



THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE FOURTH WEEK IS QUIET.

No Sensational Features are Developed—The Attendance is Small and the Enthusiasm is Not Very Pronounced.

MANNING, S. C., July 10.—The fourth week of the South Carolina campaign opened here today in a quiet and unexciting manner. The meeting was devoid of special incidents, the discussion being strictly on the basis of the issues. A new candidate for Adjutant General appeared in the person of Gen. R. N. Riechbourg, of Columbia, who commanded the troops in the late "Darlington riot." Not over 250 persons were present, and were due in a large measure to the bad weather.

The first speaker was G. Walt Whitman, who denounced the charge in The Columbia Journal that he was run out of Charleston County in 1876, a damnable lie. Gen. R. N. Riechbourg was the next speaker. He said he was no politician. He appeared on the stump as a candidate because he had been elected by the Reform papers and prominent Reformers. He offered to candidate John Gary Watts by saying that he had never known as a military man such an office as "assistant adjutant general," but he supposed that military men could create what they choose. He said he was not a military man and he elected thought he could make this arm of the service the proudest boast of the State.

Representative W. H. Yeldell, of Edgefield, spoke in behalf of his candidacy for railroad commissioner and said he was not in the field by the Legislature at the last session.

Governor Tillman was uproariously applauded as he began to speak. He said he was telling no lie when he said he was glad to see the people. Yeldell had said it was chilly, but if he had struck Manning the day he first came here, "Good God, what would he have said about the weather." He wanted to go to the Senate because he could do more for the people than any other man. He would go there with a fork and let out some stench. The Democratic party was as rotten as the Republicans.

"We have seen the President," said he, "sell out, go back on the Democratic platform, strike down silver, veto the seigniorage bill and now they are tinkering with the tariff bill in Washington to see how little reform they can give you. If Cleveland is to set the pace of Democracy in these United States I am not a Democrat." (Applause.) "Free silver meant simply the restoration of the double standard and ten cents cotton instead of seven cents. These scoundrels know it, and they try to befuddle the people and send fellows to Congress like Col. Elliott to vote for Cleveland's policy. Republicans and Democrats in New York have formed a new party, and they are going to their tariff and new and old to get to align our faces with those of the West and take charge of the Democracy. If we don't, then we deserve to continue as slaves. We are slaves of money and with all our boasts about freedom we are the greatest slaves on earth. They buy and sell our Congressmen like sheep. They control elections and they are trying to control this election now and buy your votes for the Senate. I won't say General Butler will be Cleveland's cuckoo, but why be more than a cuckoo than anybody and that Cleveland prefers him to me."

General Butler was well greeted by the crowd. He warned the people to look out for rings, slates and cliques that are looming up. He considered the Alliance the best organization the farmers had ever had and if it had adhered to the principles which originated it, it would have accomplished untold benefits. It had made a great mistake by laying down an arbitrary, procrustean rule with which to work out the financial problem. It was the Legislature that had made the mistake and the subsequent Republican legislation that had brought about hard times. He thought the tariff bill would be put into operation within three weeks and other times would come when it got worse. In proportion as silver has been devalued the price of farm commodities has gone down and where silver has been recognized fully and completely prices have gone up. He advised that silver leagues be organized, not only in the Middle States, but in the Northern and Middle States. If we can get our own party to come up abreast of the times and give us the relief we are entitled to, he was willing to take relief wherever we can get it. When any man talks about not voting for me, I want him to get his hands on some duty. (Applause.) He must find some other excuse for turning me down. I challenge any man to point out where I have neglected any public duty imposed on me by the people of this State, either in war or peace. (Applause.) He has not taken up the burden from personal gains. I have done it sometimes carrying my life in my hands and I have simply tried to do my duty in the Senate. The office belongs to the sovereign people and if I am not elected I shall thank my God for being able to return that office to you without one blot or tarnish upon its escutcheon. God grant that all the good that has been done by the Reform movement may be perpetuated. God grant that every patriotic citizen of every faction may take part frequently. He has been that his service in the Senate had made him better qualified than ever to represent South Carolina in Congress.

Senator John Gary Evans followed; He spoke of the achievements of Reform and said some member of the Legislature had been in Baltimore when the bonds were about to be refunded and saying that Tillman ought not to

be assisted in this. This same person, he said, had introduced bills in the Legislature to keep the State debt running at 6 per cent. If elected he would pursue the same policy as Tillman had. The reason the anti newspapers whined and wrote editorials against him being Governor was because he had whipped all their trained parliamentarians in the Legislature. He had the facts to prove that the Darlington dispensary trouble was a riot gotten up by the whiskey trust to show that Tillman could not rule in South Carolina, and at the proper time he would produce them.

General Ellerbe was the next speaker. He declared the farmers' movement ought not to be turned into a lawyers' movement. As Comptroller General he paid out annually \$50,000 to lawyers who were officers of the State while he only paid out \$22,000 to all other classes. Lawyers were not as competent to represent the interests of the farmers as the farmers were themselves. Secretary Tindal was the last speaker. He was handsomely greeted by his home people. His speech was full of substantial advice to the farmers, advising them to educate their children above all things. He said that no farmer could afford to neglect his education and hoped that the dispensary question would be separated from politics. As long as the moral forces of the State were divided, strife would be stirred up. We do need peace and so we must have it without sacrificing principle we must have it.

IN BERKELEY COUNTY.

BONNEAU'S, S. C., July 11.—The fun was several stories high at the campaign meeting here today. Most of it was furnished by several bumptious Berkeley braggarts in the audience, but Ellerbe and Evans added to the enjoyment by vigorously slashing into each other. General Ellerbe is fast realizing that he is a gone coon if he does not smash the slate on which the public interest is written in large letters. He put on his war paint and declared that the country had been packed for Evans and that if the people did not keep their eyes skinned the Gary and Evans families would absorb all the offices in the State. He charged that Spartanburg County had been stolen from him by Larry Gantt, who had previously written him that the county was for him and that they could not stomach any lawyer for Governor. He also stated that a friend had informed him that there was a ring in Berkeley. (Voice: "Who said so?") Gantt was the author. "There is no ring here," he refused to give his author. He closed amid much applause.

Secretary Tindal spoke next and made a fine speech, strongly defending the Reform side and advising moderation and conservatism. Senator John Gary Evans was next. He was greeted with cheers and the crowd was anxious to hear him. He commenced by stating that he was not here to abuse and run down any Reformers but to give them the best of what he would give and go home. His record was clear and he was glad to see before him men who had fought with him in the convention and the Legislature standing for the rights of the people, and no man dared say that he had ever been disloyal to the Reformers. (Voice: "We know you.") He had fought for the Alliance with Dr. Stokes and others when his friend Ellerbe was sitting in a fat office. General Ellerbe had stated that he was an Alliance candidate; it was not true. He was not even a member of the Alliance and had quit it when it needed friends. Turning to General Ellerbe he asked: "Are you a member of the Alliance?" "General Ellerbe stated that he was not."

Senator Evans said that he had been endorsed by more Alliances in the State than any other candidate and that he was prepared to show it. He had worked for the order and spent money for it because I believe its principles right and for the interests of my people. So far as the slings at my record are concerned, I leave that to the Reform side and the Reformers. I have no objection to being endorsed by the farmers of Berkeley county by sending me to the Legislature and then to the Senate and I cherish that as an answer to these people who are growing fat on public pay and assailing me.

General Ellerbe says that I am not a member of the Alliance. I am a true Reform man. If it were do you suppose the Governor would give me his confidence and entrust me with every important Reform measure? I am a cool-tail swinger. My people gave me 100 more votes for the Senate than Governor Tillman. He has been endorsed by his side all through and he confided in me. He has closed with a strong argument for the dispensary, and made the astounding remark that, judging from their decision against the dispensary law, Chief Justice Melver and Associate Justice Melver would drink.

Evans stated that Ellerbe's charge of a ring was an insult to the people of Berkeley and Spartanburg. There was no ring except of the people. All the candidates had spoken at Spartanburg and now because I am the choice of the honest Reformers they say I am a school boy and say there is a ring.

General Butler was next introduced and was greeted with some applause. He alluded to a remark made by one of the audience during a previous speech that he had ran for Lieutenant Governor and he had not come to Berkeley County as historically incorrect. Berkeley County was not then in existence and he had come to Charleston, which at the time was the county seat of what is now Berkeley. He dwelt in eloquent and feeling language on his services in war and peace and on his associations with men from the people who belonged to his command in Virginia.

He touched upon Governor Tillman again about his differences with the Alliance. He said the dispensary law could not be enforced because it lacked the moral support of the people and again brought up the alleged shortage in the dispensary accounts, which he had found at Camden. Gen. Butler read extracts from Mr. Evans' report for the quarter ending January 31st, 1894, on a former occasion, but the facts have never been grouped and I have them now. If they could be satisfactorily explained, I would be very glad to have it done, as I do not wish to make an unjust accusation against any man.

Although Mr. Traxler may be primarily responsible, I have no reason to doubt his honesty and integrity, Governor Tillman's name is signed to the report, and of course he must stand by it.

It will be seen that the column of assets when added up does not amount to \$280,347.27, but only to \$230,034.16 and therefore the accounts do not balance, the assets being short by \$49,713.11.

Now, Governor Tillman says this is a mistake of the printer, and that the \$19,713.11 is accounted for on the opposite page as "cash in the treasury." I must leave the public printer and Governor Tillman to settle the question of mistake, but granting that to be true, I don't see how that helps him, because the column of assets is still short, and does not balance with the liabilities.

Gov. Tillman admits that he exceeded the appropriation of \$50,000 made by the Legislature. Senator Butler submitted a statement showing this excess to amount to \$48,000, continuing he said:

Section 2 does not avail him, because the expenditure of \$48,000 or \$63,000 was made before he had sold a gallon of liquor. How can he justify his action, which is palpably in violation of the constitution and laws of the State if he can exceed the appropriation by \$48,000 he may by a million of dollars, so you can readily see where such loose administration will lead.

There is one other phase of the administration which cannot be understood. A friend has handed me a copy of a letter given by Gov. Tillman to R. V. Gantt of Lexington County. It is dated the 8th of January, 1894, and appoints him a special constable under the dispensary act. How many of these special constables have been thus commissioned we do not know, Gov. Tillman cannot inform us, if he will. In transmitting his commission to Mr. Gantt, Mr. D. A. Tompkins, Private Secretary of the Governor, writes the following letter:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8th, 1894. R. V. Gantt, Esq., Irmo, S. C.: Dear Sir—Governor Tillman directs me to send you the enclose commission of a State constable and to say you will receive as pay \$25 for each conviction of a white man and \$10 for each conviction of a negro you secure, and \$2 for each seizure. He has no room on the regular for you, but may call on you some time.

Very respectfully, D. A. TOMPKINS, Private Sec'y.

Gen. Butler concluded his speech in a touching manner. "What career may be done, whether I am returned to the Senate or retired to private life, the memories of the dangers we shared together on the fields of Virginia will only fade with life and, my comrades, let me be a chorist the highest admiration for the fortitude and courage you displayed in those trying days, and my heart will always turn to the brave men who faced death with me so often during the four years of our service in the Confederate army." He was heartily applauded when he sat down.

The last speaker was Colonel Youmans, a man and his introduction was greeted by long and ringing cheers. The Governor said that one of the pleasantest of the campaign meetings in 1892 had been at this place, and while the crowd was small it was because of the sparse white population and the long road that people had to come to get here. But those you left at home are just as true Reformers and just as determined to vote for me as ever. (Applause.) He alluded to an incident of the last campaign when Colonel Youmans had claimed he was better a farmer than he was and could split more rails, and pointing to one of the old farmers present, he said: "You told him the people intended to make a fence around the Governor's office of brand new rails and keep Tillman in there till he got as fat as a mulled-jawed pig." (Laughter and applause.) You see, said the Governor, I am growing fatter and have gained some flesh, but if you want those mullets to come you will have to send me to Washington in Senator Butler's place."

Voice: "We'll do it." (Laughter and applause.) "Butler says he has plowed more than I have and is as good a farmer, and as he has had his place eighteen years, I think you had better let him go to his farm and plow awhile and let me go to Washington in his stead."

The Senator then took up the points of the Reformers and answered them with enthusiasm by the replies which were in his usual biting and witty vein. He again offered to have an examination of the dispensary accounts and to sue Commissioner Traxler if there was any shortage in the accounts and proposed appropriation made for whiskey. He said he bought on a credit. He had offered a large reward for a white man because he thought he deserved that much more punishment than a negro, and he could offer whatever reward he choose to. The Governor berated Federal Judge Simonton severely, declaring that he ought to be impeached, because he had lent himself to money as against man. He called Congress a "set of scoundrels and driftwood," and said Mr. Carlisle brought his place in the Cabinet by changing his views on silver. He denounced the Charleston Register for its Corrier in unusually vehement terms, saying it was "unjust, dishonest, malicious, slanderous and villainous—utterly vile and unreliable newspaper."

IN CHARLESTON.

Special to The Columbia Register. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Four thousand people were present to-night at the most disgraceful and disorderly campaign meeting in the history of the State. Governor Tillman was treated as if he had been a denizen of the Howery and was howled down, hissed, booed and jeered like a wretched dog, but the men who did it will long remember the man who stood before them and defied them. It was almost like a scene in the history of Indian days, with a band of bloody warriors ready to inflict torture on a white man standing in the presence of death and the bloody-minded tormentors. The man would defy them and tell them to do their worst. Governor Tillman told the howling, hissing mob here to-night that they were cowards and would run at the beat of a drum. No pen can describe the scenes and the excitement here and no words will fit the disgrace attached to the occasion.

Not only was Governor Tillman railed at and abused, but all the Reform speakers were made fun of like they were trick mules or clowns in a circus. This is Charleston's peace and unity. Senator John Gary Evans had nearly the same experience as Governor Tillman, but the crowd also struck a Tartar in him and will have cause to remember him.

The meeting was held from the steps of the City Hall facing Broad street. Just across, facing Meeting street, was the historic old St. Michael's church, and solemn chimes sounded at intervals but soon died in ears of savages who could not be soothed and who did not want to be soothed. Nothing but a charge of mounted policemen could budge the crowd several times there was a wild stampede when the clatter of horses' feet were heard. The block bounded by Meeting and Church streets was packed from pavement to pavement and the sea of heads extended into Meeting street and beyond.

It was nearly 7:30 o'clock when County Chairman J. M. Kinlock introduced G. Walt Whitman as the first speaker. Mr. Whitman was told he was "a chestnut" and was given more freedom by the crowd than ever dreamed of by the South Carolina College with all the vim in him.

Representative Yeldell, of Edgefield, was the second speaker, and ran the gauntlet of insults and jokes, and was followed by Dr. Timmerman, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The good-natured doctor didn't have a picnic, but the crowd thought it did. They compared his face to all the things in this world and the next.

Up to this time, however, there had been no confusion and little excitement. It commenced when Governor Tillman was introduced. His introduction was the signal for a rumpus and an uproar. It was like flaunting a red rag in a bull's face. The Governor's friends cheered him until hoarse, but his enemies, hundreds howled at him and jeered their disapprobation of his appearance.

Chairman Kinlock made an appeal for order, but it was as ineffectual as if he had been talking to the moon. After waiting a good while Governor Tillman began speaking and was the fifth time he had spoken to the people of Charleston and each time had tried to beat some common sense into their heads. This was followed by confusion worse than confounded.

Another uproar and storm of yells and hisses ensued when the Governor said he was going to enforce the dispensary law by metropolitan police. This declaration was intended to excite every conceivable noise by curses and yells.

The Governor took a hand primary on the dispensary and there were some votes each way, about evenly divided, but the vast majority didn't vote. The Governor next took a primary as to his confidence in the present cabinet, not over fifteen in number, were about evenly divided.

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Secretary of State Tindal did not have much trouble at first with the crowd. He said Charleston ought to be allied in the strongest bonds of unity with the balance of the State. Why then, he asked, were the people of Charleston and Charleston County so divided? Because the Charleston people have misunderstood the farmers of the State.

When Mr. Tindal began to talk about the agricultural classes and why they had wanted changes in affairs that would annoy him some, Mr. Tindal said he was going to visit the farmers of South Carolina and proposed to do it. He recited the history of the Reform movement and the true aims and objects of it. He said there was no man in Charleston who could not subscribe to these principles.

"Do him up, whisksers, and an assortment of pet ejaculations were fired at Clarendon's favorite son." Discussing the railroad fight Mr. Tindal said he believed that the railroads had done Charleston more harm than the war. While defending the Reformers against the attacks of Mr. Tindal's stand on the dispensary. He would not let him talk anything else and he expressed some views on the matter as at other places, saying the question was a moral one.

Senator John Gary Evans was received with a storm of yells and hisses and yells of "What is he?" He stood perfectly still until quiet was restored and then began. He spoke defiantly and said humbly that this was the first place where the speakers had been howled down. He said he didn't mind the hisses of the snakes, and jeered the crowd in great style. He said when he got to be Governor he would pardon all of them because he didn't believe they knew what they were doing. (Laughter and hisses.) Senator Evans talked against all kind of opposition from the crowd.

"How about the bonds had been refunded, saving the State \$80,000." Senator Evans said Charleston stood in her own light and would not encourage home enterprises. Senator Evans was again gusted right and left but the crowd could not phase him. They howled and hissed, but he stood the racket well. Evans said he could appreciate why the people of Charleston were against the dispensary.

"How about the Bonds District?" was asked Senator Evans. "Our own Congressman, Brawley, told me you could carry this district better than the old one." "You are a liar," shouted Kirby Tupper. General Evans told Tupper that he would meet him in the rear if he wanted to get in a liar and said nobody but a blackguard and a coward would take advantage of a man on the stump that way. He said he would slap Tupper's face if he was near him. The scene grew excited. Tupper secured and plunged and General Ellerbe right and left but the crowd and said he would not be bulldozed by the whole city of Charleston. He said the best evidence in the dispensary was the abundance of "blind tiger" whiskey at this meeting.

Senator Evans made a good many friends by his bold bearing and defiant words and was enthusiastically cheered by a small crowd of men. He tried to speak but such an uproar was made that his voice could not be heard above the noise. His time being up he stopped.

General Ellerbe was received with some applause and many hisses, and the yavling commenced on him at once. General Ellerbe started with a patriotic appeal for peace and unity. He said the Conservatives must remember that the minority cannot boss the majority. (Hisses and howls.)

General Ellerbe began the discussion of railroads and bank matters and was allowed a few minutes of quiet. Questions were asked and calmly and quietly answered, facts and not taunts being given the crowd.

He made a splendid defence of Reform, and did it in such a manner as not to draw the results of the crowd. He invited everybody to join the Reform movement and asked them if they would do so.

"No" was yelled by hundreds of voices. He said the platform was broad enough and grand enough for all. He addressed his remarks to Reformers of Charleston. General Ellerbe paid his respects to his "Cousin John," and made the crowd laugh intensely.

General Ellerbe gave his views on financial matters, showing how gloomy the situation he talked earnestly and intelligently on this subject, and was often applauded. He was up at Cleveland and was cheered. He attacked Wall street also, and exposed the financial manipulations of Cleveland and Wall street. He said the South and West should unite and elect the next President.

Colonel William Elliott spoke next. He deplored the antagonism existing, but said it was not the fault of Charleston. He defended Charleston with all his might, as was to have been expected, as he hopes to get the vote of Charleston for Congress. He was followed by Dan Sullivan, who had some friends but a large number of enemies in the crowd.

Senator Butler was the next speaker on the programme. When he came forward he was cheered to the echo by the crowd. A few moments after he started to speak some excitement in the crowd caused a general stampede. Somebody said the excitement was caused by what a man in the audience, but what it was I looked for a moment like a panic was over a thousand men broke from the centre of the street and rushed for the pavements. The vast sea of faces surged tumultuously for an instant, and then broke back and scattered in every direction. Mounted policemen galloped backward and forwards in the street. The people collected on the steps of the City Hall to calm the crowd, and in a few moments this was done.

Senator Butler had kept his post, and after a short time had the crowd facing him again. Once or twice later in the evening there were evidences of a stampede, but it didn't amount to anything serious. Senator Butler said he could understand what Governor Tillman expected from the Charleston had uttered words as hostile to them. It was not remarkable that under these circumstances he had not received a patient hearing. Continuing he said: "I have never been able to understand Governor Tillman's intense hatred of the people of Charleston or the bitterness of his resentment against the city. So long as it is personal no great harm can come of it, but when he uses the great powers of his office, which he should exercise impartially and justly, to oppress, harry and injure Charleston he commits an unpardonable and grievous wrong. About the only offence of which Charleston appears to have been guilty is a determination to protect her rights of local self-government and her local rights and interests. She may also be made guilty by the unforgivable sin of denying to Governor Tillman the quality of political infallibility and taking him down from the sublimated heights where his disinterested followers had placed him and requiring him to live and have his being on the same plane with the ordinary mortals. If Charleston has done more than this I am not aware of it."

"In view of his vilification of the city and some of her most distinguished and best citizens I think Charleston deserves much commendation and praise for her forbearance with such a traducer. Few people would have shown so much, but I suppose you have acted upon the theory that vituperation usually recoils upon its author, and he alone becomes the sufferer in the end. For myself I have known nothing of any kind but what commends my respect and admiration. She is the metropolitan city of the State, and while she properly looks out for her own interest she never failed to respond to the demands made upon her

for whatever has affected the interests of all the people of the State and country. Realizing her great importance as the principal seaport city of the State, and how materially her prosperity and progress would aid every other portion of the State, and as her first official acts was to secure an appropriation to improve her harbor and secure deep water over her Bar to the sea.

After giving a history of the beginning of the work upon the Jetties, in the inauguration of which he was so largely instrumental, he referred again to Governor Tillman's hatred of Charleston and said he could not understand it. He would say, however, that blatant and unpatriotic demagogues listed in the country against this city. And he wanted to predict right there that Governor Tillman would go out into the country and, having told how he was howled down in Charleston, would make political capital for himself, and this too when he (Tillman) had provoked it by insults almost unprecedented. (Applause.) But he [Butler] would be with him when he did it, the people. (Cheers.)

When Governor Tillman talked about rings in Charleston had he forgotten about the ring which was said to exist in the State now, and of which Governor Tillman was said to be a member. The very air was full of rumors that there was a ring of cheat in the honest people of this State out of their rights, and it was said that Governor Tillman was a member of it. (Cheers.) But Governor Tillman and himself had agreed not to indulge in personal matters for public reading. His (Butler's) record was before them, and it was not only their rights, but their duty, to investigate and criticize it. (Cheers.)

In all this campaign the only thing that Governor Tillman had charged against his record was that he had voted for the confirmation of Judge Simonton. (Cheers.) Governor Tillman had gone all over the State charging Judge Simonton with being the pilot tool of Wall street, and he had expected him to repeat those charges here in Charleston. In the face of the friends of Judge Simonton. (Cheers.) Governor Tillman: "And I'm ready to do it now." (Cheers and yelling.)

Gen. Butler: "That's an old story. The old soldiers in this crowd know what that means. Why didn't he shoot his gun while he had the chance?" Governor Tillman: "You give me three minutes and I'll do it now." Governor Tillman got up as though he was coming forward. The crowd broke out in long continued howls. His monumion prevailed. The Governor finally sat down without speaking further.

When quiet was restored Senator Butler said if his vote for Judge Simonton was all there was against him he would go back to the Senate and stay there until he was 90 years old. (Cheers.)

AT WALTERBORO.

WALTERBORO, S. C., July 13.—The campaign meeting here today had a little more life in it than some others. Five hundred people were present. The meeting was overwhelmingly for Governor Tillman and he was given an ovation. The Governor devoted most of his time to answering questions asked at Charleston yesterday by Butler regarding the refunding of the State debt. The veiled insinuation that any money in his pocket had struck his pocket was not taken as a malicious slander. He told the crowd they ought to have seen him "spit fire at those bounds in Charleston last night." Some one asked him was he a Populist, and he replied "I am a white man and a Democrat, and you are a white man with a black heart."

Cal Caughman, candidate for Congress from the 7th district, began his speech with an attack on Tillman, calling him the most arrogant fraud in South Carolina, and was howled and hooped at. He followed this with an attack on the Columbia Register and was howled and hooped at. The crowd got mad and there was a camp meeting time.

General Ellerbe was not present, having been left in Charleston, and the gubernatorial speakers were Evans and Tindal. Evans had the crowd with him and was rapturously received.

AN UNRIGHTEOUS BOYCOTT.—Probably the most senseless boycott this country has ever seen is that of the American Railway Union against the Pullman Car Company. The latter is a manufacturing company, having really no relation to the American Railway Union. To stop the trains of the Illinois Central Railway because the Pullman manufacturing company does not pay wages satisfactory to its strikers and joiners is wholly unjustifiable, even if the boycott is ever justifiable. Moreover, the boycott is sure to fail. The railroad companies have contracts with the Pullman Company which they cannot throw off if they would. The situation is such that they will fight to the death whether they like it or not. Public opinion will never sustain such a boycott. The injury inflicted upon society will be such that all men, except the immediate contestants, will join in putting down the boycotters and bringing to punishment those who stop the trains of cars, upon the movement of which depends the bread and butter of the whole community.

As to the merits of the controversy between the Pullman Company and its own men we know nothing except what appears on the surface. The company says that it has no orders, or not sufficient to keep its men employed at the old rate of wages, and it has offered its books to the inspections of a committee of the employees. The latter have declined the offer, but insist upon an arbitration. The company would say there is nothing to arbitrate, because if the arbitrators should decide against the company it would still be unable to pay the wages demanded. Then this senseless boycott comes in to make matters worse for both parties, and for tens of thousands of other people who have no interest in the controversy one way or the other.—Evening Post.

STICKING TO THE CONVENTION.

REFORMERS MAKE NO CHANGE.

The State Executive Committee adheres to the Callahan Plan. The Reform Primaries are to be held on the 11th of August. Columbia Register, 11th inst.

The State Reform Executive Committee met yesterday at noon in the Senate Chamber, Chairman Sligh presiding, with full attendance. The entire business transacted by the committee is comprised in the resolutions adopted almost unanimously by the committee and given herewith. The point upon which there was most serious deliberation was that as to whether the August convention should be called off; this question, however, was favored by only three members of the committee, Messrs. Kirkland, J. S. McCall and E. L. DeStyens. The general opinion. There was a most patient hearing accorded this small minority sentiment and the committee placed itself in possession of all the arguments, pro and con, before taking action.

The only change from the original plan is that the convention is called to take place two days later in order that the canvass may be completed, thereby giving every candidate an opportunity to address voters in every county.

The following is a list of the committeemen in attendance upon the meeting:

- Abbeville, I. H. McCalla; Aiken, J. T. Gaston; Anderson, J. M. Glenn; Bamberg, A. H. Atterson; Berkeley, J. B. Morrison; Charleston, W. Gibbs Whaley; Chester, T. J. Cunningham; Chesterfield, E. N. Redfern; Colleton, L. E. Parler; Clarendon, Louis Appelt; Darlington, E. L. Gray; Edgefield, J. T. Austin; Fairfield, J. W. Lyles; Florence, J. S. McCall; Greenville, J. P. Gorman; Georgetown, J. H. DeStyens; Hampton, W. H. Mauldin; Horry, J. M. Stalvey; Kershaw, T. J. Kirkland; Lancaster, E. P. Lingle; Laurens, J. A. Jones; Marlboro, J. P. Breeden; Marion, J. M. Kogler; Newberry, J. A. Sligh; Oconee, J. R. Earle; Orangeburg, J. Wm. Stokes; Pickens, W. T. Bowen; Richland, H. A. Deal; Spartanburg, T. L. Gantt; Sumter, H. R. Thomas; Union, J. C. Otts; Williamsburg, Wm. Cooper; York, J. C. Wilborn.

The following is the address and resolutions:

To the Reform Voters of South Carolina: The State Reform Executive Committee met in the city of Columbia on the 10th day of July, 1894, in obedience to the call of the chairman, all counties being represented, except the counties of Lexington and Beaufort. It was found necessary to change the dates of the club meetings and county and State conventions, and also to make other changes and requirements, all of which will appear in the resolutions incorporated herein, and stand in lieu of the resolutions as adopted by the committee on the 11th day of April, 1894.

1. That a convention for the suggestion of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor be held in Columbia, S. C., on the 16th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

2. That said convention be composed of delegates elected by conventions to be held in each county on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1894, each county to be entitled to double as many delegates as it has representatives in both houses of the General Assembly.

3. That county conventions aforesaid be composed of delegates elected by the various Reform clubs in the county, each club to elect one delegate at large and one delegate for every twenty-five members or majority fraction thereof. In those counties where there are no distinct Reform clubs, the Reform members of each club shall be called by the executive Reform committee to meet at the usual place of meeting and elect delegates as aforesaid to the county convention. Provided, That in the cities of Charleston and Columbia the number of Reform clubs and polling precincts shall be left to the discretion of the committee on the subject. For the purpose of said election the clubs aforesaid shall be called to meet on the 11th day of August, 1894. At such meeting no member shall participate except such as voted for the Reform ticket at the August primary of 1892, and all other voters will pledge themselves to abide by and support the ticket suggested by the State Reform convention of 1894.

4. That all Reform candidates for State offices including Railroad Commissioners shall by public notice announce their candidacy and shall file with the chairman of the State Reform committee a pledge to abide by and to support the nominees of said convention. That said pledge shall be filed as aforesaid on or before the 25th day of July, 1894. No vote for any candidate shall be counted in the State convention who has not complied with the foregoing requirement.

5. That the Reformers attending the various club meetings called by the committee on the 11th day of August, 1894, be requested to express their preference by ballot for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, and that the chairman of the delegation of the club to the county convention be required to make return of said choice to the county convention to be held on the 13th day of August, 1894.

6. That in holding the elections in each Reform club provided for, to take place on the 11th day of August, 1894, each club is to provide managers for holding said election. The committee adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That this committee suggest to the county Reform conventions to be held on the 13th day of August, 1894, when they elect delegates to the State convention, to also instruct said delegates whether or not to vote for the nomination of a full set of State officers including the office of Railroad Commissioners. This committee take pleasure in commending to the consideration of the people of the State the address issued by the special committee on the 4th of April, 1894. J. THOMAS AUSTIN, J. R. EARLE, H. A. DEAL, J. C. OTTS, LOUIS APPELT, Special Committee.