

CANVASS RESUMED.

Candidates Take a Fresh Start After Their Long Rest

WHITMAN CHANGES HIS POSITION

And Announces Himself in Favor of License.—Good Feeling Prevails Among the Candidates.

Georgetown Gathering.

Georgetown, Special.—After a rest of twelve days the candidates met here on Tuesday for the purpose of reopening the campaign.

Less interest was manifested here than in any other county. There were not over a hundred white men in the court house.

During the interim since the meeting at Monck's Corner the candidates have not been idle. Gov. McSweeney represented the State in the Democratic convention at Kansas City, but each of his competitors was hard at work at home. The mill district in the Piedmont was the favorite stamping ground for the candidates for State offices. Barbecues, picnics and other gatherings on the glorious fourth witnessed the presence of windy, wordy candidates.

The eleven meetings constituting the first quarter stretch of this open-to-the-world Democratic hurdle were remarkable so far as the audiences are concerned for the good order which prevailed, for the thoughtfulness and independence of thought manifested and for the sobriety of the people. There have been no lines drawn by narrow partisans.

Governor McSweeney was not present. Attorney General Bellinger, Dr. Timmerman and Mr. McMahan were also absent.

Col. Floyd was not here, either, nor his opponent, Dr. Geo. D. Rouse.

Capt. R. H. Jennings presented his claims for the office of State treasurer and was applauded.

Mr. N. W. Brooker for comptroller general wanted to go on with the reform which he had attempted to inaugurate in the method of checking up books of county officials.

Mr. Derham said if the people of South Carolina would not kick out of office they would not give Brooker the job of kicking him out.

Derham and Brooker tangled up over the alleged error in nulla bona taxes in Sumter in 1896.

Ellison Capers, Jr., candidate for State superintendent of education, stated that McMahan is honest and industrious, but has trampled upon the rights of others. He was applauded when he attacked McMahan's appointment of white teachers to conduct the State colored normal school instead of letting negroes run their own school.

Senator Pettigrew said that in the race for railroad commissioner he is fighting nobody. He will commence fighting after election—fighting for the people's interest.

Col. Wharton spoke of Georgetown's bright outlook. He called attention to injustice of demurrage, the charge of a dollar a day for use of car on track. Farmer must stop his plow to unload car, and the car often remains there empty for days.

Maj. Barney Evans renewed his charges that the people of South Carolina are paying the highest local tariff of any State. This is because the railroad commissioners are either ignorant or are bought.

Mr. T. N. Berry was a candidate on his business qualifications, not on oratorical qualities. He spoke in behalf of prohibition. The dispensary may be a stepping stone, but the State has been standing on that stone long enough.

Sickness in his family prevented Mr. W. D. Evans from being present. Echere and Mayfield were not there.

Walt Whitman was the first at the bat. This was the first meeting where there were white men on one side, black men on the other and dogs in the aisle. At some of the meetings there had been two-legged dogs. He was glad of the orderly way in which he was received. The question of education is higher than that of liquor, but liquor has been made the paramount issue of the campaign. G. Walt Whitman, who has been suspected of dispensary inclinations, declared in favor of license—not high license, but just simple license.

He jumped on higher education by the State, giving \$200,000 to keep up State colleges which half of the taxpayers do not know are in existence. He said the "Tammanyocracy"—the Evanses and Garys and so forth—look down in contempt on him for aspiring to be governor, when Ben Tillman himself had said, "Whitman, you have got more sense than your competitors, but you haven't got the pull."

Frank B. Gary congratulated Georgetown on the progress evident. He replied with great feeling to the intimation by Whitman that the Gary family had been too much in office. He was running as an individual. "When my forefathers were battling for their country, where were you, sir, he asked, shaking his finger at Walt. "While my people were fighting for their country, the forefathers of that fellow at Manning (Appelt) who started this insinuation against my candidacy were fishing on the banks of the Jordan."

Continuing, Gary denied that he was opposed to the dispensary. The friends of the governor, fearing his (Gary's)

growing too strong, had determined that something must be done to kill Gary off, and they had circulated a report that he opposed the dispensary law. He warmly asserted his allegiance to the dispensary, but was willing to concede prohibition to unwilling counties.

Since the gauge of battle had been thrown down, he would accept the challenge. During his six years service as speaker, he had known Tillman, no Conservatives, had shown no partisan preference and in this campaign had made no partisan utterances. But there is an attempt to defeat him because he is a Gary and a Tillmanite. He was a Tillmanite when Tillman needed friends and not when he became powerful.

Patterson was the next speaker. He was glad that the county to county campaign had not been abolished. It guarantees free speech. Briefly referring to the educational question, he spoke of the good features of the dispensary. No plate glass mirrors, no cut glass decanters, no obscene pictures on the walls, no street strikers, no selling to drunks and to minors. He would like to see absolute prohibition, but that is impracticable. He had when 23 years old been prohibition chairman in his county, and had seen it fail. People would vote prohibition and patronize blind tigers. Over a million dollars of liquor is annually sold illegally in prohibition Maine, while in South Carolina with double the population the sales were practically less. Crime is being fostered by prohibition in Maine and Iowa, as well as political and social disemper. Col. Hoyt is not asking for prohibition. Under his proposition the State would get no revenue from the sale of liquor but it would be sold under the Wilson act people within the State can send to other States and get all the liquor they want. The Columbia State, the bitterest enemy of the dispensary, and a friend of high license, is supporting Col. Hoyt because he (Hoyt) last fall favored coalition. Col. Hoyt says that he is not responsible for the support of the State. He knows that Gonzalez is a heavy yoke on his neck, and he is trying to get out of it. "Whenever The State and News and Courier tell the truth, you may know that the millionaires are at hand," exclaimed Patterson. Patterson produced a letter from Jim Tillman in which the latter declared untrue an interview in the local columns of The News and Courier in which it was said that Jim Tillman had denounced Patterson for arranging the newspapers. Tillman's letter stated further that there were other inaccuracies in the interview.

Patterson said he would not arraign McSweeney in the latter's absence. Col. Hoyt closed the debate. His candidacy, he said, is giving his opponents a lot of trouble. In reply to Patterson he said that the latter favors the prohibitive features of the dispensary law, then why not prohibition? Patterson is also attacking the enforcement of the very law which he (Patterson) supports. He also answered Patterson's statement that more liquor is sold in Maine than in South Carolina. Patterson had compared the amount of liquor sold illegally in one State with that sold legally in South Carolina. How much liquor is sold illegally in South Carolina? Col. Hoyt then stated that Patterson had falsified his position on coalition. He had merely urged the prohibitionists in the legislature to unite with others to overthrow the dispensary law, in order to pass a prohibition law. When the legislature refused to do anything with the dispensary he (Hoyt) had stepped back upon his prohibition platform and is there today, without qualifications. Any man who says that he is today in coalition with any influences and that he will be so influenced when governor talks foolishness. He then paid his respects to the legislative delegation from Charleston.

McSweeney looked bright and fresh after his rest. He stigmatized Patterson's charges as little, absurd and flimsy. Did Patterson mean to charge that the editor of the county paper could be bought for a dollar and a half a year? As to granting United States licenses, how could any power stop the granting of them. The constables get a list of those holding licenses and trail them, but it is impossible to absolutely enforce the law in a seaport city. They could not go around like Patterson looking for blind tigers. He could not force the grand jury in Charleston any more than Patterson when a prohibitionist could prevent the grand jury of Barwell from throwing out the warrants which Patterson placed in their hands.

McSweeney defended his record and said the dispensary had been enforced better than ever before and without bloodshed.

Col. Hoyt said there were admirable features in the dispensary law as compared with the barrooms. But the people who are appointed to enforce the law do not do it. It is enforced in towns and cities with the aid of municipal authorities, but not in rural districts—at least not in his part of the State. Dispensaries sell to blind tigers.

The colonel then paid his respects to Mr. Gary. The bill he had referred to was introduced by Robinson from Anderson, not Robinson from Pickens. It was introduced in 1899 and Gary voted against it. It was prohibition. The Archer bill was dispensary. Perhaps Gary had changed his mind within that time and thinks that a little local option would help his candidacy.

Gary, from the crowd, asked if Col. Hoyt had not last fall favored coalition, and if he had not since changed his mind.

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The ball was opened by Capt. Jennings.

Dr. Timmerman was not here. Brooker and Derham warmed the boys up a little bit. Brooker charged Derham with allowing treasurers to make settlements whenever the latter want to. Derham, interrupting, said this was untrue. Brooker said he could prove it in the record for 1897 in Richmond county. Derham said that he was contradicting Brooker's statement. They agreed to talk it out at Florence.

Chaps made the crowd holler by assailing McMahan for naming a flag on Winthrop college for "a Yankee soldier" who was teaching at the summer school.

McMahan was not here.

Col. Floyd said Williamsburg had been one of the banner counties. He wanted to keep its support.

Dr. Rouse was absent.

The candidates for Railroad Commissioners made about their usual speeches.

Gary was the first speaker for the office of governor. He for the first time referred to the fact that he has no papers backing him up. He reiterated his support of the dispensary, and jumped on prohibition, but advocated local option between the two. He produced the record showing that he had voted for the Archer bill as amended by Winkler so as to allow each county the right to establish or to remove dispensaries.

Col. Hoyt said he had not referred to the Archer bill, but to the bill prepared by Mr. Robinson of Anderson, which provided for a vote between dispensary and prohibition. Gary charged coalition between blind tigers and prohibition to squeeze the life out of the dispensary. He accorded all honor to honest prohibitionists, but wanted honest men not to be persuaded to vote for prohibition. He again stated that factional lines had been drawn against him as he was a Gary and a Tillmanite. He wants to be measured as an individual.

Patterson began by saying that while Mr. Gary is discussing local option, he would discuss the dispensary. Nobody in the campaign has said anything about the Garys holding office until yesterday, when Walt Whitman said something about it. Nobody is attacking Gary for supporting Tillman. He said that Gary didn't have the courage to come out in favor of the dispensary at Charleston.

Gary—That is absolutely untrue. Patterson said that at Charleston he had asked Gary if the latter was in favor of high license for Charleston, and the latter said that his position was understood by the crowd.

Gary—I asked the crowd if they wanted me to explain my position again, and they said no.

Patterson—But the people of South Carolina must have an explanation.

Gary—The people know how I stand. You are the only one who does not, and you haven't got the brains to take it in. I can't give them to you.

Patterson then paid his respects to prohibition. Everybody in South Carolina knows that if Gonzalez takes up a fellow it beats that fellow, and so Col. Hoyt says he did not seek the support of Gonzalez.

Patterson then began on McSweeney, making the same charges of non-enforcement of the law. He made a "new point" that Mr. Welch, of the firm of Welch & Eason of Charleston, runs a blind tiger, and has a United States revenue license. Yet McSweeney has commissioned him a member of the Charleston county board of control.

McSweeney stated that he had nothing to do with it. The appointments were made by the legislative delegation from Charleston.

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dispensary first and to enact prohibition afterwards.

G. Walt said he would divide his speech into three subjects. He would say something of himself, then discuss measures, and thirdly do some skinning. He would ettle the educational question two years hence, and the liquor question this campaign. As between prohibition and the dispensary he favored the latter properly enforced, but license is his latest fad. There is not a single prohibition injunction in the Bible, he says. He then proceeded to the "skinning," addressing himself particularly to McSweeney.

The candidates for lieutenant governor then followed.

Col. Illinois opened. He was followed by Col. Livingston, who made a clear exposition of his position on the liquor question and said that he was on record as to his stand. Col. Winkler said that he had never favored the dispensary to make profits, but to promote temperance, and he didn't care if they took away every cent of the profits.

Col. Sloan congratulated the farmers on the rain which the candidates had brought. If their talk did no good the rain might.

Col. Blease said that the reason he that it left the question of dispensary or no dispensary to the general election. The 42,000 negro voters, the balance of power, would settle the question for the white people. Does love Col. Hoyt? No, but he hates the dispensary. The liquor people want to kill the dispensary, make prohibition obnoxious and then get high license.

Judge Moore was not there and Gen. Bellinger had no opposition. Gen. Bellinger said that he had heard of nobody but a trial justice down in Charleston who had criticised his record, and he would not tax the patience of the people by making a speech.

Speaking at Florence.

Florence, Special.—The meeting was held in the court house. Attendance about 600. Opened at 11 o'clock, recess from 2 to 3:30, resumed and lasted until 6:45. Then there was a night meeting for the benefit of the Atlantic Coast Line employees.

Brooker and Derham had their usual spat. McMahan was not here. Capers attacked his record as that of an unpractical man.

Capt. Rouse and Gen. Floyd threw bouquets at each other and declared an armistice until the meeting at Spartanburg.

The candidates for railroad commissioner made their regular speeches.

W. D. Evans replied to charges that rate on cotton is driving mills away by saying that \$9,000,000 has been projected in cotton mills in this State this year and Augusta mill men are establishing a bleachery here.

Wharton had been here 30 years ago as a Confederate soldier and a few years ago voted for formation of Florence county. Why is it flour can be shipped to Lake City 8 cents cheaper than to Florence? He wants to stop demurrage.

Barney Evans sailed into W. D. again. W. D. had chaperoned the Jim Crow car amendments with uniform passenger rates in last legislature. W. D. replied that he had not been before the legislative committee at all. He retorted Barney's own brother voted for the bill.

Barney disclaimed responsibility for was generously applauded.

T. M. Berry made a prohibition talk and said a practical prohibitionist is a safe business man.

W. D. Mayfield contended that cotton mills in upper Carolina are sending to Albany for cotton on account of local rates.

Mr. J. E. Pettigrew was at home and courteously declined to speak, but welcomed the candidates to Florence.

Patterson was the first speaker in the gubernatorial tourney.

Gov. McSweeney was not here. He sent the following:

"A bouncing baby boy arrived at the mansion early this morning. Request county children to present my best wishes to the Democracy of Florence and my regrets at not being able to attend meeting."

Col. Hoyt was received with cheering. He was forced to omit discussion of other issues and confine himself to the liquor question, as his opponents had devoted so much time to him. demonstration. He was glad that Pee Dee and Piedmont are alike—progressive and steadfast to the landmarks of Democracy.

After the recess the candidates for lieutenant governor spoke. Each improves daily in his exhortation for sary; ditto Col. Illinois and Col. Sloan for local option between prohibition, high license and dispensary, and Col. Winkler for dispensary with a prohibition local option rider.

Dr. Timmerman, who was at Georgetown, spoke here as did Capt. Jennings.

Gen. Bellinger was cordially received and made a pleasant talk to his constituency.

The candidates for Congress: R. B. Scarborough made a splendid speech. Norton had not done more than his duty in getting United States courthouse for Florence. He himself and others had worked for the court house. Norton had said that committee work counted. Scarborough contended that he could go on as important committee as Newton.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hartwell M. Ayer, the candidates were entertained by the people of Florence at their homes, and the visit was enjoyed by the candidates.

SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDS

Treasurer of a Newark Institution Accused of Embezzlement.

His Pecuniations Amount to About \$400,000—He Apparently Attempts Suicide When Arrested.

Newark, N. J. (Special).—In consequence of the shortage of between \$38,000 and \$40,000 in the funds of the Dime Savings Bank of this city, which amount Charles R. Westervelt, the secretary and treasurer, is charged with embezzling, the institution suspended payment.

Shortly before opening hours, while the crowds surged about the doors, the managers held a meeting and decided to suspend payment of depositors, taking advantage of the days of grace allowed savings banks under the law.

Policemen were summoned, and the depositors, half a dozen at a time, were allowed to enter and present their books. Women were admitted first. The majority of those who had come with the hope of withdrawing their money were under twenty-five years of age. Nearly all wore anxious faces and several were weeping.

When they passed in their books business cards on which the numbers of the books were inscribed were handed back to them. They were told that they would be informed within a week that they could come and get the books back again.

In the meantime, the bank's bookkeepers, assisted by a special force of experts, will compare the balance in each deposit book with the balance of the depositor as recorded in the ledgers. Many discrepancies are expected, as Westervelt's scheme was to represent on his vouchers that the depositors had withdrawn larger sums than they actually took out. The difference between the amounts entered on their books and the amounts appearing on his vouchers he is alleged to have appropriated.

No money will be paid out until those who are examining the books can learn the bank's exact liabilities. President James D. Orton says the securities are intact. The other officials of the bank and the examiners corroborate him. According to the last annual statement the assets of the institution are \$1,191,240.22. There is due depositors \$1,010,592.35, leaving a surplus of \$180,647.87.

Westervelt is fifty-two years old and has been connected with the bank since 1871, working himself up from a clerkship. He confessed his guilt to John H. Meeker, counsel for the bank, and a director.

Westervelt was placed in jail and held in \$10,000 bail. It is alleged that when, just after his arrest at the house of John Leyser, in Lyons Farms, he went up stairs to prepare for his trip to the office of Justice Hayward, in East Orange, he attempted suicide by drinking poison, but took an overdose and threw it off. His mental anguish has almost prostrated him. The shock of his arrest has proved very severe to his family.

TRAIN ROBBERS' EXPLOITS.

One Arrested and Another Shoots a Policeman in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—The capture of Mike Conley, alias Doyle, at Cairo, Ill., one of the trio who held up and robbed the Illinois Central, limited, near Wickliffe, Ky., was followed by the arrest in this city of Charles W. Barnes and the daring escape of John Nelson, the third bandit, after a desperate fight with the officers in which over fifty shots were exchanged and Officer Murray, of Chicago, Chief of the Illinois Central detective force, was wounded.

Barnes confessed that he went to the scene of the robbery on an Illinois Central train and was joined there by Nelson and a man named Dyer, alias Connelly.

Barnes stated that Dyer came from San Francisco four months ago and that the plot was arranged in this city.

Admiral Remey Arrives at Chee-Foo.

Admiral Remey, commander of the Asiatic station, has arrived at Chee-Foo and is now in command of the American force in China.

A dramatic suicide took place at Gallipolis, Ohio, when Mrs. Sophia Harrison stepped in front of a passenger train and was instantly killed. She was sixty-eight years old, and a mother of "Ed" Harrison, a baggage-man on the railroad.

The Beautiful Rain.

Mr. White Washbrush, who was a recent comer, had been finding fault with the rainy weather we have had of late, when he was upbraided by Mr. Shine M. Upp in this fashion: "Hit doant becums you, Mr. Washbrush, who had so recently adopted this as you' futuh abidin' place, to be makin' slyghtin' marks 'bout de ever welcome rain we have been habin'. You see, de fact is, we who has been residin' long in de natch'ral gas region knows how fully to 'prociate de blessed influences ob all dis beaut'ful rain; for if hit wan't foh de rain we would hab no natch'ral gas to bu'n, as you see we now hab. Hit's dis way: de rain falls in flowin' quantities, an' soaks down fru de groun', an' fru de limestone an' de brimstone an' one thing anuder; wherecumby comin' in contact wid de 'forementioned ingredients, dereby generatin' de gas, which is afterwar' lodged in de large natch'ral resumor underlyin' all dis kentry round about. An' nen aft we has to de is to insert our hollow gas pipes an' de preshus stuff comes floatin' to us in de ready-made condishun in which we now find it. Yes, sah, de rain acts on de natch'ral earthy ingredients de same as de watah does on de carbide in yo' bicycle lamp."—Indlanapolis News.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.



Central Time at Jacksonville and Savannah. Eastern Time at Other Points. Schedule in Effect May 6th, 1900.

Table with 4 columns: No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37. Rows list stations such as Jacksonville (P. S.), Savannah (So. Ry.), Blackwell, etc., with corresponding times.

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