ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

GETTING UNEASY ABOUT THE CON-STITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

position to the convention.

have been repudiated by the people ap-

o vote? Plainly because they want

pear so solicitous for the negro's right

to be beneficiaries of that vote two

years from now. Why do they want to preserve to the ignorant and de-

based negro his ballot? Simply be

cause their fell purpose is to cover the

ballot of every poor white man with

the ballots of two ignorant negroes

and theraby restore themselves to

office and power. While charging that

it is the purpose of the predominant

faction of the Democratic party to dis-

franchise the poor illiterate white men

along with the negro, does not any rea-

sonable man know that that faction

being largely made up of this class

would not disfranchise its own follow-

ers? What political party ever committed suicide or relinquished volunt-

poor white men of the State have never

last four years. They are now the ar-

guarantees in the new constitution for

the continued supermacy of the Anglo-

Saxon in South Carolina, we predict

confidently that, commencing with '96,

our political campaigns in this State

will wicness a return of more terrible

and demoralizing conditions than ever

confronted this people, even during the days of Scott, Moses and Chamber-

lain. The reckiess, desperate men, whose Machavalian cunning is now

the negro vote, and claming to be the

fact that the vast borde of ignorant

negroes, once organized and disciplined

to overnower the white majority, the

morals and faith of white men in each

other being once destroyed, the negroes

inevitably will seize power for their

We say to the white men, who are

threatened by the Independent news-papers with disfranchisement, that

Mississippi with a colored voting popu-

lation larger than ours has adopted a

constitution, which without disfranch-

ising a single white man, has reduced

the registered negro vote of that State

to 8,000. What Mississippi has done

South Carolina can do. South Carolina

alone of all the reconstructed States

still keeps the constitution f reed upon

The cost of a constitutional conven-

her at the point of the bayonet by scal-

tion, while of no importance in com-

parison with the benefi's to be derived

need not under any circumstances ex

ceed \$50,000. There are many benefits

other than the regulation of the suffr-

age to be secured by changes in the er-

ganic law. While these might be ob-

tained by the slow and unsatisfactory

process of amendment, we candidly ask any sensible man what hope there

would be for securing the adoption of

a new constitution involving the regu-

lation of sufferage, if it had to be sub-

mitted back to the people. It has been

the settled purposee of the trusted

leaders of the Democratic party for

years to call a constitutional conven-

tion, and obviate the dangers which

have lurked in our midst so long, only

waiting for a division among the whites to rear their horrid heads. That divis-

ion is now more than apparent. The

reality is upon us. The people through

their representatives in the Legislature

and in Democratic conventions have

time and again demanded that such a

convention be called. Those newspap-

ers which claim to be Democratic and

which antagonize this great reform are

intelligent white majority, to thrust

delegates is to take place. It is a sland-

gence to elect men from among them-

selves, to frame an organic law better

suited to our wants than that imposed

can be chosen to perform this delicate and partriotic duty without regard to

faction, once the convention is ordered.

The point which we would urge with

all the vigor at our command is that

ly is not likely to soon recur. If the

and political demoralization shall de-

of November and vote for the consti-

WILIE JONES,

C. M. EFIRD,

D. E. KEELS,

J. A. SLIGH,

Democratic Executive Committee.

O. R. LOWMAN.

Campaign Committee of the State

A Runaway Train.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 9.—The South

bound freight on the Ashville and

Spartanburg road ran away down a

heavy grade on Saluda mountain at 5

o'clock this morning. The crew remain-

ed on the flying train which ran to the

bottom of the grade, four miles, and then left the track, the engine and

twelve cars piling up in a deep cut.

Latest reports to the Citizen say that Engineer Broom and a colored train

and had not been found. Fireman

York was seen buried under the wreck

age and it is thought is deed. Conduct

or Will atton had a leg and hip badly

The first train from the wreck on

Saluda mountain came in to-night,

bringing the body of Neal Ewing, an

Ashville stone cutter who was stealing

a ride South. It is now believed that

three of the crew were killed, although the bodies of Engineer Broom and

Brakeman Allen have not yet been

found. Fireman York's body was found but the wrecking crew have not

been able to reach it yet. Conductor Pattonhad a leg crushed and his skull

slightlyfractured. His leg was amput-

ated andthere are chances for his re-

covery. John Miller, a colored brake-

man, jumped and was only slightly hurt.

crushea.

J. L. M. IRBY, Chairman,

but themselves.

tutional convention.

own benefit.

awags and altens.

received recognition until within the

What the Campuign Committee Has Say About the Matter-The People Urged to Vote for the Call of the Con

COLUMBIA, S.C., Oct. 10.-Chairman Irby of the State Democratic Executive Committee arrived in the city yesterday, and last night promulgated in behalf of the Democratic campaign committee the following important address to the Democratic voters of the State: To the Democratic voters of South Carolina:

The executive committee being charged with the welfare of the party and the success of its policy as outlined in its platform, which policy carries with it the welfare of a majority of the arily the control of public affairs? The people, we feel constrained to direct the cial attention of the Pemocrats of the State to the necessity and importance of the plank in the platform biters of their own fortunes, and, if adopted by the recent Democratic State they miss the opportunity of taking convention urging every Democratic voter to sustain the call for a consti-

tutional convention. It is well known that there are great differences existing between the white factions in the State, one of which has yielded reluctant obedience to the will of the majority. The strained relations which have existed since 1890, with the factional bitterness displayed by that portion of the State press which has opposed the governing majority with a playing the double game of bidding for malevolence and factional spirit almost the negro vote, and claming to be the unprecedented, point inevitably to a guardians of the poor whites, are bent permanent division in the ranks of the on regaining control of our affairs at white people, for which this; minority any cost. They are oblivious of the white people, for which this minority alone must be held iresponsible. Confronted as we have been by a colored voting population 40,000 in excess of the whites, since the revolution of 1876 white supremacy has been almost the only test of Democracy, and its maintenance the compelling motive for submission after the party had spoken a the conventions and primaries. But there are many evidences that the ties which have bound our people together are being systematically riven as under and the public mind being educated to appeal to this ignorant, debased vote to restore to power those who have been unable to command a majority of the white vote. The State newspaper, the organ which was started by the Independents in 1891 and which has recent ly exhausted all its expedients to bring

sbout another bolt and defeat of the party nominees, has time and again ridiculed and sneered at the possible danger of an appeal to the colored vote This newspaper, backed by a large number of other papers, is now urging the organization of the so-called "true Democracy" and boldly announces the purpose to ignore the present party machinery and the executive committee as at present composed as being representative of the Democratic party These facts are known of all men an they can have but one meaning-the purpose on the part of the minority to appeal to the negro as the arbiter of our politics in the campaign of 1896. During the past spring and summer strenuous efforts have been made ostensibly at the instigation of the Re publicans to overthrow the registra-We have reason to know that the Independents, as shown by the nstigated and sympathized with these attempts. So that it cannot be reason ably disputed that there is a desperat faction in the State bent on regaining power at any cost. We deem it unnecessary to direct attention to the ineviconsequences which will follow vision of the whites into anything like equal factions, and the bringing in of the negro as the balance of power The only reason why we are not now in the throes of a political agitation, with contending factions mobilizing the black army of voters, is that the movement was considered hopeless. It was a question of expediency and not one of principle or patriotism with many. We are glad to know that the failure of the plot which came to the surface on the 27th of August is due to the patriotism and self-control of the large body of the conservative men who, while voting with the minority in the campaign of 1892, submitted gracefully to its results and were unwilling to jeopardize the public welfare by such a desperate venture. Fortunately the opportunity is offered the white people of the State in the coming election to obviste all future danger, and fortify Anglo-Saxon civilization against every assault from within and wi hout, and that is the calling of a constitutional convention to deal with the all-important question of suffrage. By a strange and unaccountable change of base that class in the State which has always stood for qualified suffrage, and denied the capacity or the right of the masse to participation in the government, are today loud-mouthed in their declaration that they are champions of the poor white man whose vote is threatened, as they say. Every newspaper controlled by this class is teeming with all manner of specious and false arguments against voting for a convention. They say that the white voters who are ignorant and poor will have cast their last ballot if they vote for a convention. They harp on the enormous cost to the taxpayers. They dwell with pathetic concern on the injury to the free schools and by every device known to sophistry are trying to throw dust in the eyes of the masses. Plain speaking is test and we shall not mince words.

We propose to show that there is deep dyea treachery to white supremacy in this antagonism to a new convention In the so-called convention composed of self appointed delegates which assembled on the 25th of September for the avowed purpose of nominating an Independent ticket and appealing to the negro, the following resolution, which betrays the whole damnable scheme, was passed and the opening

gun for '96 fired: "Resolved, That while this convention desires to avoid doing anything likely to cause increased strife among our people, we believe that the princi-ples of Democracy, the safety of every interest in the State and the instinct of self-preservation demand that a hard and earnest fight be made against the proposition to call a constitutional convention to create a new fundamental law involving the rights of every man in the State without providing for the submission of its work to the people We tender to the opponents of this in iquitous, undemocratic, tyrannical and dangerous proposition, the service of the organization herein provided for and invite them to join with us in

fighting it at the approaching general What does this resolution mean? Its purpose is shown by the fact that at the time of its passage there was in the hall a negro representative of the Republican party, while a haif a dozen colored and white leaders of that party were waiting in the lobby of the State House ready to join hands with the Independent movement as soon as it had been launched. Now, who are the operatic, tyrannical and dangerous prop-oaition?" Who are invited "to join Who are invited "to join with us in fighting it at the approach runaway began half mile from the top. with 200 lives.

ing general election?" None but the ONLY THREE LEFT. s of course. This is shown by the offer of the notorious ex-Congres GOV. TILLMAN ACTS ON THE REPORT man Smalls to canvass the State in op-Why do OF THE MILITARY COURT. these self-appointed guardians who

Nearly All Suspended-The Fourth Brigade, Exerpt Two Captains, Goes Into the Soup at Last-So With All the

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 11.—Governor Tillman has at last taken action upon the report of the military court of inquiry, which he appointed to investigate the conduct of the military com-panies of the State, that refused to respond to his orders to go to Darlington further orders from the commander-inchief" the commanding general and staff and all the officers and men of the companies comprising the Fourth Brigade, except Capt. Cogswell and Ander-

He has treated in like manner all the fficers and men of the companies in the First and Second Regiments of militia, which were ordered out, with the single exception of Capt. Jos. K. Alston, of the Richland Volunteers, of

this city. Thus it is seen that out of all the military men, whose conduct was investigated by the military court, only these three captains are left occupying the same status as before the trouble. It will be remembered that the Newberry Rifles and the Elisto Rifles likewise got into trouble, but their cases were disposed of by special order, before

the court was appointed. The colonels of the first and second regiments and their staff officers were not ordered out, and hence they are

unaffected.

The wording of the Covernor's order issued yesterday is peculiar. Reading it as it stands, one could not say what the future held for the companies affected. They are simply suspended. It was generally thought that Governor Tillman's term being about to expire, he would dispose of the matter in such a way as to remove all uncertainty as to the status of the companies. It seems therefore that he has suspended them for the purpose of allowing his successor to finally dispose of the cases. If he leaves them suspended, somebody will have to cut them down or do something with them, and the next Governor will be the only man with the power to do so.

Governor Tillman took up the matter yesterday and was in consultation quite a long time with the Attorney General and Assistant Adjutant General Watts. Last evening he issued the following order:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,) EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10, 1894. Special Order.

On the 31st of March last in an emergency requiring the use of the militia to suppress sedition and insurrection and to uphold the civil authorities, the commandar in-chief, under authority invested in him under the Constitution and laws of South Carolina, ordered the following commands under arms and to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, to wit:

Fourth Brigade, General T. A. Huguenin, commanding, composed of the following companies:

German Fusilers, Schache, First Lieutenant H. B. Schroder, Second Lieutenant H. C. Wohlers, Junior Second Lieutenant F. C. Hesse Montgomery Guards, Capt. J. J. Re-gan, First Lieutenant Isaac Dixon, Second Lieutenant A. W. Rose, Second Lieutenant P. J. Hanley. Irish Volunteers, Capt. J. F. O'Gara, First Lieutenant J. F. Conden, Second Lieutenant J. F. Walsh, Junior Second

either blind leaders of the blind or the Lieutenant J. A. Barbot. Palmetto Guards, Capt. D. Macmil-lan, First Lieutenant I. H. E. Selling, has heretofore been called upon to servile tools of the conspirators. We Carolina and would see a continuation Second Lieutenant F. S. Terry, Junior Second Lieutenant C. M. Pitcher. of good goverment, and the rule of an

Sumter Guards, Capt. T. T. Hyde, First Lieutenant W. H. Jones, Second Lieutenant W. T. Thompson, Junior aside and pay no heed to the arguments of those who seek to blind them to their true interests. After long years of Second Lieutenant W. C. MacMurphy struggle, the opportunity is presented Carolina Rifles, Capt. Edward Anderson, First Lieutenant W. Jennings, Second Lieutenant W. F. Allen, Junto them of fixing this thing forever. All questions be passed on by the convention can be discussed when the election for Second Lieutenant Wilson G. Har-

er and an insult to say that the people Company B. W. L. I., Capt. J. E have not the patriotism and intelli-Cogswell, First Lieutenant E.P. Grice, econd L'eutenant S. J. Jenkins, Junior Second Lieutenant C. H. C. on us by the carpet-bagger and alien. The wisest and best of our citizenship

German Artillery, Capt. F. W. Wagener, First Lieutenant J. F. Lilienthal, Second Lieutenant J. F. Mayer, Junfor Second Lieutenant J. H. Puckhaber, Fourth Lieutenant G. N. Kaster. And all staff officers of this brigade.

First Regiment of Infantry-Gordon the opportunity is now here. It certain-Volunteers, Capt. T. L. Izlar, First Lieutenant Jno. O'Gorman, Second people fail to seize it and the evils of Lieutenant Marion E. Izlar. mongrelism, governmental debauchery Second Regiment of Infantry-Gor

don Light Infantry, Capt. W. C. Jordan, First Lieutenant J. H. Cumcend upon the State after the next election, they will have none to blame mings, Second Lieutenant J. W. Seigler, Junior Second Lieutenant J. E. Let all true Democrats and patriotic McDonald. Catawba Rifles, Capt. white men go to the polls on the 6th First

Lieutenant L. C. Harrison, Second Lieutenant C. B. Betts. Governor's Guards, Capt. J. M. Bate man, First Lieutenant —, Second Lieutenant W. C. Templeton, Junior -, Second Second Lientenant B. B. McCreery, Jr. Richland Volunteers, Capt. Jos. K. Alston, First Lieutenant F. H. Weston. Jenkins Rifles, Capt. R. A. Parrish, First Lieutenant C. M. Kuykendal, Second Lieutenant M. P. Robertson. Columbia Zonaves, Capt. John G

Secand Lieutenant John Frost. In some instances the officers who received the orders peremptorily refus-ed to obey, and in other cases by subterfuge or evasion the companies did not respond. It is therefore Ordered that the above named offi

Capers, First Lieutenant Wm. Beavers

cers belonging to the various organizations above mentioned are hereby suspended, with the exception of Capt. J K. Alston, of the Richland Volunteers; Capt. Edward Anderson, of the Caro lina Rifles, and Capt. J. E. Cogswell, of Co. B., W. L. I. This order to take effect April 1, last; and it is

Further ordered that the non-commissioned officers and men. composing the above companies are forbidden to exercise any of the functions of militiamen, until further orders from the commander-in-chief.

B. R. TILLMAN, Official. J. GARY WATTS,

Gov. and Commander-in-Cutef. As'c. A. and I. Gen. Two Hundred Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 10 .- St. Pierre the French Colony on the South coast of New Foundland, was visited last night by a terriflic gale, which caused the loss of at least ten lives and unprecedented damage to shipping. Others of the crew stood to their posts than fifty vessels that were auchored to the last. Daniel Owens, a stockman in the roads were driven ashore and was in the caboose, but was unhurt. He most of them dostroyed. Their crews had a carload of cattle in the train and escaped only by the merest chance. A every one was killed. Flagman Painter fleet of more than 300 French fishing escaped without a scratch, though he vessels had arrived at St. Pierre within was on top of a car when the wreck oc- a few days, having been compelled to curred. It is reported to-night that two make port in consequence of damages boys, friends of Ewing, were beating a sustained in the gale on the Sunday ride with him, and were killed but this before last, which raged furiously on cannot be verified. The grade where the banks. All vessels reported serithe train ran away is four miles long ous losses. Several ships are missing, and averages 100 feet to the mile. The and are believed to have foundered

AMERICA'S ARMY.

General Schoft ld Recommends that it be Increased.

WASHINGTON, Ot. 11 .- Maj. Gen

Schofield, General of the Army, has made to the Secretary of War his report on the operations of the army during the past year. The report is of peculiar interest both on account of the fact in it that Gen. Schofield, who has been at the head of the army since the death of Gen. Sheridan, announces his retirement next year, and from the fact that it is principally devoted to a last March. He has "suspended until discussion of the necessity for strengthening the military arm of the government to cope with international disorder as well as possible danger from without, particular reference being made to the Debs strike. Gen. Schofield is a politician as well as a soldier and at considerable length he discusses this subject from a political as well as from a military point of view. He says the prompt and vigorous action of the troops in all cases, and the great forbearance manifested by them when subjected to all sorts of insults and indignities designed to provoke retaliation, were worthy of the very highest commendation. They illustrate in the most striking manner the great value to a government of a well disciplined at all times subject to the orders of that government for the enforcement of the faithful execution of its

It would seem unnecessary to point out the fact that any force like the militia of a State or the police of a city, acting primarily under authority, though highly efficient in their appropriate service, cannot be made a relia-ble instrument for the prompt and effective execution of the laws of the United States. Manifestly every gov-ernment should have an adequate force of its own for the execution of its own laws, no less than the judicial and executive officers necessary for the same purpose.

The country is now for the first tim squarely confronted with the necessity or making adequate provisions, not only for the defense against any possible foreign agression, but also for defense against domestic violence in the form of forcible resistance to the laws of the United States. A just estimate of these means of defense requires consideration of the vast extent of the United States territory and the great amount of property, widely dispersed throughout this territory, either be-longing to the United States or in such condition, as to be under the protection of the National government. When these facts are duly considered, it be-comes manifest that the present strength of the army is not adequate to the performance of the service which

may at any time be required.

It is certainly manifest that the present condition of the country with a population of nearly 70,000,000, under the danger of disorder now known to exist, cannot be met by the same force that was deemed adequate twenty-five years ago when the population of the country was less than half its present amount and domestic violence was not apprehended. It is also worthy of reark that more than once last summer an infuriated mob twice as formidable in numbers and capable of doing vasty greater injury to life and property han the most formidable combination of Indian warriors that ever confronted the army in this country, was rampant in a city in this country. In other words, the army has recently been required to deal with an enemy far more numerous and dangerous to the counmeet.

The effective strength of the army should be considerably increased. This can be done at a very small compara tive increase in cost. The present regimental organizations need not be largely increased. Two additional regiments of artillery for the necessary sea coast defense, two additional regiments of cavalry to patrol the long lines of railroad under government protection and the present twenty-five regiments of infantry converted into three battallion organization, would, it is believed, be a just, conservative estimate of what is now actually needed. For this the existing number of command. officers is nearly sufficient. But a considerable permanent increase in enlisted strength of the army should be made and a still further increase authorized to be made by the President, when, in his judgment, an emergency requiring it, may reasonably be fore-

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 9.—In the city of Greenville yesterday, Dispensary constables armed with a warrant and sundry firearms, attempted to search the private residence of Sol. Edel, an ex-saloon keeper for contraband liquors Edel's wife was in a delicate condition and Dr. Peebles, her physician, met

What Tillman Has to Say.

them at the door, shot gun in hand, and declared they should not enter except "over his dead body." Edel also threatened resistance and a riot seemed imminent. One of the constables became boisterous and was arrested by the city police. The constables gave up the attempt. Tonight Governor Tillman, commenting on the affair, expressed himself as follows:

"I propose to make everybody get out of the road and obey the law. I urge all good citizens to frown down all resistance to law and co-operate with the constituted authorities in carrying it out and preventing such unseemingly and disgraceful exhibitions as we had at Greenville yesterday. Town people who are opposed to the law have nothing to gain and something to lose by such behavior. I have no desire in the world to employ any force and would be glad to have the co-operation of the police and municipal authorities, but I nave all the militia I need and can con-centrate 2,000 good men at any point in the State inside of 48 hours, and while I would hate to resort to any such measures, no resistance would be tolerated. The constables are going to work now and going to search all places where they have reasons to know whiskey is kept and private residences will not be exempt when we have reasons to believe they have been made depots for the storage of whiskey. Constables will not be allowed to harm people or do anything to provoke collisions and any reasonable complaint against them will be promptly investigated. Sheriffs and police will be expected to co-operate and those municipalities which prove derelict will receive no share of the profits while it is almost inevitable that the system of metropolitan police will be provided at such places when the Legislature meets."

Charleston?" "Of course. Trial Justices who don't do their duty will likely be relieved of the burdens of office and if juries fail to convict, a change of venue will be tried. The law has come to stay and after that fact is recognized by the whiskey men and those who have op-posed it heretofore the better it will be for all cancerned."

"Does that include Columbia and

HE IS LIVING ON HOPE

DR. POPE BELIEVES HE WILL BE ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Expressions of Opinion on the Constitutional Convention, Governor Tillman's Action About the Military Companies and the Dispensary Law

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 12.—Dr. Sampson Pope, the independent Democratic candidate for Governor, spent yesterday in the city, returning home in the af-ternoon. He will be down again next week or thereabouts to make Columbia his headquarters until after the election. Yesterday morning a represen-tative of The State called on the doc tor and obtained from him for the press an interview which makes pretty interesting reading. The interview is as follows: "How do you account for the opposi tion to you on the part of certain news papers?" was asked Dr. Pope.

He replied: "The game they are playing is for the editors of some of the weeklies to publish articles under rating and misrepresenting my strength These articles are clipped and published in some of the dailies, headlined to suit thair purpose. This is all for effect: it is to try and make those who favor me believe that it is useless for them to go to the polls. Now, if I was as weak as these papers profess to believe, and as their articles indicate, they would not trouble themselves about me. Their action shows they know I have strength and it is an attempt to hoodwink the people. If my friends go to the polls and vote, my election is assured."

"Do you expect to get a fair count?"
"I have great faith," said Dr. Pope in the honesty of our people, and believe that the managers to be appoint ed will act fairly. However, if any of them should not do so, my friends must prepare affidavits setting forth any wrong-doing, and go before the County Board for relief. Should the County Board refuse, then I will carry the matter before the State Board of Canvassers, and I know that I will then get full justice, as that board is composed of General Farley and Messrs Bates, Ellerbe, Tindal, Buchanan and

"What do you think of Governor Tillman's utterances on the future enforcement of the dispensary law."

"Well, if he persists in having the private residences of our people searched by the constabulary and our women and children frightened he may expect trouble, for the people will not submit to it. It can be done when necessary by the proper officer, the sheriff of the county, and, if done by him, will create no friction, as these officers -are elected by the people and are the proper one to act in a case of this sort, untrammeled by any constabulary force. The dispensary seems to be used for political purposes, to keep up factional ilsturbances and for other objects. It will sooner or later be repealed, even if not declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was never a Reform measure; it was the creature of a cabal, 'conceived in sin and born in iniquity.' It seems that the Governor intends to use the militia to frighten our people; he may carry the one thing too far; the Anglo Saxon race 'know their rights and dare maintain them.' Once they are aroused nothing will stop them."

"What do you think of the Gover-nor's action in suspending the mili-"I don't know what the Governor

means by putting off his order, dismissing part of the militia, until after the dispensary decision, but, when we couple this with this threat of having 2,000 militia ready to back him, it looks as if he wished to get rid of those he supposed were not his friends, and thus intimidate those of the 2,000 who might not be willing to obey his commands, in case the trouble which he seems to fear will arise, does come. "What are your views with regard to the constitutional convention? "I have read Senator Irby's effusion

-I say his, for I imagine that practically he alone of the committee had anything to do with its preparation It is a funny instrument, to say the east. It is addressed to the Democracy of the State, and yet a part of the Democracy is insuited in almost every line. It shows to me that the powers that be are trying to bolster up their cause, which they believe to be weak, by appealing to the prejudices and passions of our people and in this way to divert their minds from the true issue. To call a convention to make a new constitution is a serious matter There are many other things than suffrage to be dealt with, and many other things are intended by the Ring to be dealt with. The suffrage matter is simply used, in my judgment, to take the attention of the people away from other changes intended to be made. If successful, they intend to change the organic law in such manner as to unsettle the law of South Carolina in many important particulars. Possibly a dispensary provision may be incorporated, and many other things equal ly as deleterious. This being the case and as the people will not have the opportunity of passing upon the Constitution, I am opposed to a conven tion, will vote and work against it and advise my friends to do the same. "What about the charge that you

left the Ring because you couldn't get the office you were after? "Yes, it has been said that I acted with the Ring until I found I could not be selected for Governor. The truth is we left the other faction because we believed that the offices were parcelled out. In 1890 the candidates were fairly nominated by a convention. In 1892 the same men were given a second term in accordance with the established custom. In 1894 I found that a Ring had been formed. I could have been a party to this Ring, and could have been Secretary of State without turning my hand over. I refused to be a party to this on princi ple, and continued to run for Governor. I had opposed Rings, and I would not be a party to a Ring.'

All Democrats. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Representa-

tives Shell had another talk with Sec-

retary Garden to-day at Democratic headquarters and he conveyed the encouraging intelligence to the members of the committee that South Carolina expects to send a solid Democratic de legation to the next House of Representatives. He says the fight will made on the lines drawn between the white and the black men's party, and therefore, the full Democratic strength will be called to the polls. It was expected that the first six districts would be Democratic, but there was some doubt about the 7th district. If Capt Shell's perdictions hold good Col. Elliott will come back to Congress again. Capt Shell also assured Mr. Gardner that there is not the slightest prospect of any member of the South Carolina delegation breaking away from the Demogratic party to join with the Populists in organizing the next House, will all come to Washington as Democrats. They will participate in the Democratic caucuses and sustain Democratic principles.

"STAND AND DELIVER."

The Dallon and Cook Rivals, in "The Greater New York."

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- For the third time since the Lexow investigations commenced, Chief Counsel Goff today produced evidence to show that threats have been made to put an end to witnesses who have appeared before the Senators conducting the examination.

Samuel Kaufman, a tailor's salesman was the first witness called during the day. He gave the substance of a conversation which he claimed took place on an elevated railroad train, just after Policeman Corcoran left the witness stand Monday. Corcoran was alleged to have asserted that he would "make those witnesses as dead as a door nail. and that he would "lay for them some dark night." The witnesses supposed to be referred to were Quinn and a friend. By those persons Corcoran was accused of being a "clubber." The policeman with Corcoran had advised him not to talk so loud and told him to wait until the Lexow committee had finished its investigation before making the attempt Patrick Kelley, an iron worker, relaved a story of going through his pock-

ets. The name of the officer, he thought, was Thorow. He accused the policeman of abstracting 50 cents, but the officer only laughed at him and pushed him age from boats, wharves, fish houses along, telling him to "move on." and logs of every description. The along, telling him to "move on." reported the matter police station, and he asserts that a day or two atter this he was assaulted by the policeman, who finally arrested him. He was fined \$5 on the testimony of the police. Since the Lexow investigations had commenced the captain of the Eghty-eighth street station had sent for him, he alleged, and told him that there was a job waiting for him at the station. He did not go to see the

captain about the matter. Venrod H Brown, the general agent of the Cuuard Line, admitted that he there are nearly one hundred washouts. had paid \$10 weekly to the officer in charge of the Cunard wharf, but he claimed that he had never paid additional sums of money to the police.

John H. Lemon, a young man who attended the French ball, testified that The fish and oyster houses adjourning the railroad and occupied by Dopson, of police officials were present at the ball. They did not make any protests against the lewd conduct of the persons assembled there.

the Alvin Manufacturing Company, tes-uffed to paying Detective O'Connor cedar, which they will be weeks in col-\$100 tor the recovery of stolen goods from the pawn brokers.

Vincent Majewki who conducted a policy shop, testified to the tribute exacted by the police, Majewski explained that there were seventeen or eighteen backers in the city and that they arranged with the police for the territory they should work. All the backers except Cornelius B. Parker were in the combine at the present time. He was have many shops on the West Side. Asked who had that territory, Ma-

ewski replied "Al Adams, 'the king.'" to have passed between Majewski and these letters there were constant references to the dangers of exposures by the storm and were driven seven miles into newspapers.

Majewski was troubled by opposition policy shops which did not pay tribute, and fake letters of complaint were mailed Superintendent Byrnes, but no attention was paid to the complaints. Majewski claimed that four of the policy shops complained of were still running. The investigation closed for the day who claimed that he visited Silver Dollar Smith to secure immunity from arrest for his brother-in-law, Joseph Frankel, a Hester street saloon keeper. A man named Solomon claimed to represent Smith, and \$200 was money was raised by Max Rosenschweig and as Smith did not procure the bail as arranged upon at first, Rosenschweig has brought suit in the city court to re-

cover \$200.

Republican Pow-Wow. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10.-A convention of Republicans dissatisfied with the recent action of the State executive committee was held last night at Stenhouse hall. There were about 100 people present, including most of the colored ministers of the city. Rev. E. H. Colt was elected chairman and C. F. Holmes secretary. The deliberations were held in secret but enough was learned to enable it to be stated that there was a long and earnest discussion of the advisability of nominating a State ticket. It was finally decided that, owing to the delay of the executive committee, it would be impracticable to nominate a ticket. An address was adopted calling upon all Republi-cans to go to the polls and attempt to vote for candidates for Congress, for candidates for county officers where any have been nominated and for the "best men" where none have been. But above all things Republicans are counselled to try to vote. The address further de-nounces the proposed constitutional convention as likely to result in a great wrong being done Republicans, and closes by denouncing the State executive committee for its delay and general do-nothing policy. Those outside could catch ever and again snatches of the G. O. P. eloquenes in favor of nominations, but they evidently were in a minority who advocated this action, as they certainly were lack in hard, common sense ideas of the utter futility of such a scheme.

New Men. All the facts being taken into consideration, the presence in the fiftyfourth congress of a large number of men new to congressional life is a cer-tainty, as the statistics of Democratic renomination thus far received at headquarters of the Democratic congressional campaign committee at this time show. In Alabama, where the Democrats hold nine seats, three new nominations have been made; in Maryland, where they hold six, all three of the nominations thus far made are new men; in Kentucky, with the Democratic seats, five out of seven nominations seats, five out of seven nominations thus far are new men; in Virginia, also Mr. Hill is at best only a passing figure with the Democratic members, four candidates are new men; in North Candidates a candidates are new men; in North Car-olina, out of eight Demooratic censtituencies, three new nominations have Democratic seats, two new candidates the part of a few soldiers on the field are named; in Texas, out of thirteen of battle to their general. They may nominatious, three are new men with not have wanted him as leader, but the one convention remaining; in Delaware, the single candidate is new man; appointed leader and the army he is in Florida, one of the two is a new contestant; in West Virginia, one out of struggle. I have a high regard for Mr. four; in Mississippi, one out of seven; Wheeler and his friends, but I have a and in Arkansas, one out of six is the higher regard for loyal Democrats, who proportion. From these figures it will would rather injure the common enemy be at once apparent that there will be a than help destroy their own party. marked change in the complexion of The next two weeks will soften the the southern delegation.

GREAT DESTRUCTION.

SEVERAL FLORIDA, TOWNS ARE AL-MOST SWEPT AWAY.

Cut Off from the -World Until Now-Appeal for Aid Will be Made for Apalachicols-Other Towns Suffer But Not Near

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11 .- Communication has been re-established with points on the West coast visited by the storm which raged Monday night and Tuesday morning and dispatches to the Times-Union tell woeful tales of the destruction caused by the wind and water. Apalachicols and Cedar Key were directly in the storm's path and the damage at those places is almost incalculable. Communication with these points has been cut off until to-day. The storm first struck Cedar Key and the following dispatch describes its work:

CEDAR KEY, Fla., Oct. 11.-Cedar Key has just experienced the most disastrous storm which has visited her for twenty-five years. The main business street is piled form one end to the other with debris, consisting of wreckto storm began at 8 o'clock Monday morning, with a heavy wind from the East, gradually shifting to the South and then to Southwest, increasing in violence and continuing until daylight Tuesday morning.

The damage and loss of property is very great. The Forida Central and Peninsula Railroad is a heavy sufferer. Almost the entire track to the mainland, a distance of three and one-half miles, is either destroyed or badly damaged. From the mainland to Sumner, a distance of four and one-half miles, The mail train got in Monday night, but is caught between two washouts and cannot move either way.

The Town Improvement Company is a heavy loser, as a number of business and dwelling houses were swept away. Clarke & Daniel and W. H. Anderso are demolished and all contents a total loss, amounting to several thousand dollars. The E. Faber Cedar Co. lose William H. Jamoureau, president of the steamer Media, valued at \$3,500 lecting. The cedar mill just started up by W. H. Anderson was badly dam. aged and about 15,000 logs of cedar scattered for miles.

The city hall, a two story concrete building, with offices below, has the tin roof blown off and one entire side knock ed out by logs, etc. The city jail cannot be found. The five bridges to the shell road leading to the main land are washed away. A great many small boats were wrecked and fish camps working alone, but was not allowed to washed away. One sloop came in Tues. day morning with five men who had clung to a single palmetto tree since Monday night. Another came in this Letters were read which are alleged wrecked Monday night and had been on a shell bank ever since without food the police captain, Westervelt. In or water. It is reported that five sponge vessels went ashore during the

> the woods. From Cedar Key the cyclone traveled up the West coast until it reached Apalachicola. It was even more severe it Apalachicola than that at Cedar Key, if possible, as the following dispatch indicates:

APALACHICOLA, Fla., Oct. 11 .-Never before in the history of this town was such havoc and destruction played by storm and tide tween the hours of 7 and 10. Commerce and Market streets are a mass of logs, boats, lumber and dead fish. So far, two lives are reported lost. Two residences were carried half to three-quarters of a mile and placed in finally paid to secure the release of the marsh near Cypress mill uninjured, Frankel from prison. The arrangement one of which had just been completed was that Smith should find ball, but he secured a discharge for Frankel. The docks were totally destroyed, houses were unroofed, and fences everywhere. Murat's wholesale fish house was laid fist and thousands of lead fish line the streets.

Families sought safety on the hills, only to be routed by the terrific gale. The water is six feet deep on Water street and some of the best dry goods and grocery stores were battered into by floating timber and shattered to destruction; soft mud and brush line the truction; soft mud and brush line the doors and shelves. Five barges loaded with lumber were blown from East Pass and lodged in the marsh two miles North of this place. The Kimbali Lumber Company are the principal losers. Their loss is about \$10,000. Murat's loss is about \$4,000. At prese it is imposible to get at an estimate of the loss of goods or buildings. Fish houses, oyster factories and shantles were literally demolished. The loss in the aggregate will be fully \$20,000. The people are dismayed and an appeal or aid will be sent out.

From many other points in West Florida come reports of the storm's lestructive work, but Cedar Key and Apalachicola seem to have been the principal sufferers.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 11.-Fifteen fishing smacks belonging to this port were on the Gulf during the storm. Nothing has yet been heard of them and much anxiety is felt.

The Split in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.-In regard to the third State ticket put up by the Sheppard Demoracy, John Boyd Thacher, at the Democratic State head-Boyd quarters today made this official state-

"We have to deal with all sorts of men, with all sorts of societies and with all sorts of theories in a political campaign. It is a healthy and not an unhealthy sign to see so much earnest-ness everywhere in the party. Differ-ences of opinion are natural both with regard to candidates and issues. think, however, as the days go on, that these gentlemen who oppose Mr. Hill because he is Mr. Hill, will support him because he is the leader of the ticket chosen by the representatives of the party. This is a life and death strugparty. gle for the Democratic party. If we lose this election, we cannot hope to succeed in carrying the Legislature for twenty years to come. If there is no hope for carrying the Legislature, the Besides, the opposition to the man. been made; in South Carolina, with six Mr. Hill now is like dissatisfaction on fact remains that he is the regularly leading is facing the enemy in a deadly feelings and bring better feeling."