Democratic Deserters are Specially Honored-Pope Assails the Dispen sary and Reformers.

The Brayton-Melton wing of the Republicans held their convention in Columbia on the 14th inst., and it was a remarkable gathering in some respects. The number of native whites was larger than any similar conven-tion ever held in the State, and more attention was given to home affairs than to national issues.

Chairman Melton in opening the convention made a few brief remarks as to the purpose for which the convention was called, the circumstances un-der which it was called and the ultimate object to be attained. He said in 1894 an issue was made which threatened the disfranchisement of more than one half the Republicans and nothing was done to stem the tide by the self constituted leaders. They were importuned to act, but did not do so. They refused to call the party in convention in order to devise means to stop this calamity. We then, he continued, determined to appeal to the Republicans to rise up and maintain their rights. As a result, a convention of representative men was called. Out of that grew the great, reorganized Republican party of South Carolina. (Theers.) The result of all this is that we have a convention which the God of Republicans never looked upon the like in this State before. (Cheers.) Every precinct in the State is here represented. (Cheers.) It is a little infant, that has grown into a big, strong man. It recognizes no obstacle ceed. The time is soon coming when in this very hall will be men holding up the principles of this great party. (Great cheers.) A great cry is going up in the State for us to come and lead the people into the pleasant gardens. Tillman, in all his might, can't keep us from attaining our destiny. (Cheers.) The whole white people are with us. But we must be registered. Stay at the registration places all summer if necessary to get a certificate. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. S. Nettles, white, a lawyer of Darlington, was suggested for temporary chairman and unanimously He was received with great cheers, and thanked the convention for the distinction and honor conferred on him by being called on to preside over this Republican convention which will mark a political epoch in the hisof tory South Carolina. In the language of his friend, Capt. Melton, this is not the resurrection of a corpse, but the development and growth of an offspring of the Republican party of the United States. It is not based on prejudice or race issues, nor the pelf of office and greed for money that has disgraced the party in South Carolina up to the present time. It is based on the rock-ribbed principles of Republicanism; principles which had brought prosperity to this country; principles, which when deteated and permitted to languish, have brought financial ruin and distress on the whole country. The party stands upon the foundation principles of the Republican party; of a liberal construction of the Federal constitution, affording scope for in-telligent minds to travel in the paths of civilization. Its principles are devoted to the protection of American industries, shipping and labor, and for that we stand. It is a happy day in South Carolina when the party is able to show a powerful hand in South Carolina. Under it capital will be brought in and will line the banks of your canal with factories, and the hum of the spindle will be heard in every town in the State. The party has the confidence of those who have

We stand for protection, not alone protecting American industries, but in the broader sense, without regard to race or condition, the rich or poor; protection in all the rights, the son of man is entitled to.

The delegates were enrolled and a committee or platform was named, when Prof. Morris, in a few glowing and complimentary remarks, put in nominatio Dr. Sampson Pope for permanent chairman. During his remarks he referred to the Webster convention as a "Rump convention" and the present one as a native gathering, composed both of whites and blacks to the manor born.

Mr. E. Brayton seconded the nomination and favored it among other "because the nominee had reasons, proved himself superior to the restraints and traditions that have controlled other native sons of Carolina." He looked upon Dr. Pope's course, in the past two or three years, as doing much to make such a gathering as this possible. He praised Dr. Pope for his effort against the "wicked and iniquitous registration law." We want to want to build up the party on broad and liberal and victorious principles. We want to honor Dr. Pope, because member of the dominant faction he had seen the errors of his way and the disastrous results of its enactment. Dr. Pope was unanimously elected. and made a speech which was written out, because he wanted to weigh his words carefully. The speech was liberally cheered throughout, especially when the speaker made any reference to Senator Tillman or the State government.

POPE'S SPEECH IN FULL

We have assembled here in obedience to the call of the State chairman of the Republican party of the State for the purpose of electing delegates to the national Republican convention which meets at St. Louis, Missouri, That convention will select the stand ard-bearers of the party for President and Vice President of the nation. We have also assembled for the purpose of perfecting the organization in this State. Unfortunately the Re-publican party in this State is divided into two factions—two hostile camps both claiming to speak for the party. This being the case, and as harmony and union is necessary to accomplish results, the success of the party in this State and its assistance in winning the Presidential election, nothing should be done here calculated to widen the breach, nothing should be said in the way of harsh oriticism of those of the other faction. When the national convention meets and settles, as it will, the differences that now exist, the two wings must flop together for the com-mon good. Therefore, I trust that members will be imbued with such a spirit here that, so far as we are conwhen the verdict is reached that this is the recognized organization. that those who have gone away from us may come back and take their places in the ranks of the party with-

apostle of protection, or he who presides over the United States House of Representatives with such marked ability, or the able Governor of New York who so recently presided over the United States Senate to the satisfaction of all, or the Chevalier Bayard of Iowa. All them are lovers of liberty, true to the Constitution of the United States, and zealous defenders of a republican form of government. I am glad to say that they are not of that class of designing politicians who are "waiting for a light in the West." In South Carolina we need a change

In South Carolina we need a change of affairs. We have witnessed with sorrow and shame a government of the people, by the people and for the peo-ple subverted in the interests of a few designing men to a condition close akin to anarchy and ruin. We have seen the State, for political purposes, made to enter into the business of a liquor dealer; not only so, but we have seen liquor forced upon the people in six or seven counties heretofore free from it deleterious influences. We have seen constables and spies put

over the people searching their houses at the dead hour of night, frightening women and children, and sometimes sneaking in stocking feet upon the roofs of the houses of private citizens in the night to peer in their bedrooms. Yea, more, we have seen ladies' trunks broken open by these people at the railroad depots, their clothes thrown about in the insane desire of these people to find liquor. Worst of all, we have seen the Governor of this State, at that time the candidate for the United States Senate, give instructions to his minions to defeat and defraud at the election. We have seen man agers of elections ensconced behind screens, in utter disregard of the Con-stitution, causing voters to cast their ballots in the wrong box, and in some out of the box and put others in their We have seen managers of election, when the poll was known to be strong in favor of the opposition candidate, absent themselves on the day of election so that no election was held. We have seen the call for a constitutional convention fraudulently made to carry. We have seen a Gov-ernor and a United State Senator-elect meet with other men and make a trade as to representation in the con stitutional convention and as to qualifications of voters, to be inserted in the constitution, agreeing that "no white man should be disfranchised except for crime," which plainly meant that all colored men possible should be dis-franchised. We have seen that convention meet and carry this out; and we have seen a constitution formulated by it adopted without being referred

We have seen the taxable property of the State increased and yet taxation is higher than before. We have seen the moral tone of the people lowered under all these wrongs. How could it be otherwise? "for as you sow so shall you reap.

back to the people.

State, white and black, to come and help us rectify these wrongs. We call upon them to stand with us for the good of those now living and those hereafter to come. It is the duty of every man who loves liberty and the principles of a republican form of government to stand together in this fight. Let the cry be a republican form of government and as a consequence, enest elections; protection to American industries and to American labor, and protection to every citizen of every right guaranteed by the Federal con-Add to this a sound currency sufficient in volume to meet the de mand of trade. There are thousands of white men in this State, not now in the Republican party, who are willing to stand upon this platform. are all willing to stand upon it. need the help of those white men. has the confidence of those who have money to invest, and they will invest it in this, "the garden spot of the country."

There is one thing in the way of our getting that help; a fear of negro domination. They need not fear it, for the negro is willing, if the whites will adopt a proper platform of principle, put out a ticket of their very best men, pledged to reform this government, to support the ticket so put out. Our Republican brothers in Beaufort and Georgetown have carried this out since 1876. Only once did they fail. That is when Ben Tillman went down there and fooled them out of it. (Great and

ong continued cheers.) If this is done, if the white man accepts this in good faith, the State will be redeemed, and peace, prosperity and happiness will sweep over this land. All that you would claim would be the national Republican ticket and the members of Congress. Now, this is a fair proposition on your part, and if you make it I believe that it will be accepted in good faith. If it should not be, then we must put out a ticket from Governor to Coroner. I have given you my view, upon the situation. Take them for what they

are worth. Accept them if you think them good; reject them if they do not meet you views.

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on platform made the following report:
We, the Republicans of South Caro lina, in convention assembled, reaffirm our adherence to the time-honored principles of the national party; that s to say:

First. We are in favor of moderate and reasonable protection for home labor and home capital, against the cheaper labor and cheaper capital of other countries, and of such reciprocal commercial arrangements with other countries as may be necessary to foster and extand our foreign trade.

Second. We are in favor of maintaining the present monetary varil some satisfactory ratio between the hard money metals can be reached by nternational agreement.

Third. We are in favor of a govern ment service based on merit and character and capacity, and not on the cor rupt and debasing Jacksonian system to the victors belong the spoils. But, while as Republicans, we heartily endorse the above principles as highl important from a national point of view, what is of vastly more import-ance to us and to all good citizens here in South Carolina is to secure fair and honest elections and to get rid of our present arbitrary and despotic factional State government with all its accompanying evils. We, therefore, proper and equitable means to have our new constitution set aside, as in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States. We admit that it has certain good points in it, notably its improved educational facilities and its provision against lynching.

But it is tainted with fraud in its origin; it is fraudulent in its character and fraudulent in that it was foisted upon the State without adoption by a popular vote. We, therefore, hold that neither Congress nor the Fe courts ought to recognize its validity places in the ranks of the party without any feeling of bitterness.

We, also, declare our most emphatic opposition to the entire brood of iniquities imposed on the State by the high position of President, any one of whom will be acceptable to the Repulsion party to remove them an

publican party. The country will be safe in any of their hands, whether it be the favored son of Ohio, the great apostle of protection, or he who presides over the United States House of where, and we pledge its immediate suspension if given the necessary authority. We are opposed to the State constabulary and pledge its prompt dissolution. We are opposed to the dispensary law, and pledge its prompt repeal or fundamental process. repeal, or fundamental modification so as to remove a stigma of State traffic in whiskey for the sake of profit. We are opposed to an incompetent, partisan and factional judiciary, and pledge its restoration to respectability, capacity and non-partisanship as rapidly as possible. We are opposed to the degradation of our higher institutions of learning to mere po-litical ends, and pledge their restoration to their proper and legitimate duties. We are opposed to discrimination against any class on account of re-ligious views. These we do not regard as partisan questions at all, but simply

we, therefore, not only cordially invite, but appeal to all good citizens, to whatever party or faction belonging, Democrats as well as Republicans, Reformers as well as Conservatives, to unite with us in securing the over-throw of these and all other iniquities and in the restoration of peace and harmony and good government in our Tillman-ridden State.

DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS. The delegates at large toSt. Louis were elected as follows: L. D. Melton, E. M. Brayton, G. W. Murray and S. E. Smith, two white and two colored. The alternates are R. M. Wallace, of Sumter, A. T. Jennings, of Charleston, A. M. Dawson, of Greenville, and T.

Daniels, of Florence. A CALL ON CONGRESS.

H. L. Shrewsbury introduced the following, which was adopted:
"Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying the appointment of a commit tee to investigate the affairs of South Carolina as to whether a republican form of government is of force in this State as required by the constitution of the United States, the same to be forwarded to Hon. Geo. W. M. Murray, the Republican Congressman of the First District."

The following committee was appointed by the chair for the purpose: H. L. Shrewsbury, L. D. Melton and C. F. Holmes. The thanks of the convention were

returned to Dr. Pope and to the ladies who had been present during the day.

PENSION INSTRUCTIONS. The Comptroller General Decides that the Former Roll of Pensions Will

The following circular of instructions as been sent out from the Comptroller General's office, and will govern the the county examining boards under the

new pension law:

the County Examining Board of ensions: The new pension law does not con-template new applications from those now on the roll, but only from those not heretofore on the roll, except such as has been rejected or applications disapproved by the State Board. As such must file new applications, as well as new applicants. Boards are expected to correct lists of pensions as they now exist in their counties, crasing such as dead, removed, or whose incomes have been increased above the grade A, Bor C (\$8, \$6, \$4 class), as required by the new law according to their disabilities. Board can require or not, as in their judgment will best assure the ends of justice, the old pensioner to appear before them personally. New applicants must appear personally. We mail blanks for applicants and for your reports to State Board. Widows can be placed only on the \$4 roll, but should be reported separate from males. The only change in the law in reference to widows is to add those over 60 years of age who have no income above \$100. It will be noticed that A and B classes must not have an income above \$250, and class C above \$100. Thus we will have three classes of males and one of the widows. We return all new applications filed under the old law for such action, approved or disapproved, as in your judgment the respective classes may require. Your decision and opinion expressed fully, whether in special form or not, will be appreciated by the State Board Information and suggestions to the end that the appropriation may be paid only to the deserving and the ones most needy as contemplated by the

Respectfully, JAMES NORTON. Comp. Gen , for State Board.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA. A Columbia Firm Offers a Remedy Free To Farmers. Editor Mountaineer:

In connection with the present great interest in hog raising will you say a word for us to the farmers? We have word for us to the farmers? prescription that is said to be an inallible cure for hog cholera. If this be true no one can even estimate the amount of money that its use would save to our people. We are so anxious to have it thoroughly tested that we offer to send enough of the treatment for ten cases of cholera to the first far mer from each postoffice in South Carolina, who during the month of April, sends to us for it and encloses ten cents in stamps to pay the cost of postage. We send the medicine with out charge, upon the condition that the recipient will advise us of the results he secures from its use. If the emedy will successfully pass the test of a trial by a different man at each post-office in the State, we think its efficacy will have been proved. It has already been used by a few of our acquaintances, and without a 'single failure to cure, so far as we have been advised. We are not satisfied, however, with a few trials, but whatever may be the result, whether it be proved to be in-falliable or not, we wish it speedily and thoroughly tested. We can not devise any other plan that will do this so successfully as the one we here

oropose. We trust that you will regard it as within the scope of your paper to bring this offer to the attention of your read-ers. H. O. BRICE & Co. Columbia, April 9.

-The Medical Record in its advertising pages contains a cut of a man walking the rope with an artificial leg That ought to be a satisfactory test of the merits of the limb. It is reported as an authentic case, and Frof. F. E. Jacoby is the rope walker. He lives at Waterbury, Conn.

-Spartanburg is going to invite the State Press Association to meet there next year, and the invitation will in-clude a visit to Glenn Springs, where

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CHICAGO EXHIBIT.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN SPARTANBURG.

The Representative Men of the State Were In Attendance-Governor Evans and Senator Walsh Deliver Interesting Addresses.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 15.— South Carolina has taken hold of the Chicago Cotton States Exposition with industrial growth and wants the great West to become more thoroughly ac-quainted with its resources and industrial progress. Carolina was among the first to accept the invitation to be represented at Chicago. A delegation went to Chicago to consult with the central committee, and the convention here to-night was the result of that conference, it was the substantial and popular acceptance of the proposition. There came an invitation from the business men to hold the first conven-tion in Spartanburg, the centre of the cotton marufacturing industry in the South, and Spartanburg, 400,768 spindles, thought it had a right to hold the first convention in the interest of a Southern States exposition, and it has proven to be a great success. Commissioner Roche took the matter in hand, and with the co-operation of the railroads, held the most representative business gathering in the State n years. Every interest met here to co-operate in seeing that the State was horoughly represented at Chicago. farmers and mill presidents, bankers, editors and merchants came from all over the State to consult and get el-GOVERNOR EVANS TALKS.

The meeting which was held in the opera house was called to order by Commissioner Roche who proposed Mayor Calvert as temporary chairman, Mr. Calvert welcomed the delegates and wanted to see South Carolina have the best exhibit from the State in the South at Chicago. President Aull the State Press Association, and August Kohn, of the News and Courier staff, were elected secretaries. On motion of Senator Moses, the temporary organization was made permanent. Mayor Calvert then introduced Gov. lvans to the audience of delegates. He was well received and spoke at some length. Governor Evans said he was here for work and not talk; he said he had had some experience with expositions. (Laughter.) The legis-lature gave him some trouble about the Atlanta money. There is, how ever, he remarked, a tide in State which if taken at its flood leads on to success and he was satisfied that the flood was now here. The South has the resources and advantages and is rapidly going to the front. The great advantages have been partly recognized. There was no need to recount the development of the South in the last few years, but he believes the time has come when parties will be organized according to geographic lines and not so much on principles. The South and West must and will unite for mutual protection. In the last ten years the South has gone rapidly comes have been increased above the legal limit or for other causes. All there were only 350,000 spindles runpensioners, however, now or to be placed on the roll must be placed in there are in the State over a million spindles. South Carolina must adveris no need for narros mindedness in hiding from the world the advantages of the State. There should be no such effort. He believed the people of the Piedmont were willing to help advertise the State. All that is asked is to furnish the exhibit, Chicago will supply the buildings. The State thought itself unable to provide funds for the exhibit. The thing to do is to organize and furnish the funds for a proper exhibit. It can be done. must advertise her resources and products, and this is her opportunity. We met with some success in the appeals for the Atlanta Exposition, but very little was raised outside of Charleston. There is no reason to have such indifference again and he did not believe that such

> and expected success. SENATOR WALSH'S ADDRESS He then introduced Mr. Patrick Waish, of Augusta, the father of the Chicago Exposition movement, and praised his work for the South. Mr. Walsh was received with applause. He said he was full of hope and confidence of the South to-day; he felt that it was in the hands of the men of to-day to make this South and this people greater than in any era of the past; he said he had addressed similar conventions Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and this was the largest convention to promote the exposition yet held in the South. This exhibits a spirit of enterprise and independence. Most commendable strides have been made in industrial and substantial lines in recent years. Chicago fully recognizes that the South is on the march towards

a greater industrial position, and wants closer relations with the Southland. Then he reviewed the liberal propoition made by Chicago, and explained that all that was needed was to pre-pare the exhibits. If there is any good in expositions, the wares to be shown should be taken to that centre where products can be bought and where investment is wanted. The progress and vestment is wanted. The progress and achievements of Chicago have been phenominal so much so as to command he notice of every one. Chicago tion of no less than thirty millions. Chauncey Depew, he quoted as saying the South was the Eldorado of the country. Mr. Walsh then repeated some of the songs in praise of the South, and its opportunities. His authorities were from statesmen, editors and economists. To-day in Alabama iron is being made cheaper than ever in our history. That State has far more possibilities than Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania to-day has more capital in the coal and iron industries nore than \$300,000,000, more than the whole South has in the manufacturies and mining.

There are in all the Southern States the essentials to make this a great and prosperous land. Manufacturing and mechanical industries have put Eng-land at the head of nations. The first and great essential for the enrichment the work.

That the commissioner be given of any nation are iron, wood, cotton, wood and coal, and these we have all over the Southern land in abundant quantities at a minimum cost. There s coal enough in Alabama to furnish the world for 160 years if there were lars will be needed) being raised at never another bushel of coal found, say once to make a proper representation geologists.

He took up the essential articles for prosperity, and said the world had ransacked the world to find any place except the South that can give the cotton

Advertiser.

on production.

Mr. Walsh took up the econor juestion of the accumulation of wealth in the Northeast and the tariff system. This exposition, be said, is the best opportunity to advertise her products ever offered, and he would be surprised if the South did not spontaneously ac-cept the proposition. The Atlanta Ex-position had done great good, but it is insignificant compared with an exposi-tion at Chicago. The Atlanta Expo-sition was a marvelous display, but when you go to Chicago you take it when you go to Chicago you take it to the best city of the country. New chicago Cotton States Exposition with a firm grip. She proposes to have the best exhibit at Chicago, as Chairman Calvert said from "The best State in the South." There is a determined and vigorous life in the movement to have South Carolina properly represented at Chicago. The State has of recent years had a most remarkable industrial growth and wants the great termity and more love and unity than ternity and more love and unity than at any time since the war of 1812 closed There is more interest, there is more desire to be acquainted with the conditions of our country than ever before and he related some of the ludicrou opinions regarding the South. For eleven years after the war you had a literal hades here, but when the people rose in their manhood they abolished the Mongrel Government forever and from that you have presented the state of t from that you have prospered. Before the war you never invited any one to come here. The reason of it was a conflict between slavery and free labor. Now the time has come for the utilization of the conflict between the come for the utilization. tion of the natural resources of the South. This convention shows, too, how you can come together as brothers and consider the best interests of

your State.
This being the case, there is no reason why the South should not manufacture all its cotton. The evidences are al that the mills are coming to the cot-ton. Fifteen years ago Mr. Akkinson said the South could not compete with New England in cotton manufacturing. Behold the result. New England manufacturers admit they can no longer compete with the South in coarse cot-It is now a case of the survival of the

fittest, and as we have distanced the East in manufacturing coarse goods, so will we lead in the finer goods. Here in your own county is a most striking exemplification. Twenty-two years ago you had about \$30,000 in yarn mills, and to-day you have over \$5,000,000 invested, and you pay out here over \$10, 000,000 for supplies and labor. You have diversified your industries, and you have made a home market. He went on to admit that South Carolina leads in cotton spindles. His friend, Mr. Hemphill, of The News and Courier, had taken him up on his claim that Georgia led in the number of cotton spindles, but he was defeated, and the authorities say that Mr. Hemphill was correct, that South Carolina the South as to the number of spindles. On substantial and conservative line there is no reason why the South there is no reason why the South should not progress profitably in this manufacture. There is no use to talk about overcrowding. Having all the advantages, let the South make profit. Let the competition go on, and the South will not be worsted. God never gave New England anything you have not here in the South. In 1860 South Carolina was perhaps the richest State

n the Union. In concluding Senator Walsh stated that his work for the Chicago Exposition was with him simply a labor of love. No matter how much we glory in the achievements of the past, we will be dead to our advantages if we do not seize upon this opportunity to advance the development of the South. Senator Walsh's splendid speech was loudly ap-plauded. Major J. C. Hemphill then offered the following resolutions which

were adopted after some debate:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one delegate from each of the Congressional districts in the State be appointed by the chairman to prepare plan for the organization of an exnibit of the resources of this State at the Southern States Exposition in Chi cago and for raising the amount of money to cover the expense of such State exhibit.

That this committee be instructed to make its report to this convention at o'clock to-morrow morning. On this committee there were appointed J. C. Hemphill, chairman; A. C. Shaffer, of Waterloo; W. A. Courtenay, of Newry; W. B. Smith Whaley, of Richland; A. H. White, of York; H. W. Finlayson, Cheraw; W. D Evans, of Bennettsville; Altamont Moses, of Sumter. Mr. Hemphill explained the resolu-

spirit of this convention; he hoped for tion and said that he wanted South Carolina to take first honors at Chicago as she had at Atlanta and it wa unanimously adopted, after it was ex-plained that all delegates could return to their homes by to morrow's trains. The delegates have talked among themseives about the matter and are determined to see the exhibit made a

> SPARTANBURG, April 16 .- The con vention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning to hear the report of the committee appointed last night.

> By way of preface to the report o the committee, Maj. J. C. Hemphill stated that the committee had not done all that is desired, but that the plans were ample for active work. He hur riedly related the importance of having a good exhibit at Chicago and em phasized the talk by reference to the settlement at Fitzgerald, Ga. The people in the West were hunting better climate, better soil and more profitable investments and there was where these could be better found than

in South Carolina. Chairman Hemphill, then on behalf of the committee submitted the follow For the purpose of making a com-plete and representative exhibit of the resources of South Carolina at the

Southern States Exposition to be held in the city of Chicago, beginning Aug 15th next, this convention provide for the organization of South Carolina Ex position Company.

This company shall consist of the delegates to this convention and others

to be appointed. The officers of the company shall be a president, vice-president, commis-sioner and a finance committee to consist of three members; the head quarters of the company shall be at the

State capital. The president, vice-president. missioner and members of the finance committee shall constitute the ex cutive committee, three of whom shall

nake a quorum.

That this convention designate as active, progressive man from each county as county commissioners, who shall associate with him such persons as he shall deem expedient to promote

power to fill vacancies occurring and make removals. The urgent necessity of funds (to which purpose about ten thousand dolof the resources of the State of South

needed for the world's spindles. The South has an absolute monopoly of cotton production.

Mr. Walsh took up the economic and collect the same and forward as fast as collected to the chairman of the inance committee.

That the convention invite the active co-operation of the manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural and all other industrial interests of the State. The co-operation of the owners of arable timber and swamp lands, undeveloped water power and mining properties that they may have for sale

or lease, is also invited towards making the State exhibit at Unicago a Appreciating the very great interest already manifested by the railroad already manifested by the railroad companies of the State in promoting the success of this enterprise, as evidenced by the free transportation furnished to the members of this convention, and the presence of representatives of railroad corporations in this body—the convention invite a con-tinuance of this interest and such

further aid as they shall be able to The committee recommend further, that His Excellency, the Governor, be made president of the company and that the Hon. William A. Courtena be made vice president and that Mr. E. L. Roche be commissioner for the State, and that these three designate

the finance committee.

The committee further recommend that the press of the State be requested editorially and otherwise to bring this matter to the attention of the citizens of the State, and to urge upon them the necessity for contributing to the fund, and the advantage to be derived from this exposition as well as indivi-duals. Respectfully submitted, J. C. HEMPHILL, Chairman.

The only proposition to change the plan was insofar as the president of the company was concerned. Editor N. G. Gonzales said that while he hesitat ed to oppose the plan in any way, he felt that the convention itself ought to select the president, and that the selection ought to be made entirely witaout reference to politics and that the appointee should be selected for business reasons alone. He moved that the convention proceed to the naming of commissioners from each county, and that these commissioners select the officers with a view to their business move with any political intention or because any one man was named for president, but insisted that the convention should select a business man for

he said, an influential official and citizen, and could do the undertaking more good than an outsider could, and that there may be an emergency in which no one clse could help out the enterprise as was the case in the Atlanta arrangements. He insisted that no one had a right to question another's politics, and that he vote against any changing of the committee on what he deemed purely ousiness grounds.

Mr. Gonzales, in reply, said that he questioned no man's politics, and said he would make the same objection to hood with which they placing any officer at the head of the taining to the years of the people together. The delegates themselves, he urged, should select the officers.

Mr. Coffin, of Florence, had announce ed that the idea of politics in the Atlanta Exposition organization prejudiced people against it. Major Boyle, of Charleston, said that in the name of Charleston and in be-

half of Charlestonians, he hoped the original report would be adopted with Governor Evans as president of the Mr. Bright Williamson, of Darling

ton, said that his county wanted to let the organization stand as reported. Mr. Moss, of Orangeburg, said that he was sorry that a word of politics had entered the convention, which was so thoroughly business-like, and

he moved to table the suggestion of Mr. Gonzales, and the motion was carried by a lecisive vote. The report was then adopted as a whole as reported, with the exception of changing the amount of money ne ded from \$15 000 to \$10.000, which Mr. Hemphill, who was in charge of the report, said the committee thought would be ample The convention then made up the list of county commissioners as follows:

Abbeville-Wyatt Aiken. Aiken-H. M. Dibble Anderson-D. K. Norris. Barnwell-J. P. Folk. Beaufort-W. H. Lockwood. Berkley-J. B. Morrisson Charleston-George H. Tucker. Chester-R. A. Love. Chesterfield - R. P. Casten. Ciarendon-D. J. Bradham. Colleton—B. H. Padgett. Darlington—W. E. James. Edgefield—George B. Lake Fairfield—J. E. Coan. Florence—Smilie A. Gregg. Georgetown—W. D. Morgan. Greenville-A. H. Doan. Hampton-W. S. Tillinghast. Hampton—W. S. Tillinghast Lancaster—LeRoy Springs. Marion—E. H. Gasque. Marlborough—T. B. Gibson. Newberry—E. H. Aull. Oconee—L. W. Jordan. Orangeburg—B. H. Moss. Pickens—J. E. Boggs. Richland—W. McB. Sloan. Spartanburg—A. H. Twitchby. Spartanburg—A. H. Twitchell. Sumter—R. I. Manning. Saluda-W. S. Allen. Jnion-J. A. Fant. Williamsburg-F. Barren Grier. York-W. B. Moore. Senator Moses, of Sumter, offered the following resolutions which were

unanimously adopted : "Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be and they are hereby tendered to the citizens of the city of Spartanburg for the cordial welcome and attention shown to the delegates while in their midst. "Resolved. That the thanks of this convention and of the State of South

Carolina are due to the Hon. Patrick Walsh for his patriotic action and for s eloquent address delivered before this body. "Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are tendered to the railoads in the State in passing the dele-

gates to and from this convention.'

The Battery Park Hotel, the largest n Asheville, was damaged by fire Thursday morning to the extent of \$30,000. The flames originated in the kitchen about 7:30 o'clock. There were over 200 guests in the hotel and all left the building quietly. No one was hurt. The fire was confined to the wing occupied bo the kitchen and servants' quarters. The flames were extinguished by nine o'clock, and at noon most of the guests had returned to their rooms. GEN. JOHN D. KENNEDY IS DEAD.

GALLANT SOLDIER AND GEN. TLEMAN PASSES AWAY.

He Was Distinguished as a Patriot, Lawyer, Statesman and Diplo-

The Camden correspondent of the News and Courier says that the an-councement of the death of Gen. John D. Kennedy, which occurred at his home in Kirkwood, a suburb of Camden, on the morning of the 14th inst., has cast a gloom of profound sorrow over that entire community, and will be received with sincere regret throughout South Carolina.

Gen. Kennedy was at his law office the day before looking after his law business until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he went home, apparently well. A few minutes before eath he called Mrs. Kennedy and told her that he was feeling badly. He then got up to take something to try to reieve himself, when he was se z d with appopiexy and died in about ten min-

Thus a noble life is ended. A great heart is stilled. The bosom of Mother Earth must be opened to receive ne remains of a loving friend, a devoted husband, a kind father, a useful and patriotic cilizen. His death will be adly mourned by scores of friends broughout South Carolina.

Gen. Kennedy was the foremost man n Kershaw County. He enjoyed a good raw practice and was ready to serve the best interests of his home and country. After his return to Conden from Shanghai China, in the fall of 1889, he devoted his time to the practice of law, and never aspired to

any public office.

He was a gallant soldier and took special interest in organizing Camp Richard Kirkland, United Confederate Veterans. The old veterans in Kershaw County loved Gen. Kennedy with an unwavering devotion, and his heart always beat in profound love for them. The News and Courier adas the foiowing sketch of the life and services of Gen. Kennedy, which in the main is correct as to dates and incidents: On wings that are swifter than the

wind were flashed yesterday the sad tidings of the sudden death of this distinguished civizen, patriot and soldier, at his home in Camden. Only last Sunday this paper gave to the world his warm and generous tribute to his life-long friend and former commander, the place.

Mr. Tillinghast, of Hampton, made

Mr. Tillinghast, of Hampton, made

Mr. Tillinghast, of Hampton, made Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, reviewing the chief argument against any such proposition, and said that as a member of the political faction opposed to Governor Evans he would not cast such a "slur" on the Governor. He said that their author read the printed record of events in which he himself bore no mean part before the summons came tion made the selection, and it would not do to ignore it. The Governor, was, an eye," to "cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees along' with his friend and fellow townsman and all the great host of those who ented the Senator with a fullsized with him followed the starry cross of pitchfork, the tines of which are of the Southern Confederacy on many a hard fought field until it was folded, nevermore to be unfurled as a nation's standard, at Appomattox and Benton-

It is a melancholy duty we owe to the memory of such an one to place on that has been remarkable in many respects for its vicissitudes and the manhood with which they were met. Atmovement, what he wanted was a bus-iness man and a man who could hold the people together. The delegates the people together. The delegates Kennedy's life was passed in fighting tne battles of his country or in assisting to guide his State through the years of reconstruction that were, if possible, more trying than the four actual war, demanding greater wisdom in counsel, more sustained self-restraint and larger powers of endurance on the part of an outraged and indignant people. That in gation from the convention hall the both these protracted emergencies ne should have carried homself bravely, unselfishly and with distinction

he sufficient proof that he discry the encomiums of those in whose inerests he labored. That in the rip orime of his maturity he should have ocen snatched away by "death's resist less hand" is the sufficient reason why the State should mourn over what appears to be his "untimely taking Joun D. Kennedy was born in Car

ien, South Carotina, January 5, 1810

Trained at the local academy, laugh for many years by Mr. Leslie Mc Candles, he entered the South Care liea College at the early age of h remaining there until the fall of 1857, when he married Miss Elizabeth Cunningham and proceeded to the study of the law, intending to make that his profession. Admitted to the Bar immediately on reaching his 21st year, he was at once called to don his uniform and come to Morris Island as captain of the Camdon Light Islantry, itself a company of the 2d regiment, commanded by Col. J. B. Kershaw. This was one of the four companies of that famous regiment that stepped when their commander called for Richmond the regiment went to Manassas Junction and participated in the first great fight of the war, assisting largely in retrieving the fortunes of the day and in converting defeat into an almost unparalled rout. reorganization, in 1862, when the command volunteered "for the war," Kennedy was elected colonel of the regiment, its former colonel made brigadier general at the same time. From that time until 1864 Kennedy shared in the fortunes of that noble body of soldiery composing the Army of the Northern Virginia, and added numerous laurels to his crown of tame. In the summer of that year, when Kershaw succeeded McLaws the command of the first division of Longstreet's corps, Kennedy was m. do brigadier general by promotion, and served in that capacity to the close of hostilities. Soon after his promotion Longstreet's corps was order to Tennessee to reinforce Bragg, and after Chickamauga, where his brigade covered itself with glory, when Longstreet was ordered to Knoxville. Ken nedy and his command, at the urgent request of Governor Magrath, were the corps and came to South Carolina in time to confront Sherman on his march to the sea and oppose his invasion until, after Averysboro and Bentonville, the army of Gen. Johnston, was surrendered at

Greesboro, N. C., in May 1865.

Gen. Kennedy bore upon his body
the marks of his country's service. Six times was he severely wounded in battle, and not less than fifteen times was he struck by bullets, but he never failed to return to the post of duty at the first moment he was able, and his skill and gallantry were often made

the subjects of favorable mention by his superior officers.

In December, 1865, he was elected to Congress from his district, but owing to the fact that he could not take the iron-clad oath, he was unable to obtain Southern Bahis seat. He was a delegate to the him in jail.

National Democratic Convention which met at St. Louis in 1876, and a member of the State executive committee of the Democratic party the same year. He was present at every meeting of that committee and shared, as a member of that committee, the trying ordeal through which the "Wallace House" passed when it took possession of the State House. In 1878 he was elected chairman of the State Democratic executive committee and devot-ed his time, his talents and his energies to the promotion of the interests of the people of the State. He was a mem-

ber of the House of Representatives from Kershaw County in 1878 and 1879, and was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State in Novamber, After the death of his first wife in 1876, Gen. Kennedy married Miss Harriet Boykin, of Camden, in April,

During Cleveland's first administration Gen. Kennedy was appointed consul general at Shangbai, Chins, in which capacity he served with disinction and ability, and such was the steem in which he was held by his Optomatic colleagues and by the Chinese efficials themselves that when t was rumored that he was about to be displaced by President Harrison a most carnest endorsement of vas forwarded to Washington, but the demands of party triumphed over merit and acceptable service, and Gen. Kennedy returned to his home to resume the practice of his profession, in which he succeeded beyond his ex-

ectations Gen. Kennedy was, physically, a splendid specimen of machood. Of noble presence, kindly in manner, severous to a fault, an orator of high order, an advocate of extraordinary nd, above all, an earnest, humble, rusting Christian. In this faith he ived and died, having finished his ourse, and having fought a good fight.

TILLMAN GETS A PITCHFORK The South Carolinian Was Amazed at Denver When His Favorite Implement Was Given Him.

A dispatch from Denver says: Sena-tor Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, is a curiosity in Colorado. His attack on President Cleveland was extensively circulated in this State, and when in Denver this week thousands of people flocked about him as street urchins would follow a minstrel parade.

The Senator held an informal recep-tion at the Brown palace hotel Friday evening, and people of all political an-cestry were entertained. A newly formed Tillman club marched up the street at a seasonable hour of the night and Tillman and his guests stood before the hotel and received the pro-cession. Members of the club held transparencies and pitchforks, and at a favorable moment Ed. Holder pres-ented the Senator with a fullsized

silver tipped with gold.
In speaking of the national political outlook, Senator Tillman declared that the silverites would have a slight majority in the Chicago convention, but have little show of accomplishing

much in St. Louis. "If the goldbugs carry the Chicago convention there will be a split," said he. "And it is high time for the Democrats to split. It is high time for us to quit housekeeping with a crow that is continually stabbing us in the back. By that crowd I mean Cleveland and

"I am a Democrat," said he to Mayor McMurray. "But if I may be permittee to offer a word of advice to the free silver Republicans of Colorado, it is this: Send Senator Teller to the St. Louis convention as chairman of your State delegation. Send him with specific instructions to lead hi moment McKinley or any other gold-bug is neminated for president on any other platform than one demanding the free coinage of elect.

A disputch from Wiehita, Kunsas nays that Serator Borjamin R. Till-Wighith in the forenoon and was met at the depot by a large number of people. The town is filled with visitors and is in gala attire. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon in a circus tent erected for the purpose, Senator Tillman made a free silver speech, talking to me of the largest audiences that ever

gathered here.

To an interview Tillman said in answer to a question: "If Whitney, of New York, is nominated at Chicago, I yould walk out of the convention; i like walking out, but would wait until I look upon his record. I do not know where Morrison stands on the silver question, and I have not seen anybody in recent years who does.

When a person is losing flosh and vasting away there is cause for alarm. Nothing so worries a physician. Consumptives would never die if they could regain their usual weight. In fact there would be no consumption if there were no wasting of the system. The cause of this loss of flesh is a failure to properly digest the food eaten. back to some derangement of the stomach.
The Shakers Digestive Cordial will

stop this wasting of the body. It acts by causing the food we cat to be diested so as to do good, for undigested food does more harm than good. Cordial contains food atready and is a digester of foods as well. Every-mother hates to make her children take Castor Oil. Laxol is

sweet Castor Oil.

-The Legislature at its recent session passed an Act authorizing the loaning of the sinking fund at 41-2 per cent. on deposits of State bonds as se-curity. The Governer, State Treasurer and Attorney General were consti-tuted a special committee of the Sinking Fund Commission to make loans The fund on hand amounted to \$113,000. At first the banks quarreled over the rate of interest, saying it was too high and that they could get money cheaper clsewhere. Nevertheless, all of the funds has been borrowed at 41-2 per

cent. by various banks of the State. -The highest wages paid in Japan re superior porcelain artists, who earn 72 cents per day, and the lowest 10 cents per day, which is paid to tea-firing women. Blacksmiths get 36 cents a day; carpenters, 26 cents; compositors, 29 cents; dyers, 24. Ordinary laborers receive 19, vers earn 29 cents a day. Factory laborers get even less than these prices. Farm hands receive \$1.44 a

-The Spanish officials have arrested Rov. A. J. Dias, missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention, and put

month.