

Well, Who are They?

South Carolina Reported to Have Elected a Full Delegation,

But When and Where Nobody Has the Remotest Idea.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—The "National Democracy" is organized in 41 States, all of which, it is said will be represented by full delegations in the convention this week.

Secretary Wilson of the national committee this evening completed making up the temporary roll of the convention so far as he could go until the Tuesday meeting of the national committee.

The following States have certified the names of the full delegates elected: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia—27 in all.

The following States have notified the executive committee that they have elected, but have not yet sent in their lists: Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Virginia, and Washington.

These States will, it is said, elect tomorrow: New York, Arkansas, Mississippi and Montana—making a total of 41 States and leaving Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and Utah as the States which will not take part in the convention.

The convention will be notable in one or two other particulars aside from the suddenness with which it has been brought together. It will have no contending factions nor opposing ambitions and it will contain more notable men than any of those held this year.

Where Cleveland Stands.

The President Favors a Real Democratic Ticket.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—President Cleveland is in full accord with the sound money Democratic Convention to be held in Indianapolis, and he will take occasion, as soon as that body places its ticket in the field, to give to the country a ringing endorsement of its action, accompanied by a call to every loyal Democrat to support that ticket.

Some of the President's friends and those who are taking an active part in the Indianapolis movement urged him to come out with his declaration to the country before the meeting of that Convention, but after consultation with several members of his Cabinet and a few personal friends he concluded that the wiser course for him to pursue in this instance is to wait until the Indianapolis Convention has performed its mission before issuing his proclamation to the loyal sound money Democracy.

"I think Mr. Duncan's mud flinging and the jealousies and antagonisms which have grown up between the government and some prominent Reformers have contributed more largely than anything else. Then, the issues of the campaign have been made almost entirely personal rather than political, disgusting the people and causing a very light vote."—The State

One million dollars in gold are on the way here from Europe, and \$5,000,000 more of gold have been engaged abroad by New York bankers. This is in keeping with the oft repeated argument of the silver people, that when exports exceed imports gold comes this way.

It is understood that the situation was considered in its phases during the Cabinet conference which resulted in the acceptance of Secretary Hoke Smith's resignation. The President has taken a general survey of the field, and has solicited information from other sources, and he is convinced that the action of the Indianapolis Convention will be an important figure in the pending contest.

The friends of the President, in looking the field over for available material with which to construct the ticket at Indianapolis, have centered upon Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, or Senator Palmer, of Illinois, for President and Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice President. It is argued that such a ticket would attract a considerable following in West and the South, and give those Democrats who cannot support Bryan or McKinley an opportunity to cast their votes for staunch Democratic

candidates, standing on a sound money Democratic platform.

Just what methods the President will employ in the promulgation of his endorsement of the Indianapolis ticket will be determined in the future, but the fact remains that he has, after careful consideration, decided to withhold his political declaration of faith until after that convention adjourns. He will probably give out an interview on the subject setting forth his views on the situation, and at the same time he will call upon the Cleveland Democrats all over the country and those who are opposed to the election of Bryan and Sewall to rally to the support of the Indianapolis ticket.

R M L

Hands Off.

Tillman Says a Few Things in Evans' Behalf, But His Language is Guarded.

Tillman came; Evans saw; Earle conquered. That tells the tale of the "subsequent proceedings" of the State Democratic executive committee. The rumor given in The State yesterday that the sudden adjournment of the executive committee meant that there was to be a wait till Senator Tillman could arrive proved correct. He came in at an early hour yesterday morning and for several hours prior to the meeting of the committee he was in the executive chamber. Evans' friends manifestly saw that it would not do to charge fraud against a Reform primary, for when the committee re-assembled the vote was immediately declared as it had been figured up the night before and was ready to be presented by the sub-committee. The close examination of the Charleston returns and the other figures did not seem to prove fruitful, but it served to secure the delay.

After Senator Tillman had held all his conferences and had had a busy final talk with Governor Evans, he went to the union depot to leave for his home in Trenton on the 1 o'clock train. It was there with no one to interrupt that a representative of The State asked Senator Tillman for a dictated statement as to his attitude in this fight and he gave it, he subsequently reading it over. Here is what he said:

"I don't consider the people so lacking in common sense and the realization of their duty to themselves and those they have honored to need any advice or dictation from me. I have had nothing to do with the fight up to this time, and expect to take no hand in it now. Notwithstanding this the opposition press are claiming Evans' failure to be nominated on the first ballot as a victory over 'bossism,' and if he is defeated I suppose it will be considered a victory over Tillmanism."

"I shall only make allusion to one phase of the fight, and that is to express unqualifiedly my belief that (Evans) has been grossly slandered in more particulars than one, but especially in the charge which Duncan says Mixson makes. I don't believe he ever said anything of the kind or ever thought that I got any whiskey rebates. And if any of my friends have resented this supposed attack on me, they have done him an injustice. I say this because otherwise I would be lacking in self respect to have been associating with him on terms of intimacy and accepted his hospitality during the whole time he has been governor."

When Senator Tillman was asked about the result of the first primary, he said:

"Well I'm a little surprised as to the election, both as to its general result and the result in certain localities."

"To what do you attribute the result?" was asked.

"I think Mr. Duncan's mud flinging and the jealousies and antagonisms which have grown up between the government and some prominent Reformers have contributed more largely than anything else. Then, the issues of the campaign have been made almost entirely personal rather than political, disgusting the people and causing a very light vote."—The State

ORANGE, Mass., Aug. 30.—A newspaper train and a freight train collided near here on the Fitchburg railroad about 5 o'clock this morning, and Engineer Wm. Clements was instantly killed and Fireman George Fowler received injuries which will prove fatal. One brakeman was also badly cut and bruised. The freight train had broken in two and before the separated portions could be picked up, the passenger train struck it and ploughed through 12 cars, reducing them to kindling wood and entailing a money loss of \$50,000. Engineer Clements was thrown backward 50 feet and wedged between two cars, and it took a long time to get his body out of the ruins. The road was blocked for eight hours. A dense fog was undoubtedly a great factor in the accident.

The Mill Creek Muddle

Secretary Hubbell Returns Blithely to the Attack.

The Mill Creek Distilling Company. Cincinnati, Aug. 28, 1896. To the Editor of The State, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir: Please publish the enclosed letter from R. M. Mixson, his telegram and my reply; also F. M. Mixson's letter. I fail to find any L. & N. R. R. business in them, as stated in R. M. Mixson's letter published in your paper 22d inst. All these letters were received by me some weeks before I ever saw Mr. R. M. Mixson. His letter dated Charleston, Jan. 3, 1895, is so plain it requires no explanation from me. Let the public read and judge for themselves.

Yours truly, Geo. Hubbell, Secretary.

South Carolina State Dispensary. Office of D. H. Traxler, State Commissioner. Columbia, S. C. Dec. 20, 1894

Mr. Geo. Hubbell, Cincinnati, O.: Dear Sir: This will be handed you by my nephew, Mr. R. M. Mixson, who is visiting your city. Any favors shown him will be highly appreciated by Yours very respectfully, F. M. Mixson.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. Received at Cincinnati, 11.29 Dec. 20, 1894.

Columbia, S. C. Dec. 20 To Mill Creek Dist. Co.: Is Mr. Hubbell in this territory? If so where can I find him? Would like to see him on business. Answer Augusta.

R. M. Mixson.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. Cin. Dec. 20, 1894

To R. M. Mixson, Augusta, Ga.: I cannot leave home for a week unless very important. Geo. Hubbell

Charleston Hotel. Charleston, S. C. 1-3-95 Mr. Geo. Hubbell, Cincinnati, O.:

Dear Sir: Your wire received I am sorry not to be able to see you before the 15th; had I known this would have seen you last week. I enclose letter of introduction from C. F. M. M. I can't come to Cincinnati now, so will have to wait until the 15th to see you, but would like for you to be prepared to give me the agency of your goods for S. C., when you come down, or sooner, if you can. I can do you good. Please treat this letter strictly confidential. I will discuss matters with you when I see you. Would be glad to hear from you at Augusta. Truly yours, R. M. Mixson

Watching the Dauntless.

Savannah, Aug. 30.—The revenue cutter Boutwell has gone to Brunswick, presumably to watch the Dauntless. The quarantine authorities will allow the Dauntless to go to sea if she so desires, which, it is understood she does desire, but she will be watched. No steps have yet been taken to arrest the officers for violation of neutrality laws. For several days, the Dauntless was obliged to use sea water in her boilers and on her arrival at Brunswick was nearly out of fuel.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—Senator Teller will leave Denver the latter part of next week and will go direct to Chicago, where he will see Chairman Jones of the national Democratic committee, placing himself at the disposal of the latter for the remainder of the campaign. He will make only one formal speech in Colorado before taking his departure. This will be delivered next Monday at Colorado Springs, where there is a stronger McKinley sentiment than in any other part of the State.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Acting Secretary Wike of the treasury department to day received a telegram from the United States consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica, saying that the suspected filibuster Laurada is at that port, after having landed at Navassa and transferred her men and arms to the tug Dauntless, which slipped out of the port of Brunswick, Ga., a few weeks ago and embarked a party of men at Woodbine, Fla., since which time she has not been heard from until to day. The Laurada cleared for Wilmington, Del., Aug. 6.

Look over the costly presents at the Vanderbilt Whitney wedding at Newport, on Tuesday. Reflect on the amount of money that was squandered on the ceremony. Estimate, if you can, the wealth that was represented there, then put on your thinking cap and decide for yourself whether a class of people who look upon laborers, farmers and merchants as not much better than something to walk upon should be believed when they tell you that a gold standard is the only thing that will save this country. A gold standard is the only thing that will make such extravagance possible to them, while the masses are daily being made poorer paying the tribute.—Democratic Watchman.

Tobacco Baskets, cheap as the cheapest— for sale by Levi Bros. July 1.

A Study in Ballots.

Let us do a little figuring and find out where we are "at."

The last, and indeed the only, measure of the relative strength of "Reformers" and "Conservatives" in South Carolina was taken in the primary of 1892 when, in round numbers, Tillman received 55,000 votes and Sheppard 33,000. Since that time the "Conservatives" have been without organization or even cohesion and have dissolved as a faction. If, however, we assume for the purpose of this inquiry that there has been no material change in the numbers of what were four years ago the opposing factions, we make some basis for an interesting inquiry.

In 1892 the total vote was 88,000; in 1896 it is 78,000, a loss of 10,000. This loss, as a study of the returns will suggest, has been almost wholly among the former "Conservatives." The falling-off from the vote of 1892 was in the cities and towns—the country vote, especially in the remoter districts, was polled heavily. This was natural. The election was a contest among "Reformers," between "Reform" candidates for the most part—it was their fight and they took part in it to the extent of their ordinary voting strength. A great many who were not "Reformers" were indifferent or hopeless and refrained from voting for State candidates at least. Say that 10,000 former "Conservatives" did not vote, and the loss of 10,000 votes from 1892 is accounted for.

There would then be a remainder of 55,000 "Reformers" and 23,000 others as participants in the primary of last Tuesday—two to one in favor of the former. How were their votes distributed between the candidates for United States senator?

Deduct the Evans vote of nearly 39,000 from the "Reform" vote of 55,000 and we have a remainder of about 16,500 given to the other candidates. Who got them? Not Duncan; for the distribution of the vote shows that most of support came from former "Conservatives." They went to Earle. The following rough apportionment would account for them. Earle received some 15,500 "Reform" and 15,500 one-time "Conservative" votes. His actual total was 31,000 votes. Duncan received some 1,000 "Reform" and 7,300 former "Conservative" votes. His actual total was 8,300. The 15,500 Earle and 7,300 Duncan votes foot up nearly the supposed Conservative—so-called—total of 23,000. The 39,000 Evans, 15,500 Earle and 1,000 Duncan votes foot up a little more than the supposed "Reform" vote of 55,000. Perhaps scattering "Conservative" votes for Evans would make up the difference.

The point to which we ask attention is that if these estimates are approximately correct Judge Earle received half of his support from "Reformers," and is therefore as much the candidate of one side as the other. In view of his declaration that he belongs to neither faction it is worthy of remark that his strength should be drawn so equally from both. And although he will draw in the second primary an increased vote from the disbanded "Conservatives" we have abundant assurance that his increase from the "Reform" side will be quite as large. As a non-factional candidate he could not be better placed. Everybody can vote for him on the ground of superior ability and character without feeling that they are contributing to the factional supremacy of others—The State.

The dispensary in Ward 3, Columbia, under Mr. T. A. Scott, has been closed by the county board of control. The reason for this action is that the board seems to be satisfied there is a shortage amounting to as much perhaps as \$1,700.

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toward their children. The poorest parents always seem able to save enough money to array their little ones in gay garments on New Year's day or other holidays. The children in turn seem to be remarkably well behaved and respectful toward their elders, and rarely if ever receive corporal punishment. They seem very happy, and apparently enjoy their childhood more than most American children. On almost any sunny day the fond and proud father may be seen at every turn in Chinatown carrying his brightly attired youngster in his arms. Other little tots, hardly old enough to feel quite steady on their legs, toddle about with infants strapped on their backs. They do not appear to mind this, and it does not seem to interfere with their childish pastimes. About the time of the Chinese New Year Chinese children are particularly favored, and the fond fathers deny them nothing. The little ones always appear to be well provided with pocket money to buy toys and candies.—Theodore Wores in St. Nicholas.

An Artist Without Arms. The comrade without arms was a most assiduous worker. It was amusing to watch his mitted feet step out of their shoes and at the shortest notice proceed to do duty as hands. His nimble toes would screw and unscrew the tops of the color tubes or handle the brush as steadily as the best and dexterest of fingers could handle it. Very much unlike any of us, he was most punctilious in the care he bestowed on his paint box, as also on his personal appearance.—Felix Moscheles in Century.

The mocking bird seems to have a genuine sense of humor. Often when engaged in the most charming imitation of some song bird it will suddenly stop and break out with the quacking of a duck or some other ludicrous sound.

Rickal Jesting. "It all happened from a little joke I tried to get off," the bruised, battered and tattered hobo explained to the citizens who picked him up. "Ist fer fun, you know, I perposed to the gang that we organize a party for the advocatin of the free coinage of soap. I never dreamt they'd take it serious."—Indianapolis Journal.

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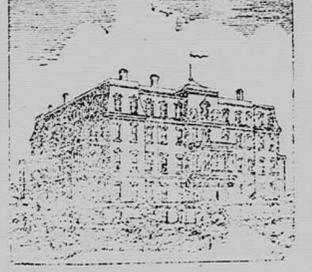
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Sumter, S. C. July 1.

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The Fitting School has been moved to the Alumni Hall. The Second Master, A. Mason DuPré, A. M., and the Matron live in the building. Several of the College professors teach in the School and the students receive instruction in the Gymnasium. Session begins October 1. For catalogue, address J. A. GAMEWELL, Secretary of Faculty. July 1—

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