

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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### LETTER FROM LOUISIANA.

The Anti-Lottery Triumph—An Unwritten Law Needed—How Carolina Reform Appears Abroad—The Rush of the River—Parade of Veterans—A Bishop's Golden Wedding.

For two years we have been marshaling our hosts. Local skirmishes took place from time to time, but in December last the lines were drawn. March 22nd the first general combat gave us the victory. Victory did not distract our forces. We strengthened our weak points and met the four-fold opposition April 19. The victory was overwhelmingly ours!

That day Louisiana declared money could not buy her honor and virtue. Until then it was held by a certain class that money could do anything; now we have the proof to the contrary. That was a bitter fight. Abuse of every conceivable sort. I am sure that "the father of lies" was well pleased at the conduct of some of his pupils,—unless it be that he was angered at them for their late unauthorized invention,—for their conduct was certainly a rebuke upon his satanic majesty's former methods.

A man's life was as safe in the thickest of the battle of Megiddo as was character in this campaign. The fight is over, but the damage is not repaired. The losses in such conflicts can no more be repaired than losses in battle. However, with a few wise enactments and a firm administration, the immediate future promises great things for the State.

### REFORM NOT REFORMING.

Notwithstanding the heat of the subject here, we have watched and are still watching the political movements in South Carolina. The situation, if not too serious, would be ridiculous in the extreme, but even to one at this distance, it looks to be serious. It does not appear that reform is reforming. There is a possibility of putting so much energy into reform that there is none left to enjoy the reform with!

### THE KEY TO PROSPERITY.

It would be well for bread-winners to learn that they have to win their bread, just the same, when they have finished whooping up a candidate; and, to their sorrow, tax-payers find that they have to pay taxes just the same; at least such is the case in these regions.

Perhaps a glance at the facts would convince a thinking man that it takes almost as much to run a campaign as it does to run the government. The man who pays fifteen dollars taxes put in six to ten days hearing the great questions discussed—and his mule has to bear them, too. Between times he is thinking these subjects over and discussing them with his neighbors, at the church—almost every Sunday, too. So that, at the end of seven months' campaigning, the man may consider himself fortunate, if he has not expended more than fifteen dollars worth of time and intellect upon the vexed questions. And, after all, they do just what they have made up their minds to do in the beginning—follow the leader.

The prosperity of the South is not to come, primarily, out of enactments, even when they represent the wish of the whole people, much less when they are of a party or faction, simply. Prosperity is to be found in appropriation. Each passing moment is loaded with a sufficiency, yea, luxury; if you don't believe it, but up that man in your community who diligently studies and labors to relieve each golden moment as it comes, of its burden, and you will find a man who has enough at home, and a plan of social salvation in which the executive mansion and the State house are not considered temples. A barn is a more suitable temple in his economy than a State house.

### AN UNWRITTEN LAW NEEDED.

On the principle that the public officials are public servants, called to their respective positions by the people and paid for their time, it appears it would be well for the people to call time upon some of these campaigning officials, or dock them and send them up for a final settlement. I believe it would be in order for the people to enact an unwritten law, if they can't have it written, which would prohibit officials taking any part in campaigning matters. If official conduct is not convincing, words ought to be considered lighter. Campaigning on the part of officials is most unseemly.

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Well, the sons of Erin were on top this week. I used to think this was a French town, but sure the Frenchman was in the back ground this week. The Irish are in full blast.

The other morning I went down town and found myself in the midst of the procession—an immense affair. Flags and bands in abundance. The parade took the usual course for such affairs—which always includes Canal street and St. Charles avenue. Pat was sure on top then, but from the frequency of his refreshments I am not sure that he was in a good way to be on top at night-fall.

### RE-UNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Some weeks ago we had the Confederate veterans with us. I guess so large a gathering of old soldiers had not taken place since the surrender. I witnessed their parade. The line was a little less than an hour long, marching in fours. I stood by the Lee monument, at Lee circle, and as the old soldiers passed they lifted their hats; some cheered. Those who were unable to walk were furnished with conveyances.

The crutches told the tale of many a battle, so far as their owners were concerned.

The old Confederate battle flags were carried along side by side with the stars and stripes, each telling, in terms more eloquent than words can tell, the story of those years of strife. But on that day they in harmony floated on the zephyrs or dropped by their stiffs. "Dixie," in melody, called forth many rounds of cheers. This, next to the funeral cortege of Ex-President Davis, was the largest and most entirely Southern assembly and parade we have had in this city for years.

### THE OVERFLOWING RIVER.

I went down to the foot of Canal street the other day and found the water just coming over the top of the levee. The river is as high now, almost, as it was in the flood of '90. The water is still rising and from the outlook there will be some serious damage within the next few days. The levee gave way about twelve miles above the city the other day. There was a small decline—about a quarter of a foot therefrom, but the river is as high now as before: the crosswise is about 200 feet wide, and ten to twelve feet deep, and flowing through at five to six miles per hour. From this you may have an idea of what the river is now.

### BISHOP KEENER'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

This evening I attended the reception given in honor of Bishop John C. Keener's golden wedding. Jno. C. Keener is senior bishop of the Southern Methodist Church. There was a continuous flow of people, the bishop and his estimable wife shaking hands with the visitors as they came. Every now and then there was a pause as some one would stop to make a presentation speech with the present. There were many very valuable presents, besides sums of good coin. The visitors passed from parlor to dining room where they were served with refreshments. This is possibly the second time in the history of Southern Methodism that a bishop celebrated his golden wedding. The bishop and wife appear in perfect health, and may be spared many years yet. I write this paragraph because many of your readers are personally acquainted with the Bishop.

J. M. HENRY.  
New Orleans, La., May 19, 1892.

### REUNION OF BLUE AND GREY.

When It is Held at Omaha Will the Old Confederate Stop to Think?

[Greenville News.]  
When the People's party holds its reunion of the blue and the grey at Omaha we wonder if any thinking will be done. The platform of that party proposes to increase enormously the pension payments to Federal veterans. The old Confederate who came out of the war beaten, despoiled and ruined has struggled upward gradually, bearing many burdens. One of the heaviest has been his share of the pensions paid the soldiers of the other side. Much of this he has paid like a man without grumbling as part of the penalty of defeat, a tribute levied by the conquerors on the conquered. Now, however, he may begin to think that the tribute is becoming more than is right. Nobody has helped him. No public treasury has been opened to him. He has suffered along, sometimes on one leg, sometimes with one arm, and done the best he could. Even in his own section he is becoming out of date. He is told that younger and shifter men must come to the front and that war service does not count any more by comparison with service to new political gods and in packing and manipulating conventions and proclaiming new doctrines of politics without knowing anything about them.

Remembering all these things, we wonder whether the Confederate survivor at the Omaha reunion will not look upon his Federal brother of the People's party to whom the wealth of the country has been bountifully poured out and wonder if he is not already paying a full share of tribute, if he is not being sufficiently drained for all practical purposes?

The People's party has many poets. One of them should paraphrase for the reunion during the convention a familiar verse and make it read like this—

"Under the platform is due  
Pension election day,  
Ocean of blood to blue,  
Ocean of votes from the grey."

It could be rendered, with fine effect, following that stirring gem of poetry "Good bye, my party, good bye."

### The Parisian Fashion Journals.

"La Mode de Paris" and "Album des Modes," so well-known as the publications giving the choicest Paris styles one month in advance of all other journals, appear to be growing just a little too popular. The demand for them is growing so rapidly that the publishers, A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York, have found it difficult to keep up with the increasing demand each month. They claim that it requires considerable time to catch up with such an increased demand. We agree with our lady friends that these are superior fashion journals. We suggest to "them to be more regular subscribers, thus making sure of receiving their journal each month, and securing that valuable book, "Dressmaking Simplified," that is given as a premium to each subscriber paying \$3.50 in advance for either "La Mode de Paris" or "Album des Modes" for one year. You may place the order through your news agent, or send direct to the publishers.

### CONGRESSMAN GEORGE JOHNSTONE

Makes a Thrilling Speech in Congress and Is Highly Commended.

[Special to News and Courier.]  
WASHINGTON, May 25.—While the politicians in the Senate were struggling with the silver question the members of the House were fighting a phantom force bill. On the proposition to appropriate \$100,000 for the colored man's department at the World's Fair a bitter partisan discussion ensued.

Representative Johnston, of Indiana, a young Republican who represents President Harrison's district in Congress, made a regular "bloody shirt" speech, with the probable intention of reminding the Southern delegates to Minneapolis that it is their duty to stand by President Harrison, the champion of the force bill. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, made a patriotic speech, defending the Southern people, black and white, and denounced the effort of the young man from Indiana to revive sectional feeling at this late day.

For some time there was considerable excitement in the House, and a number of stormy scenes occurred. The more prudent Republicans condemned the course of Johnston as impolitic and uncalled for. On the other hand it gave the Democrats an opportunity to appeal to their Farmers' Alliance friends, who are disposed to drift away from the Democratic moorings. Thousands of copies of Johnston's speech will be immediately printed and distributed throughout the Southern States for campaign effect.

After Gen. Hooker was through with the Indiana Johnston, Representative George Johnston, of South Carolina, challenged certain statements which his Republican namesake had made reflecting upon the people of the Palmetto State. Mr. Johnston was allowed but three minutes to speak, but in that brief period he delivered one of the most scathing rebukes to the Indiana Congressman ever heard in the House of Representatives. With considerable feeling in his voice and gestures that could not be misunderstood the South Carolinian proceeded to arraign the protégé of President Harrison. Said he:

"My conception, Mr. Chairman, of the grandeur and the destiny of this country and my conception of the dignity of man forbid me to reply to the gentleman from Indiana in the terms in which he addressed this House. He assumes to speak for the Republican Administration. As an American citizen I deny the fact that he does. I do not believe that there exists to-day a Republican Administration which would allow the gentleman from Indiana, in the terms which he used, to become spokesman. They are peace-makers, the sworn protectors of the liberties and rights of the American people, not disseminators of discord. But, sir, to show how far he has gone wrong, how far he is trespassing upon the courtesy of the Democratic House, and has permitted his viperous tongue to slander the people of the section that I represent, the State which I represent, I beg but a moment's time to call the attention of the House to the facts underlying his words and to give him and the country the true history of that which he seeks to detail. I challenge him, sir, here and now in the face of the American people to deny that it was a Republican Supreme Court, composed of a Republican native Carolinian, a Republican negro, and a Republican imported from the North, which determined the question of the validity of the vote of South Carolina in 1876. If that be so, and I challenge him now and here to rise in his place and deny it, his slander, coming with the venom that it did from his serpent tongue, falls back with its malignity buried in his own bosom."

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana: "That is, I understand the gentleman to deny the allegation and defy the allegator."

Mr. Johnston, of South Carolina: "There is no allegator here; I bear but the serpent's hiss. Ah, Mr. Chairman, permit me to state that the gentleman from Indiana, after having indulged in the bitterest vituperation against the Democratic party throughout America, has been able to instance but one place, the 7th district of South Carolina, in which he says specifically that the rights of the colored man have been subverted, and in the same breath in which he makes that statement he tells the country that at the time which he alludes a Democratic House seated the Republican nominee upon the contest made."

"One word more, Mr. Chairman. I had imagined that the judicial office is a sacred one. I had imagined that no Judge with the spirit of right implanted in his bosom, with a broad conception of the judicial character, would permit himself to sit in judgment upon a case not yet heard and to deliver a decree therein. But that is the position in which the gentleman from Indiana stands. He is a member of the committee on elections with a contest pending in the 7th district of South Carolina with not a syllable of testimony. Yet before the committee, with the case unheard, he violates the sacred oath he has taken and attempts in advance to prejudice the case, and to deliver his decree. If that be the spirit that actuates the gentleman from Indiana, if that be the sense of justice that is implanted in his bosom, I do not believe that ever the Republican membership of this House can commend it, and I know that if any of the training usually given to American youth has been expended upon him he will yet hang his head in shame for his departure from the correct rule." [Applause.]

### SAM JONES TELLS A STORY.

He Pays his Respects to Senator Colquitt and Congressman Livingston.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21.—The Rev. Sam Jones pays his respects to Senator Colquitt and Congressman Livingston. F. Livingston. He says:

"I see Brothers Livingston and Colquitt have been in Georgia regulating politics and saving the Democratic party by working for Hill or some Western man.

"The country at large is still for Cleveland, and each day have no candidate, and that old Grover has no competitor except some Western man, and said competitor only exists in the brain of those who are for Hill and who are for anybody to beat Cleveland. Leonidas inquiring who Sam Jones is reminds me of the fellow who rode up to a gate in the country and asked of a man:

"Have you seen anything of a dog going down the road, with a tail an inch or an inch and a half or two inches long?"

"And he answered, 'Yes, he went down the road about an hour or an hour and a half or two hours ago, and he has had time to get a mile or a mile and a half or two miles.'"

### For the Campaign.

The present political campaign promises to be the most exciting in the history of the State. It is necessary to a proper understanding of the issues involved that the people shall be fully informed of the progress of the discussion from day to day. Adopting the words of Capt. Tillman, in his speech at Ridgeway in the campaign of 1890, we say to the Democratic voters of South Carolina: "You need good newspapers, honest newspapers, because I say to you that we are too ignorant in this State; we read too little, and that is the cause of the trouble in the party to-day."

Holding steadfastly to its own convictions of right and wrong, The News and Courier gives both sides of the controversy, confident that the State can rely upon the wisdom, moderation and patriotism of her sons. Full and accurate reports of the mass meetings held in the several counties will be published in The News and Courier without prejudice to any of the speakers and with the utmost impartiality.

The News and Courier is a Democratic newspaper, first, last and all the time. It has invariably sought to advance the best interests of the farmers of South Carolina and of the country. It is one of the three Democratic morning newspapers in the State that are uncompromising in their allegiance to the Democracy. It ought to be read by every Democrat in the State. For the purpose of placing the paper within the reach of all who want the news and to hear both sides of the present campaign within the party, The News and Courier has made the following very low rates of subscription for the campaign:

### FREE TALK AND A FAIR COUNT.

The Demand of the Conservative Democrats and a Written Acquiescence by the Democratic State Executive Committee.

[Special to News and Courier.]  
COLUMBIA, May 25.—A letter of inquiry from Chairman Dibble to Chairman Irby, which was to-day given out again, shows that the Conservatives are to make their fight "acknowledging full allegiance to the regular party organization." As allies of the Democratic party the committee in charge of the campaign ask for "equal and exact justice." Mr. Dibble's committee is hard at work and very encouraging reports are being received from a number of counties. The correspondence between Chairman Irby and Mr. Dibble will be a "clincher" on all who allege any independence against the Conservative element. It is as follows:

Hon. John L. M. Irby, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of South Carolina: Sir—A convention of South Carolina Democrats, acknowledging full allegiance to the regular party organization, and claiming equal rights with all other Democrats as members of the party, has named as candidates for nomination to State offices: John C. Sheppard, as candidate for Governor; James L. Orr, of Greenville, as candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Laurens W. Youmans, of Barnwell, as candidate for Secretary of State; W. Perry Murphy, of Colleton, as candidate for Attorney General; E. R. Melver, of Darlington, as candidate for State Treasurer; Joseph B. Humbert, of Laurens, as candidate for Comptroller-General; the Rev. D. W. Hiett, of Anderson, as candidate for Superintendent of Education, and W. Woodward Dixon, of York, as candidate for Adjutant and Inspector General, and a committee charged with the duty of presenting these candidates to the Democracy of the State, and of submitting to the Democratic voters at the August primary the names of delegates to the September Convention favorable to the nomination of the candidates above named.

As chairman of the said committee I desire to reiterate, in behalf of our entire organization, our allegiance to the Democratic party and to the National Democratic party and to the United States and our recognition of the constitution of the Democratic party of the State, and of the jurisdiction of the committee over which you preside as the executive committee of the entire Democracy of South Carolina.

Submitting our ticket to the arbitration of the Democratic voters at the August primary, under all the rules of the party, we, of course, claim from the State Democratic committee, irrespective of the personal predilections of its members, equal and exact justice, no more and no less, in the arrangements for campaign meetings appointed by the State Democratic committee, and in the conduct of the primary election which is to decide upon the nominations for State officers by the selection of delegates to the September Convention. And I am glad to notice, from reported interviews given by you to the press, that as the head of the Democratic party of the State you candidly and fully accord to us this claim as one of right and justice.

Communicating with you in this spirit I desire to ascertain the ruling of the State Democratic committee upon a point not comprehended by us clearly as expressed in the constitution of the party. It is this: Article VI prescribes that the State Nominating Convention for State officers, etc., shall be composed of delegates from each county in the numerical proportion to which such county is entitled in both branches of the General Assembly. Our inquiry is whether the number of delegates in each county shall be equal to the number of members of the General Assembly to which each county is entitled, or shall be double that number, as has been the custom in all conventions hitherto, including the May Convention of this year.

Also whether alternates may be voted for at the primary or whether the delegates shall fill vacancies.

Please present this matter to the State executive committee at the meeting about to be held at 11 o'clock on Monday, and oblige,

Yours truly,  
SAMUEL DIBBLE, Chairman.

### CAMPAIGN RATES.

The News and Courier will be sent to any address from the date of receipt of the order sent direct to this office until the meeting of the State Democratic Convention on September 10 at the following rates:

Daily except Sunday.....\$2 00  
Daily (with Sunday)..... 2 25  
Weekly..... 2 50  
6 Months..... 15 00  
1 Year..... 25 00

### CLUB RATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

5 Subscriptions to The News and Courier, (Daily,) ordered together.....\$ 7 50  
10 Subscriptions to The News and Courier, (Daily,) ordered together..... 19 00  
20 Subscriptions to The News and Courier, (Daily,) ordered together..... 37 00  
30 Subscriptions to The News and Courier, (Daily,) ordered together..... 54 00  
50 Subscriptions to The News and Courier, (Daily,) ordered together..... 87 50

The following club rates have been made for The Weekly News and Courier for the campaign:

10 Subscriptions to The Weekly..... ordered together.....\$2 25  
20 Subscriptions to The Weekly..... ordered together..... 4 00  
50 Subscriptions to The Weekly..... ordered together..... 8 75

These rates place the three editions of The News and Courier within reach of every man in South Carolina. There is no reason why any voter should cast his ballot without full knowledge of the issues at stake. Both sides are given in The News and Courier. Send in your subscriptions without delay. Read what the speakers and candidates say, and judge for yourself.

Remarkably Close.

The steamships Alaska and Aurania had a race week before last from Queenstown to New York. The Alaska covered 2,763 miles in 7 days 6 hours and 18 minutes. The time of the Aurania was 7 days, 6 hours and 47 minutes. The Alaska won by 39 minutes. The steamships were in sight all the way over.

### A Memory of 1876.

[Greenville News.]  
A friend has sent us a clipping from the old Marlboro's Planter giving a description of the inauguration of Governor Hampton in 1876. It will be remembered that the ceremony was in the open air on a vacant lot in Main street, Columbia, the radicals then being in possession of the State House. Some extracts from the story may be interesting just now, not only to the general public, but to the Columbia Register, which constantly exhibits its ignorance of the political history of the State.

The account says:

"After the lapse of a few minutes, which seemed ages, Governor Hampton and Lieutenant Governor Simpson appeared escorted by Messrs. Sheppard, Orr and Hamilton and followed by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives."

It is a curious coincidence that the two men chosen to lead the conservative forces to victory this year are the same two who were chosen fourteen years ago to escort the first governor the white people had chosen in twelve years. Hampton, the third member of the committee, was the black representative from Beaufort who had gone into the Wallace house and broken the quorum of the Mackey house.

Judge Mackey, an ex-republican sworn in the governor and lieutenant governor, as Judge Cooke had sworn in the members of the House and the Senate. Those two were then the only judges in the State who recognized the election of Hampton.

In his inaugural the governor said:

"We owe much of our late success to those colored voters who were brave enough to rise above the prejudice of race, and honest enough to throw off the shackles of party in their determination to save the State. To those who, misled by their fears, their ignorance or evil counselors, turned a deaf ear to our appeals, we should not be vindictive but magnanimous."

That was the feeling in the latter part of 1876 and in 1877 and even later. Nothing was too good for a colored Democrat in those days. Everybody was anxious to help and reward him. All of us who were here remember it.

And the strongest point Governor Tillman and the Columbia Register can find against James L. Orr—the only point—is that he voted for Justice Wilard, whose decision and influence removed the troops from the State House, and made a colored Democrat jury commissioner of Anderson.

### Questions for Candidates.

[Spartanburg Spartan.]  
At a recent meeting of the Cross Roads Club it was moved and carried that all candidates for coroner up be requested and required to answer the following questions. At every meeting in the county some friend of reform will please ask the questions and see that there is no dodging. Candidates who are not in sympathy with the people must be left at home. The questions are as follows:

1. Is there any "blue blood" in your veins, or were you swaddled in purple when a baby?
  2. Were you born with a wool hat on your head and red brogans on your feet?
  3. Do you believe that the poor, thriftless, laborless man is infinitely better than the privileged classes, whatever they are?
  4. Would you vote for a division of property so that monopolies and corporations could not exist?
  5. Are you in favor of seven hours for a day's work with pay for 12 hours?
  6. Will you assist in boycotting all papers, merchants, doctors and school teachers who are not in sympathy with our ideas of reform?
  7. Will you vote to abolish banks, railroad corporations and all monopolies?
  8. Will you favor the issue of money by the cord and a 2-per cent. rate of interest?
  9. Do you favor the prohibition of whiskey, morphine, cucumbers and grip?
  10. Do you believe in working your wife and children 14 hours a day and restricting factory hands to 10 hours?
  11. Are you opposed to every man who has accumulated a little property and is independent in his affairs and opinions?
  12. Will you support our side, right or wrong?
- The candidates who will say "yes" to these questions will clean up the Cross Roads. If any candidate makes a straddle or says "no" he will stand no chance.

### Stop and Count.

[Greenville News.]  
Let us stop and count: We already have in this State tolerably well developed the conservative democratic party, the Tillman democratic party, the prohibition democratic party, the people's party and the old line republican party, with a contingent of persons calling themselves democrats who threaten to leave the party unless it accepts the Ocala demands. It is getting a good deal like a Chinese puzzle or the French chamber of deputies with its right, extreme right, left, extreme left, centre, right centre, etc. At the present rate of development we will soon have to teach our rising statesmen to box a political compass from memory—"North; north northeast by north north; northeast by north; north northeast half north; northeast; northeast by east half east."

Call on Smith & Wearn while you can get choice goods. They are selling them cheap for the cash. Discount on all cash purchases 15 to 25 per cent.

### PROHIBITION IN POLITICS.

The Course of the Convention in Columbia. No State Ticket is Put Out, but the Question is Made a Source of Schism in the Democratic Party by Making it a Test for Candidates for the Legislature.

[Special to News and Courier.]  
COLUMBIA, May 26.—So far as longevity is concerned the Prohibition Convention held here to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives will compare very favorably with that of any element in the State.

It was after 1 o'clock this morning when the convention found itself in such a complicated condition that it had to refer certain of its most important actions back to a joint committee. While there will be no State ticket in the field, if the work of the convention is to be taken as an index of the prohibition sentiment, the faction will take a prominent part in the election of legislators, and in that way materially enter into the campaign.

There was a very strong effort to side track the whole movement by having a box placed at each precinct at which prohibition and no prohibition will be voted for. Mr. Nettles had perhaps allowed his personal opinions, which are decidedly Tillmanish, to undertake to settle the matter in his own way, but the convention gave him a severe rebuke and gave him to distinctly understand that they wanted a fair, square fight.

There has been an executive committee appointed, sub-committees in the counties are to be appointed and the campaign is to be run for all it is worth, it seems. There were twenty-three counties represented by eighty-nine delegates. Charleston and Greenville, strange to say, were represented. Among the delegates were to be seen a great many ministers. There were a great many members, such as L. D. Childs, Jonel Brunson and others, who, by honest convictions, Prohibitionists and are ready and anxious to do what they conceive to be right.

The convention was called to order at 6 o'clock by Thomas M. Berry, who invited the Rev. J. S. Moffatt to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. Joel Brunson, grand worthy chief of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was asked to act as temporary chairman. In accepting the position Mr. Brunson thanked the convention for the honor, and remarked that the delegates had an important undertaking before them. Prof. L. B. Hyman, of Leesville, was elected temporary secretary.

At the call of the chairman each county had its delegates announced, and after some delay the roll was completed as follows:

Abbeville—S. G. Galloway, M. B. McGee, P. L. Sturkey, J. M. Steadman, S. G. Major, C. V. Martin.  
Anderson—G. W. Anderson, J. B. Harris, E. A. Johnson, A. Harris.  
Barnwell—Thos. Black, Rev. J. L. Siffey, Jas. Thompson, J. S. Wise, Jno. G. Williams.  
Berkeley—Peter Klintworth.  
Chester—Thos. V. Berry, W. T. D. Coussar, the Rev. J. S. Moffatt, Joseph Lindsay, J. S. Mobley, L. D. Childs (second).  
Clarendon—S. A. Nettles.  
Darlington—C. W. Woodham, G. F. Gresham.  
Edgefield—N. W. Brooker.  
Florence—The Rev. H. B. Browne, T. E. Bell, W. B. Hines, T. B. Diegney, F. C. Lyche, D. H. Traxler, C. A. Smith, S. M. Hubbard.  
Hampton—V. H. Dowling.  
Lancaster—A. B. Blakely.  
Laurens—W. J. Denny.  
Lexington—O. J. Harris, J. H. McCaw, the Rev. A. W. Brunson, E. C. Ridgell, Rev. Crouch, L. B. Haynes, P. E. Rowell, John J. Fox.  
Marion—D. H. Witherspoon, P. E. Rodgers, W. N. Monroe, John C. Sellers.  
Newberry—H. H. Blease.  
Orangeburg—W. H. Honor, L. W. Loryea, J. A. Parker, W. J. Snider, John Pauling, J. R. Fulmer.  
Richland—L. D. Childs, S. P. H. Elwell, L. L. Pickett, J. F. Williams, J. E. Beard, H. F. Christberg, William Trumble, George N. Tolson, W. S. Morrison, R. N. Smith, S. Watson, J. A. Glenn.  
Spartanburg—R. M. Adams, T. B. Martin, George Walker.  
Sumter—Joel E. Brunson, William Graham, C. M. Hurst, Sr., R. D. Cuttino, P. G. Bowman, D. W. Cuttino, W. H. Cuttino.  
Union—W. A. Nicholson, M. Rice, Jr., J. R. Mathis, A. W. Greene, J. E. Hunter, Robert Morrison.  
Williamsburg—B. Wallace Jones, W. W. McCutchen, J. G. McCullough, York—E. O. Watson.

The roll as prepared by the secretary shows eighty-nine delegates present representing twenty-three counties. The following counties were not represented: Aiken, Beaufort, Charleston, Chesterfield, Colleton, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Oconee, Pickens.

Upon motion of Mr. B. Wallace Jones the roll was accepted as that of the Convention.

Upon motion the temporary organization was made permanent. Prof. Haynes declined the secretaryship and Mr. C. A. Smith was elected.

Somewhat of a sensation was sprung on the convention when Robert Morrison moved that the Convention go into executive session and that all who were not delegates be excluded from the hall. Had a keg of beer been placed on tap in the hall it would hardly have occasioned more surprise. After the momentary surprise had subsided some clever member, so far as reported were concerned, offered an amendment that the representatives of the press be invited to remain in the hall. Then a pure water gallant offered another rider that the ladies be invited to remain.

After a bright, champagne-like debate the motion as to an executive session was put and lost by a vote of 51 to 13, and visitors were allowed to remain in their place.

Mr. S. M. Richardson, of Florence, without the loss of a moment, made an effort to bind the hands of the convention and offered these resolutions against nominations:

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this convention that no nominations for State officers shall be made by this body.

2. That we avoid as far as possible any expression of views upon any question which may be a matter of issue between the two parties into which the Democratic party of this State is now divided and confine our deliberations and declarations strictly to the question of State prohibition.

The resolutions were received with applause. It was thought best to refer matter to the committee upon resolutions. Whereupon the following committee was announced by Chairman Brunson:

Committee on Resolutions—Abbeville, P. L. Sturkey; Anderson, G. W. Anderson; Chester, Joseph Lindsay; Clarendon, S. A. Nettles; Barnwell, Thos. Black; Berkeley, Peter Klintworth; Darlington, G. T. Gresham; Florence, S. M. Richardson; Laurens, W. J. Denny; Hampton, W. H. Dowling; Lexington, L. B. Haynes; Union, Robert Morrison; Newberry, H. H. Blease; Orangeburg, W. J. Snyder; Edgefield, N. W. Brooker; Richland, S. P. H. Elwell; Sumter, D. W. Cuttino; Marion, W. M. Monroe; Williamsburg, B. Wallace Jones; York, E. O. Watson; Spartanburg, G. T. Walker; Marion, G. S. Sellers.

The leading members of the Convention generally came around with some kind of Prohibition resolution and all were submitted to the committee.

There was a little fight as to how an address to the people of the State should be drafted, and it was finally submitted to the following committee: The Rev. J. S. Moffatt, the Rev. E. O. Watson, the Rev. J. M. Steadman, D. H. Witherspoon, Dr. G. T. Graham, Thomas Blake, J. R. Fulmer, Robert Garrison, H. H. Blease, L. D. Childs, W. W. Graham, F. C. Lechner and W. J. Snyder.

The convention took a recess till 8.45 o'clock. The time had to be extended to allow the committee to finish the report. Mr. Watson, as secretary of the committee on resolutions, submitted his report.

A report by sections was made on the following resolution offered by Rev. J. L. Siffey:

Whereas, we believe the time has fully come when the vital question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors should be brought squarely before the people of the State and the masses educated in the evils of the liquor traffic and the benefits accruing from absolute prohibition; therefore

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Prohibitionists of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do respectfully request the Democratic executive committee to grant us a part of the time in the approaching State campaign in which to advocate the principles of Prohibition.

This section was unfavorably reported.

Resolved, That the president and secretary of this convention be charged with the presentation of this request to the said committee. (Unfavorably reported.)

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Hon. L. D. Childs to canvass the State in the interest of Prohibition. (Favorably reported.)

The following resolution, introduced by the Rev. Mr. Elwell, was favorably reported:

Resolved, That a State executive committee be appointed to arrange for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and that a county executive committee be appointed by each county, whose duties it shall be to arrange public meetings in each county, in which the subject shall be discussed by the people, and to appoint suitable men to attend the voting precincts and such other duties as they may regard necessary.

Resolved, That we request the Democratic executive committee to place a separate box at each voting place at the first primary election in which the question of prohibition and no prohibition may be voted on by the Democratic voters of this State, to organize clubs to be known as prohibition clubs; the officers to be composed of president, first, second and third vice presidents, secretary and treasurer; chaplain and executive committee of three members of the clubs, whose duty it shall be to arrange for each subsequent meeting by the appointment of lecturers and speakers and the distribution of prohibition literature among the members and others, and to arrange for mass meetings to be held with open doors and conducted with a view to educating the public mind in the principles of temperance and the inestimable blessing that would come to the homes of all classes of our citizens by the prohibition of the liquor traffic within the borders of our beloved State, and thus increase the roll of prohibition voters at the meeting of the club.

While there was considerable debate

### STOP AND COUNT.

[Greenville News.]  
Let us stop and count: We already have in this State tolerably well developed the conservative democratic party, the Tillman democratic party, the prohibition democratic party, the people's party and the old line republican party, with a contingent of persons calling themselves democrats who threaten to leave the party unless it accepts the Ocala demands. It is getting a good deal like a Chinese puzzle or the French chamber of deputies with its right, extreme right, left, extreme left, centre, right centre, etc. At the present rate of development we will soon have to teach our rising statesmen to box a political compass from memory—"North; north northeast by north north; northeast by north; north northeast half north; northeast; northeast by east half east."

Call on Smith & Wearn while you can get choice goods. They are selling them cheap for the cash. Discount on all cash purchases 15 to 25 per cent.

### QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

[Spartanburg Spartan.]  
At a recent meeting of the Cross Roads Club it was moved and carried that all candidates for coroner up be requested and required to answer the following questions. At every meeting in the county some friend of reform will please ask the questions and see that there is no dodging. Candidates who are not in sympathy with the people must be left at home. The questions are as follows:

1. Is there any "blue blood" in your veins, or were you swaddled in purple when a baby?
  2. Were you born with a wool hat on your head and red brogans on your feet?
  3. Do you believe that the poor, thriftless, laborless man is infinitely better than the privileged classes, whatever they are?
  4. Would you vote for a division of property so that monopolies and corporations could not exist?
  5. Are you in favor of seven hours for a day's work with pay for 12 hours?
  6. Will you assist in boycotting all papers, merchants, doctors and school teachers who are not in sympathy with our ideas of reform?
  7. Will you vote to abolish banks, railroad corporations and all monopolies?
  8. Will you favor the issue of money by the cord and a 2-per cent. rate of interest?
  9. Do you favor the prohibition of whiskey, morphine, cucumbers and grip?
  10. Do you believe in working your wife and children 14 hours a day and restricting factory hands to 10 hours?
  11. Are you opposed to every man who has accumulated a little property and is independent in his affairs and opinions?
  12. Will you support our side, right or wrong?
- The candidates who will say "yes" to these questions will clean up the Cross Roads. If any candidate makes a straddle or says "no" he will stand no chance.