

Irby Orders a Primary.

He Hopes to Save the Ring by Means of the Party Machinery.

Columbia State, Feb. 7.

The Irby State Executive Committee met in the office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, last night with the following members present:

Abbeville—J Y Jones.

Aiken—W M Jordan.

Anderson—J P Glenn.

Berkeley—R H Sweeney.

Charleston—P H Gadsden.

Chester—T H Cunningham.

Chesterfield—G J Redfern.

Clarendon—J T Davis.

Cleleton—A E Williams.

Edgefield—R B Watson.

Fairfield—T W Taylor.

Florence—R M McCown.

Greenville—J W Gray.

Horry—J P Derham.

Kershaw—T J Kirkland.

Lancaster—Ira B Jones.

Laurens—J L M Irby.

Lexington—C M Eiford.

Marion—J D Montgomery.

Marlboro—W D Evans.

Newberry—J A Sligh.

Oconee—W J Stribling.

Orangeburg—O R Lowman.

Pickens—T C Robinson.

Richland—Wile Jones.

Santee—D E Keeks.

Sparsburg—N L Burseide.

Union—A C Lyles.

The counties of Georgetown, Barnwell, Beaufort, Darlington, Hampton, Oconee, Williamsburg and York were not represented.

The work of the committee was all cut and dried, and the handiwork of Irby, Tillman and Evans was visible all through the proceedings. The committee was called together to devise a plan to defeat the efforts of the Forty and others to obtain peace and unity among the white people of the State, and the plan selected will prove successful without a doubt.

The meeting was opened with a speech by Senator Irby, who spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Committee: It has not been customary for the chairman of this committee to open its proceedings with any remarks, but on this occasion I deem it necessary to have something to say in brief.

"In view of all that has happened in this State since 1890, it is well that we should take our bearings now and meet the situation face to face like men.

"I cannot congratulate you on a bright outlook for the Democracy. You and those whom we represent, are in no way responsible for this. When the Democratic party came into power in 1876, under a Constitution that was forced upon the people by a Republican government, one of the first questions agitated, the first demand made by the people was for a Constitutional convention to frame an organic law that would be adapted to their wants. The powers that controlled between '76 and '90 for reasons satisfactory to themselves, but unexplained to the people, dallied with this question and refused their reasonable demand. Fortunately for the State, the people took charge in 1890, and after a long and hard struggle, succeeded in ratifying the call made by the Legislature of 1893. The Democratic party of the State, whom you and I represent, and I may say the only Democratic organization in the State, proposed in its last convention of last September to make it a party question. The Republicans and Independents, aided by some loyal Democrats, came very near defeating this call at the last November election. You and I considered it as our imperative duty, representing as we do, the will of that Democratic convention, to urge the people to sustain it. After a fair and free election, it was carried by a short margin. I had hoped when this call was made and the Legislature had passed an act carrying it out, that its white enemies, for the good of the State and white supremacy, would have grounded their arms and allowed a peaceful and harmonious solution of this question; but not so. We are confronted today, first, by a Republican organization, which, outside of a few Congressional districts, has been regarded as a political corpse, though its representatives and its black hosts are now attempting to be marshalled for a desperate struggle. But for some things, which I shall hereafter mention, they could be easily overcome, for the rank and file of the Republicans in this State are tired of politics and cannot be organized in such numbers as to threaten the defeat of this convention and white supremacy.

"Second, there is a quasi organization made up under the leadership of the editor of *The State*. They, calling themselves Democrats, are unwilling and have been since 1890, to submit to what a majority of the white people demand and are ready not only to defeat the call and objects of this convention, but to unite in an unholy alliance with the negro leaders, whom they helped to overthrow in 1876. I rejoice, however, that this number is small and cannot be as dangerous proportions.

"There is still another element: that is the more conservative of the Conservative (so-called) element who are unwilling to unite with the negro, but who are unfriendly to the present administration and its officers.

"There is still another that belongs to what is known as the Reform party, not all of whom were opposed to the action of Governor Evans.

Lastly, there is the Reform Movement upon whom, thank God, this committee, with all its scattered forces, if necessary to maintain white supremacy, can rally and rely; and, even with great defection among the white people, can defeat the Republicans and save the convention.

"It is our duty, and the white people of the State expect us to perform it, to see that the Republicans are defeated in the election for delegates to this convention. There is no use to mince words about it. We must carry this convention or white supremacy is gone forever.

"The Constitution, under which we were elected, does not give us the express power to act in this matter, but it does by implication. It was a party question. This committee took charge of it as such and urged its ratification at the last election. They talk of peace and harmony in the Democratic party. There is as much peace and harmony in that party of South Carolina as there is in any other State of the Union. It is only the wail of the minority who will not submit to the will of the majority.

"I would not dictate. I have tried since I have been chairman of this committee to avoid even the appearance of dictation, but there is only one way in which peace and harmony can be had in South Carolina and only one way by which success can come to the white people in the election of delegates to this convention, and that is, for this committee to order a primary election for white Democrats of the State to be held in July or August for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

The committee then adjourned.

Shooting Affray in Barnwell.

An Outrage by Gamblers Over Which the Town Was Excited

BARNWELL. February 5.—The town was thrown into wild excitement this evening at 5 o'clock over one of the biggest shooting scrapes that has occurred here in quite a long time. The shooting was done principally by Charles B Swan, the ex-constable and Alfred Sease, a farmer. Mr. Sease is the only one seriously shot. The ball entered just below his left nipple, and the doctors are now trying to find it. Swan is shot in the arm.

If the facts have grievances let them settle them at this election, and let every true white man of the State abide by its result. Otherwise, we go into the fight disorganized and split into several factions to meet the Republicans who are organized. I beg pardon for this departure and announce that, a quorum being present, the committee is ready for the transaction of business."

Gov. Evans and Senator-elect Tillman were invited to be present and a committee was appointed to wait on them and escort them into the room.

Dr. Lowman, of Orangeburg, then offered a resolution providing for the holding of a general primary election to choose candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention, in every county where it was deemed practicable by the county committee and for the appointment of a committee of seven to draft suitable rules and regulations governing such a primary.

Senator Irby said as he understood this resolution it provided for a general primary.

Mr. Gray said that the resolution should make it clear that there should be a primary unless otherwise ordered by the county executive committee of any county.

Mr. W. D. Evans—Do you propose to make any provisions for a campaign before this primary is held?

Dr. Lowman—My idea is that each county can act as it sees fit with regard to that.

Mr. Evans then went on to say that this was above all else a matter in which the people themselves should have a say. He was opposed to men being chosen by any caucus or small convention that represented nothing.

Mr. Eiford brought up another matter. He doubted the right of the committee to go ahead and order a general primary for this purpose. He did not see that the Constitution of the party was clear on the subject.

This is the outcome of the town council allowing gambling to go on publicly every day and Sunday. There is a regular gambling room for whites and blacks, and it was rumored in the streets this evening that there would be an indignation meeting called to denounce the gambling. If this is not done it is to be hoped that the grand jury will take the matter in hand, for there is more gambling here than in any town in the State of size and the gamblers are never molested, yet the town authorities are fully aware of the fact.

Mr. Eiford did not think that the committee should adopt the last part of the resolution. He did not think that they should decide to go into a primary at this time any how. He moved that the resolution be so amended as to strike out the entire latter portion.

Mr. Eiford's amendment was voted down.

Mr. Lyles motion to strike out the "practicable" portion met the same fate.

Mr. Gadsden of Charleston then offered an amendment that the rules and regulations should be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the whole committee. He said that this convention matter would require other rules than those which usually governed the primaries.

THE PRIMARY CALLED.

The resolution was then adopted in the following form:

Resolved that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention be nominated by a primary to be held in all counties, unless deemed impracticable by the county executive committee, under the auspices of the State executive committee, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the committee to draft rules to be submitted to a subsequent meeting of this committee.

There was some discussion about the date, but a motion by Dr. Williams that the primary be held the last Tues-

They Are Defaulters.

Nearly All the Dispensers Are Short in Their Accounts.

Columbia State, Feb. 7.

When the newspaper men stepped into the executive chamber yesterday Governor Evans made this announcement: "You can say that we have found nearly every dispenser in the State behind in his accounts, some of them considerably behind." The Governor went on to say that, under the provisions of the new militia act, and making it incumbent for all the suspended militia companies to enlist, taking the oath prescribed and come back asking to be taken into the militia of the State, to see what the many companies which had been suspended would do under the circumstances.

The Sumter Light Infantry, which was not included in the order of suspension, by the way, has refused to enlist and will disband first, although it has not yet sent the Adjutant General such notice.

So far, the only companies included in the suspension order which have decided to re-enlist

and see what the Adjutant General will do about receiving them into the reorganized force, are the companies in Charleston. The Columbia companies have not yet taken any action.

Gen. Watts yesterday said that he did not intend to wait longer than ten days more on any company in

the matter of the enlistment, and those which had not reported to him

within that time need not do so, for

they will have no chance whatever of having their application consid-

ered.

The Governor's Guards will prob-

ably consider the matter Monday

night, if a quorum can be secured.

In this connection, Gen. Watts

yesterday issued the following self-

explanatory order:

General order No 3.

It is the desire and intention of

the Adjutant and Inspector General,

in accordance with the request of

the various cavalry companies, to

finish the inspection of the cavalry

at any early date, so as not to inter-

fere with farming operations and of

all commands as early as possible,

hoping that an early distribution of

the appropriation can take place.

All commands desiring to enlist in

obedience to the terms of the "act

to revise and amend the militia laws

of the State," must notify this office

within the next ten days.

By order.

J. GARY WATTS,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

A freight train was wrecked at

Purvis, Miss. A tramp was killed

and several of the crew were injured.

A man named N. M. Brown, who

went to Montgomery, Ala., from

Atlanta and started an afternoon paper,

has disappeared and is supposed to have

committed suicide.

Mr. Aldrich, who part represents

the great commonwealth of Rhode, Is-

land, is credited with having made \$2,

000,000 since he entered the senate.

His efforts in behalf of the sugar, and

wool schedules are highly appreciated

where local surroundings make his

work appear doubly patriotic, and a

fortune of enormous proportions is now

credited to him.

A Des Moines woman who has been

troubled with frequent colds, concluded

to try an old remedy in a new way, and ac-

cordingly took a tablespoonful (four times

the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough

Remedy just before going to bed. The next

morning she found that her cold had almost

entirely disappeared. During the day she

took a few doses of the remedy (one tea-

spoonful at a time) and at night again took a

tab spoonful before going to bed, and on

the following morning awoke free from all

symptoms of the cold. Since then she has,

on several occasions, used this remedy in

like manner, with the same good results, and

is much elated over her discovery of so quick

a way of curing a cold. For sale by Dr. A.

J. China.

A Des Moines woman who has been

troubled with frequent colds, concluded

to try an old remedy in a new way, and ac-