MR. WMAYFIELD URGES STRONGLY THAHE FIGHT FOR FREE SILVER MUSE MADE WITIN THE PARTY.

Where silver convention met in Memplast year a "Bimetallic Na-tional locratic Committee" was ap-pointed usisting of one member from , with Senator Harris, of as chairman. Hon. W. D. each St. with Mayfiels the member from this State, the has issued an address to the etallists of South Carolina in whicle strongly urges them to make theight inside the Democratic ranks shows the folly of hoping to accomb anything by "bolting" and wanding off to strange gods.

Gov. Es and Senator Tillman urged Majayfield's appointment as a member the committee, and as Gov. Evanas said that the address "was all ht," hence he must favor making thilver fight solely within the Demodic party.

The adds, which is "To the Bimetallic Decrats of South Carolina," reads as folys:

The lead of the Republican party are active their efforts to effect a

are active their efforts to effect a complete omization of their party in this Sta They are earnest in their solidions for recruits from among the tte people of the State who are natally Democrats. The Republican by is divided on the financial quest. Some of the leading Republicans for a single gold standard, and other them believe in the free coinage oilyer. free coinage oilver.

The spirit faring the formation of a Third party entertained by some of our citizens. The advocates of the Third party be to in the free coinage of silver, and intend that the only way to get it is rough a Third party. They are advisi our people to take ne part in the Ty convention to select delegates the National Democratic Convention which meets at cratic Conventi which meets at

Chicago in July.

Many of our pule who have been life-long Democri are as avowed free coinage of silver vocates as are these Third party advices; but to refrain from sending delegate the collection. from sending deletes to the Chicago Democratic Convition is contrary to their political traing, and against the best interest the Democratic party of this State/This Third party policy is uncertained denogrous. policy is uncertained dangerous, for there is no reasonab prospect for it to succeed, and it is aught with great possible danger to de peace and hap-piness at home, insuch as it is only another step towal the further di-vision of the white the of the State. It can not control inhis State.

It can not control inhis State.

Ir dependent Silv Leagues are being formed now inhe State, under the call of certain accates. The advocates of this poli also favor the free coinage of silve and they contend that this is the dy way to secure it. They hope by thistep to commit the State to this poly and to carry the vote of the State to a silver convention outside of he Democratic party. This policy, wich means the organization of an impendent silver party within the States as dangerous to the interest of the Imocratic party to the interest of the Dmocratic party of the State, and thesafety of the lives and property of ar people as is the Third party policy It is still fur-ther a step towards a sll further diof of the State. and is ruinous to the Depocratic party of the State in its trancies, and there is no more process in national afd party State than there is for to succeed

Now, what should be one? Let us look at the matter for a loment in the The first turn we mak presents us

light of existing facts. face to face with the factthat the De mocratic party is as bad divided on the money question as is he Republi-can party. This we must and do adcan party. This we must and do admit. But it is no worse dyided on this question than is the Republican party. The next turn we make bings us face to face with the fact that the Republican party is holding toget er and is not falling to pieces, and wil not fall to pieces, while some of our Democratic friends are trying to effect division upon top of division in this State with in the Democratic ranks. Why should not the Democratic party hold on to its organization, and refuse to livide, just as the Republican party is doing? If these divisions within the pemocratic party succeed, what are weto hope for in national politics, and at home? Defeat stares us in the face before we even enter the fight, if ve divide. Both the Third party and the silver party are without sufficient financial backing to make a successful national campaign. They are both without sufficient party organization to under-take the fight. United in backing organization, and membership they are too weak to hope to succe hope? Certainly it is, that they are depending on uniting their forces and relying on enough deserters from the Republican and Democratic parties to enable them to win the fight. Their reliance is in desertion from the two great political parties. The all important question is, will the desertion be great enough to enable them to succeed? The answer comes at once, no. True men will not desert the party in which they have been raised, and in whose doctrines their fathers before them believed and delighted to the main fundamental principles un-derlying its organization. Simply be-

What then must be their cherish, so long as the party sticks to cause the members of a party disagree, or are divided, on a particular line of policy, which is not fundamental, is no reason for supposing that the members of either party, in any considerable numbers, will desert their party. And why should they not desert their party? Because there is as much chance for one policy to win in the end, within the party, as there is for the other, much less the violation of principle involved in desertion. On matters o public policy, party lines are frequently not observed now by our members of Congress. The free coinage Republicans and the free coinage Democrats vote together, while the gold standard Republicans and the gold standard Democrats vote together. What then may we reasonably expect to be the outcome of the whole matter? Since the Republican party and the Demo-cratic party are both divided on the money question, is it not reasonable and fair to expect that both of these parties will make concessions in their national platforms to both gold and silver advocates, and allow the matter to be settled by the people at last through their representatives in Congress? It looks that way. Certain it to complicate matters. Pendleton also will intentionally cast away any great
part of its following by disregarding
their demands. To expect any new
party under these circumstances to
draw recruits enough from these two

who believe in both gold and silver (bimetallists.) The one is, or should be, as true to the Democratic party as the other. So far as loyalty to Democratic principles if concerned, there should be no difference even though we do differ on the financial policy.

The Democratic party of this State should go on record on this question in the content of Guy Hinton," Captain Bennett respectively.

the coming State Democratic Convention which meets early in May to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention. If a majority of the Democrate of this State favor a gold standard, then we should send delegates to the National Democratic Convention who will represent that sentiment. But if a majority of the Democrats of the State favor a gold and silver statement, and I believe they do, then we should send delegates to the circumstantial National Democratic Convention who pelled to face. will represent that sentiment. This is fair, it is Democratic, and it is the only safe course. To do otherwise simply means the disintegration of the

Democratic party of the State and its loss of power at home, and a forfeiture of the right to recognition by the National Democratic party. By all means let every Democratic bimetallist in the State stand by the Democratic party, and let us make our fight for what we want within the Democratic ranks, and take our chances with our brother Democrats who favor a single gold standard. By this course we will preserve it tact our State Democratic organizato our people than the success of any national party. Attempt will doubt-less be made during the year by de-signing persons to form coalitions of parties in order to overrun the Demo cratic party of the State, and get pos session of the State government. It is therefore, important that you remain untrammelled. Stay out of the Third party, stay out of the silver leagues, and stick to the Democratic party,

which is the only safety you have for

home protection.

I do not know what steps the single gold standard Democrats of the State will take to ascertain their strength, or to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention. But I beg to urge upon you and through you every Democratic bimetallist in your community to be active and energetic in presenting the cause of bimetallism. There is no necessity at this time, that I can see, for the formation of bimetallic clubs. Certainly there is no necessity for any Democratic bimetallist to join a Third party, or become a member of a silver league. All that the Democratic bimetallists need now lo is to rally their forces at the Democratic club meeting, and poll their strength for bimetallic delegates to the county conventions, and to see to it hat only bimotallists are sent to the State Convention. Let me urge you not to be lukewarm in this matter, but to be active and enthusiastic. We may reasonably expect the single gold standard men to do all in their power to send their delegates to the State Convention. This is politics, and we should not think hard of them if they give us the best fight they can; but we should be found making the contest, and if we beat them, they should not feel hurt with us. Make the fight for the delegates to the finish, but let it

be fairly and openly done.

Remember that the clubs will be

Every bimetallist who receives this, (I would send it to every one in the State if I could) and every one who hears of it, is respectfully requested to drop me a line and inform me of how the bimetallic cause stards in his comnunity, and to make any suggestions that will advance the cause. friend to bimetallism hesitate to drop me a line, for I assure all that it will be appreciated, and will greatly en-courage and aid me in looking after the co-operation and help of all the friends to bimetallism we may get beaten in the contest for delegates.

Most respectfully, W. D. MAYFIELD, State Bimetallic Dem. Committemar

## CURIOUS TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

CONSEQUENCES OF A VERDICT REN DERED UPON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writing from Double Springs, Ala., narrates the following

strange story in real life:
In 1874 George W. Pendleton and his
wife, Mrs. Octavia Pendleton, were residing at the little village in Brazoria County, Tex. They had been married about three years. They were well of fine grazing lands adjacent to their home and several thousand head of cattle. They were of congenial temand to increase their happiness there had come to them a bright boy.
In the same village lived Guy Hin

ton, who was also the possessor of considerable wealth. Mr. Hinton was sturdy, pushing fellow, and a man greatly esteemed by all of his neigh bors, but he was unhappily married. One morning Mr. Hinton rode up to Mr. Pendleto 's house and told Pendleton that have going to Velasco, about twenty miles distant, and asked if he would not go with him. Pendleton rapided that he had no hunters in ton replied that he had no business in Velasco, but he wanted to see a Mr. Holt, who lived on Bastrop Bayou about half way between Liverpool and Velasco, and that he would go that far. The two friends started off together, and Mrs. Pendleton says that the mo ment her husband mounted his horse she was seized with a strange and awful foreboding, and that she could hardly

restrain herself from begging her hus band not to go.

Mr. Pendleton returned home late that afternoon, tired out with his long ride. At the supper table he told his wife that Mr. Hinton had confided to him that he had left his home for good that he and his wife could not get along together, and rather than live in a constant broil he had decided to leave her what property he had and seek fortune and happiness in some other country. Pendleton said that he had tried to dissuade Hinton from leaving his wife, but without avail. The latter said that as yet he and his wife had no children, and as it was clear they could that neither of these great parties | told his wife that Hinton had left his

Sta to the Party.

great parties to enable it to succeed, is most unreasonable and without probability.

Now, the question arises, what shall be done by us here in our State? We have among us gold standard Democrats (monometalists), and Democrats who believe in both gold and silver from the tables.

By THE BIMETALLIC NATIONAL from the table to answer the summons and on opening the door was confronted

> of Guy Hinton," Captain Bennett replied. "His body has been found in a skirt of woods on Bastrop Bayou. There is much damaging testimony against you. I would advise you not to

results you. I would advise you not to talk until you consult a lawyer."

Pendleton was dumbfounded, not so much at the charge against him, for he thought he could easily clear himself, as he was at the news of Hinton's death. The unfortunate man, however, had no concention of the array of ever, had no conception of the array of circumstantial evidence he was com-

pelled to face.
On preliminary examination it was shown that the body of a man had been found in the woods skirting Bastrop Bayou with a bullet through his head, and that the body, although somewhat decomposed, had been identified as Hinton's; that Pendleton and Hinton had left Liverpool together one morning some two weeks before: that Hing ing some two weeks before; that Hinton when he left home he wore his gold ton when he left home he wore his gold watch; that a couple of boys out hunting that afternoon had seen Pendleton and Hinton standing under a tree talking; that after the boys had passed out of sight they had heard a gun or pistol fired in the direction they had seen the two men; that Pendleton had returned to Liverpool that to Liverpool that evening wearing Hinton's gold watch; that Hinton had never since been seen alive, and that the body had been found under the very tree where he and Pendleton were

een by the boys.

The law in Texas seals the defend-

On final trial he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Mrs. Pendleton was present at the trial, and, strange to say, after hearing the testimony, believed her husband guilty, but says now she cannot see how she ever could have believed it, since she knew him to be brave and

About two years after that Mrs. Pendleton secured a divorce, and was mar-ried to a Mr. Devit. Shortly after marriage to Devit she sold all the property formerly owned by Pendleton, which had been awarded to her by the divorce court, and removed with her husband

to Atlanta, Ga.
Pendleton had been in the penitentiary about two and a half years when a lotter bearing his address and a South diately wrote Hinton of the strait he was in. Hinton on receiving this letter took passage for Galveston, and in due time arrived in Brazoria County. Of course the Governor pardoned Pendleton as soon as the facts were presented to him. On his release Pendleton returned to Liverpool. His confinement had told harshly upon him, and the news of his wife's divorce,

with the purpose of having his boy at any cost.
The news of Hinton's return and

Pendleton's consequent pardon had preceded him to Georgia. It was too much for Mrs. Pendleton, or rather Mrs. Devit. She felt herself a bigamist. She immediately left Devit, an week before Pendleton arrived at Atlanta she became a raving maniac and had to be sent to the asylum. Pendleton secured his boy and worked his way to California. Being a man of fertile resources, he soon got another start in the world, and is now a prosperous fruit grower.

Mr. Pendleton's son, George, was too young when the events above recorded occurred to remember much about his mother, and his father carefully kept the facts of this awful drama in rea life from him until he arrived at his majority. On the boy's reaching the age of twenty-one years the later told him of the sad romance of their twenty-one years the father

George was anxious to learn what had become of his mother, and, obtaining his father's permission to do so, visited Georgia. On inquiry at the asylum, he learned that she had been ischarged years before as cured and that she had gone to live with a brother then residing at some place in North Carolina. In North Carolina he learned that the brother with whom Mrs. Devit was living had removed to this (Winston) county, Alabama. The young man arrived here about two months ago and sought out his parent. The meet ing of the mother and son, so long part-

ed, was a most affecting scene.
George subsequently wrote his father of his mother's course after learning of his innocence. That letter rekindled all the old love in George Pendlton's heart, and he crossed the continent as fast as steam could bring him and yesterday remarried the companion of his manhood. Mrs. Pendleton is yet a beautiful woman on the sunny side of forty. Mr. Pendleton is in the prime of life.

The above facts were related to the writer on the evening of this happy second marriage. Mr. Pendleton also told the writer that the body identified as Hinton's was that of a peddler named McDabe, whom a negro who was hanged at Houston, Texas, some years ago confessed to have murdered

A FEW CONUNDRUMS .- What is that which increases, the more you take from it?—A hole. Why are coals in London like towns given up to plunder?-Because they re sacked and burnt.

Why is a gatepost like a potato?-Because they are both put into the ground to propagate.
What word may be pronounced uicker by adding a syllable to it?-

What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet gave two to each of his children?—Parents. What is that which we often see made, but never see after it is made?

What is that which no one wishes to have and no one wishes to lose?—A What is the difference between a

sailor and a beer drinker?—One puts his sail up and the other puts his ale

Tillman Sticks to

THE PARTY IS BOUND TO SPLIT.

HE COUNSELS A WITHDRAWAL BY SILVER DEMOCRATS IF THEIR DE-MANDS ARE NOT GRANTED.

Maurens

Eversince the publication of Senator Tillman's letter to Rev. Mr. Reid, of Spartanburg County, in which he advised a bolt from the National Democratic party if free silver was not made a plank in the platform, there has been a great deal of discussion and uncertainty as to what would be done in this State. It has been said that Senator Tillman had changed his opinion but The Register publishes a communication from him today in which he gives his reason for leaving the party under certain conditions. The communication is by far the most important political document that has been written in years in this State and is bound to create a decided sensation. The letter is as follows:

Editor Register: I have just read in your issue of March 20th the editor-ial "Stick to the Party"; and if I were disposed I could justly complain at its tenor. Brushing aside any personal feeling as if no concern to the people and desiring only to present to them in as brief space as possible the exact status and the reasons actuating my conduct, as their servant, I ask space to review the political situation and to answer some of the statements in the editorial in question. I will premise what I shall say by

the remark that I am not accustomed and have never felt it necessary to have my views on public questions reach the people of the State through ant's lips. He cannot testify in his own behalf, and having no way to disprove the case the State had made against him Pendleton was committed to jail communicating a change of opinion, however "commendable" such a change may appear to the Editor of The Register. As a matter of fact, Mr. Latimer informs me that the correspondent of the News and Courier, with his usual inaccuracy, has done him an injustice. He did not speak the words or authorize the statement credited to him. He had a conversa-tion with the reporter in a private way, which has been distorted and grossly misrepresented. As far myself I am only confirmed in believing the advice contained in my letter to Mr. Reid to be wise and the best course to

Carolina and mid the contentions of

ambitious politicians seeking to gain American postmark arrived at the Liverpool postoffice. It was forwarded to the penitentiary authorities at Hunts. the penitentiary authorities at Hunts-ville, and on being opened was found to be from Guy Hinton, the man for killing whom Pendleton was serving out a life sentence. Pendleton imme-tive in the sentence of the State dis-tracted and torn into fraction—I feel that it is my duty to clearly define what I conceive to be the best policy for our people to pursue. I am not striving to put down any one man or striving to put down any one man or put up another. I have no purpose or intention of attempting the role of a political dictator; but as a man whom the people have honored, and in whose judgment and leadership they have reposed a degree of confidence and trust. imposing a heavy responsibility, I shall speak and speak plainly. If my advice is not heeded I shall make no Remember that the clubs will be called to meet in April to elect delegates to the county convention. Be sure to have every bimetallist to attend the club meetings regularly. Urge this for all it is worth upon and the news of his wife a description of his possible to the county convention. Be threw him into a violent brain fever. On his recovery he left his former home, the scene of his joy and great the influence which has destroyed the National Democratic party will have to meet the issue on the stump if it to meet the issue on the stump if it becomes necessary. I will not permit the people to be misled and deceived under pretence of loyalty to Democracy. My duties here are of a character which leave no leisure for campaign speaking in South Carolina and I have accepted invitations to make addresses in St. Louis, Denver, and New York city in the near future, but I can and will go to South Carolina if it be necessary. Now I will endeavor to state that nobody can misunderstand Now I will endeavor to state so pretend to misunderstand, my own position, and give the reasons my judgment, this policy is the only wise and proper one. Every white wise and proper one. Every Democrat in South Carolina participate in the election of delegates to the May Convention and see that the men trusted to represent them are true and loyal to the principles we have been contending for. We should send a trusted delegation to Chicago with a platform of principles clearly laid down by the State Convention as a basis for their action. And on the one overpowering and burning question of finance we should demand of the National Democratic party a clear and unmistakable utterance for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, the issue of all paper money by the government, in sufficient volume, and a system of banking which will provide the concentration and congestion of money in the large cities to the detri-ment and ruin of the country. There are other planks of great importance should be brief and clear cut. The masses never are capable of studying more than one great question at a time livided and defeated.

and in proportion as they are distract-ed by contending ideas just so are they If we fail to get the National Convention to give us a platform of the late on it we should withdraw. Why Because in the present condition of the Democratic party in the United States there is absolute antagonism of pur pose and feeling existing between the two wings. The difference is as great as between Democracy and Republicanism. It is just as pronounced, as irreconcilable, as bitter as the feeling which existed at the Charleston Convention in 1860. The struggle then was for the extension of slavery in the Territories, and the party split asunder, nominating two sets of candidates. Now the issue is whether money or the people shall rule. As I see it, it is bound to split again when it meets in convention. "Even though," to quote the language falsely attributed to Mr. Latimer, "the goldbugs are disposed Latimer, "the goldbugs are disposed to deal fairly with the silver men and to put up a ticket to repessent both factions." This is an impossibility. No fair dealing can be expected from the men who foisted on us the silver plank in the last national platform. No fair dealing can be expected of those East-ern Democrats so called who in the face of that pledge sustained the President in repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. No fair dealing can be expected from the men who defeated Hardin in Kentucky last

tion of Blackburn. The diffences are irreconcilable, the onflict is irrespressible, and all true Democrats must resolve to stand by the principles of Jefferson and Jack-

fall, and have just prevented the elec-

and the Democratic party will be only a name and will become the third party, should it be fortunate enough to carry a single State. But those who urge that we stick to the party, no matter what may be its platform, will retort at once that if the silver Democrats bolt at Chicago, the same result will follow. I grant it so far as the present organization is concerned and present organization is concerned and also so far as the name is concerned, because there would inevitably be a new party formed embracing all the elements of the three parties which stand for free silver and financial re-form. But the principles and the platform of such a new party, if it be formed, will be those of Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln; and if it does not win the victory this year, it will be bound to carry the country in 1900. It will be the genuine Democratic party. It must not be forgatten to

Now let us look at our local conditions in the light of past events and the present surroundings—something The Register seems entirely to ignore. n 1892 there were not less than thirty thousand Reformers in the State and possibly more who were strongly tempted to vote for Weaver and were loath to participate in the national Democratic convention by sending delegates to it. Where do these men stand to-day, after having been deceived and betrayed? The news comes to me from all parts of the State that they feel just what the Rev. Mr. Reid expressed in his letter, and they feel it so strongly that unless they have assurances that participation in the next National Convention will not hind. next National Convention will not bind their consciences and votes if they do not see proper to endorse its action, that they are now gravely considering the question of remaining aloof from the party primary in May.

I think, however, their numbers are largely increased, and that they in fact embrace a great many Conserva-tives and a large majority of the Re-formers. There is no analogy in the comparison which The Register makes between those Democrats who in the past have run on Independent tickets in the State and those of us who now propose to leave the party at Chicago should it be untrue to its principles and its old faith.

Our one overpowering and overmastering issue in State affairs has been white supremacy, and this under the conditions existing before the new con-stitution was adopted made revolt against the white majority nothing less than a crime. While those conditions do not now exist, and while I am always ready to abide the will of the State, there is nothing which demands such loyalty in national affairs as is urged by The Register. The party oranization in the State will remain intact and those white men who choose to go to the Republicans or to ally themselves with goldbugs of the Cleveland-Carlisle stripe, can do so. I am striving to prevent is the division of the silver Democrats and the de-struction of the Reform movement, just what has occurred in every other

I know there are some men in the State who will remain in the party as now organized, and be for whoever may be nominated on any kind of a platform, but it is a poor compliment to the people at large to consider them so blind and so wedded to the name Democracy that they will longer take the shadow for the substance. I have striven with might and main to prevent the disintegration of the Reform Democracy. There are few who will be bold enough to deny that I kept the Alliance from committing the blunder of sloughing off and joining the Populists in '92, which practically destroyed it in other States. I have promised the people who have trusted me and who have heeded my counsels that I would lead them out when the time came. That time is now upon us, either to purify and reorganize the party or leave it, and if my advice has any weight with the people of the State, they will align themselves in solid phalanx for the purpose I have indicated, and by so doing force the retirement of the cowards and sycophants and treacherous leaders now nasquerading as Democrats. party can only be thus rejuvenated and then press onward in its glorious mission of emancipating the people and restoring their liberties under the old banners, and always under the time honored principles of Jefferson and Jackson. It is simply a question of reforming the party and bringing t back or leaving it. If we can orm it we can hold on to the name and the principles. If we do not succeed in doing this then we take the principles and seek new allies and a new name.

Every consideration of statesmanship and patriotism demands such action on our part. We cannot stand still but must move forward or surrender to traitors. As South Carolinians, we should move together and toward: the light, boldly and bravely. We all want to stay in the party and hold on to the name if we can do so to retain our self-respect. This will be determined when we get to Chicago. The present duty is to turn out at the primaries and select true men to attend

the State convention. Washington, March 22.

Stickers, Doubters, Bolters and Seceders, HOW ARE THEY TO BE KEPT TO-GETHER.

The following interesting corres pondence has passed between Mr. J. V. Reid, of Reidville, and Hon. J. L. M. Irby, chairman of the State Demoratic Executive Committee: REIDVILLE, S. C., March 20 .- Hon.

. L. M. Irby, Chairman State Demo-ratic Executive Committee, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: I see in the papers that you have called the State Democratic Executive Committee to meet on the 7th of April for the purpose of taking the necessary steps looking to the reorganization of the Democratic party and to the assembling of the State convention to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago on the 7th of July.

As you are doubtless well aware -Gov. Evans, in his speech at Beau there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the best course for the masses of the white people of South Carolina to pursue in preparing themselves for the great struggle just before them—s battle of ballots, the issue of which will be of vital importance to the American people. The masses of the white people of this State who have heretofore affiliated with the Democratic party and have always voted the Democratic ticket in both State and Federal elections may now be divided into four classes, as follows:
1. Stickers.—Those who are Demo-

crats first, last and all the time, and son, or expect to see the party utterly destroyed and a new party take its place. Any compromise or straddle will cause the Populists and silver what sort of platform is adopted by men to sweep the South and the West

2. Doubters.—Those who fear that white supremacy will be endangered by leaving the Democratic party, and who are loathe to break up life-long associations, while at the time they earnestly desire to secure reforms in national finances which they doubt very much the possibility of securing through the machinery of the National Democratic party. They are at sea, and they hardly know what to do.

Advertiser.

3. Bolters.—Those who prefer to remain in the organization until they see what the Chicago convention will do, saying that unless an unequivocal free silver platform is adopted and a candidate nominated who is above suspicion as to his loyalty to silver, they intend to bolt and ally themselves with free silver men of the West.

4. Seceders.—Those who have lost all confidence in the National Demo-

party. It must not be forgotten too that the Republican party is split and torn over this issue as well as ours. ization and will not participate in the club meetings called to elect delegates to the State convention held to choose party representatives to be sent to Chicago. They prefer to be repre-sented in the silver convention which meets in St. Louis on the 22d of July,

meets in St. Louis on the 22d of July, and will organize with that in view. As the May convention is not far off it might be well to ask for an opinion from you on these questions at your Democratic party in South Carolina as to the relationship existing between a private member of said party and the national convention. The members of the party assemble at the various precincts in their club meetings and elects delegates to the county convention. This body thus made up elect delegates to the State convention, which, being made up by delegates from the various counties in the State, elects eighteen (18) men to be sent to elects eighteen (18) men to be sent to Chicago to represent the party in the national convention. Then does not every voter who attends the club meeting at his precinct and participates in the convention thereby assume an obligation to abide by the result of the national convention and to support the nominee of the party? This argument was used in 1892 to keep the party in line and to help carry the State for Cleveland.

In reference to the primary election for nomination of congressional, State and county officers, does voting there in bind one to support the national Democratic nominee for President? Has not any white man the right, according to the rules, to vote in the primary election if he will simply pledge him to abide by the result and vote for the primary set. vote for the nominees of the primary at the general election, voting what ticket he pleases for Presidential electors? I would be please to hear from you on these questions at your earliest convenience. It would be well also for these matters to be laid before your committee when it meets.
Some authoritative statement in re-

gard to these matters ought to be given to the public. I desire to give this to the press as an open letter, but send it to you first so that your answer may appear with it. Yours respectfully,
J. W. REID.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Mr. J. W. Read, Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of recent date, I will say that the executive committee, which meets on the 7th of April, will take under consideration April, will take under consideration. sideration the questions propounded in your letter. An answer from that in your letter. An answer from that source, no doubt, will be more satisfactory to you. In any event I prefer to wait until it meets.

Respectfully,

J. L. M. IRBY.

REIDVILLE, S. C., March 23.-Hon. J. L. M. Irby, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21st instant received. I hope you will lay these questions before your committee when it meets and publish a statement from them.

Your respectfully, J. W. REID. OUR PHOSPHATE INTERESTS.

Gov. Evans Believes No State Can Compete With Us.

Gov. Evans has returned from a visit o Florida. He had been in that State week, accompanied by Phosphate inspector Jones, looking over the phosphate mining industry of that State. The Governor comes back firmly convinced of the fact that South Carolina will always lead in tho phosphate industry as long as the supply lasts in our rivers. He went over th whole phosphate territory of Florida and personally inspected the mines and their operation. The rock, in the first place, is inferior to ours and has to be lug out of great banks of sand. to be cleaned and then shipped by rail to some seaport. This handling, of course, adds much to the price of an article inferior to our own. In the second place Florida has no eep water seaports like Charleston or Beaufort or Port Royal, and consequently only comparatively small cargoes can be car-ried out. He found the nearest approach to our rock that called "pebble rock," in that State. It is small and mixed with sand and has to be freed rom it before it is ready for shipment.

Gov. Evans found few fertilizer fac tories in the State and he does not be lieve they can ever successfully compete with factories in this State, owing to the long distance pyrites and sul-phur has to be hauled to the mines. The only country that can come any way near approaching us in the quality of our rock, is Algiers, but there the rock has to be hauled fifteen or twenty miles to a seaport and with a royalty about the same as ours and the extra cost of handling, the Governor says South Carolina can hold her own with that country. On the whole the Govrnor is of the confident opinion that Charleston and Beaufort and Port Royal manufacturers have by odds the advantage over the world and that as oon as the present period of depression passes away there will be a great revival in the business.

Gov. Evans came back impressed

with the fact that South Carolina was the best State in the Union. While he had a pleasant time in Florida, he was not greatly impressed with the looks of the country or its fertility.

fort, said that when the Port Royal road was sold it would be bought by a corporation which would make it a ink in a continuous line from San Francisco to the Atlantic ocean. The consummation of such a plan would mean millions to Port Royal, but unortunately some legal complications have arisen which may delay for an inof the parties to the suit, it is understood question the constitutionality of the act authorizing the sale and maybe it will have to undergo a long siege of judicial interpretation and the laws deisy before the question is definitely de-

What are the most unsociable things a the world?—Milestones, for you never les two of them togother.

THE LAW IS SAID TO WORK WELL. GOVERNOR EVANS TALKS ABOUT THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Columbia Register.

Governor Evans is usually in a good humor, but he seemed to be in an unusually good humor yesterday when a Register reporter entered his room in the State House near the close of office hours. Whether the smiles which hours. Whether the smiles which chased across his face were caused by matrimonial pledge to the voters of the

and satisfactory political news, the reporter did not ascertain.

After desultory chat, the conversation turned on Charleston, which has hitherto been the Gibraltar of opposition to the disparency law.

"How is the metropolitan police law working there?" queried the reporter.
"You might know it was working well when its operation elicits the commendation of such an uncompromising and vigorous advocate of pro-hibition as Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, the chief apostle of that doctrine in this State. Your paper has published her praise of Chief Martin and his force and their promptness and efficiency in enforcing the laws of the State."

"But Mrs. Chapin is only one citizen of Charleston," said the reporter.
"Have you any information as to how the people of that city generally regard

the metropolitan police?"
"Yes," replied Governor Evans: "I
have received reliable information that the best elements of Charleston's citizenship are very well pleased with the metropolitan police and would not go back to the old system. I have received a number of letter from ministers, business meniand other citizens of Charleston, who commend in the highest terms the result of the application of the metropolitan police law to their city.
"The politicians and the old liquor

element in Charleston are unsparing in their condemnatson of the metropoli most noise, I do not believe they are more numerous than those who believe the new system is an improvement

upon the old one.
"The police commissioners are young, active and successful business men, who have the confidence of the entire community. Chief Martin is a police officer of sterling merit, who is absolutely fearless and perfectly im-partial in the performance of his duty. While he takes the natural and proper interest of a wide-awake citizen in political affairs, he is never unmindful of the requirements of his important office and has never prostituted its powers for the advancement of partisan interests.

"Since the police force has been nade absolutely independent of the effeet of local political mutations, its efficiency has been wonderfully increased. Its members can now enforce every law without fear or favor, without calculating whether their doing of their duty is likely to cost them their position, upon holding which depends their bread and butter.

"Thep are not only putting the screws on 'blind tigers,' but are conducting a vigorous granted against

ducting a vigorous crusade against 'policy shops' and other iniquities. The other day Chief Martin broke up a prize fight which had been extensively advertised in the Charleston papers and which the county officiais had taken no steps to prevent. The law-abiding citizens of Charleston were de-lighted at his prevention of the proprosed fistic encounter.

"All of the jury commissioners in better class of jurors are being drawnmen who will not perjure themselves men who will give verdicts in accordance with the law and evidence, eve though they do not favor the law and evidence, even though they do not favor the law and would vote for its repeal. The result of this improve nent of Charleston juries has been that several violators at the recent term of the Court of General Session there and violations of the law in that city are on the decrease in consequence. There were some very good men en-gaged in illicit liquor selling in Charleston, because they believed they were backed up by the sentiment of the community. Their eyes have been community. Their eyes community. Their eyes community. Their eyes community. Their eyes community. When such men opened and their eyes. When such men community. Their eyes community. Their eyes community. ment of the law against the remainder will be easier. Sales in the Charleston dispensaries are improving which is a

sign that the dispensary law is being petter obeyed there On the subject of Charleston politics the Governor was rather non-committal, that being a delicate matter to touch upon. He did admit, however, that letters from his friends in Charles ton expressed confidence that the Re formers would earry that city in the next election. The addition of a slice of Berkley to Charleston has largely added to the country voto of that coun ty and the country vote is almost solid-Reform. In the city the ranks of the Reformers are rapidly recruiting and they will go into the campaign with vim and dash. The new law which makes it necessary for every voter in a primary in Charleston to produce his registration certificate eliminates much of the possibility of fraud there and consequently improves the chance of the Reformers carrying that city. Certain is it that the leading Reformers in the City by the Sea are cocksure of their ability to carry it in the next election.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.-While w men of science promise startling discoveries and applications in the terial universe. Dr. Ries is confident that the day is near at hand when electricity will dominate usefully almost everything in the way of plowing fields, harvesting crops, rail and water transportation, cooking, heating and ventilation. He says:
"Electric current for power, heat-

ing, cooking and lighting purposes will be on tap in every house, just as water is today. Electric elevators and lifts will convert stair climbing into a recreation and electric ventilation, refrigeration and temperate re in an ideal condition and permit the owner to manufacture his own climate no matter what the exterior weathe

condition may be.

"Electricity will play music, read books and write letters for the man of the future. It will prepare the food and bring it to the table. It will impart nourishment and strength with out the necessity of eating and drink-

"Dr. Ries is also certain that electric communications, as the telegraph, will shortly be made between points out the necessity of wires between the places, and that the currents in the earth may have a bearing of the solution of this question."

There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a control supply the

WAS ST. PATRICK A BAPTIST?

DR. LANDRUM SAYS HE TAUGHT BAP. TIST DOCTRINE AND PRACTICES

Rev. W. W. Landrum, D. D., of Richmond, Va., preached to a large congregration recently on "St. Patrick as a Baptist," and the following report of his argument is given by the Rich-mond "I'mee."

mond Times: Irishmen venerate him as a Roman Catholic and patron saint of Erin; Englishmen declare him a Britain, and an Episcopalian; Scotchmen claim him as a fellow-countryman and Pres-byterian; Methodists say he was the original after which John Wesley patterned; Salvation Army officars patterned; Salvation Army officers remember how he assembled around him in the open fields at the beat of a drum a concourse of people where he related to them the story of Christ; Baptists pronounce him one of their early missionaries and a noble exponent of doctrines and duties they hold dear.

Historic material to enable us to re-construct Patrick's life is scant and construct Patrick's life is scant and unsatisfactory. Perhaps our only trustworthy information is derived from two Latin tracts left by him. One is entitled "His Confession" and the other his "Epistle to Coroticus," most probably a Welsh prince. The date and place of Patrick's birth are in doubt. He is believed to have flourished in the early part of the sixth century. It seems to be probable that he was born in a part of Scotland which was at that time not Scotland but was born in a part of Scotland which was at that time not Scotland, but Britain. We know from his "Confession" the name, office, and occupation of his father and the calling of his father and the calling of his grand-mother; we know that he was captured at fifteen years of age and carried to Iroland, sold as a slave, and required to guard cattle; that he escaped after six years of servitude, and after a period of wandering, returned to reland as a missionary and preached the gospel with marvellous success that he became, indeed, the father of Irish Christianity and Irish civilization. His birthday and deathday are supposed to come around about March

Rationalists admit St. Patrick was not a myth. Moncure D. Conway, in "The Open Court," March 12, 1896, says: "There seems to be no reason to doubt that a missionary in Ireland who called himself Patrick did in the fifth century write two brief tractates, one entitled his 'Confession' and the second the 'Letter to Coroticus.' The sufficient antiquity of these works is unquestionable. They do not contain the faintest intimation of any connection of Patrick with Rome, or of any papal commission, or of any obser-

vance by him on the mass."
Lives of St. Patrick abound which teem with marvels. Like Moses, he works wonders with a rod; he dries up a flood, turns an unbelieving district nto a marsh, makes a sacred stone float to bear a leper to Ireland, causes one magician to sink into the earth, another to be struck by lightning makes a hideous dwarf tall and beautiful; makes a kettle boil with blocks of ice; sinks a hostile ship with the sign of the cross; calls up or appeases tem

All, or nearly all, Protestants claim Patrick. They hold that there was no Pope of Rome at the time of Patrick, hence it was quite impossible for him to have been a Romanist. English churchmen would hardly dispute the statement of Moncure D. Conway, when he says: "Romanism had no as city in Ireland until the twelfth century, when an English Pope (Break-spear) and an English king (Henry II.) orced on the the Romanism, fo which Cromwell punished them. All Protestants, arguing from Patrick's own "Confession," maintain that he was an evangelical Christian. evangelical Christian is one who be lieves in salvation by faith alone, and may be Episcopalian or Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist, Lutheran or Congregationalist. Evangelicals know that in his writings Patrick makes no mention of the Pope, or purgatory, auricular confession, trans-substantia-

tion, or worship of the virgin.
Patrick's doctrines and practices show resemblance to those of modern Baptists. These particulars may be enumerated: His belief was the Bible and the Bible alone; he quotes as authority on religion not the pope or the church, or the creeds of councils, but only the Hible. Patrick's Christian experience is not due to sacraments, but s a work of grace in the soul, causing repentance for his sins and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Patrick's views of the officers of a church is that of the Baptists. According to him the church has only two sets of officers-one called presbyters or elders or bishops, and he other deacons. Patrick's grandfather was Potitus, not a priest, but a married presbyter. His father was a deacon, who owned and lived on a farm and held the office of decurio, or town councilman. Patrick was a Baptist as to the act and the subject of oap-tism. He did not baptise infants, but only persons who personally repented and personally believed on the Lord Jesus Christ. The act of baptism in Patrick's day was immersion in water

in the name of the Trinity.
Patrick seems to have understood the Baptist doctrine of religious liberty. He held that no good citizen should be punished for his irreligious or Pagan opinions, and he sought to win convents to Christianity only by sweet persuasion and self-sacrificing love. Patrick was a peerless foreign missionary. Ireland when he entered it was distracted and cursed with potty wars, piracy, tyranny, and idolatry. Ireland, when Patrick died, after half a century of fearless preaching in the name of Jesus, was universally Chris

tian.
Patrick's doctrines say to us as did the Lord, "Call no man master," neither Paul nor Apoilos, neither Peter nor the Pope, neither Luther nor Calvin, neither Wesley nor Campbell, for it is written, "He that glorieth let him glory in the Lord." God speed the day when the long divided hosts of our common Lord gathering close around His cross, shall lay uside the legends and traditions of men and joyously accept the one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and one God and Father of us all.

-Invitations have been issued by Judge Charles P. Daly, of New York calling for a national conference, to be held in the city of Washington on Wednesday and Thursday, April 22 and 23, to express the general conviction that a permanent system of arbitration should be provided for the settlement of difficulties that may arise between he United States and Great Britain.

-Six road machines ought for use on the c on county.

-There is