

## STATE CONVENTION.

### Democrats of South Carolina Met in Columbia Last Wednesday.

#### COL. D. S. HENDERSON CHAIRMAN

#### Mayor Rhett and Colonel Willie Jones Delegates at Large by Vote. Gov. Heyward and Senator Tillman by Acclamation.

The Democratic State Convention met in Columbia last Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Gen. Willie Jones, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. Nominations for temporary chairman being called for, the name of Mr. E. Marion Rucker of Anderson was presented by Mr. John E. Brazzale. There being no opposition Mr. Rucker was elected by acclamation. Upon being escorted to the chair, Mr. Rucker declared that the day of the transient in South Carolina politics is at an end. He expressed the hope and the belief that the convention would be conservative in temperament. The temporary organization was then completed by the election of Mr. T. C. Hamer as clerk and Mr. J. T. Parks as assistant clerk. These secretaries were subsequently made clerks of the permanent organization. The roll was then perfected.

#### PRESIDENT D. S. HENDERSON.

There was a great surprise in store when the election of a permanent chairman was held. For some time no name had been mentioned except that of ex-Gov. McSwenney, and it was supposed that he would be elected without opposition. However, the friends of Col. D. S. Henderson of Aiken decided Tuesday night to put up his name, and by a vote of 213 to 115 Col. Henderson was elected.

Gov. McSwenney was nominated in a very graceful speech by Mr. W. S. Smith of Hampton, who referred to the enviable reputation of his candidate as a citizen and as governor of the State. Mr. W. F. Stevenson of Cheraw in a ringing speech presented the name of Col. D. S. Henderson of Aiken, which announcement was greeted with considerable applause. During the seconding of these nominations Gov. McSwenney's name was also applauded. It was seen early in the ballot that Col. Henderson had a big lead. At the conclusion, Gov. McSwenney called upon the convention to make a unanimous nomination of Col. Henderson and this was done.

Upon taking the chair, whither he was escorted by Gov. McSwenney, Senator B. R. Tillman and Mr. Stevenson, Col. Henderson declared that he had no speech to make. He had not known of the fact that his name would be presented and had not heard even a rumor of it until after he had retired the night before. He was proud of the honor, as well as any man might be. When he looked into the faces of these delegates his mind traveled back over 20 years of State political history. He spoke of the "Fugate" convention in 1872, when the oppressed white men met in secret halls up town and with bated breath discussed the conditions into which the State had been dragged. "All we could do was to advise, to keep heart and to hide our time," he said.

He saw some in the convention who on that fateful August day in 1876 had fought out the proposition to put up a straight ticket or a compromise ticket. He saw in the convention some who in the fall of 1895 had met to frame the fundamental law of the State and who went away with a united Democracy, ever to be the party of the united white people of the State. "Why are we here today?" he asked. The "Rough Rider" has taken charge of the White House—the man who is willing to have at his side the Booker Washingtons of the country and who is willing to insult the white people of the country and particularly of South Carolina by putting in office the "Crums of the land." The man in the White House may at any time lead us into anarchy at home and into trouble in foreign lands. The Democratic party has always stood for good government and will insure activity along such lines in the future.

#### NEED A GOOD DELEGATION.

He mentioned the possible candidacy for president of a prominent New Yorker, and declared with gratification that the pivotal States of the east and of the west seem to have settled upon him as their choice. He said he has spoken in no uncertain terms, saying that she will support the man whom New York will present to the nation—a man above reproach and above scorn in public and in private life. It is not his province as president to suggest what should be done but he advised the members to find out how every candidate for the St. Louis convention stands with reference to the men spoken of in connection with the nomination for the presidency. Whether the delegation is instructed or not there should be none on the watch tower but honest and true men.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the president announced that it would be proper to have a vice-president from each congressional district. The following were chosen: First district—Col. C. S. Gadsden of Charleston; second, Mr. S. G. Mayfield of Bamberg; third, Mr. F. B. Gary of Abbeville; fourth, Mr. F. E. Ansel of Greenville; fifth, Mr. W. F. Stevenson of Chesterfield; sixth, Mr. P. S. Wall of Williamsburg; seventh, Mr. W. A. James of Lee.

#### THE TWO BIG COMMITTEES.

The following committee of one member from each county was appointed to consider resolutions and to frame a platform: Abbeville, I. H. McCalla; Aiken, C. E. Sawyer; Anderson, J. E. Brazzale; Bamberg, C. W. Garrison; Barnwell, J. W. Jany; Beaufort, H. D. Horton; Berkeley, J. B. Morrison; Charleston, C. C. Hemphill; Cherokee, N. W. Hardin; Chester, J. E. Nunberry; Chesterfield, Edward McIver; Clarendon,

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST

### Convention Holds Its Forty-Ninth Annual Session in Nashville.

#### SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS

#### Of the Work Being Done by the Church in this and Foreign Lands and of Churches and Members.

The Southern Baptist convention began its 49th session in the city of Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, May 13th, at the Tabernacle in which the convention met eleven years ago. President Jas. P. Eagle, of Arkansas, called the convention to order, and it was ascertained that more than a thousand delegates were in attendance. The first business in order was to elect a permanent organization, and President Eagle was re-elected by a unanimous vote, together with the following officers: Lausing Burrows and O. P. Gregory, secretaries; G. W. Norton, treasurer; W. P. Harvey, auditor.

Governor Eagle said he had for some time been debating as to whether to allow his name to be presented, and for certain reasons would not protest, but in future he would decline the honor. He said he regarded it as unwise for one man to hold the office indefinitely.

The vote on vice president was announced at the afternoon session, the following being chosen: John W. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.; C. B. Williamson, Macon, Ga.; E. W. Stephens, Columbia, Mo.; Robert C. Buckner, Dallas, Tex.

A general discussion of reports followed. Dr. Ford entered a vigorous protest against teaching children that there is such a man as Santa Claus. He said it was a myth and a hurtful abridgment that should be relegated to the rear. It taught children to be deceitful. Officers recommended for various church boards were for home missions, W. W. Landrum, president, and B. D. Gray, corresponding secretary. Sunday school, E. E. Folk, president, J. M. Frost, secretary. Foreign missions, J. E. Hutson, president, and R. J. Williamson, secretary.

The afternoon session was devoted to hearing of reports. The Sunday-school board report shows the largest annual receipts in its history, the \$100,000 mark being passed. The Home mission board's report shows receipts of \$127,850 for the year. The foreign mission board reports contributions of \$247,512.62. The second day's session of the Southern Baptist convention was made memorable by contributions aggregating \$52,991 to the endowment fund of the theological seminary at Louisville. There was several gifts of \$5,000 each, one coming from a Boston man, and one from an Atlanta woman, Mrs. W. A. Wiggs.

The report of the visiting committee to the South Baptist theological seminary at Louisville was presented by Dr. A. J. S. Thomas, of Greenville, S. C. He said the church should raise an endowment fund of a million dollars for the seminary. Judge George Hillier, of Georgia, spoke on his resolution to change the name of the body to "The Baptist Convention of the United States." On motion of Judge Hillier the resolution was referred to a special committee to report upon it next year. The convention refused to consider a communication from Rev. A. Diaz, of Cuba, asking for a committee on arbitration to hear the troubles which have existed for years in Havana. A resolution to place the Cuban work in the hand of the foreign mission board was reserred to a committee. There had been anticipation of a ripple in the convention when the committee on work among the negroes made its report, but it was received and adopted in a harmonious manner. This committee, of which Dr. A. C. Davidson, of Birmingham, Ala., is chairman, considered the Virginia memorial, asking for appointment of a committee to study the uplift of the negro in all its phases. After a session of five hours the committee arrived at an agreement satisfactory to all interested. It provides for the appointment of a representative from each State to confer with the Home mission board with regard to plans for carrying on the work. The committee on nomination for place of holding the next convention held a session and it is understood that Fort Worth, Texas, was favored by a majority. Kansas City and St. Louis were under consideration, and at the night session Kansas City was selected as the next meeting place. The nominating committee reported in favor of Fort Worth, but sentiment of the convention was overwhelmingly the other way and before a vote was taken Fort Worth was withdrawn. No business was transacted by the Southern Baptist convention on Sunday. The various pulpits of the city were occupied at morning and evening services by visiting ministers and large congregations greeted them. In the afternoon a rally at the tabernacle in the interest of Sunday school and evangelistic work was attended by 3,000 persons. South Carolina's part in the total statistics of the Southern Baptist convention is as follows: Associations, 36; churches, 930; increase by baptism, 5,657; total white membership, 104,919; Sunday schools, 684; pupil, 47,638; value of church property, \$1,226,549. On account of the death of Julius C. Smith, of Greenville, a new member of the board of trustees of the Louisville Theological seminary had to be elected. A committee was appointed to nominate three men from whom to select the member, J. D. Capman, of Anderson, being chairman of that committee. Later the committee reported the names of E. M. Potat of Greenville, H. A. Bagby of Greenwood and L. M. Roper of Spartanburg.

The following South Carolina pastors were named for preaching on Sunday: Z. T. Cady of Greenville, L. M. Roper of Spartanburg, H. A. Bag-

## TWO SHIPS LOST.

### Cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino Collide and the Latter Sinks.

#### BATTLESHIP STRIKES A MINE.

#### A Great Disaster to the Japs. Both of the Vessels Lost Were Very Fine Ones.

A dispatch from Tokio, Japan, says Vice Admiral Togo has reported as follows: "A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur, on May 15. The Yoshino sank, only 90 of her crew being saved. On the same day the battleship Hatsuze struck a Russian mine and sank." Giving details of the disaster, Vice Admiral Togo says: "At 14 minutes past 1 in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved. The same morning the Hatsuze, while cruising off Port Arthur covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She signalled for help and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

The Yoshino was a cruiser of 4,180 tons displacement, and 15,000 indicated horsepower. She was built in England, was launched in 1892, was 350 feet long, had 46 1-2 feet beam and her draft was 17 feet. The armament of the Yoshino consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and twenty-three 3-pounders. She had five torpedo tubes, her armor deck was 4 1-2 inches thick and her gun positions were protected by shields 4 1-2 inches in thickness. The cruiser's speed was estimated to be 23 knots, her coal capacity was 1,000 tons and her crew numbered 300 men. The Hatsuze was a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement and of the latest model. She was only completed in 1900, was built in England, was 400 feet long, had 76 1-2 feet beam, drew 27 feet of water, had 16,300 indicated horse power, and was fitted with water tube boilers. She was completely armored with steel. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders and four 1-2 pounders. She had four torpedo tubes; her estimated speed was 19.11 knots. Her crew numbered 741 men.

#### RUSSIANS CLAIM A VICTORY.

They Say Japanese Advance Has Been Sharply Checked. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says following on the heels of the news of the disaster to the Japanese fleet the general staff Friday received official advices of the defeat of the Japanese force which was marching from Feng Wang Cheng for the purpose of executing a flank movement on Mukden. Since Gen. Kuroki sent his column northward to gain the road leading directly west of Mukden, Gen. Kurapatkin has kept it under the closest surveillance, awaiting the moment when it should be so distant from the main Japanese army as to prevent its early reinforcement. Observing this plan the Russians withdrew and the Japanese, not finding a strong force of the enemy before them, continued to advance. When the time for action came Gen. Kurapatkin let Gen. Rennenkampf loose from leash. Gen. Rennenkampf had under his command only a few regiments, but they were the flower of the Cossack cavalry. On May 18 he fell upon the enemy, whose numbers had not yet been revealed, with such vigor as to compel the Japanese retirement 12 mile toward the base, near enough, it is presumed, to have received reinforcement from Gen. Kuroki, who immediately must have been relieved of an awkward predicament. The operation is described by the general staff as just such a move as it was expected Gen. Kurapatkin would make and for which Gen. Rennenkampf was fitted and chosen.

The casualties sustained by the opposing forces have not yet been announced. Apprehension of Rennenkampf's Cossacks hovering north, the authorities say, may explain the cautious advance of Gen. Kuroki in establishing a strong base at Feng Wang Cheng and halting the column which was marching on Hui Cheng. It may also be a solution of the mystery of New Chwang, which at first was reported to have been evacuated and which is now said to be reoccupied by the Russians. It is believed that the Russian westward movement Kurapatkin could safely continue to hold it without danger of the occupying force being cut off. The general staff took occasion Friday to deny the report of a battle having been fought at Kai Chou in which 200 Russians were killed. As a matter of fact the Russians quietly withdrew from Kai Chou, being unwilling to expose their force at that point to the attack of a column marching from the east—that landed in southern Manchuria. The report that Kurapatkin had sent 70,000 men to relieve Port Arthur is declared by the general staff to be incredible. "That the Japanese will strain every nerve to take Port Arthur in view of the disaster to their fleet is not questioned in naval circles, and in spite of the danger of Russian mines Admiral Togo is expected to cooperate in the assault upon Port Arthur."

#### Suicides from Train.

A dispatch from Stuart, Neb., says: Swinging to one end of a rope which was around his neck, the other end being tied to a car brake, the body of Ludwig Radel, a wealthy farmer, was found bounding along in the rear of a stopped passenger train. Radel had committed suicide by jumping from the moving train with the rope around his neck and had been dragged several miles before being discovered. Almost every bone in his body was broken. Several times yesterday Radel had threatened suicide. Yesterday he boarded a northwestern passenger train and went to the rear platform. Shortly afterward the conductor found the body being dragged by the train.

#### A Remarkable Wedding.

A remarkable wedding occurred at Broomfield, Ind., on Wednesday. Wm. Walker had the mail and his sweetheart, Miss Maud Cox, visited the house where he lay ill, but was not permitted to enter. Walker proposed to her through an open window. She accepted and went and obtained a minister. The clergyman stood fifty feet away from the house and in a loud voice went through the service making Walker and Miss Cox man and wife. The bride was then admitted to the sick room, where she will remain and nurse her newly made husband.

## HELD FOR RANSOM.

### Bandits Kidnaped Two Rich Men at Tangier, Africa.

#### Is Now Fined in the House Markets of the Staple.

#### Adopted by the State Democrats in Convention in Columbia.

A dispatch from Tangier, Morocco, says an American citizen named Perdicaris and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject, were carried off by the well known bandit Fraissouli and his followers Thursday night and will doubtless be held for a heavy ransom. The captives were staying at Perdicaris' summer residence, only three miles from Tangier, when the bandits attacked and captured them. Perdicaris is of Greek origin, but is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He is very wealthy and has lived in Tangier for years. He married an English woman, whose son is his companion in captivity. Fraissouli has notified Mohammed El Torres, the representative at Tangier for foreign affairs of the sultan of Morocco, that he requires the removal of the sultan's troops from his district, the removal of the governor of Tangier, and the release of a number of imprisoned bandits. When these conditions are complied with Fraissouli will notify Mohammed El Torres of the course he proposes to pursue with the captives. Perdicaris was seated at the table with his family when the house was suddenly surrounded by a crowd of armed Arabs, followed by the famous brigand Fraissouli, who gave orders to seize Perdicaris and Varley. At the same time the bandit leader handed to a domestic the letter for Mohammed El Torres, notifying that functionary of his terms. This letter was transmitted to Mohammed El Torres after midnight. It is understood that the Moroccan authorities will accede to all the demands of the brigand chief in order to secure the release of the prisoners.

A dispatch from Washington says the state department has received a cablegram from United States Consul Gummere, dated at Tangier Friday which, after giving the facts as to the kidnaping, says: "Mr. Gummere and the British minister are acting with energy in the matter. They have sent a special carrier to the coast to inform the sultan's deputy to comply with all requests they make in this matter and to insist that the terms demanded by Fraissouli shall be granted in order to obtain the release of the captives." The demand made upon the sultan by Mr. Gummere that he pay the ransom demanded in this last case is said to be in accordance with oriental customs. Payment is necessary probably to save the lives of the captives. Orders were sent to Rear Admiral Chadwick Friday which will require when his command, the South Atlantic squadron, reaches Tenerife, Canary Islands, directing him as soon as he arrives, there to coal one of his ships and send it to Tangier. He has the Brooklyn and Atlanta and two gunboats.

#### THIRTEEN PERSONS PERI-H.

By Disaster to Coal Laden Vessels on the St. Lawrence. The worst marine disaster in the history of the St. Lawrence river coal trade occurred Friday off Cape North, the northernmost point of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, when the steamer Turret Bay laden with coal and bound from Sydney to Montreal, struck on the rocks of St. Paul's island, and sank in deep water 20 minutes later, causing a loss of 13 lives. Only nine men from a crew of 22 were saved. The dead: J. W. Hayden, captain. M. A. McCara, first officer. G. F. Gray, second officer. W. H. Adams, chief engineer. H. Matthews, second engineer. George Johnson, boatswain, together with the steward, name unknown, cook, mess room boy, two firemen, a seaman and a helper. According to the government agent at St. Paul's island the steamer struck near southwest light about 8:30 Friday morning. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the sea was running mountain high. Almost immediately the Turret Bay backed off into deep water but sank within 20 minutes. The crew attempted to cut the boats clear but while thus engaged the vessel plied down, bow first, carrying every man aboard with her. Some of the men struggled to the surface and clung to floating pieces of wreckage. Fourteen persons were taken off the wreckage by the life saving crew that put out from the island, but five of them died before reaching the island.

The survivors say that they did not know that they were in danger until the vessel struck. "The fog was so thick that the shore could not be seen and hearing the fog horn at the light-house they mistook it for the whistle of another steamer. The disaster occurred 19 miles off Cape North. There is a light-house on the northwest point of St. Paul's island, and also one on the southwest point, and a steam fog whistle is situated near the southwest light. It was this whistle that the crew of the Turret Bay heard. The Turret Bay was owned by Wm. Peterson, limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and under time charter to the Dominion Coal company, was carrying coal from Sydney to Montreal. The steamer was built in 1894 at Sutherland and was a steel ship of 287 feet and gross tonnage 2,211.

#### Money Found.

At New Orleans attorneys for the heirs of Mrs. Amelia Noquez, an eccentric old widow who died about two weeks ago, broke open an old safe in her late home recently, under order of the court. In the safe they found gold, silver and currency amounting to more than forty thousand dollars. Mrs. Noquez had lived a simple life and had been hoarding the money for many years.

#### Murder and Suicide.

Tiesing her five-year-old daughter to her waist Mrs. M. B. Copeland of Columbus, Ohio, jumped from the bridge into the Scioto river and both were drowned. Efforts to rescue them were unavailing.

## THE PRICE OF COTTON

### The Department of Agriculture will shortly issue a comprehensive report on the consumption of cotton compiled by J. L. Watkins, the cotton expert of the bureau of statistics.

#### A GOOD AND STRONG DOCUMENT.

#### The Present State Government Endorsed and Commended. The Prosperity of the State Commented On.

The department of agriculture will shortly issue a comprehensive report on the consumption of cotton compiled by J. L. Watkins, the cotton expert of the bureau of statistics. It traces cotton manufacture in this country from its inception to the present time and reviewing the industry in the past 20 years says that notwithstanding the great increase in the world's consumption of cotton the overhauling feature of the period is the phenomenal increase in consumption in the United States. This consumption in the south increased 1,607,000 bales or 509 per cent, the consumption in the north has increased 762,000 bales or 59 per cent, and in the whole country 2,369,000 bales or nearly 148 per cent. This, the report says, is of immense significance to the countries consuming American cotton because every additional 10,000 bales consumed in this country means shorter time for some foreign mill, perhaps its shutting down, assuming, of course, that no further expansion of the American crop will take place. During the past 20 years the United States has increased its cotton crop nearly 5,500,000 or about 96 per cent; India's crop has increased 1,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each or 73 per cent; Egypt's crop has increased 570,000 bales of 500 pounds each or 79 per cent; Russia, which used to draw so largely upon this country for her raw cotton, is now supplying her own mills with 200,000 bales grown in her trans-Caspian provinces; Brazil has almost ceased exporting cotton on account of her own demand for the staple of the continent of Europe has increased its consumption of cotton 2,492,000 bales, or about 95 per cent. The consumption of cotton in East India, the report points out, has increased 1,200,000 bales or about 200 per cent in the last 20 years, and her mills now use about half of the crop produced there; Japan has erected mills equipped with 1,333,000 spindles and is consuming from 600,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton annually, nearly 25 per cent of which is American; the world's consumption of cotton has increased nearly 7,000,000 bales or about 94 per cent, and the United States, the largest producer, also has become the largest consumer of cotton; hence the price of its staple is now regulated in the home market instead of in Liverpool. Every year since 1890 there has been an increase in the number of mills and spindles in operation and with the single exception of 1893-94, an increase in the number of bales consumed.

#### Beats Marconi's.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says a wireless telegraph system invented by Father Joseph Murgas of the Sacred Heart Church, this city has been perfected, and Tuesday he was notified by the patent office in Washington that the sixth and seventh patents on his apparatus had been granted. The system, Father Murgas believes, is greatly superior to that of Marconi in that it is more simple and speedy. This is as far as Father Murgas will say, except to add that exhaustive experiments made with it have all been satisfactory. If Father Murgas makes money out of it, he will devote it to the church. For seven years Father Murgas has been working upon his invention, having established his workshop in the rear of the rectory. He has also established a station two miles away from his home and from these two messages have been sent and received in all the stages of the inventor's development. Father Murgas took degrees in electrical science in Vienna eighteen years ago, and has kept abreast of the developments in electricity ever since.

#### A Sad Accident.

A dispatch from Charleston to The State says the first and only casualty of the Confederate reunion occurred this afternoon in the capsizing of a small catriged sail boat between Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter, resulting in the drowning of J. D. Carmichael of Dillon and J. W. Harmon of Lexington and another man from the same place had a narrow escape, being rescued in an exhausted condition, requiring medical treatment at the army hospital on the island. Sullivan, Nelson and Gibson, three Charleston men, were also saved by the fine work of the life saving crew on the beach, assisted by several men of the garrison. The boat was owned by Sullivan and the party was on a pleasure sail. A hat was blown into the water, and in putting about suddenly, the boat was capsized. The bodies of Carmichael and Harmon were recovered.

#### A Good Joke.

Sixty members of the Northwest Missouri Editorial association, going to St. Louis from St. Joseph, were "held up" in the famous "Blue Cut," near Kansas City, by one of their number. Will E. Williams of St. Joseph, unnoticed by the others, donned a mask and with a formidable looking, but empty pistol, marched into the car and ordered the editors to hand over their cash, passes and other valuables. They complied with alacrity and the next station began sending telegrams home asking for money. They did not learn of their plight until they arrived at union station at St. Louis, when their property was restored to them.

#### Killed by a Locomotive.

A dispatch from The State says Dublin Bush, a colored man, was killed near Darlington on Thursday by a train. Bush had been grazing his cow near the railroad. He was in a sitting posture when the engine struck him and it is supposed he had fallen asleep. The whistle was sounded repeatedly and on hearing the object and recognizing it to be a man the engineer endeavored to reverse his engine, which continued on its course until it struck the man. The man must have been sleeping very soundly for the whistle and the roar of the train not to have disturbed him.

#### Negro Lynched by Negroes.

A negro tramp was lynched at Seaboard, N. C., last night by a crowd of his own race, who swung him up for an assault upon a negro child. The trial consumed nearly two days. Murray is the largest landowner in Sumter county, holding about 8,000 acres. He was ably defended and the conviction was the result of the strongest possible evidence of guilt, mainly documentary and a part of which was given and sworn to by Murray himself in a civil suit held last year at which time he produced the forced contract and offered it in evidence in support of his case.

## THE PLATFORM

### Adopted by the State Democrats in Convention in Columbia.

#### A GOOD AND STRONG DOCUMENT.

#### The Present State Government Endorsed and Commended. The Prosperity of the State Commented On.

The following is the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention, which met in Columbia last Wednesday:

The Democrats of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, hereby renew their pledge of fidelity to the fundamental principles of Jeffersonian Democracy as heretofore repeatedly announced in our State and national platforms.

We heartily approve the administration of our State government as wise, conservative and patriotic. Each of the departments of the government, the persistent and vigorous, has faithfully performed its functions within the limitations prescribed by the constitution. And we congratulate our fellow citizens that the affairs of our State have been so satisfactorily conducted that the prosperity and welfare of the people have been promoted, and there have been peace and good order within our borders.

We commend the services of our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States as faithful and efficient.

We commend the services which resulted in the adjustment of the accounts of long standing between the State and the national government, whereby the payment of a large sum of national long since due the State was secured.

We especially commend the conduct of our senators in their determined and so far successful protest against the persistent and unscrupulous policy of the president to inflict upon our State a collector of customs at Charleston who is not only unacceptable to the patrons of the office, but is untried by training and experience in the duties of the office. And we declare that more racial antagonism has been aroused by the policy and language of Mr. Roosevelt than by all other administrations during the last quarter of a century.

We affirm that the president in his repeated appointment of the negro Crum, as collector of the port of Charleston, without advice and consent of the senate, has been influenced more by a purpose to advance his political career than by a desire to promote the efficiency of the public service.

We affirm that our treatment of our colored fellow citizens does not justify the persistent and unscrupulous policy of the president to produce friction between them and ourselves.

We make generous provision for the education of their children. In their efforts to acquire property, to secure the rights of citizenship, to elevate their race, we accord to them the full protection of the law.

But we believe it to be indispensable to the permanency of peace in the State, and essential to the welfare of the people, that the rights of political franchise in matters political of the white people shall be supreme and we avow our purpose to maintain white supremacy.

Concerning national issues we make the following declarations:

We believe that the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the national government should be forever separate and distinct from each other, that the right of the people to elect their own representatives should be maintained, and we demand the rigid enforcement of all laws enacted for the prevention of trusts and combinations and the speedy trial and punishment of persons engaged in their violation.

The rights of labor and capital are identical. They are entitled to equal protection under the law. Evidences exist in other parts of the country of growing hostility between these two great builders of national wealth. We deplore such conditions as result in the lockout and the boycott. We believe these conditions will be ameliorated under a system of government granting no special privileges which enhance the profits of the rich and increase the cost of living to the consumer.

George W. Murray, the former congressman from the Third district, was Friday afternoon convicted of forgery in an assault upon a negro child. The trial consumed nearly two days. Murray is the largest landowner in Sumter county, holding about 8,000 acres. He was ably defended and the conviction was the result of the strongest possible evidence of guilt, mainly documentary and a part of which was given and sworn to by Murray himself in a civil suit held last year at which time he produced the forced contract and offered it in evidence in support of his case.

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#### Adopted by the State Democrats in Convention in Columbia.

A dispatch from Tangier, Morocco, says an American citizen named Perdicaris and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject, were carried off by the well known bandit Fraissouli and his followers Thursday night and will doubtless be held for a heavy ransom. The captives were staying at Perdicaris' summer residence, only three miles from Tangier, when the bandits attacked and captured them. Perdicaris is of Greek origin, but is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He is very wealthy and has lived in Tangier for years. He married an English woman, whose son is his companion in captivity. Fraissouli has notified Mohammed El Torres, the representative at Tangier for foreign affairs of the sultan of Morocco, that he requires the removal of the sultan's troops from his district, the removal of the governor of Tangier, and the release of a number of imprisoned bandits. When these conditions are complied with Fraissouli will notify Mohammed El Torres of the course he proposes to pursue with the captives. Perdicaris was seated at the table with his family when the house was suddenly surrounded by a crowd of armed Arabs, followed by the famous brigand Fraissouli, who gave orders to seize Perdicaris and Varley. At the same time the bandit leader handed to a domestic the letter for Mohammed El Torres, notifying that functionary of his terms. This letter was transmitted to Mohammed El Torres after midnight. It is understood that the Moroccan authorities will accede to all the demands of the brigand chief in order to secure the release of the prisoners.

A dispatch from Washington says the state department has received a cablegram from United States Consul Gummere, dated at Tangier Friday which, after giving the facts as to the kidnaping, says: "Mr. Gummere and the British minister are acting with energy in the matter. They have sent a special carrier to the coast to inform the sultan's deputy to comply with all requests they make in this matter and to insist that the terms demanded by Fraissouli shall be granted in order to obtain the release of the captives." The demand made upon the sultan by Mr. Gummere that he pay the ransom demanded in this last case is said to be in accordance with oriental customs. Payment is necessary probably to save the lives of the captives. Orders were sent to Rear Admiral Chadwick Friday which will require when his command, the South Atlantic squadron, reaches Tenerife, Canary Islands, directing him as soon as he arrives, there to coal one of his ships and send it to Tangier. He has the Brooklyn and Atlanta and two gunboats.

#### THIRTEEN PERSONS PERI-H.

By Disaster to Coal Laden Vessels on the St. Lawrence. The worst marine disaster in the history of the St. Lawrence river coal trade occurred Friday off Cape North, the northernmost point of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, when the steamer Turret Bay laden with coal and bound from Sydney to Montreal, struck on the rocks of St. Paul's island, and sank in deep water 20 minutes later, causing a loss of 13 lives. Only nine men from a crew of 22 were saved. The dead: J. W. Hayden, captain. M. A. McCara, first officer. G. F. Gray, second officer. W. H. Adams, chief engineer. H. Matthews, second engineer. George Johnson, boatswain, together with the steward, name unknown, cook, mess room boy, two firemen, a seaman and a helper. According to the government agent at St. Paul's island the steamer struck near southwest light about 8:30 Friday morning. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the sea was running mountain high. Almost immediately the Turret Bay backed off into deep water but sank within 20 minutes. The crew attempted to cut the boats clear but while thus engaged the vessel plied down, bow first, carrying every man aboard with her. Some of the men struggled to the surface and clung to floating pieces of wreckage. Fourteen persons were taken off the wreckage by the life saving crew that put out from the island, but five of them died before reaching the island.

The survivors say that they did not know that they were in danger until the vessel struck. "The fog was so thick that the shore could not be seen and hearing the fog horn at the light-house they mistook it for the whistle of another steamer. The disaster occurred 19 miles off Cape North. There is a light-house on the northwest point of St. Paul's island, and also one on the southwest point, and a steam fog whistle is situated near the southwest light. It was this whistle that the crew of the Turret Bay heard. The Turret Bay was owned by Wm. Peterson, limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and under time charter to the Dominion Coal company, was carrying coal from Sydney to Montreal. The steamer was built in 1894 at Sutherland and was a steel ship of 287 feet and gross tonnage 2,211.

#### Money Found.

At New Orleans attorneys for the heirs of Mrs. Amelia Noquez, an eccentric old widow who died about two weeks ago, broke open an old safe in her late home recently, under order of the court. In the safe they found gold, silver and currency amounting to more than forty thousand dollars. Mrs. Noquez had lived a simple life and had been hoarding the money for many years.

#### Murder and Suicide.

Tiesing her five-year-old daughter to her waist Mrs. M. B. Copeland of Columbus, Ohio, jumped from the bridge into the Scioto river and both were drowned. Efforts to rescue them were unavailing.