out of the road and obey the law. I urge all good citizens to frown down all resistance to the law and to co-operate with the constituted authorities in

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ISSUES A STRONG APPEAL.

A Call Upon the White People to Vote for a Constitutional Convention-Removing the Negro from Politics on the Mississippi Plan.

Chairman Irby of the State Democratic Executive Committee has promulgated in behalf of the Democratic campaign committee the following important address to the Democratic voters of the State:

To the Democratic Voters of South

Carolina:
The executive committee being charged with the welfare of the party and the success of its policy as out-lined in its platform, which policy carries with it the welfare of a majority of the people, we feel constrained to direct the special attention of the necessity and importance of the plank in the platform adopted by the recent Democratic State convention urging every Democratic voter to sustain the call for a constitutional convention.

call for a constitutional convention.

It is well known that there are great differences existing between the white factions in the State, one of which has yielded relutant obedience to the will of the majority. The strained relations which have existed since 1890, with the factional bitterness displayed by that portion of the State press which has opposed the governing majority with a malevolence and factional spirit almost unprecedental, point inevitably to a perpendicular of the state men of the State have never received recognition until within the last four years. They are now the arbiters of their own fortunes, and, if they miss the opportunity of taking guarantees in the new constitution of the Anglo-Saxon in South Carolina, we predict confidently that, commencing with '96, our political campaigns in this State will witness a return of more terrible and demoralize. precedental, point inevitably to a permanent division in the ranks of the white people, for which this minority must be held responsible. Con-1876 white supremacy has been almost the only test of Democracy, and its maintenance the compelling motive for submission after the party had spoken at the conventions and primaries. But there are many evidences that the ties which have bound our people tegether are being systemati-cally rivon asunder and the public mind being educated to appeal to this ignorant, debased vote to restore to power those who have been unable to ommand a majority of the white

The State newspaper, the organ which was started by the Independents in 1891 and which has recently exhausted all its expedients to bring about another bolt and defeat of the party nominees, has time and again ridiculed and sneered at the possible danger of an appeal to the colored vote. This newspaper, backed by a large number of other papers, is now urging the organization of the so-called "true Democracy" and boldly announces the purpose to ignor the present party methicary and the present party methicary and the present party machinery and the ex-ecutive committee as at present composed as being representative of the Democratic party. These facts are known of all men and they can have but one meaning-the purpose on the part of the minority to appeal to the negro as the arbiter of our polities in the campaign of 1896. During the past spring and summer strennous efforts have beer made ostensibly at the instigation of the Republicans to overthrow the registration law. We have reason to known that the Independents, as shown by the columns of certain newspapers, have instigated and sympatized with these attempts. So that it cannot be reasonably disin the State bent on regaining power at any cost. We deem it unnecessary to direct attention to the inevitable consequences which will follow divis-ion of the whites into anything like

equal factions, and the bringing in of the negro as the balance of power. The only reason why we are not now in the throes of a political agitation, with contending factions mobilizing the black army of voters, is that the movement was considered hopeless. It was a question of expediency and not one of principle or patriotism with many. We are glad to know that the failure of the plot which came to the surface on the 27th of August is due to the patriotism and self-control of the large body of conservative men who, while voting with the minority in the campaign of 1892, submitted gracefully to its results and were unwilling to jeopardize the public welfare by such a desperate venture. Fortunately the opportunity is offered the white people of the State in the coming election to obviate all future danger, and fortify Anglo-Saxon civilization against every assault from within and without. and that is the calling of a constitu-tional convention to deal with the allimportant question of suffrage. By a strange and unaccountable change of base that class in the State which has base that class in the State which has always stood for qualified suffrage, and denied the capacity or the right of the masses to participation in the government, are to-day loud-mouthed in their declaration that they are champions of the poor white man whose vate is threatened, as they say. Every newspaper controlled by this class is teeming with all manner of specious and false arguments against voting for a convention. They say that the white voters who are ignorant and poor will have cast their last hallot if they vote for a convention. They dwell with pathetic concern on the injury to the free schools and by every device known to sophistry are trying to throw dust in the eyes of the masses. Plain speaking is best and we shall not mince words. We propose to show that there is deep-dyed treachery to white supremacy in this antagonism to a new constitution.

In the so-called convention composed of self-appointed delegates which assembled on the 25th of Sepwhich assembled on the 25th of September for the avowed purpose of nominating an Independent ticket and appealing to the negro, the following resolution, which betrays the whole damnable scheme was passed and the opening gun for '96 thereby fired: "Resolved, That while this conventions of the second se tion desires to avoid doing anything likely to cause increased strife among our people, we believe that the principles of Democracy, the safety of every interest in the State and the instinct of self-preservation demand that a hard and earnest fight be made against the proposition to call a constitutional convention to create a new fundamental law involving the rights of every man in the State without pro-viding for the submission of its work viding for the submission of its work to the people. We te der to the opponents of this iniquitous, undemocratic, tyrannical and dangerous proposition, the service of the organization herein provided for and invite them to join with us in fighting it at the approaching general election."

What does this resolution mean?

Its nurpose is shown by the fact that

*Its purpose is shown by the fact that at the time of its passage there was in the hall a negro representative of the Republican party, while a half a dozen colored and white leaders of that party were waiting in the lobby of the State House ready to join hands with the Independent movement as soon as it had been launched. Now, who are the "opponents" of this "in-

iquitous, undemocratic, tyrannical and dangerous proposition?" Who are invited "to join with us in fighting it at the approaching general election?" None but the negroes of course. This is shown by the offer of the notorious ex-Congressman Smalls to express the ex-Congressman Smalls to canvass the State in opposition to the convention. Why do these self-appointed guardians who have been repudiated by the people appear so solicitous for the negro's right to vote? Plainly because they want to be beneficiaries of that vote two years from now. Why do they want to preserve to the ignorant and debased negro his ballot? Simply be-

debased negro his ballot? Simply because their fell purpose is to cover the ballot of every poor white man with the ballots of two ignorant negroes and thereby the ballots of two ignorant negrous and thereby restore themselves to office and power. While charging that it is the purpose of the predominant faction of the Democratic party

to disfranchise the poor illiterate white men along with the negro, does not any reasonable man know that that faction being largely made up of this class would not disfranchise its own class would not disfranchise its own followers? What political party ever committed suicide or relinquished voluntarily the control of public affairs?

return of more terrible and demoralizing conditions than ever confronted this people, even during the days of Scott, Moses and Chamberlain. The fronted as we have been by a colored voting population 40,000 in excess of the whites, since the revolution of 1876 white supremacy has been almost vote, and claiming to be the guardians of the poor whites, are bent on regaining control of our affairs at any cost. They are oblivious of the fact that the vast horde of ignorant negroes, once organized and disciplined to overpower the white majority in each other being once destroyed, the negroes inevitably will seize power for their own benefit.

We say to the white men, who are We say to the white men, who are threatened by the Independent newspapers with disfranchisement, that Mississippi with a colored voting population larger than ours has adopted a constitution, which, without disfranchising a single white man, has reduced the registered negro vote of that State to 8,000. What Mississippi has done South Carolina can do. South Carolina alone of all the resistered mental menta South Carolina alone of all the re-constructed States still keeps the constitution forced upon her at the point of the bayonet by scalawags and aliens.

The cost of a constitutional convention, while of no importance in com-parison with the benefits to be derived, need not under any circumstances exceed \$50,000. There are many benefits other than the regulation of the suffrage to be secured by changes in the organic law. While these might be obtained by the slow and unsatifactory process of amendment, we candidly ask any sensible man what hope there would be for securing the adop-tion of a new constitution involving the regulatin of suffrage, if it had to be submitted back to the people. It has been the settled purpose of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party for years to call a constitutional convention, and obviate the dangers which have lurked in our midst so long, only waiting for a division among the whites to rear their horried heads. That division is now more than apparent. Thereality is upon us. The people through the irrepresentatives in the Legislature and in Democratic conventions have time and again demanded thats uch a convention be called. Those newspapers which claim to be Democratic and which antagonized this great reform are either blind leaders of the blind or the servile tools of the

conspirators. We warn the white men who love South Carolina and would see a continuation of good government, and the rule of an intelligent white majority, to thrust aside and pay no heed to the arguments of those who seek to blind them to their true interests. After long years of struggle, the opportunity s presented to them of fixing this thing forever. All questions to be passed on by the convention can be discussed when the election of delegates is to take place. It is a slander and an insult to say that the people have not the patriotism and intelligence to elect men from among them-selves, to frame an organic law better suited to our wants than that imposed on us by the carpet-bagger and alien. The wisest and best of our citizenship can chose to perform this delicate and patriotic duty without regard to faction, once the convention is ordered. The point which we would urge with all the vigor at our command is that the opportunity is now here. It certainly is not likely to soon recur. If the people fail to seize it and the evils of mongrelism, governmental debau-chery and political demoralization shall descend upon the State after the next election, they will have none to

blame but themselves.

Let all true Democrats and patriotic white men go to the polls on the 6th of November and vote for the constitutional convention

J. L. M. IRBY, Chairman, WILLIE JONES, C. M. EFIRD, D. E. KEELS, O. R. LOWMAN,

J. A. SLIGH, Campaign Committee of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

SOLID FROM SOUTH CAROLINA .-The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier says. Representative Shell had another talk with Secretary Gardner to-day at De-mocratic headquarters and he con-of thanks that their delay, if delay veyed the encouraging intelligence to the members of the committee that train commanded by such a kind and South Carolina expects to send a solid Democratic delegation to the next

House of Representatives.

He says the fight will be made on the lines drawn between the white and the black men's party, and, there-fore, the full Democratic strength will be called to the polls. It was expected that the first six districts would be Democratic, but there was some doubt about the 7th district. If Capt. Shell's predictions hold good Col. Elliott will come back to Congress again.

Capt. Shell also assured Mr. Gard-ner that there is not the slightest prospect of any member of the South Carolina delegation breaking away from the Democratic party to join with the Populists in organizing the next. They will all come to Washington as Democrats. They will participate in the Democratio caucuses and sustain Democratic principles.

-Capt. Lawson D. Melton, of Co-

AWFUL RAILROAD WRECK.

FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS AWAY.

Four Men Killed and One Injured or the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad-The Mad Rush Down a Moun

Spartanburg Herald.

MELROSE, N. C., Oct. 10.-Melrose, ill-fated Melrose, has been the scene of another disaster which makes the fourth in her history. At this little station in the mountains thirteen souls have perished in railroad wrecks. But none has ever approximated the horrors of the last.

There were eight persons on extra No. 559, which was bound for Spartanburg from Asheville on Tuesday morn ing. Their fate is as follows:

Engineer Ira Broom, killed; body buried under twelve car loads of coal and not recovered at 8 o'clock tonight. G. I. York, fireman, killed; probably

D. L. Allan, brakeman, killed; body horribly mutilated.

Neill Ewing, a railroad contractor for rock work, who was stealing a ride

from Asheville to Spartanburg; killed.
W. W. Patton, conductor, leg crushed and amputated; head bruised.
Brakeman John Miller, was knocked off the train and fell in the creek near

the tank. Sustained slight bruise on Flagman Painter and a stockman named Daniel Owings, who had a load of cattle on board, were asleep in the cab, and escaped without injuries.

Tuesday morning at 3:30 this extra train, consisting of sixteen cars, twelve loaded with coal, two with bacon, one merchandise and one cattle, started down the Melrose grade. The train had not gone far before it was found that three of the chains which operate the brakes were broken. The rain had made the track slick, and without brakes the train score became brakes the train soon became unmana-

geable.
Down, down, faster and faster, until at the foot of the incline where the sharp curve was reached, the engine could hold the track no longer, but plunged into the bank, and the cars piled up on top. No stretch of the imagination could picture the scene more terrible than this.

Where the engine struck the embankment the cut is about thirty feet deep. The debris from a dozen box cars filled this completely, the cars having piled one on another over the engine, one heavily loaded being thrown twenty feet over the engine. The cab and one box car were unhurt. Of the others not a whole plank could be found, many being so thoroughly splintered as not to be recognizable. But beneath it all were the poor, unfortunate man unate men

All day and night cables were placed around the splintered cars and they were dragged by engines out of the cut. It was most touching to see the mothers and near relatives of the missing sing men watching this search, expecting to find the mangled corps of a loved one with each stroke of the shovel as the hands banked up the

coal.
The tender was turned immediately on top of the engine and a loaded box car shot thirty feet over both. The wreck of the engine was as complete as if it had been purposely torn up.
Not a vestage of the tender could be
found. The entire front was gone,
smokestack, wheels, trucks and everything exceet the naked boiler and drivers.
Although the accident occurred at

reached the scene. A negro train hand was thrown from the cars as they came down and he escaped with slight injuries. A cattleman, who had a car load of cattle aboard, was in the cab asleep and was awakened by the shock, but was not even scratched. These two men, with the assistance of some of the neighbors. bors, extricated Conductor Will Patton, who was pinioned beneath a shattered box car, with his leg broken, his skull fractured and internal injuries.

He was suffering intense pain and his leg had to be amputated. There is some hopes for him. some hopes for him.

From the position of Conductor Patton, it is evident that he went on top of the cars in the effort to work the brakes. If he had remained in the cab

he would have escaped.

Although the work of clearing the wreck began early Tuesday morning, when "The Herald" man reached the scene at nightfall, fourteen of the sixteen cars were still piled on the engine. together with twelve car loads of coal and one of dead cattle. But saddest of all was the thought that down in that pit, beneath the debris and wreckage, were at least five hu-man beings and possibly seven. The conductor was first found. Then

the mangled remains of a rock mason from Asheville named David Ewing, who was on his way to Spartanburg and concluded to "beat his way," notwithstanding the fact that he had \$7.50 in his pocket. He leaves a helpless family at Asheville.

It was a sickening sight to see the

bodies dug out in this fashion, man-gled and torn. Every effort was put forth to get the body of Engineer Broom. His two brothers were there Broom. His two brothers were there all night long, expecting as each car was dragged out that it would uncover parts of the State. their precious dead. For twenty-four hours these men watched, and while they saw these bodies removed, and the coat sleeves and part of the trousers of their brother at 8 o'clock tonight, although all the cars have been taken out, there is no other trace of Engineer Broom.
At 6:30 the engine was removed and

the force of hands put to work laying track. The first train to cross from thoughtful conductor. The grade where the train ran away is four miles long and averages 100 feet to the mile. The runaway began half a mile from

Let it be remembered in this connection, that of all the mishaps and accidents incident to this 230 feet grade to the mile, no passenger train has ever yet sustained an injury.

-Some months ago the Memphis Commercial Appeal offered a cash prize of \$500 to the person guessing nearest the number of bales of cotton marketed during the cotton season of marketed during the cotton season of 1893-1894. The Commercial-Appeal now announces that Miss Willie Wallis, of Talladega County, Alabama, is the winner of the prize. The official figures of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange show that 7,549,817 bales were marketed during the cotton year, while Miss Willis' guess was 7,549,813 bales, being within four bales of the official figures. -William Waldrof Astor is credited

with being bothered to count an \$8,-900,000 yearly income.

THE LEXOW INVESTIGATION. The Police Scandal in New York— The Revelations Continue to Show

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- For the third

time since the Lexow investigations commenced, Chief Counsel Goff today produced evidence to show that threats have been made to put an end to wit-

have been made to put an end to witnesses who have appeared before the Senators conducting the examination.

Samuel Kaufman, a stailor's salesman, was the first witness called during the day.
He gave the substance of a conversation which he claimed took place on an elevated railroad train, just after Poilceman Corcoran left the witness stand Monday. Corcoran was alleged to have asserted that he would "make those witnesses as dead as a door nail" and that he would "lay for them some dark night." The "lay for them some dark night." The witnesses supposed to be referred to were Quinn and a friend. By those persons Corcoran was accused of being a "clubber." The policeman with Corcorean had advised him not to talk so loud and told him to wait until the Lexow committee had finished its in-Lexow committee had finished its investigations before making the at-

Patrick Kelley, an iron worker, re-lated a story of going through his pockets. The name of the officer, he pockets. The name of the officer, he thought, was Thorow. He accused the policeman of abstracting 50 cents, but the officer only laughed at him and pushed him along, telling him to "move on." He reported the matter to the police station, and he asserts that a day or two after this he was assatted by the policeman, who finally arrested him. He was fined \$5 on the testimony of the police. Since the Lexow investigations had commenced the captain of the Eighty-eighth street station had sent for him, he alleged, and told him that there was a job waiting for him at the station. He waiting for him at the station. He did not go to see the captain about the matter.

Venron H. Brown, the general agent of the Cunard Line, admitted that he had paid \$10 weekly to the officer in charge of the Cunard wharf, but he claimed that he had never paid additional sums of money to the police. John H. Lemon, a young man who attended the French ball, testified that

Superintendent Byrnes and a number of police officials were present at the ball. They did not make any protests against the lewd conduct of the persons assembled them. sons assembled there.
William H. Jamoureau, president of the Alvin Manufacturing Company, testified to paying Detective O'Conner

from the pawn brokers.

Vincent Majewski who conducted a policy shop, testified to the tribute exacted by the police. Majewski explained that there were seventeen or eighteen backers in the city and that they arranged with the police for the territory they should work. All the backers execut Covenieus B. Backers backers except Cornelious B. Parker were in the combine at the present time. He was working alone, but was not allowed to have many shops on the West Side. Asked who had that territory, Majewski replied Adams, 'the king.'"

Letters were read which are alleged to have passed between Majewski and the police captain, Westervelt. In these letters there were constant references to the dangers of exposures by the newspapers. Majewski was troubl ed by opposition policy which did not pay tribute, and take letters of complaint were mailed to Superintenden Byrnes, but no attention was paid to the complaints. Majewski claimed Union. ed of were still running.
The investigation closed for the day

with an examination of Lieber Free 3:30, it was 7 o'clook before relief man, who claimed that he visited Silver Dollar Smith to secure immunity from arrest for his brother-in-law, Joseph Frankel, a Hester street saloon keeper. A man named Solomon claimed to represent Smith, and \$200 was finally paid to secure the release of Frankel from prison. The arrangement was that Smith should find help ment was that Smith should find bail. but he secured a discharge for Frankei. The money was raised by Max Rosenschweig, and as Smith did not procure the ball as arranged upon at first, Rosenschweig has broughtsuit in the city court to recover \$200.

A DECLINE IN CONDITION.

The Cotton Crop Falls Off in Every State Except Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-Returns to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of October make the cotton crop show a decline of 3.2 points from September condition, which was 85.9 as against 82.7 for the present month. The condition of cotton in June was 88.3 in July 89.6, rising to 91.8 in August. The lessened prospective yield in the States of North and South Carolina is due in part to the storm which occurred in the latter part of September. For the most part however, the decline in the condition through the cotton belt is due to continued rains that began about the middle of August and extended into September. There is much of shedding, rot and rust, etc., reported as a consequence, and in addition there is no little loss from insect ravages, particularly by the boll worm. Texas is the only exception to the general falling off in condition, that State

Percentages by States are as follows: Virginia, 89; North Carolina, 81.3; South Carolina, 79; Georgia, 79; Florida, 71.9; Alabama, 84; Mississippi, 80; Louislana, 89; Texas, 88; Arkansas, 79; Tennessee, 79; Missouri, 90. State averages for September were Virginia, 1.00; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 84; Florida, 82; Alabama, 86; Georgia, 84; Florida, 82; Alabama, 86; Mississippi, 91; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 89; Tennes-eee, 84; Missouri, 93; Louisiana, 85. The indicated yield in hundredths of bales per acre by States is as fol-lows: Virginia, 48.5; North Carolina, 33.4; South Carolina, 35; Georgia, 27; Florida, 26.3; Alabama, 30.7; Missis-sippi, 35; Louisiana, 43.2; Texas, 40; Arkansas, 39.5; Tennessee, 29.4; General average, 34.7. Indications as to yield are merely preliminary and subject to future revision.

-Twenty-three negro men of the Ninety Six section in Edgefield County have been arrested and lodged in jail. They were arrested by J. H. Hickson, United States deputy marshal, on war-rants charging them with whipping and otherwise maltreating several other negroes who had testified in the United States Court against some of their number for selling liquor. It seems that they had been playing the regulators

The Independent Democrats of New York have decided to put the following ticket in the field as a re-Following ticket in the field as a rebuke to Hill: For Governor, Everett P. Wheeler, of New York city; Lieutenant Governor, Daniel M. Lockwood, of Buffalo; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Charles F. Brown, of Orange County, N. Y. Wheeler has announced his acceptance of the nomination. OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND AVER-AGE ATTENDANCE

Advertiser.

Colored People Sending Their Children to School-Figures by Counties Which Should Interest Everybody— Number of White and Colored Pu-

Superintendent of Education Mayfield has nearly finished his annual report of the total enrollment and average attendance in the public schools of the State. The counties which have not yet sent in their re-port are Aiken, Anderson, Berkeley, Horry, Laurens, Lexington, Marion and Spartanburg. The report furnish-es many interesting facts. It shows that the colored people of the State are sending their children to school. In many of the up-country counties, where the white population is in excess of the colored, the number of colored children enrolled and in attendance is far in excess of the number of white far in excess of the number of whites. In the low country counties, where the negro population is the largest, the number of negro pupils is larger in proportion to population than the whites.

Spartanburg County, which has not yet made its report, has the largest number of pupils in the State. Green-ville County is next. The following is the total enrollment of counties:

counties:	
Abbeville 1	0.
Darnwell	8
Deaulort	6
Charleston	5,
Chester	
Chesterfield	5,
Clarendon	
Colleton	3,
Darlington	5,
Darlington	4,
Edgefield	9,
Fairfield	5,
Florence	6,
Georgetown	3,
Greenville 1	2
Hampton	3.
Kershaw	4.
Lancaster	4.
Mariooro	3,
New Derry	6.
Oconee	4,
Orangeburg 1	i
I lekens	4
Richland	6.
Sumter	8
Union	
Williamsburg	4,
York	4,
*VIII	9,
TOTAL ATTENDANCE.	

The total attendance by counties

A 1-1	
Abbeville	7,365
Barnwell	6,008
Beaufort	5,084
Charleston	
Charleston	4,821
Chester	3,401
Chesterneld	2,230
Clarendon	2,597
Colleton	4,895
Darlington	
Darlington	3,363
Edgefield	9,300
rairneid	4,464
Florence	4.912
Georgetown	2.873
Groonville	
Greenville	7,672
Hampton	2,520
Kershaw	3,140
Lancaster	3,187
Mariboro	
Newhouse	2,440
Newberry	4,418
Oconee	3,021
Orangeburg	7,72:
Pickens	2,988
Richland	
Comt and	4,841
Sumter	5,220

York..... WHITE AND COLORED. The following is a table of the num-ber of white and colored pupils enrolled by counties: White Colored

Williamsburg

	nite.	Colorea.	ł
Abbeville	3,870	6,314	l
Barnwell	3,342	5,488	ı
Seaufort	550	5,885	l
Charleston	2,545	2,953	ł
Chester	1.923	3,628	ļ
Jhesterfield	2,069	1,070	۱
Clarendon	1,352	2,084	l
Colleton	2,780	3,137	
Darlington	2,548	2,238	١
Edgefield	4,230	5,266	ļ
rairfield	1,553	4,155	١
rlorence	3,138	3,220	١
Georgetown	884	2,478	I
Greenville	7,981	4,164	١
Hampton	2,110	1,389	١
Kershaw	1,988	2,414	١
Lancaster	2,679	1,774	I
Marlboro	1,190	1,250	١
Newberry	2,325	3,861	ı
Oconee	3,121	968	١
Orangeburg	4,210	7,441	١
Piekens	3,262	1,030	١
Richland	2,096	4,364	١
Sumter	2,414	5,605	ı
Union	1,759	2,412	ı
Williamsburg			1
York	1,555	2,581	ı
* Of Kanter traces services traces	4,098	5,203	1

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

Are Coming to the Cotton Fields Boston Journal of Commerce. The movement made by one of our

arge Lowell corporations toward establishing a branch mill in the South has been the subject of much discussion in some of our newspapers, and several of them have decided on the ocation of the mill even before the management had given the subject of location much consideration, and was far from having come to a decision in the matter. The announcement by a Lowell paper last week, which was generally copied into the Boston pa-pers, that the Massachusetts Co., of that city, had decided to locate its new mill in Georgia has caused considerable comment from the inference drawn from the statement contained therein that the political condition of South Carolina, on account of Tillmanism, etc., had prevented that State from being practically considered in the location, notwithstanding other wise admitted favorable conditions. This would very naturally imply that Georgia had been favored in the selec-tion through a better state of feeling there both political and otherwise, and that as a natural consequence, the enterprise could be granted fuller pro-tection.

It may be true that the proposed new mill of the Massachusetts Co. will be located in Georgia, although up to this date, as far as we can learn, no one has been authorized by the management of the company to state positively that it had fully decided on the location. No one will for a moment argue that the selection of Georgia for the location in which to erect a large cotton mill would be at all objectionable, but the inference that capital would be jeopardized by going to South Caro-lina, that the laws and political conditions of Georgia are superior to those of several other Southern States, works an injustice to other parts of the South, and has a tendency to mislead. Geor-gia had made great strides in wealth since the war, but so have the adjoining States as well as other portions of the South. It has had some far-seeing, progressive and enterprising men, but

both North and South Carolina we find pretty convincing proof that they too could get up a procession of enterprising and progressive men that would do credit to any community, even in the North. These men, all of them, are too clear-headed and cautious to allow a condition of things to exist, politically or otherwise, that would repel capital from their borders or impair in any degree its profitable.

or impair in any degree its profitable and safe employment. That capital cannot be safely invested in any of the Southern States we do not believe; and the chances are, that instead of a lack of a consideration of Northern capitalist, in competition to secure the investment of his money, they will give him more than he asks and throw in something to boot.

Georgia possesses a large and rich

tract of country, a very favorable cli-mate and a productive soil, abounding in marble quarries and rich mines, and has within her borders many en-terprising industries. She is justly proud of the possession of a spirit of enterprise which has pushed her rapidly to the front rank of prosperous rapidly to the front rank of prosperous States; we have no doubt she is equally proud of the achievements of her two sister and adjoining States of North and South Carolina in the wonderful strides which ey have made in the past few years, which has enabled them to compete on equal terms with her for the supremacy in cotton manufacturing in the South. The prosperity of all; the "condition" that insure it are pluck, push and perseverence, and are pluck, push and perseverence, and these we opine are the only "condi-tions" that the Southern people have

tions" that the Southern people have any time to give their attention to, and Northern men know how to appreciate such "conditions."

The South is, no doubt, a rich field today for investments. This section is rapidly developing, much more so than any other unless it be in the Territories. The old feeling of coldness and reserve toward the powerper is and reserve toward the newcomer is fast passing away, and when the same hospitable greeting is extended to the immigrant in the South as is extended to him by the settlers in the West, it will be a move in the right direction on the part of the Southern people 3,439 yet the business of the South, as a rule, b,186 extend to the Northerner, who has seen fit to seek an obiding place among them, a welcome and a hospitality that is not excelled anywhere on the

The movement on the part of the Massachusetts Co., of Lowell, we believe to be a wise one, and we have no doubt but that several of our large cotton manufacturing companies will, in the near future, also build mills and have branches in the South.

WOMEN FIGHT TAMMANY.

Leaders of Gotham Society to Enter the Campaign and Battle Against Corruption.

NEW YORK, October 11.-If appearances are not altogether deceitful, the Tammany organization will have to fight a life and death struggle in the campaign now opening in this city. Not only are the opposing forces of long standing better united and therefore more powerful, but an entirely new element has been introduced which threatens to make the wigwam's fight harder than ever before. This is the female element, including many of the most prominent society women of the metropolis, who have determined to enter actively into the fight for the overthrow of the great municipal flice trust.

Many of New York's most fashionable, most influential and richest women have been enlisted in the cause. A stronger list of names could hardly have been set forth. Perhaps never in the history of a municipality have women, occupying the position that these do, taken such a stand before an

The announcement of the awakening of the women comes in the most common-place and business-like manner the plain notice of a meeting to be held on Friday at 3 p. m., at Association hall, where Dr. Parkhurst will deliver an address. This is the work of Josephine Shaw Lowell, the woman whom Dr. Parkhurst declared is the best fit-ted of all to take the leadership in the uprising of the women. Not an authoritative word has come from Mrs.

of the women. It will be a universal divert their mines from the true issue. To call a convention, make a new conand influential, banded together for stitution, is a serious matter. There are many other things than suffrage their common good. It is proposed that the fight will be carried on with all the vigor, intelligence and activity are intended by the ring to be dealt with and many ether things are intended by the ring to be dealt at the command of New York's highest, most influential and abjest women. They will open their homes, their lux-urious and splendid homes, for meetings when the spirit of women may be cessful, they intend to change the

uprising of women, which had its be-ginning at a public meeting held last Thursday, has crystalized in the organization of the Woman's Anti-Tam-

widen the scope of the society from an assembly district organization to a city one. Mrs. Pomeroy was made president, Mrs. M. F. Keely vice-president, and Miss Anna M. Hoag corresponding secretary. Mrs. J. J. Gifford, Mrs. A. J. Shriever and Mrs. L. Noah were made an executive committee. It is hoped to secure one hundred wom

it the ring because you couldn't get the ring because you couldn't get the office you were after?"

"Yes, it has been said that I acted with the ring until I could not be selected for Governor. The truth is hoped to secure one hundred wom from each assembly district in the city, making at least three thousa in all. Mrs. Cynthin Leonard, who is t

mother of Lillian Russell, made I only speech at the meeting. Sine speed the relation of women to the mo ment against Democracy.

Many working women have alrest become members of the society. the Tenderloin district women ha decided to work for purity in mun pal politics. A number voted to do at a meeting of the Young People's cial Culture Club. At the conclus program A Grannis explained that she wished the young women present to stand who would influence their relatives: friends to vote at the coming elect for men who would agree to rem unpolluted by the environments politics. There were about thirty pr ent, and two-thirds of that number sponded by rising to their feet.

-The Department of State has eived from the Chilean governm the full amount of the awards made Americans by the recent Chil claims commission aggregating n than \$250,000. The commission journed July 9th, and the Chileans have exhibited remarkable promptness in settling the claims.

The Governor was busy during the day and refused to be interviewed.

-The only American in the Chines navy commands the Chen Yuen, its finest ship. He is Philo N. McGiffin. Mansion afterwards and the Governor talked to them. What he said is brief, He entered the Chinese service behas not enjoyed a monopoly of this very desirable commodity, for looking over the field of textile manufacturing in the field of textile manufactu

POPE LIVING ON HOPE.

BELIEVES HE WILL BE THE NEXT

Register is a newspaper first, last and all the time, it publishes the interview, the questions and answers of which are follows:

"How do you account for the opposi-

tion to you account for the opposi-tion to you on the part of certain news-papers?" was asked for. Pope.

He replied: "The game they are playing is for the elitors of some of the playing is for the elitors of some of the weeklies to publish articles underrating and misrepresenting my strength. The articles are clipped and published in some of the dailies, headlined to suit their purpose. This is all for effect; it is to try and make those who favor me believe that it is uscless for them to go to the polls. Now if I was as weak as these papers profess to believe, and as their articles indicate, they would not trouble themselves about me. Their action shows they know that I have strength and it is an attempt to hoodwink the people. If attempt to hoodwink the people. If my friends go to the polls and vote, my election is assured.

"Do you expect to get a fair count?"
"I have great faith," said Dr. Pope, "I have great faith," said Dr. Pope,
in the honesty of our people, and believe that the managers to be appointed will act fairly. However, if any of
them should not do so, my friends
must prepare affidavits setting forth
any wrong-doing, and go before the
County Board for relief. Should the
County Board refuse, then I will carry
the matter before the State Board. the matter before the State Board of Canvassers, and I know that I will then get full justice, as that board is composed of General Farley and Messrs. Bates, Ellerbe, Tindal, Buchman and Blesso." anan and Blease."
"What do you think of Governor

"What do you think of Governor Tillman's utterances on the future enforcement of the Dispensary law?"
"Well, if he persists in having the private residences of our people searched by the constabulary and our woman and children frightened, he may expect trouble for the people may expect trouble, for the people will not submit to it. It can be done when necessary by the proper officers, the sheriff of the county, and, if done by him, will create no friction, as these officers are elected by the people and are the proper ones to act in a case of this sort, untrammeled by any con-stabulary force. The Dispensary seems to be used for political purposes, to keep up fretional disturbances and for other objects. It will sooner or later be repealed even if not declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was never a Reform measure. It was the creature of a cabal 'conceived in sin born in iniquity.' It seems that the Governor intends to use the militia to frighten our people. He may carry the thing far; the Angle-Saxon race know their rights and dare maintain them. Once they are aroused nothing will stop

"What do you think of the Governor's action in suspending the

"I don't know what the Governor means by putting off his order dis-missing part of the militia until after the Dispensary decision, but, when we couple this with his threat of having 2,000 militia ready to back him, it looks as if he wished to get rid of those he supposed were not his friends, and thus intimidate those of the 2,000 who might not be willing to obey his commands in case the trouble which seems to fear will arise, does come."
"What are your views with regard

to the Constitutional Convention ? I have read Senator Irby's effusion. I say his, for I imagine that practi-cally he alone of the committee had anything to do with its preparation. It is a funny instrument to say the least. It is addressed to Democracy of the State, and yet a part of the Democracy is insulted in almost every

Lowell or from Dr. Parkhurst, but both tacitly admit that she has taken the hunder upon her shoulders.

they are trying to bosser up the cause, which they believe to be weak, by appealing to the prejudices and the hunder upon her shoulders. "It shows to me that by these powers passions of our people, and in this way to divert their mines from the true issue. with. The suffrage matter is simply used in my judgment to take the at-tention of the people away from other changes intended to be made. If sucorganic law in such manner as to un-In the upper part of the city another settle the law of South Carolina in many important particulars. Possibly a Dispensary provision may be in-corporated and any other things many Society.

A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. "Brick" Pomeroy, No 50 West Ninety-sixth street. It was decided to the constitution, I am opposed to a lishers to appoint some it, and advise my friends to do the

same."
"What about the charge that you wouldn't get left the ring because you couldn't get the office you were after?"

preme Court on the Dispensary law.

The reporters went to the Executive

GOVERNOR.

Expressions of Opinion on the Contitutional Convention, Governor Tillman's Action About the Military Companies and the Dispensary Law.

Columbia Register.

Dr. Sampson Pope, who seems to really believe that he has a chance to be elected Governor in November, has been interviewed again. As The Register is a newspaper first, last and all the time, it publishes the interview, the questions and answers of which are follows: and going to search all places where they have reason to know that whiskey or liquors are kept, and private residences will not be exempt when we have reason to be iove that they have been made depots for the storage of whiskey. The constables will not be allowed to have the property of the storage of whiskey. whiskey. The constables will not be allowed to harry the people or do anything to provoke collisions and any reasonable complaint against them will be promptly investigated. Sheriffs and police will be expected to co-operate, and those municipalities which prove derelict will receive no share of the profits, while it is almost inevitable that a system of metropolitan police will be provided for all such places lice will be provided for all such places when the Legislature meets." "Does that include Columbia and Charleston?" was asked. "Of course, specifically," was the 'Trial Justices who don't do their duty will likely be relieved of the bur-dens of office and if juries fail to con-vict change of venue will be tried. The

law has come to stay and the sooner that fact is recognized by the whiskey men and those who have opposed it heretofore, the better it will, be for all concerned." There was not much talk on the streets about the Dispensary decision. The public has expected that the constitutionality of the law would be sustained and the constitutional trained and the constitution are constituted as a constitution and the constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution and the constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution and the constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution and the constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution and the constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution are constitutional trained are constitutional trained as a constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution are constitutional trained as a constitution

tained and was not surprised. Saloon men had nothing to say of what they intend to do. They have been bold in intend to do. They have been bold in their violation of the law up to date probably because they knew Governor Tiliman was cautious in the enforcement of the law until the Supreme Court had expressed itself. When the Governor says he is going to enforce the law to the letter they know he means what he says, and will look out for themselves. for themselves.

Those who have been advising resistance to the law, pending the decision of the court, now have no bottom to stand on. It is not believed that there will be any repetitions of the Darlington or Greenville troubles. The Governor has the law firmly behind him and resistance will not be what it would have been a few weeks

No announcement has been made as to what will be done by the attorneys against the State in the way of taking the Dispensary law to the United States Supreme Court, but there is little doubt but what it will go up. Encouragement is lent to this step by Chief Justice McIver, in his dissenting on in the presential by the state of opinion. He practically advises that be done. The liquor dealers will put up the money to get the law passed up-on by the United States Supreme Court.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-Charleston is about to organize a Young Men's Business League.

Royal and Augusta railroad bridgt over the Savannah out of plumb. —A commission has been issued to Messrs. W. A. Coartenay, Jno. R. London, Allen Jones and T. C. Robertson to form the Landsford Water-Power Company. Capital stock \$50,000.

-The high water knocked the Por

-The Coulliette family of Clarendon County have received information of a big windfall that has come to the m from the death of a relative who retate valued at about \$75,006. -J. P. Carey, Esq., made applica-tion to Judge Watts in Walhalla for bail on behalf of L. E. Childress, It was granted and the sum was fixed at

\$3,000. L. E. Childress gave bond and was released from jail on the 5th in--The P. R. & W. C. railroad authorities have discontinued the depot at High Point, Laurens County, which is now nothing more than a dag station.

The business done at that point was not sufficient to pay the expenses of an agent. -Wilmer Woodward, who has been connected with the Aiken Times for some time, has joined the staff of the Savannah News. Mr. Leland Smith is in sole charge as editor of the Times now, with Jas. C. Quimby as assistant

in the business department. -The book dealers in Laurens have refused to sell school books at prices set by the publishes, and the Teachers' equally as deleterious. This being the case, and as the people will not have the opportunity of passing upon sell the books at agreed prices.

-New students continue to matriculate at the South Carolina College and the number enrolled is fast crawling up to 150. The number of new stu

-The Governor has commuted the sentence of Edward Dargan, colored, who was to have been hung in Chesterfield on the 12th inst., to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. Such action was recommended by the judg and solicitor. Dargan had kille

-The Orangeburg Enterprise ba suspended publication indefinited. The hard times and poor collection were the cause of its failure. former editor and proprietor, will surrect another paper and publish it under the old name, "The Enter-

-Mr. W. C. Mauldin, of High Falls, Oconee County, has sold one thousand pounds of tobacco to the Ohalga Tobacco Company for 10 cents per This lot was raised on one and one-half acres of land. When one hundred dolof lars can be made from so small a patch of tobacco, it beats king cotton even in · its palmiest days.

-Ex-Senator Edmunds, whose authority may be depended upon, thinks the Republicans entirely too sanguine regarding the result of the November elections and the control of the next House. There are many things that lead him to believe that the Democrats will elect a majority of the members of that body.

-New Hampshire cotton mills have a capital of over \$50,000,000, and pays \$15,000,000 annually in wagos. Over 300,000 yards of cotton cloth are practically