Tillman at Greenville.

A Talk to Farmers On Farm Topics With a Touch on Dispensary.—E. D. Smith's Speech.

Greenville, S. C., July 4.—The South Carolina Legislature has got to reorganize the dispensary and make it decent, declares Senator B. R. Tillman or, says he, "I'll stump the State to kill it." Outside of that, which remark he had in effect said before, there were no startling revelations or sensational utterance in the Senator's speech at Greenville tosday. Many of the crowd who had come from afar were somewhat disappointed that the Senator refused to "cuss" for publication, and that his pitchfork lay so placidly and peacefully up against the door of the crib of mildewed forage which he might have turned over. However, the crowd had already got wind of a letter he had written on the dispensary and that was pronounced sufficiently warm for a Fourth of July apeech, so that they were in a sense appeased.

The speech itsely was a calm, dispassionate, impersonal, wholly good-humored and most un-Tillmatic performance, supposedly dealing with the cotton situation, but really dealing with nothing. The crowd laughed with him and enjoyed his fascinating presence, but very few seemed to think he was making a speech. Occasionally some fellow in the crowd would try to get up a little enthusiasm by yelling, "That's right, Ben; give 'em hell" at which everybody, including Tillman, would laugh.

Mr. E. D. Smith, field agent of the Southern Cotton Association, made an address which seemed to make a most favorable impression. When Mr. Smith got into the midst of his exposition of the cotton situation and the future of the Southern farmer, the many excellent types of this Southern farmer present gathered close around the stand with open eyes and mouth to hear his pleasing message.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. E. D. Smith was very enthusiastic over the new cotton movement in the South, and declared "If God Almighty made the grass He made Ed Smith, so God Almighty is responsible for the rise in the price of cotton." He soon had the entire crowd gathered close around him hanging on to each word, while he explained the reason the farmers of the South were poor and expounded to them the doctrine of making cotton bring every cent it will bring. He outlined the plans of the association, dwelling especially on the warehouse and insurance scheme. Mr. Smith put a great deal of fire into his speech, a great many facts, and no small degree of fancy and fun. From the standpoint of the farmers' cause, his was the speech of the occasion.

At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. Smith stepped forward again and asked for a collection, telling the farmers the cotton association had made them $100,000,000 richer than they were a few weeks ago and all they wanted was one nickle from, each member of the association. This, he said, would carry on the work a year. He asked that they pay this small contribution to the chairman after the meeting adjourned. But he spoke so enthusiastically that one big farmer standing near could not hold out till the end. "Whoopee! whoopee!" he yelled. "That's right; go it! Here's a quarter."

Another tall, good-natured looking man with a speckled homespun shirt and a broad smile standing just in front, walked up and interrupting the speaker said: "Here's 10 cents Mr. Smith, for some poor farmer here that can't give. I'm a cotton mill man myself." In a short while the hat seemed nearly full, and the coins were not all nickels.

How Prohibition was Killed.

Senator Tillman's memory when he remarks, "Then, men are indifferent, "as they were in the "Prohibition election in 1892, "when only 60,000 out of 92,000 voters voted in that box," is greatly at fault. The number of votes cast for candidates for office in the primary of 1892 was 88,474, nearly 4,000 less than the figures which the Senator has given. On the other hand, in the Prohibition box 70,536 votes were cast, and of these 40,238 votes were for Prohibition, and 30,197 against it. At that time there were 35 counties in the State, 27 of which gave an aggregate majority of 15,936 votes for Prohibition, while eight counties gave an aggregate of 5,797 against it. The net majority for Prohibition in the State was 10,141.

Senator Tillman's figures would make it appear that the vote on the temperance question fell 32,000 short of the vote for Democratic candidates, whereas it actually did fall short less than 18,000. In other words, the Senator blundered to the extent of about 14,000 votes.

The opponents of Prohibition have persistently repeated the story that the people generally took little interest in the temperance vote in 1892, and the gentlemen in the General Assembly who violated the contracts with the Prohibition majorities of their counties by voting for the whiskey traffic as an amendment to the Childs bill have labored to silence their own consciences as well as the protestations of their constituents by encouraging the impression that this vote was small.

The truth is, the vote on the temperance question in the 1892 primary was remarkably large. We doubt if on any question of policy not personified by a candidate so large a vote has been cast in this State within a quarter of a century, if ever. Compare, for example, the vote on the amendments to the Constitution submitted to the people last year, and it will be found that the temperance vote of 1892 was far greater.

The truth is that the Prohibitionists in 1892, asking a fair field and no favor, won their fight by a decisive majority in an election at which more than seven-ninths of the white Democrats, as measured by the vote for Governor participated. A few months later they were buncoed out of the fruits of their victory; but—that is another story—News and Courier.

Touchng Up Dispensary.

Some Remarks by Judge Purdy in Sentencing a Prisoner in Kingstree.

(From the Kingstree Record.)

In the case of the State vs Thos E. Mulloy; assault and battery with intent to kill, the defendant's counsel, Messrs Lee & Askins, agreed to enter a plea of guilty of assault of a high and aggravated nature and the defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment or to pay a fine of $150. The fine was paid. In passing sentence in this case Judge Purdy took occasion to touch up the dispensary law in the inconsistency of its workings. The case, he said, was one that puzzled him a good deal. While he had heard a general statement of it he was not informed as to the details of the affair. He would not impose as heavy a fine on the defendant, perhaps, as the prosecution expected, because he understood that the young man's circumstances were such that the fine would have to be paid by his friends. The defendant was drinking when he got into the trouble—"dispensary liquor, wasn't it?" "Yeas, sir," was the reply. Judge Purdy then continued as follows: "We take this liquor and employ a chemist to analyze it to guarantee its purity. We are all responsible for it—I am responsible as well as others. We put it in a bottle with a beautiful label and a palmetto tree stamped on it, but the devil is in it for all that. We prohibit any one but an officer from selling it. Now we have put this stuff in this man's ahnds and when he assaults a man, such as he did Mr. Andrews, we haul him up here and punish him for it."

Theodore H. Price Made a Fortune.

New York, July 4.—Theodore H. Price is again "king of cotton," and to-day he is rated as a millionaire, he having paid off every cent of his debts which encompassed him five years ago, and lined his pockets with fortune. The fortune was made yesterday when prices jumped ahead with leaps and bounds, gaining a hundred points during the day. His profits yesterday are said to have been $750,000 or 60 000 bales.

NOTICE.

The board of county commissioners in their meeting Monday passed a resolution to the effect that hereafter no magistrate in Lancaster county will be paid for holding an inquest unless it is impossible to get the coroner, and then the magistrate must comply with the law by securing affidavits from three citizens of the immediate community that it is important that an inquest be held in the particular case under consideration.

M C Gardner,
County Supervisor.

Notice.

My regular office days will be Saturdays and first Mondays. All other days you will find me at my office near L & C depot. Will keep school books at both offices and will be glad to wait on you any day in the week.

W M Moore
Co Supt Education

Jan 16, 1905.

Winthrop College Scholarship and Entrance Examination.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the county Court House on Friday, July 7th at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacated after July 7th, they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth $100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 20 1905. For further information and catalogue address

Pres D B Johnson,
Rock Hill, S C.

Notice to the Public.

I will hold all inquests in the county. Phone to my residence at Pleasant Hill for me when needed.

J. Montgomery Caskey,
Sept. 20—tf

LANCASTER AND CHESTER RAILWAY

Schedule in effect May 28, 1905.
(Daily except Sunday)

WESTBOUND.

Lv Lancaster,	6 30 a m	3 45 p m
Lv Fort Lawn,	6 49 a m	4 15 p m
Lv Rassonville,	5 59 a m	4 30 p m
Lv Richburg,	7 05 a m	4 45 p m
Ar Chester,	7 30 a m	5 15 p m
Ar Charlotte, So R	9 55 a m	7 00 p m
Ar Columbia, So R	10 15 a m	

EASTBOUND.

Lv Columbia, So R	6 05 a m	3 10 p m
Lv Charlotte, So R	6 05 a m	6 00 p m
Lv Chester,	9 00 a m	8 15 p m
Lv Richburg,	9 40 a m	8 39 p m
Lv Rassonville,	9 40 a m	8 45 p m
Lv Fort Lawn	10 06 a m	8 56 p m
Ar Lancaster,	10 30 a m	9 15 p m

CONNECTIONS.

Chester—Southern, Seaboard and Carolina & Northwestern railways.

Lancaster—Southern Railway.

A P. McGURE, Asst Traffic Mgr
LEROY SPRINGS,
Pres't and Traffic Manager.