

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1894.

VOL. LIX. NO. 27.

THE RALLY IN RICHLAND.

TILLMANITES AND BUTLERITES EVENLY DIVIDED.

THIS CAUSES A RIVALRY

In Shouting That Comes Near Breaking up the Meeting—Tillman Was About Howled Down When Butler Came to the Rescue, and Then He Got His Share of Howling—Suddenly Everything is Quiet, and Then the Regular Order Proceeds.

COLUMBIA, July 25.—Columbia excelled itself in its campaign meeting to-day. Much more interest than was expected was shown. The candidates and the people both spread themselves. The number of candidates who wanted to speak was greater than at any previous meeting, and the attendance very much larger than was expected. Everything passed off quietly, with the supposed attempt to cry down Governor Tillman. The audience of about a thousand seemed to be in very good spirits, which at times was effervescent. It was really not a bad crowd in the sense of being ugly and mean, but it seemed inclined to tease and aggravate the speakers.

The audience was perhaps more evenly divided than most of the others have been, and on that account the hurrahing was more general. Both sides seemed to want to show that they were in the plurality, and whenever one side would begin to hurrah the other would attempt to assert its strength. I have no idea that there was a deliberate attempt to howl down Governor Tillman, and it was only through the force of circumstances and the curious combinations of incidents that he could have entertained such an idea. At one time it did look as if the meeting would have to be adjourned on account of the inability of Governor Tillman to secure an audience, and the unmistakable announcement of Gen. Butler that he did not intend to speak unless Governor Tillman had the same opportunity.

The trouble had a small beginning; most like the jeers from one or two of the drunken men of the audience started it, and then it resolved itself into a vocal test between the friends of Governor Tillman and Gen. Butler. Strange as it might seem even the peace-maker on such an occasion had his intentions mistaken, for when Gen. Butler tried to quiet his friends Governor Tillman's admirers got it into their heads that their hero had been made to retire and that Butler was to speak. They swore and argued that Butler should not speak unless Tillman did so, and all that time Gen. Butler was trying his very best to quiet the crowd and have Governor Tillman given a respectful audience. And, by the way, he was not at all averse to talking plainly to the hurrahers, whether they were his political friends or not. But fortunately it all ended in peace, and both of the Senatorial candidates had the opportunity of making legitimate speeches.

When Governor Tillman was announced to speak it seemed as if this was the signal for an outburst of applause. Finally, just as unceremoniously as the hurrahing began, it stopped. Chairman Ray said that he desired that everyone have a fair hearing, and that he had no interest in this contest and that anyone that said he did not try to keep order was mistaken, and that if Governor Tillman were not given an opportunity of speaking that the meeting would have to be adjourned, as he did not intend allowing anyone else speaking if Governor Tillman could not do so. Governor Tillman explained that what he meant was that there was a committee of fifty appointed to receive the speakers, and so far as

he could see there was not a single marshal present to get rid of the drunken disturbers who were out in full force at the meeting.

After this Governor Tillman had plain sailing, and in his speech of twenty minutes he confined himself entirely to national politics, and did not once touch upon the dispensary or State issues. Gen. Butler made one of the most striking and dignified speeches that has been made during the campaign, and although many of the sentiments in it have been heretofore announced, it seemed to be a combination of all of the good things that this distinguished orator has said during this campaign.

Perhaps the most significant thing of the day was the announcement by Candidate Sampson Pope of his intention to go directly into the general primary and pay no attention whatever to the factional convention. It was altogether unexpected on his part and is a most significant symptom of the dissatisfaction and discord that exists among the "Reformers." It shows that a deliberate and concerted action is to be made against what is now recognized to be the work of a combination in the "Reform" ranks. It is liable to grow daily in its strength. Dr. Pope is known and recognized as one of the original "Reformers" and on that account is his position all the more significant. His attitude against the dispensary is not at all unexpected.

TILLMAN ON THE ISSUES. When Governor Tillman began his regular speech after all the furor was over he said that he was certainly going to the Senate. He said he could not talk much on national politics, as his time was very short. He said that there were bright hopes when Cleveland went into the White House, but that all the people got was some apples and rottenness. He said that Cleveland, instead of fighting for tariff reform, as he had promised, had called Congress together to carry out his corrupt contract with Wall street. He had as his trusted lieutenant John Sherman, who first attacked silver and ruined the financial system.

He went into a discussion of the silver problem and hurriedly gave his idea of the meaning of free silver and the demonetization of that coin, and of the effects of plenty of currency and how it would help the farmer and agricultural classes. The debts of every man in the audience, he argued, had been doubled by the false money system. He went on to show how fat money was as good for the American people as any other. He said that he was opposed to national banks because he believed them unjust, as they were burning the people's candle at both ends.

He argued that the South was a land of pauperism on account of the false financial system in vogue. The Federal Supreme Court, he said, had time and again decided that greenbacks were constitutional legal tender, and there was no use to talk about that.

Someone asked him about Judge Gary, and he replied that he was a candidate for the Senate and would discuss national issues.

Then another asked him what he would do when he went to the Senate. "I'm going to do just as I did while Governor—run over such fellows as you," he replied. This provoked a great deal of applause. Governor Tillman went on to explain that he wanted some of the money sent to South Carolina and not all of it held in Wall street. He said that the panic last year was the result of a combination and conspiracy. He went on to explain how in his opinion the "conspiracy" had done its work. It was thievery and rascality, he insisted, and this seemed to please his friends.

Some young fellow on the stand who was cursing most outrageously was caught and taken off by force, and there was no further disturbance for a while at least. Governor Tillman wanted to say to the people of Columbia that he had lived here for four years attending to his duties. He had treated the people kindly and courteously, and for some reason the people here hated him worse than the devil. Yet he said he had no malice towards anyone and had no hard feeling against the people of Columbia. The people could

vote for whoever they pleased, but this spirit has driven away the people of the county and other counties from Columbia. If Columbia kept up this spirit of antagonism, he said, the only result would be that Columbia would die out. He saw no reason in the world to keep up this intense feeling and thought it time to stop it.

GEN. BUTLER COUNSELS PEACE.

Gen. Butler begged that whatever may be the opinions of the people be they had better laugh than get mad at such meetings. Why should they be getting at each other's throats, like a lot of cowboys, when they were a lot of free born American citizens. There was no reason or excuse for all this wrangling and dissension. It makes little difference who is elected to a particular office, but it does make a big difference that the popular government is sustained and things go on quietly and orderly. There was a little blind tiger liquor here, but that was no reason why the free citizens should not have the free expression of opinion and talk without interruption.

Someone cried out: "Why don't someone holler?" Gen. Butler replied that there was nothing more alarming to him than popular applause. He said it showed undue excitement. He knew of nothing more vacillating than applause. The echoes of applause soon die out, but truth and merit always last. If he had nothing but that kind of popularity to support him he would be indeed sorry. He related that when he heard Gen. Hampton applauded in 1876 from every fence corner he told him that such a thing would alarm him. He said that if the reason and judgment of the people did not sustain him he would not want to represent the people.

By way of personal explanation he stated that he was not responsible for those who had been appointed to Federal offices and those who had failed to get the patronage they expected. He said that he had no more to do with the matter than anyone else. All he could do was to recommend appointments, and he had done for the best and that he had used his best judgment in doing so. He did not think he ought to be condemned for anything he had ever done in the way of securing appointments. A friend who was a deserter on account of failing to get an appointment he could only regard as a friend for revenue.

He insisted that there could only be two great parties in this country, the Democrats and the party opposed to it. He argued that because Cleveland had made mistakes there was no reason to denounce the Democracy. He said that it would never do to estimate a man's worth by his salary. It was not a fair rule, and he hoped he would not be so judged. He had tried to do his full duty in the Senate, but he had never allowed the virtue, the honor, or the welfare of the South to be attacked without resenting it.

He made a very handsome peroration at the close of his speech on the Confederate soldiers, and said that they could be always counted upon to come to the rescue of the State in times of trouble. He spoke for twenty minutes, and in that time was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his oration was given a storm of applause.

The Congressional candidates came next. Mr. Stanyarne Wilson had to go to Spartanburg to attend Court, and on his account this deviation from the usual programme was made.

MR. ELLERBE

complimented the "Reformers" of Richland on the progress they were making, and said when he was elected Governor he would stand by them. He had always been a friend of Governor Tillman, and would continue to be as long as he is true to "Reform" and Alliance principles. He wanted it understood that he was not a hero worshipper. He was for measures above men.

Governor Tillman had criticized the resolutions of the Marion Alliance. No man who was a supporter of the Alliance could take offence at those resolutions. At Winstonsboro Governor Tillman had tried to spank some of the Reformers. He (Ellerbe) was a bad man for anybody to try to spank. He was somewhat of a spanker himself. "I am going to criticize Evans," he said, "whether it pleases him or

Governor Tillman or anybody. I want Governor Tillman to practice what he preaches. I had a good notion to spank him and Butler for their behavior at some of the meetings. Governor Tillman is a candidate for the Senate. Let him and Butler run their own campaign and we will run ours. When I want an advising attorney I will call on the Governor."

Mr. Ellerbe said he would stand by the principles of "Reform" and the Alliance if he had to go home. No man should be supported for office who does not uphold and support Alliance demands. An important part of Gen. Ellerbe's speech was the following:

"I am in favor of the dispensary as I have announced on nearly every stump, but Governor Tillman made a blunder in issuing his proclamation reopening the dispensaries on August 1. He should have waited until the Supreme Court passes upon the 1893 law. It was a mistake and the sentiment of the people is against it. I am willing to work for the law and to enforce it, but I am no dodger and no trimmer, and I am going to express my opinion every time, no matter who it suits. I am glad that the Governor has made himself responsible as Governor for the reopening. The matter was not submitted to the State board of control. If it had been, I as a member of the board would have voted against it. I would have always advised him when he asked it."

Mr. Ellerbe ended his speech by an exhortation to the members of the Alliance to keep up their organization at all hazards.

SENATOR JOHN GARY EVANS.

followed Comptroller General Ellerbe. He said that nobody but a blatant demagogue would try to raise the question of the lawyer against the farmer. It was only the utter desperation of a defeated candidate which would do this. Lawyers would be fools, as would be every other class of people, to oppose the farmers when they furnish the means of livelihood to all other classes.

Mr. Evans, of course, rushed to the defence of his boss and attacked Mr. Ellerbe for his criticism of Governor Tillman on the Alliance matter. He said that the Marion resolutions were introduced as a lick at Governor Tillman. Ellerbe himself was opposed to the sub treasury plan, and told me so in Tillman's presence.

Ellerbe: "You are mistaken. I said I was opposed to the sub-treasury bill."

Evans: "Well, boys, there is no difference between the plan and the bill." [Cheers.]

He said that Ellerbe ought to be frank enough to tell the people that he stands on the same platform with Governor Tillman. When Ellerbe advises you to join toothsome quails is awful nice, the Alliance he is not a member of himself. Why doesn't he join them if I can get a big fat chicken. The rattler's flesh is a good deal like chicken, he said that the Governor when it is fryin' in the oilers of had not made a mistake, and that is exactly like young chickens the board of control had nothing to do with it. Tillman was bold enough and brave enough to do what he thought was right. There me, the glories of a rattlesnake 1893 law is still a law, and if Tillman did not enforce it he ought to be impeached. [Ten he has been liable to impeachment for three months past.—Ed of The N. and capturing snakes for the table. You must be very careful ter keep on bittin' theirselves. So I ke a forked stick about five feet long, an' when I find my prey, with short, quick move I fasten the was caused by R. Sampson Pope of Newberry. He announced that he would not be a candidate for Governor before the Reform Convention because he did not cony right I stoop down and cut his side make it race before the re "Where do I find most of 'em? Dr Pope th repeated his wellb, in back piles. My part of the known histo of "Reform" an'ountry is a great tan-bar counnet condensed the reopening cry. In a month or so after the a law-abidj man, and I inter and a rattler or two in every pile. Do I do without snakes in the Court in th hand. The Suprer Court has issed upon the D'winter? Oh, no; not much I peusary at of 1893, and do't.

"During the summer season I lay by stores for winter. I catch scores and' across of the serpents, skin 'em and dry 'em, and prepare 'em for winter, jest the same as others would store away their winter's bacon. Catch me goin' hungry in the winter for the want of a snake! Not much! I'm no grasshopper to dance through the summer and starve when the winter time comes."

"Did you ever try eating any other snake?" "Yes; tried a copperhead—one bite. That done me from then till now. It made me sick. Whew! I don't like ter think about that!"

A recent issue of a Minnesota paper says that a farmer of that place raised 1,000 bushels of pop-

RATTLESNAKES AS FOOD.

HOWARD, OF KENTUCKY, EATS THEM

IN PREFERENCE TO ANY

Other Flesh and Has Eaten Them for Years—Fried Brown. His Favorite Dish.

John Henry Howard, of Kentucky, eats rattlesnakes. He says there is no finer delicacy than a juicy rattler if well cooked. Mr. Howard, who lives on Spy Run Creek, near Vanceburg, Ky., will therefore never go hungry as long as he retains his cunning in capturing the reptiles and his recipe for doing them to a delicious brown.

Mr. Howard has been eating rattlesnakes for about ten years. Possibly this accounts for his fine robust appearance and general good health, and in a measure for the fat that he weighs 230 pounds. A World correspondent who asked him to tell how he acquired his strange liking for rattlesnakes, said:

"One of my uncles told me he had heard of people eating rattlesnakes, so out of curiosity, I thought I'd try one. The woods in the section where I live has allers be full of snakes. The next day ar I had been told snakes was gd, I started out on a hunt for a rler. I wasn't long in findin' or I hammered his head off, to him home, skinned him; and so had him in the fryin' pan.

"My mother and sisters wouldn't eat in the house while I was eatin' of the thing, but I didn't help that. Arter the sarbat was done, I took him out, put n on a plate, peeped him over, shed a little vinegar on him an' nt to work. My stomach kinder mped up in protest at the first e, but on the second it quieted wn and received the snake with dent satisfaction.

"The next day I had another sarbat under my belt, and the day er and so on, until I formed a feet passion for snake fries. ar ain't no food on earth that's y better than a fine, fat, well-ed rattlesnake.

"Young rabbits is good, squirrel ung chickens is not to be sneezed at—but none of 'em has any chance th me if I can get a big fat chicken. The rattler's flesh is a good deal like chicken, he said that the Governor when it is fryin' in the oilers of had not made a mistake, and that is exactly like young chickens the board of control had nothing to do with it. Tillman was bold enough and brave enough to do what he thought was right. There me, the glories of a rattlesnake 1893 law is still a law, and if Tillman did not enforce it he ought to be impeached. [Ten he has been liable to impeachment for three months past.—Ed of The N. and capturing snakes for the table. You must be very careful ter keep on bittin' theirselves. So I ke a forked stick about five feet long, an' when I find my prey, with short, quick move I fasten the was caused by R. Sampson Pope of Newberry. He announced that he would not be a candidate for Governor before the Reform Convention because he did not cony right I stoop down and cut his side make it race before the re "Where do I find most of 'em? Dr Pope th repeated his wellb, in back piles. My part of the known histo of "Reform" an'ountry is a great tan-bar counnet condensed the reopening cry. In a month or so after the a law-abidj man, and I inter and a rattler or two in every pile. Do I do without snakes in the Court in th hand. The Suprer Court has issed upon the D'winter? Oh, no; not much I peusary at of 1893, and do't.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly,
JOHN MORRIS.

OFFICE OF J. N. McELROY, Drugt. }
ORLANDO, FLA., April 20, '91.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day. The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, \$1.00 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one, took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but the next morning was up hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully,
J. N. McELROY.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 17, '91.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time, and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly,
ELIZA F. JONES,
16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

corn this year and stored it in a barn. The barn caught fire, the corn began to pop and filled a ten acre field. An old mare in a neighboring pasture with defective eyesight saw the corn, thought it was snow, and lay down and froze to death.

The "Beautiful Word" Lady.

There is a good English word which formerly had several beautiful meanings, and which we have nearly lost the use of these latter days—"lady." Its downward course many have traced for nearly twenty years by newspaper jokes too familiar to bear repetition. We thought we had reached the bottom when, sometime ago, a witness in a divorce case testified of the defendant that "She was very much of a lady when she wasn't drunk." But since then even lower depths have been in evidence.

It is such a pity! I think we should at least bemoan its loss decently and pass some resolutions of condolence. It was such a beautiful word, and we do miss it so.

I do remember—not an apothecary but two sisters who, when I was a child, always seemed the personification of the word "ladylike" to me. They had gentle, quiet ways of doing things, and low voices. I couldn't then have explained why it was but somehow for years afterward I never heard the word lady with out thinking of the Misses D.

One thing that made them seem different from other people was that they wore their hair only waved in front and plain behind, at a time when it was the fashion to have the head look like a last year's bird's nest in the wind.

Let us hope that twentieth century usage will restore my lady to her own again.

Poisoned by Fly Bites.

There are a number sick here, the result of fly bites. One doctor has four cases, and there are other cases, some of them very bad and dangerous. A hackman, while driving a tack in his parlor carpet hit his hand, taking off a bit of the skin. Soon after a fly landed on the exposed spot. He brushed it off, but soon found that he was growing sick and went to a doctor. In the meanwhile the hand was badly swollen and the swelling soon extended to the arm, and from there to the shoulder. The bite of the fly this season seems to be uncommonly poisonous. Commonly the parties suffering from bites growing faint, and the spot where the fly injected the poison swells rapidly.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, '89.
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Yours truly,
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16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

It would delight you to view and review the beautiful lines of harness which Ramsey & Bland received this week. Magnificent is the word.

An elegant line of furniture always on hand and for sale at bottom figures at Ramsey & Bland's.

CORRESPONDENCE

(For the Advertiser.)
A New Law Proposed by Which the State, Not the Counties, is to Build all the Bridges, Work the Roads, etc. Greenwood County Will Not Be.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 25th inst., a communication signed "Less Taxes" complains, and justly too, that Greenwood is working to slice off a portion of the grand old county of Edgefield to form a new county. While we would dislike to see old Edgefield dismembered yet it is not Christianity nor brotherly love to deny others privileges and conveniences that we would demand were we placed in similar circumstances; nor can there be much love or sympathy evinced by taking that which will be the smallest expense and leaving the burden on the balance of the old county.

But there is a solution of the problem, and one that should at once be demanded of the prospective law-makers, and one too that the State could not find any possible objection. It is this, in a nut shell, that the State build and keep in repair all bridges, ferries, and public highways. It should be done through the supervisor as now, but the burden should be borne by the State and not by the several counties as now. Why?

1st. Bridges, ferries, and public highways are not for the private use of the counties that build them, but are free to all.

2nd. Many of the counties are so gutted with streams that are impassable without bridges; and to build and keep in repair for the public, requires a heavier taxation than the more favored section.

3rd. To have the State bear the expense of building and repairing would simply equalize taxation and would carry out one of the Alliance demands, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Our counties are all too large, and to remove the only plausible objection, that of bridges, ferries, etc., would cause the State in a few years to have thrice the number of counties that she now has, and in the end would make taxation lighter, build up more and better schools and churches, lessen the expense of criminals by meting out justice more swiftly. There are many other reasons why the counties should be smaller if taxation was levied by the State for the purposes named, but this article is not intended to enumerate them all, but to get it before the thinking people of the county and State. The objection to the formation of new counties would then banish like gossamer before a gentle breeze. Any section that wanted a new county of not less than a limited area of, say 400 square miles, and not reducing any other county below the minimum would find no objections and feel no embarrassment to go to the Legislature to have it set apart to them, provided they would tax themselves to erect their public buildings, court-house, jail, etc.

Edgefield is one of the largest counties of the State, and many of its citizens are so far from the Court House that in order to transact any business will require two or three days to make the trip and return. Jurors are forced to serve the State and county from the remote corners at an actual expense to themselves, besides the loss of time from their business at home.

Now, in conclusion, I will ask our prospective law-makers to give these suggestions their earnest consideration and discuss the issue on the stump before the people, and when the law is enacted we can make out of Edgefield four counties cornering each on the pump in the Edgefield park, and name them respectively Butler, Tillman, Talbert, and Timmerman, and make of Edgefield town a grand commercial city.

WYATT H. SEIGLER.
Cold Spring, S. C., July 26.

(For the Advertiser.)
Not In It.

MR. EDITOR: In your last issue appears an endorsement of W. H. Folk for the Senate by Johnston Democratic Club No. 2. This is a false claim, as the club has never met since its organization some months ago, and has taken no such action. If done by a friend of Mr. Folk, it only reflects his own sentiments. That kind of tactics is

J. THOMAS AUSTIN,
J. M. GLENN,
J. R. EARLE,
H. A. DEAN,
J. C. ORTS,
LOUIS APPELT,

In accordance with above the Reformers of Edgefield county are called to meet at their respective club precincts on Saturday, Aug. 11th, and the County Convention is called to meet on Monday, Aug. 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. M. GAINES,
Committeeman.

This is the season of the year when the farmers' mind stubbornly contemplates the purchase of farming implements, and other necessities in the hardware line. As usual Ramsey & Bland have prepared to meet every demand along that line. Visit their store before buying in your supplies.

A big lot of Collar Pads at 35 each, at Ramsey & Bland's.

most reprehensive and will deceive no one, and will do his friend's cause harm.

J. W. HARDY.
To the Reformers of Edgefield County.

The following address issued by authority of the State Reform Executive Committee explains itself.

To the Reform Votes of South Carolina:

The State Reform Executive Committee met in the city of Columbia on the 10th day of July, 1894 in obedience to the call of the chairman, all counties being represented except the counties of Lexington and Beaufort.

It was found necessary to change the date of the club meetings and county and State conventions, and also to make other changes and requirements, all of which will appear in the resolutions incorporated herein, and stand in lieu of the resolutions as adopted by the committee on the 4th day of April 1894.

The following are the resolutions:

1. That a convention for the suggestion of candidates for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor be held in Columbia, S. C., on the 16th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

2. That said convention be composed of delegates elected by conventions to be held in each county on Monday, the 13th day of August 1894, each county to be entitled to double as many delegates as it has representatives in both houses of the General Assembly.

3. That county conventions aforesaid be composed of delegates elected by various Reform clubs in the county, each club to send one delegate at large and one delegate for every twenty-five members or majority fraction thereof. In those counties where there are no distinct Reform clubs the Reform members of each club shall be called by the executive Reform committeeman to meet at the usual place of meeting and elect delegates as aforesaid to the county convention: Provided, "That in the cities of Charleston and Columbia the number of Reform clubs and polling precincts shall be left to the discretion of the committeeman of said counties. For the purpose of said election the clubs aforesaid shall be called to meet on the 11th day of August, 1894. At such meeting no member shall participate except such as voted for the Reform delegates in the August primary of 1892, and all others who will pledge themselves to abide by and support the ticket suggested by the State Reform convention of 1894.

4. That all Reform candidates for State offices including Railroad Commissioners shall publicly announce their candidacy and shall file with the chairman of the State Reform committee a pledge to abide by and to support the nomination of said convention. That said pledge shall be filed as aforesaid on or before the 25th day of July, 1894. No vote for any candidate shall be counted in the State convention who has not complied with the foregoing requirement.

5. That the Reformers attending the various club meetings called by the committee on the 11th day of August, 1894, be requested to express their choice by ballot for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, and that the chairman of the delegation of the club to the county convention be required to make return of said choice to the county convention to be held on 13th day of August, 1894.

6. That in holding the elections in each Reform club provided for to take place on the 11th of August, 1894, each club is to provide managers for holding said election.

The committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that this committee suggest to the county Reform conventions to be held on the 13th day of August, 1894, when they elect delegates to the State convention, to also instruct said delegates whether or not to vote for the nominating of a full set of State officers including the office of Railroad Commissioners.

This committee take pleasure in commending to the consideration of the people of the State the address issued by the special committee on the 4th of April, 1894.

J. THOMAS AUSTIN,
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J. R. EARLE,
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