



JOEL E. BRUNSON,
NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Prohibitionists Put Up a Full State Ticket.

The prohibition convention met in Columbia on Thursday night, and embraced delegates from every county in the State except two or three.

A full ticket was nominated with Joel E. Brunsen, at the head, and L. D. Childs of Columbia for the second place.

The State says: The convention was made up of a representative and intelligent body of men and everything moved along harmoniously. There was but little useless talking. The convention was very particular to let the world understand that its fight was to be made inside the democratic party.

There was marked unanimity of action; nothing shows this better than the brief and emphatic platform adopted.

Mr. Joel E. Brunsen, the nominee for governor, was born in Sumter county 51 years ago. He succeeded the Rev. H. F. Christy as grand chief Templar in the State. When he took charge the total membership of the Good Templars was about 800; in three years he succeeded in increasing it to 4,500. For one year some one else held the office; then he was called back and he is still at the head of the order. He owns and operates one of the largest ash, blind and door factories in the State at Sumter, and a very large lumber mill at Kingstree where he resides. He has a wife and six children. He stands high in the business and social circles of the community in which he has lived, and where he has been a member of the Baptist Church since his boyhood. He has not been identified with either one of the political factions in South Carolina.

The convention was temporarily organized with Col. J. A. Hoyt of Greenville, as Chairman, after which Mr. Joel E. Brunsen of Williamsburg was nominated for chairman, and was elected, Col. Hoyt declining to permit his name to be used.

Mr. L. J. Bristow of Williamsburg was elected permanent secretary. There were several suggestions for assistant secretary. Mr. A. K. Smoak of Orangeburg was elected.

Col. Hoyt then relinquished the chair to Mr. Brunsen, who was received with applause. He made a capital speech of acceptance which was frequently applauded.

He concluded his beautiful speech by saying that the members of the convention had come from their homes to save Carolina "the brightest star in the galaxy of States."

A stirring letter was read from Col. L. D. Childs, written from Philadelphia, where he has been for some time on account of ill health.

Committees on Platform, and to nominate a ticket were appointed. The latter being first generally discussed, as some of the delegates opposed nominating by a committee and wanted it by the people.

The committees, after deliberation reported as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The prohibitionists of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled on the 14th day of April, 1898, hereby adopt the following platform: First We declare our allegiance to the regular Democratic party and our suggested nominees stand pledged to abide the result of the Democratic primary election.

Second We declare that we are unalterably opposed to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic or malt liquors except for mechanical, medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes.

Rev. J. E. Mehaffey thought that even "for medicinal and sacramental purposes" liquor should be sold at cost, and he suggested an amendment to that effect. He got no second.

Mr. Sligh said that this was a vital matter. He had hoped that the committee would prepare a platform which could be enacted as a law. The dispensary men will have a proposition well defined. Their platform will tell what they are in favor of, not what they are opposed to. The platform report was a negative one. He thought that the prohibitionists

should have a definite positive platform. He spoke at length, showing what he considered would be a solution of the whiskey question.

Col. Hoyt stated that by an overwhelming majority the committee had voted down just such a proposition as Mr. Sligh suggested. The convention was not here to legislate, but to declare a principle.

Mr. Mahaffey still thought the profit feature a vital point. In a number of communities there would be as much drinking as ever if it were permissible to sell "whiskey for medicinal" use, unless it was so restricted that there would be no profit.

The amendment was this time seconded and afterwards voted down.

The platform was adopted as originally presented.

NOMINATIONS.

At 12:20 the committee on nominations reported.

Following was the ticket:

For Governor—Joel E. Brunsen, of Williamsburg.

For Lieutenant Governor—L. D. Childs, of Richland.

For Attorney General—Geo. S. Mower, of Newberry.

For Secretary of State—D. H. Tompkins, of Greenwood.

For State Treasurer—W. H. Timmerman, of Edgefield.

For Comptroller General—L. P. Epton, of Spartanburg.

For Superintendent of Education—E. D. Smith, of Sumter.

For Adjutant and Inspector General—Henry T. Thompson, of Darlington.

For Railroad Commissioner—T. N. Berry, of Chester.

Mr. E. D. Smith stated that these were simply suggestions, and that the convention could adopt or refuse the report as it saw fit.

There was no break in adopting the report seriatim until the question of nomination for State Superintendent of Education came up. Mr. Sheout, of Orangeburg, suggested that the teachers of the State should be recognized and be wanted to know if Mr. E. D. Smith was a teacher.

Mr. Smith, in justice to himself, stated his position on the education question. He had been charged with being opposed to State institutions of higher education. He was not, but his position was that there ought to be a more equitable adjustment of State funds between the colleges and common schools. In reference to his fitness, he had been a teacher but two years, and his only qualification was a deep rooted desire to fight for prohibition and for the education of those who might never be able to see a college.

His speech was received with applause, and he received the nomination unanimously.

The other candidates suggested were also approved by the convention.

Mr. Julius E. Boggs moved that, in case of the death, declination or resignation of any of the nominees, the executive committee be instructed to fill the vacancy. This was carried.

A committee then escorted the nominees present upon the stand where they made short but appropriate speeches.

"Governor" Joel E. Brunsen said that by a combination of circumstances of which the prohibitionists have had little control, they are now fighting for the control of a State. He felt his inability to do justice to so great a cause, and yielded to no man in his earnestness. We should not go into this matter with the intention of merely entering one primary, but with a determination to win. We have no room to fail. Those reforms which are destined to be permanent are of slow growth. Of what good are guns lying scattered over the field? Man those guns and train them on the enemy.

Let us have concert of action from mountain to seaboard. Let us go into this struggle to win for win we shall, and win we must. Consecrate your lives to the delivery of your State from worse than an assassin's clutch.

Mr. E. D. Smith expressed his gratification to the committee and to the convention. He made a pretty speech showing that he would with one hand fight to build up popular education for the masses, and with the other would try to cut down the liquor traffic.

Mr. T. M. Berry said that as the hour was growing late he had but this

to say, that in the future as in the past he would do all he could for prohibition.

Mr. Boggs moved that the convention elect a State executive committee consisting of one from each county. The following were chosen:

- Aiken, J. L. Quinby.
- Anderson, J. A. Hall.
- Cherokee, T. M. Littlejohn.
- Charleston, H. T. Williams.
- Chester, J. S. Moffatt.
- Clarendon, J. O. Gough.
- Colleton, J. D. Ackerman.
- Darlington, J. S. White.
- Dorchester, R. W. Minus.
- Edgefield, T. W. Carville.
- Fairfield, C. E. McDonald.
- Greenville, J. M. Whitmore.
- Florence, F. P. Covington.
- Greenwood, J. L. Leavell.
- Horry, B. L. Beatty.
- Kershaw, J. N. Jones.
- Laurens, C. C. Featherstone.
- Lexington, L. B. Haynes.
- Marlboro, Melton McLaurin.
- Marion, W. S. Foxworth.
- Newberry, A. C. Jones.
- Oconee, J. Steek.
- Orangeburg, J. L. Sify.
- Pickens, Julius E. Boggs.
- Richland, T. J. LaMotte.
- Spartanburg, J. H. Carlisle, Jr.
- Union, S. M. Rice, Jr.
- Williamsburg, R. R. Roper.
- York, H. C. Strauss.

The executive committee met and elected the following officers: Mr. A. C. Jones, of Newberry, chairman, and Mr. T. J. LaMotte, of Richland, secretary.

The following resolutions, offered by Rev. J. S. Moffatt, were adopted:

"Resolved that the executive committee from each county be charged with the duty of thoroughly organizing his county to the end that a full ticket be placed in the field from each county, pledged to prohibition." This resolution was carried.

On motion of Mr. Arthur Kibler, the convention then adjourned at 1:15 p. m.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

One of the reasons we have assigned why the Spanish Government will not become involved in war with this country, if it can be averted, is the danger of a revolution at home, which would in all probability follow the failure which would be inevitable. The Carlist supporters would seize the first opportunity to strike when the conditions were favorable. How formidable this following may be is a matter of speculation, but there is little doubt that in case of war and the defeat of the Government it would have powerful support from the Weyler adherents, who are opposed to the policy of the Sagasta ministry in its concessions to this Government. That there are apprehensions of trouble in Spain is indicated by the Madrid dispatch to Berlin, published Sunday morning, stating that the royal family was preparing for flight from Madrid on short notice. We have had reports similar to this before, but this seems to be of an official character. It isn't a difficult thing to stir up a revolt in Spain, for the masses of the people are very ignorant, and while the Government is nominally a representative one the army controls the Cortes, and dictates its policies. What is acceptable to the army goes, and what is not goes under. The army is not and has not been with the ministry in its concessionary course, and although the ministry has succeeded, at the recent election, in electing a majority of the Cortes in favor of upholding its hands, this would amount to but little if the standard of revolt were raised—Wilmington Star.

Fall of Present Dynasty Means Fall of Monarchy.

Crisis in Which All Except Extreme Revolutionists Must Support the Ministry.

Madrid, April 14, 9 a. m.—Newspapers here regard war as inevitable. The last dispatches from Washington have created profound excitement throughout Spain. The Spaniards protest against the "odious imputation" setting forth that Spanish officers were responsible for the loss of the Maine. It is asserted here that proof can be furnished to show that no torpedoes have ever been laid in Havana harbor. The Official Gazette tomorrow will publish a decree organizing a national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet.

1:40 p. m.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here has had a long interview with Senor Silvela, the conservative leader. As a man who has held power, and who may before long be in office again, Senor Silvela's views are important at this juncture. He maintained that Spain has made every concession in favor of peace, consistent with her national honor.

"I know," said Senor Silvela, in concluding the interview, "that the army is so well disciplined that it will act loyally with the government in all cases; and I know that all parties except revolutionaries, feel the necessity of supporting the present ministry in the face of the enemy. I know, too, that most of the political parties in Spain are aware that a dynastic change would mean the fall of monarchical institutions in this country."

General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, arrived in Madrid today, apparently being called here by the government. He was met at the railroad station by Gen. Pratt, in full uniform, and many friends, military men and civilians. The governor of Madrid prohibited the demonstration which it was proposed to make, and adopted precautionary measures. There was a detachment of police at the station, there were policemen in the streets through which the general passed, and police officers were stationed even within the entrance to the general's residence.

From the railroad station the former captain general was driven rapidly to his home. When questioned on the subject, Gen. Weyler refused to say he was called to Madrid by the government, but he added, speaking to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I have, indeed, offered my services to the queen. I consider war with America inevitable, or Cuba is lost to Spain. I believe war is preferable to a continuation of the prolonged tension between Washington and Madrid."

2 p. m.—A cabinet council, at which the queen regent presided, was held this afternoon. The queen regent signed the national subscription decree to increase the navy.

It was decided to hasten the re-opening of the Spanish parliament. The date for the assembling of the cortes was April 25, but parliament will now be summoned to meet on Wednesday next, April 20.

Senor Sagasta made a statement on the subject of the recent developments of the Cuban situation, as affected by events in Washington. He declared the situation was very serious, and while pointing out that "the debates in congress have no legal value," he said he deemed it advisable to expedite the re-opening of the cortes, "in order to allow the national opinion and its representatives to declare the will of the people and to enable the government to act in accord with the nation."

A cabinet minister who was interviewed on emerging from the council, said: "The true climax is approaching. But Spain is calm. She has done everything to avert war and is now confident in the right and justice of her cause. She is ready to defend her soil

and her honor. When the American government communicates its decisions Spain will stand ready to meet all eventualities.

3:40 p. m.—The Spanish government is contemplating sending a note to the great powers.

After the cabinet council the ministers reassembled at the ministry for foreign affairs and there discussed the question of sending a note to the great powers communicating the decisions arrived at during the day's cabinet meeting and explaining the situation, from the Spanish standpoint.

The preamble of the summons for the convocation of the cortes to be published in to-morrow's Official Gazette, assumed a very determined tone in justifying the convocation.

Senor Sagasta, on leaving the palace, said that Senor Gullor, the minister of foreign affairs, would report to the European powers the attitude assumed by the United States.

After the cabinet meeting one of the ministers told the correspondent of the Associated Press that the government "continues to maintain the same firm attitude of defence, not defiance."

Monsieur Nava, the papal nuncio, called at the palace after the cabinet meeting and gave "good hopes of peace being preserved."

To-day's action of the council confirms the belief here that a conflict is inevitable and has produced much excitement.

The council decided (in addition to what has been already cabled) to instruct all Spain's representatives abroad to "protest against the calumnious charge against her," as embodied in the reports of the foreign relations committees of the senate and house of representatives. It also authorizes Senor Gullor, the moment he bears that the resolutions proposed in congress against Spanish sovereignty are sanctioned by President McKinley, to order the withdrawal of Senor Polo de Bernabe.

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Grab a Gun.

The Nebraska State Journal gives vent to the following:

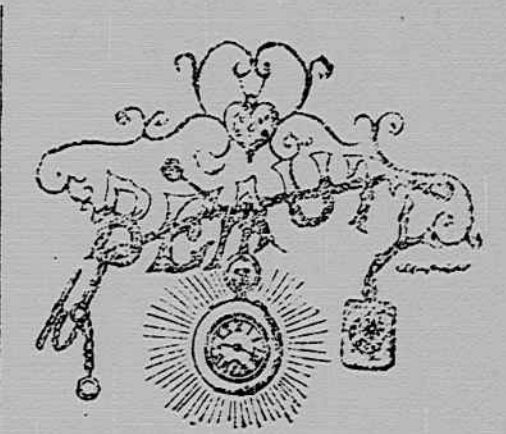
He who hesitates is lost;
Grab a gun!
Do not stop to count the cost;
Grab a gun!
The hand-writing all can read,
Cuba's children died for feed,
It is time for Spain to bleed;
Grab a gun!

Do not fear to dare and die;
Grab a gun!
Do not pause to question why;
Grab a gun!
Hear the cry of souls dismayed,
Asking justice long delayed:
God is with us, who's afraid?
Grab a gun!

Bid adieu to those you love;
Grab a gun!
Put your trust in Him above;
Grab a gun!
Bid your throbbing heart be still,
Let your hand obey your will,
Keep your nerve and shoot to kill;
Grab a gun!

Children starve on Cuban soil;
Grab a gun!
Shackle and are the bands of toil;
Grab a gun!
For the ones who cry for bread,
For the thousands stark and dead,
Let the sea with blood run red;
Grab a gun!

This is intended as a call of humanity to patriotism. That it should have such regard, merely shows to what a remarkable depth of folly the people of this country may descend. And yet the verses picture exactly the sentiment of congress to day, the sentiment of the law making power of these great and glorious United States. No pause, no reflection, no counting of cost, no question of right, just gun grabbing and blood letting. Slaughtering tens of thousands because tens of thousands were starved. No effort to relieve by firm reason and mastery of mind. Just blood letting "Grab a gun!"—Charlesston Post.



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MARY J. SINGLETARY, Blue Springs, Fla.

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