber, 10.

For Carr of North Carolina—Wilie Jones, 1.

Senator Tillman read the platform in the convention and he is said to have done so eloquently and was frequently interrupted by cheers. He took a very prominent part in the convention and in shaping the platform. The New York Sun correspondent, referring to the part he played at Kansas City, has the following:

"From start to finish Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina has been about the most conspicuous man in the convention and in the conferences outside of it. He dominated the committee on resolutions and dominated everybody on the presiding officer's stand during the convention sessions without regard to their official standing. Everybody seemed to be afraid of him, and no matter how much he interfered in business that did not in any way concern a delegate from South Carolina, nobody saw fit to object. Mr. Tillman ran amuck in the hotel lobbies and in the street crowds just as he did in the convention hall, and at all times wore a huge cork helmet, lined with green, and a black alpaca jacket. Those who did not know him thought he was a crank, and these who did know him were apparently not very proud of him.

"It was Tillman who led the committee on resolutions to adopt the suggestion that was in the minds of several delegates, but finally put into language by Barkworth, of Michigan, to attempt to nullify the free silver declaration in the platform by the insertion of the sentence about imperialism being the paramount issue of the campaign. Then when the campaign document was finally licked into shape it was Tillman who, without anybody's motion, grasped the first copy and read it to the committee with the same dramatic effect that he showed later when he read it to the convention at the request of Senator Jones, the chairman of the committee, who had been much impressed with Tillman's powers of elocution.

Veteran's Reunion.

Preparations are now being made by the camps of Confederate veterans all over the State for the coming annual State reunion to be held in Greenwood. Last year the State reunion was held at Chester and the veterans who attended had a delightful time. Greenwood does not propose to let Chester outdo her in the entertainment provided for the visiting veterans.

The time for the reunion is rapidly drawing near and the arrangements are being rushed as much as possible. The programme has not yet been issued, however.

The following important notice preliminary to the gathering has just been issued by the committee in charge at Greenwood:

The executive committee of the Veterans and Sons of Veterans of Greenwood requests that the names of all delegates and sponsors appointed to attend the State Confederate reunion at Greenwood and the names of all veterans who will attend on Aug. 1 be forwarded as soon as practicable to the undersigned, so that quarters may be assigned to such delegates, sponsors and veterans before the meeting.

All newspapers in the State will favor us by copying this notice.

J. B. Clark, Secretary.

Greenwood, S. C.

A Fatal Plague.

A dispatch from New Orleans says President Souchan, of the Louisiana State board of health, last Wednesday received a telegram from the president of the parish board of health for Caldwell parish, of which Columbia is the seat urging that an expert, a quantity of tents, disinfectants and sanitary inspectors be sent to that place at once as a mysterious plague had broken out there which was fatal in every instance. The telegram stated that fully forty people, mostly negroes, had already succumbed to the disease. President Souchon sent Dr. Beard, the state expert, to the scene. It is believed that the epidemic is a very malignant form of smallpox.