

THE UNIVERSITY.

QUICK REORGANIZATION WORK BY THE TRUSTEES.

The New Chairs Filled—Mrs. Woodrow, Alexander and Others Left Out—Salaries Fixed—Details of the Entire Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—The Board of Visitors of the South Carolina University met in the Library yesterday morning, with every member present, and proceeded to organize the institution in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature.

The members favoring a broad plan took charge of the matter, and, without calling up to a vote either of the plans presented, proceeded to vote on the election of the different chairs, feeling that the minority report would very likely be adopted otherwise. The motion was carried, and without the slightest opposition the selection of the chairs was begun.

The following chairs were adopted: Chair of chemistry.

Chair of mineralogy and geology. An adjunct professor was allowed this chair.

Chair of ancient languages, also with adjunct professor.

Chair of history and political economy. As will be seen, this provides for ten chairs and three adjunct professors, giving thirteen in all.

The salaries of the professors were fixed as follows: All the professors will be \$2,000, the president \$3,000 and he will be required to occupy one of the chairs of instruction, the adjunct \$1,200 each, the chaplain \$800 extra, the secretary and librarian \$800, the assistant to the secretary \$200.

Provisions were made to allow the students to take the physical culture and civil engineering courses next year to complete their courses and obtain diplomas.

Dr. Alexander, who at the former meeting of the board refused to reply to a question of the board as to whether he believed in Christ or not, appeared before the board and read a statement he had prepared. Therein he declared his opinions clearly and clearly defined his position.

The board of trustees, which consists of nine members, was re-elected and the trustees of the institution were sworn in. The trustees are: Prof. E. W. Davis.

Chair of physics, mechanics and astronomy—Prof. Benjamin Sloan.

Chair of biology, geology and mineralogy—Dr. A. E. Smithe, the former president of the institution, was elected adjunct professor of biology, was elected adjunct professor of mineralogy.

Chair of mathematics—Prof. E. W. Davis.

Chair of history and political economy—Prof. R. Means Davis.

RU DINI IN A RAGE.

Italy's Premier Stops Correspondence With Blaine

ROME, May 3.—The Green Book on the New Orleans lynching comprises twenty-four dispatches, dated from March 14 to April 23. It shows that the Italian Government from the commencement persevered in asking that criminal proceedings be taken against the lynchers and that indemnity be paid to the victim.

After Blaine's note of April 14 the volume concludes with a telegram from the Marquis di Lindo to the Marquis Imperiali, the text of which is as follows: 'I have your kind note of the 14th addressed to you by Secretary Blaine of April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not insist upon it, but the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making public, as Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in direct confidence for a specific purpose, is the question clearly defined in our official documents which alone possess diplomatic value.

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ALLIANCE CAMPAIGN.

PRESIDENT POLK MAPS IT OUT IN AN ADDRESS TO THE ORDER.

Two Great Battles in Each State This Fall and an Army of 35,000 Lecturers to Talk Until Next Year—The Order Must Expel Disloyal Members.

President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, has just issued a proclamation to the Order in which he sets forth the plan of campaign which the national executive board has adopted for the next year, and counsels the Sub-Alliances to cease instant bickering and to get rid of disloyal members. This is the document:

To the Brotherhood of the N. F. A. and L. U.: We are now approaching the most critical period in our existence as an Order. The generalizing elements which always enter into a political campaign are already being marshaled by the enemies of our Order, with a determined purpose to divide and conquer. It is our duty to meet them on their own ground, and to force them to retreat. Every effort will be made to divert the minds of the people from the great issues which are essentially the very life of our great reform movement.

It was this knowledge of the situation that prompted the action of the National Legislative Council in making orders of expulsion a part of its system, and for presenting it to the Order for consideration. The ultimate, inevitable and triumphant success of our principles is assured, if this system be actively and faithfully maintained.

Arrangements are also being made for the holding of two or more grand Alliances mass meetings in each of the States, to be held during the month of March, to be held in the month of March, to be held in the month of March.

The enemy is actively on the alert. It is his purpose to buy or control our press as far as possible. Failing with money he will substitute office or its equivalent.

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ANNETTSTOWN IS BEWILDERED.

Mysterious Occurrence Favoring of the Supernatural.

ANNETTSTOWN, S. C., May 1.—There was a mysterious occurrence in Bennettsville a few nights ago which has puzzled the most philosophical minds. Many theories have been advanced, yet the mystery remains unsolved. Doors and windows are closed at night; nocturnal pedestrians ambulate the streets with lighted lanterns; the cracking of a twig or the rustle of the wind causes a sudden halt and rapid pulsations of the heart.

At Washington Court House O., there was a black frost and the ice was more than one-eighth of an inch thick. Leading horticulturists say that all the early cherries are killed, and many peaches, pears, apples, grapes, etc. The full extent of the damage is not known, but it is thought to be very great.

At Frankfort, Ky., a light frost throughout the night did considerable damage to the vegetables and berry crops, but fruit was too far advanced for much damage. There is a promise of the finest yield of fruit known for years.

At Madison, Ind., it is reported that the Kentucky and Indiana peach orchards are injured by last night's frost.

At Bethlehem, Pa., May 6.—The cold wave reached here last night. Snow squalls are frequent and ice formed in exposed places. Farmers report this morning that the strawberry crop is seriously injured. It is also frozen in some parts of the country.

At Wilmot, N. C., May 6.—There was a heavy fall of snow in this city and throughout the northern part of the State early this morning, but it melted at once. The temperature at noon is 50, with a cold north wind. Fruit, it is feared, has been damaged.

At Johnston, Pa., May 6.—Snow fell in this city last night and this morning, covering the ground. In the northern part of Cambria and Somerset counties a fall of an inch of snow last night is reported.

At Pottsville, Pa., May 6.—A snow storm set in early this morning and continued for several hours. During the past few days the weather has been exceptionally cold for this season of the year.

At Chesapeake, Va., May 6.—There was a severe frost in this vicinity last night. All early vegetation was injured on the low grounds, and grapes were badly bitten. The weather is colder, and another frost tonight is feared.

At Annapolis, Md., May 6.—There was a heavy frost here last night, and vegetables were badly damaged. No damage to wheat and fruit.

At Jackson, Miss., May 7.—In reply to a request from the Weber County Alliance asking for his views on the sub-treasury plan, Governor J. M. Stone, who has been frequently and favorably mentioned as the successor to ex-Senator Waltham, replied as follows: 'The following being an extract therefrom: The government should give equal rights to all and imposing as few burdens as possible, should essentially be distributed, letting every individual to his own efforts, and not to the aid of the government when it undertakes to dispense favors it always has favorites and gives to them at the expense of those not favored.

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THE GOLD SNAP NORTH AND WEST.

Fruits and Early Vegetables Seriously Damaged.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—The Signal Service department reports no frost in this vicinity last night. At Wooster O., the farmers report that all early fruit was destroyed by Monday night's frost. Some say that the wheat, which is now jointing, has been injured. The mercury was down to the freezing point this morning.

At Washington Court House O., there was a black frost and the ice was more than one-eighth of an inch thick. Leading horticulturists say that all the early cherries are killed, and many peaches, pears, apples, grapes, etc. The full extent of the damage is not known, but it is thought to be very great.

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A SHOOTING SCRAPE.

A SOUTH BOUND ROAD CONTRACTOR SHOTS A MAN.

A Squabble About Pay the Cause of the Difficulty—The Wounded Man Brought to Columbia—Paroled the Shoot- ing.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1.—News was received in the city yesterday that a difficulty had occurred at the construction camp of Messrs. Webb & Oates, on the South Bound Road, about ten miles from the city, in which a white man named John Hammet had been shot and mortally wounded by T. J. Stack, a member of the firm of Stack & Roof, a contractor under Webb & Oates.

The first news of the affair was brought to the city by Felix Sharp, who was the bearer of a letter to H. L. Williams. The letter is as follows: 'FRANK & ROOF, N.Y., April 30, '91. Mr. H. L. Williams.

DEAR FRIEND: John Hammet got shot this morning. Seriously hurt. Don't think he will live. Please notify the Messrs. and K. of P. He belongs to both orders. Bring a good doctor with you. He will be paid well for his work. Come right away. I am alone. I will send you a telegram to J. J. Hammet, Blackville. He will come to your table. Have him brought out here, and look on other side for telegram. Your friend.

The telegram referred to is as follows: 'B. J. Hammet, Blackville: 'Johnnie is dangerously shot. Can't live without change. Come at once.

At H. L. Williams's stables. In response to the request contained in the letter, Dr. Frank Green was asked to go to the camp and attend to the wounded man, and he started with that intention, but when he reached New Brookland Trial Justice Green informed him that news had reached him that the man was dead, and that he would therefore be unable to attend to the party who gave this information to the trial justice stated that Hammet had been shot three times, viz.: through the wrist, the lower part of the arm and through the abdomen.

It seems that Hammet and his friend, R. L. Williams, two Barnwell men who were in the employ of Stack & Roof, had a quarrel about pay, and Stack demanded that they quit work and that they leave the site at once. Mr. Stack was unable to comply at once, as his firm only has monthly settlements with the chief contractors, which are made on the 1st of each month.

When informed that they could not get their pay at once, the report is that these men became very troublesome, and that they were both armed with pistols. Mr. Stack then saw the chief contractors, and with the view of getting rid of these men arranged to have them paid off, and they were paid off by checks in the amount of \$24.00. Mr. Stack, Hammet receiving the sum of \$24, which it is said was the amount due him.

The gentleman who gave the above information says that the story of the information given to him by the people at the camp, was to the effect that Hammet and Williams came over to Columbia at night and they were both armed with pistols. Mr. Stack then saw the chief contractors, and with the view of getting rid of these men arranged to have them paid off, and they were paid off by checks in the amount of \$24.00.

As soon as he had done the shooting, Mr. Stack rode off and came on to the city. He employed Messrs. Mellon & Melton as his counsel, and in their advice he has remained quiet at the residence of his father, Captain W. H. Stack, to await the result of the wounds.

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A DEAD ROGUE.

Whose Long-Continued Thievery is Just Discovers

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Ninth National bank is in trouble. There has been a default of nearly \$500,000, which was the starting rumor that circulated about the city. It proved only too true on investigation.

The late president, John T. Hill, who died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., last month, was discovered to have been a defaulter for over \$400,000. The fact was not known until an examination of his own and the bank's affairs was made after his death. He died honored and respected, with a reputation unimpaired.

The actual condition of affairs was learned when the late Hill was removed from office. He was not only a defaulter, but he was elected in the person of C. Henry Garden, who had been the acting vice president for many years, and upon going over his private papers and the securities of the bank, which, during his life, President Hill took almost sole charge of.

President Hill's methods were peculiar. He was a defaulter for over \$400,000, which was the starting rumor that circulated about the city. It proved only too true on investigation.

In time it seems that Hill became bolder in his operations, and more desperate. For the many conflicting reports on the street, and the following account of it from a gentleman who was at the camp yesterday after the occurrence, may be regarded as strictly reliable.

The defaulting president had been connected with the bank ever since its organization in February, 1864. He was a first paying teller, then cashier, and finally president, and he was well known in the city. He was a man of unusual reputation up to the time of his death and the discoveries following. As a business man he was considered careful, conservative and very shrewd.

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GOV. TILLMAN'S VIEWS.

AS EXPLAINED TO A REPORTER OF THE ATLANTA JOURNAL.

He Favors Cheap Money, Free Silver and Tariff Reform, and Denounces the Sub-Treasury Scheme and Third Party Movement.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—Governor Ben Tillman was looking spruce, cool and comfortable in a new light alpaca summer coat, when I found him in his office at the capitol this morning.

'Will South Carolina be represented at the coming third party convention in Cincinnati?' I asked.

'There may be some volunteer delegates from this State,' answered the governor, but if there are, they will go there as individuals, and they will represent nobody but themselves. They certainly will not represent either the Alliance or the Alliance sentiment in the State.

'I am convinced that the farmers of this State are unalterably opposed to any and all third party scheme. So long as they have negro rule and Federal interference staring them in the face, the instinct of self preservation tells them to stick together and to work out their salvation as Democrats and inside the ranks of the free coinage party.'

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