

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Butler's Reply No. 2 to Tillman's No. 2.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: I have just read Capt. B. R. Tillman's charges against the department of agriculture and against myself, made in his Greenville speech. As he took the trouble to write them out for the reporters, there is no possibility of his saying hereafter that he was misquoted.

For the past four or five years I have been compelled to meet and expose his charges, and have endeavored in all that time to keep within the bounds of decency. My efforts have been to treat him courteously under strong provocation to do otherwise.

That rule I trust the people of South Carolina will attribute if the just indignation of a man and a public servant who feels himself persistently, maliciously and willfully slandered.

His first and second statements that the bureau has made no honest effort to protect the farmers against being swindled by buying guano below the guarantee, and that "it has not enforced its own regulations" are similar statements that can only be answered in a similar manner.

His third statement, that "although the law is known to be defective, and the punishment inadequate, no attempt has been made by the department to amend, except that the matter was mentioned in one of the department reports several years ago," is likewise known to be untrue, but being more pointedly untrue, I must repeat it more fully.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Mr. O. P. Butler, in his report to the Legislature at different times. Two of these may be cited: On Col. E. R. Melver, at the Session of 1885, which passed the House and failed in the Senate, and on Col. J. M. McElroy, at the Session of 1887, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

attention. Mr. Connor does not say that he called the sampler's attention to the matter, and I would be glad to know the name of his informant and when the information came to Mr. Connor's knowledge. But if it is known to Mr. Connor, he might easily have reported the matter to this office, or have conclusively shown that I did not receive the information. But if it is a question between Mr. Connor or his informant and the sampler, and cannot be satisfactorily settled, but Mr. Connor fully and amply justified the department, and the Legislature in another way. He says: "No notice, however, was taken of the same by the department, and Mr. Connor sent the guano as he was completely boycotted and could not be sold."

Mr. Connor writes Capt. Tillman, that the department italicized the deficient guano. Was it no punishment to Mr. Connor to be boycotted and have his guano sold at a price below the guarantee? Was it no injury to the manufacturers to have their goods returned to them? Capt. Tillman says that "not one farmer in fifty" sees these publications. Is Mr. Connor to be punished for being boycotted? We know that the operation and the result of our method of italicizing deficient brands was as Mr. Connor states, but we had no hope of doing so, as clearly by Capt. Tillman or his witnesses.

A QUESTION FOR MR. CONNOR. Mr. Connor has been a member of the Legislature for the past two years. Will he now, since he has entered this fight, explain what efforts he has made in the Legislature to amend the law, or what he has done to protect the farmers against swindling fertilizer companies? But since he has proven himself so good a witness for the department, I will not ask him to explain this. Mr. S. W. Gardner, Jr., comes to the light to help his friend Tillman out of a tight place. He bought guano that was short in weight and then his friend Gardner, who is his friend, bought the same thing, and like suffering lambs they beat out their tale of woe when the friend wants office. Did not Mr. Gardner, like Capt. Tillman, buy his guano in the State of Georgia? Should he not lodge his complaint in that State? In any event I will be glad if he will show me any authority in the Act creating the department of agriculture that would justify me in suing for the same. I have in my possession 120 pounds in each sack of guano sold either in this State or in Georgia.

As well ask me to sue a grocer who gave Gardner three pounds of sugar for the same weight of guano, as to sue Gardner for swindling us, as every sensible man knows, prosecution under the common law in every State, and every purchaser has his remedy.

TILLMAN BUYS IN GEORGIA. This charge is on a par with another made some time since in the presence of Mr. J. E. Tindal and Mr. A. A. Butler, and is really for the same similar failure to discharge my duty because he had bought cotton seed meal adulterated with resin and his neighbor had purchased cotton seed meal adulterated with resin. The charge was made (Capt. Tillman knew that both had been purchased in Georgia, and yet he endeavored to injure the department by a charge that he knew to be utterly unjust and untrue).

Now, Mr. O. P. Connor, this time of law, says one of his clerks told him that "when the phosphate analysis failed in coming up to the analysis required by law, they were 'off'." What the clerk probably said to Mr. Connor was that they tried to beg off. And the clerk was right, and Mr. Connor is right. But whether the analysis failed or not, the results are published in spite of the begging, unless it is conclusively shown that the analysis or the inspection has been unjust, and such cases are excepted from my law. For the past ten years they can be named on the fingers.

So much for the certificates. It should be noticed, however, that these are dated May 31, June 3 and June 8 respectively, all since Capt. Tillman was in office. The certificates for his charges at Anderson were not based on these certificates, and he has failed beyond dispute to prove that he had any evidence of any kind upon which to base his charges. This also explains why my letter has not been answered before.

I regret that I have not a copy of Tillman's bill in his hands. He introduced and says provided fine and imprisonment for manufacturers of fertilizers, but I have a copy of his bill proposing to turn over the analytical work of the State to the Agricultural College, and in that bill no such provision occurs. My friend Youmans and myself may have killed his little bill, but we were so influential, without knowing its good points. If so, it will be a great pity, for it would be a good law. I will try to show in regard to another matter.

Capt. Tillman has been for years talking about reorganizing the department of agriculture. Finally, the men who are in charge of the department decided they would help him in this work. Col. Youmans drafted the bill, and all who had anything to do with it tried to put into it every good suggestion that they could. It was adopted, and we took in Farmers' institutes, we provided for State farmers' conventions, and we recently settled with the dealer, Mr. C. M. Covington, of Florence, at about one-fourth of the price charged—a settlement perfectly satisfactory to the purchasers.

Again, he says that the farmers, or to be more exact not one in fifty, ever saw the reports containing the analyses, and solemnly assures his hearers that only 1,500 of these reports were published in 1887. During the year 1888 all of those analyses were published in the Daily and Weekly News and Courier. For the sake of economy this was not done in 1887, but the analyses were published as soon as they came in. About 14,000 of these reports contained analyses of official samples, and in addition thereto 1,500 special bulletins were issued, making a total distribution of the analyses of 15,500 copies. These facts are fully set forth in the annual report and work done by Mr. Tillman. This is only an additional evidence of his intention to misrepresent regardless of facts.

As to the letter of Mr. Connor, of Orangeburg, the department does not want a letter witness. If, as he states, he called the attention of one of our samplers to a lot of fertilizers that had been inspected and found deficient, it was certainly the duty of the commissioner to have attempted to enforce the law against it. The sampler, however, has no recollection of the matter, and it was certainly never brought to my

attention. Mr. Connor does not say that he called the sampler's attention to the matter, and I would be glad to know the name of his informant and when the information came to Mr. Connor's knowledge. But if it is known to Mr. Connor, he might easily have reported the matter to this office, or have conclusively shown that I did not receive the information. But if it is a question between Mr. Connor or his informant and the sampler, and cannot be satisfactorily settled, but Mr. Connor fully and amply justified the department, and the Legislature in another way. He says: "No notice, however, was taken of the same by the department, and Mr. Connor sent the guano as he was completely boycotted and could not be sold."

Mr. Connor writes Capt. Tillman, that the department italicized the deficient guano. Was it no punishment to Mr. Connor to be boycotted and have his guano sold at a price below the guarantee? Was it no injury to the manufacturers to have their goods returned to them? Capt. Tillman says that "not one farmer in fifty" sees these publications. Is Mr. Connor to be punished for being boycotted? We know that the operation and the result of our method of italicizing deficient brands was as Mr. Connor states, but we had no hope of doing so, as clearly by Capt. Tillman or his witnesses.

A QUESTION FOR MR. CONNOR. Mr. Connor has been a member of the Legislature for the past two years. Will he now, since he has entered this fight, explain what efforts he has made in the Legislature to amend the law, or what he has done to protect the farmers against swindling fertilizer companies? But since he has proven himself so good a witness for the department, I will not ask him to explain this. Mr. S. W. Gardner, Jr., comes to the light to help his friend Tillman out of a tight place. He bought guano that was short in weight and then his friend Gardner, who is his friend, bought the same thing, and like suffering lambs they beat out their tale of woe when the friend wants office. Did not Mr. Gardner, like Capt. Tillman, buy his guano in the State of Georgia? Should he not lodge his complaint in that State? In any event I will be glad if he will show me any authority in the Act creating the department of agriculture that would justify me in suing for the same. I have in my possession 120 pounds in each sack of guano sold either in this State or in Georgia.

As well ask me to sue a grocer who gave Gardner three pounds of sugar for the same weight of guano, as to sue Gardner for swindling us, as every sensible man knows, prosecution under the common law in every State, and every purchaser has his remedy.

TILLMAN BUYS IN GEORGIA. This charge is on a par with another made some time since in the presence of Mr. J. E. Tindal and Mr. A. A. Butler, and is really for the same similar failure to discharge my duty because he had bought cotton seed meal adulterated with resin and his neighbor had purchased cotton seed meal adulterated with resin. The charge was made (Capt. Tillman knew that both had been purchased in Georgia, and yet he endeavored to injure the department by a charge that he knew to be utterly unjust and untrue).

Now, Mr. O. P. Connor, this time of law, says one of his clerks told him that "when the phosphate analysis failed in coming up to the analysis required by law, they were 'off'." What the clerk probably said to Mr. Connor was that they tried to beg off. And the clerk was right, and Mr. Connor is right. But whether the analysis failed or not, the results are published in spite of the begging, unless it is conclusively shown that the analysis or the inspection has been unjust, and such cases are excepted from my law. For the past ten years they can be named on the fingers.

So much for the certificates. It should be noticed, however, that these are dated May 31, June 3 and June 8 respectively, all since Capt. Tillman was in office. The certificates for his charges at Anderson were not based on these certificates, and he has failed beyond dispute to prove that he had any evidence of any kind upon which to base his charges. This also explains why my letter has not been answered before.

meined the Attorney General was made the adviser of the department, except in this litigation, and that was specially exempted from the amendments to the law. This should be satisfactory to the most rabid Tillmanite.

FACTS OF THE PHOSPHATE SUIT. Second. "Judgments with costs for \$7,874 was obtained against the Pacific Guano Company when the company failed, which was probably a ruse to get some legal advantage. Its property was then attached under the judgment, and the Pacific Company paid \$51,249 and costs. The amount turned into the State treasury was \$31,396 and the department kept \$12,102 to repay the debt of lawyers' fees, etc., making \$19,294. This is \$7,600 less than the amount received." Then follows the insinuation that somebody got that \$7,600 who was not entitled to it.

The statement of the settlement of the phosphate litigation, furnished by the Hon. A. T. Smythe, leading counsel in the case, is as follows, and answers the charge and infamous insinuation without further comment:

Amount received in settlement of phosphate litigation, \$121,233.33 Amount received for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$121,941.69

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

Amount paid for phosphate litigation, \$104,068.00 Amount paid for assessments on assessed property in Pickens county, 708.36 Total, \$104,776.36

I believe that I have at great length covered all Capt. Tillman's charges. I am not through with him, however, and must be indulgent to the public for a while longer.

For nearly five years I have submitted to this sort of thing, and whenever I have had to appear in print I have endeavored to say nothing that would offend the most sensitive reader.

I have conceived it to be my duty to act courteously even in dealing with a blackguard, but forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue, and it is impossible to continue without retaliation. This man Tillman has posed before the people for all this time as a reformer. Let us see if his professions are to be trusted. It is generally believed that the time he professed to be a supporter of Governor Sheppard's was endeavoring to get Capt. W. C. Coker, of Darlington, to offer for the same place. If this is not true, let Capt. Coker and Mr. Sheppard sue. It has been stated that Tillman has never denied it, that he wrote Capt. Coker (who, of course, did not encourage such treason), a letter promising his support if he would enter for the same place. He has not denied it. He has not denied it.

When Tillman first began his career as a public critic, I attributed many of his erroneous statements to ignorance, but he has shown that he is not ignorant, and I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that he is determined to accomplish his purposes, if possible, by any means within his power, and that he believes that "he will stick to his guns" in his present position. His statements can be explained in no other way.

Capt. Tillman, knowing that he cannot justify himself, lacks the manliness to make a full and frank confession of his dishonesty against me, but covertly stabs with the poisoned dagger of innuendo. I can, therefore, meet his insidious and unwarranted attacks upon my character only through the public prints.

A. P. BUTLER, Commissioner of Agriculture, Columbia, S. C., June 12, 1890.

DR. POPE'S EXPLANATION. To the Editor of the News and Courier: Col. A. P. Butler has seen fit to bring me into his controversy with Capt. Tillman by calling upon me in an article published in your paper this morning to make a statement in regard to my disbursement. Perhaps Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

Fourth. "The net expenditures of the department as set forth in above are \$30,427. This includes for State Agricultural College, \$27,500, making a net expenditure of \$2,927. This Tillman then follows with a statistical statement charging that there is a difference between the amounts said to have been disbursed according to the report of the Controller General, Dr. J. M. McElroy, the president of the University, who is also the director of the stations, will explain if any information the public may desire in regard to this matter.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEWBERRY COUNTY.

Prepared by the County Executive Committee and to be Proposed for Adoption at Next County Convention June 28, 1890.

ART. 1. There shall be one or more Democratic Clubs organized in each Township, each of which clubs shall have a distinct title and shall elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, and shall have the following working committees of not less than three members each, viz: An committee on Registration, an Executive Committee, and such other committee as to each club may seem expedient.

ART. 2. The meetings of the clubs shall be frequent after the opening of the canvass, and some member of the club or invited speaker should deliver an address at each meeting if practicable.

ART. 3. The President shall have power to call an extra meeting of the club and — members of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. The clubs in each Township shall be held together and operate under the control of a County Executive Committee, which shall consist of one member from each Township, to be nominated by the delegates of the respective Townships to the first convention held at the opening of each campaign, and confirmed by the County Convention. The Executive Committee shall be until the next general campaign, and shall be moved or suspended by the County Convention.

ART. 5. The mode and manner of nominating candidates for county officers shall be by Primary Election as regulated by the laws of the State. Provided, That in such Primary Election a majority of the votes cast for candidates for any office shall be necessary to nominate.

ART. 6. The County Executive Committee shall call a County Convention whenever they shall deem it necessary, or whenever they shall be requested to do so in writing by six clubs, provided these clubs are in different Townships, and shall provide for the same period and date from the same time as the members of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ART. 7. The County Convention shall not be a permanent body. It shall be called together for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, for sending delegates to State, Circuit and Congressional Conventions, &c., and for the purpose of considering the condition of the party, and its decision on all matters pertaining to the affairs of the party shall be supreme. It shall be called for a specific purpose or purposes, which shall be stated in the call, but it may meet at any time for any emergency. In considering all matters authorized to be acted upon by it by this Constitution it shall have full power to adjourn from time to time as convenience may require.

ART. 8. The permanent officers of the County Convention shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer, and shall be elected by the County Convention. The permanent officers of the County Convention shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer, and shall be elected by the County Convention.

ART. 9. The Chairman of the County Executive Committee shall be ex officio County Chairman, and when the County Convention assembles it shall call for the Chairman of the County Executive Committee to deliver a report on the condition of the party for business, and immediately thereafter a temporary President shall be elected by the Convention which will, after the temporary organization, proceed to the election of permanent officers.

ART. 10. The permanent officers of the County Convention shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer, and shall be elected by the County Convention. The permanent officers of the County Convention shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer, and shall be elected by the County Convention.

ART. 11. When the Convention has concluded its business it shall adjourn to meet at the County Convention, which shall be called by the Executive Committee. Such Convention shall be composed of newly elected delegates.

ART. 12. Any amendment or alteration to this constitution may be made by a County Convention, which shall be called by the Executive Committee, and shall be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 13. Any amendment or alteration to this constitution may be made by a County Convention, which shall be called by the Executive Committee, and shall be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 14. Any amendment or alteration to this constitution may be made by a County Convention, which shall be called by the Executive Committee, and shall be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 15. Any amendment or alteration to this constitution may be made by a County Convention, which shall be called by the Executive Committee, and shall be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 16. Any amendment or alteration to this constitution may be made by a County Convention, which shall be called by the Executive Committee, and shall be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 17. Any amendment or alteration to this constitution may be made by a County Convention, which shall be called by the Executive Committee, and shall be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEWBERRY COUNTY.

Prepared and Presented by the Executive Committee to the County Convention for Adoption July 12th, 1878—Adopted.

There may be as many Clubs as may be desired, except that, with the exception of Clubs now in existence, no Club shall consist of more than twenty residents of different Townships, and that no Club shall consist of less than fifteen members. No person shall be a member of a Club who will not at the election next succeeding his admission to the full age of twenty-one years. Clubs shall adopt such Constitution as they may desire, not inconsistent with this Constitution and the principles of the Democratic party of this State.

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of eleven members, one from each Township, to be elected by the County Convention at the opening of the first day of May in each succeeding year, beginning with the year 1878, which said date shall be the period from which their term of office begins. Any vacancy in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the County Convention meeting at the time of, or next after, the occurrence of the vacancy. The Executive Committee shall elect a Secretary and may remove him at pleasure. The Secretary of the Executive Committee shall be the Secretary of the County Convention.

The Executive Committee shall have a general supervision of the affairs of the party, and shall call together the County Convention whenever they may deem it necessary, or whenever they shall be requested to do so in writing by five Clubs, and shall direct all matters connected with the organization and management of the party and the conducts of the campaigns not otherwise expressly provided for in this Constitution or the County Conventions.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys of the party, and shall be the Chairman of