

STILL STUMPING ON

Politics Not Quite as Hot as the Weather.

SENATOR TILLMAN IS ALONG TOO

And Helps the Boys Contribute to the Gayety of Nations—Synopsis of the Speeches.

At Bennettsville.

Bennettsville, Special.—The meeting here was attended by over a thousand people, and they came for miles to hear the discussion of live issues.

The first speaker was Barney B. Evans. He said he had been taunted with the fact that he would not in Marlboro attack the record of W. D. Evans. He renewed his charges today and said they were direct at W. D.'s official record. W. D. has no right to ride on a pass. He must pay his fare and railroad return's according to law.

Mr. Berry said this county was prosperous because it was a prohibition county. Prohibition does prohibit here. Cal Pettigrew was willing for W. D. Evans to carry the county, but he wanted the votes not going to Evans.

W. D. Evans, who introduced his competitors, had not intended to speak, but replied to Barney. The rates are not driving mills out of the State. Five have been established in this county since he went on the board. Because he is building a new mill in Georgia because the altitude at Cheraw is too low, and the mills now running consume nearly all the cotton raised in the State.

J. H. Wharton proposed to correct evils of demurrage, overcharges, etc.

W. D. Mayfield is not here. Etheridge has not been with the campaign for five meetings.

The first candidate for governor to speak was Frank B. Gary. He said he would not force a dispensary on Marlboro and he did not want prohibition forced on Abbeville. Let each have what it wants. He believed in the dispensary law.

Patterson was the next speaker. He is not well—has been sick for three days. This is the political birthplace of Ben Tillman. There is a powerful newspaper trust, and McSweeney tried to get the pill of the press. Patterson stated he had stuck to the dispensary through the scandal last fall. He did not want to force the dispensary on Marlboro, but prohibition is but a sentiment here. In addition to Charleston's tiger industry, he claimed that there are over 200 in the city of Columbia. The law can not be absolutely enforced in Charleston, but he would do it better than it is done now or stop down from office.

Gov. McSweeney said that all Patterson wants is to fool the people to put him in office. Patterson looked over the vouchers in the comptroller general's office and could find nothing against the administration, but warrants paying for a few newspapers. No man in South Carolina is so ignorant as to think that a newspaper's support can be bought for a dollar a year. Every governor had subscribed for papers—some had even taken magazines.

Col. Walt Whitman came at the eleventh hour, arriving from Cheraw. His quaint witticisms kept the crowd laughing.

Col. Jas. A. Hoyt is in accord with Marlboro—a prohibitionist as long as Marlboro has had prohibition. This county has resented any attempt to change. Marion had been a prohibition county, but a dispensary was established there without the consent of the people. Dillon had tried to have the dispensary removed and could not. It ill-becomes a candidate for governor to go around the country abusing the papers for not supporting him. Patterson has been into sixteen counties and it is a reflection upon him that no paper has come to his support. Col. Hoyt could not repudiate or reject the support of papers that oppose prohibition, and yet they have taken him up on his manhood.

Col. Knox Livingston introduced his competitors, speaking in kind terms of each of them present, as well as of Col. Tillman, who wired that he was left in Augusta.

Col. S. Bleas, Winkler and Sloan each made a strong speech. Many people think there is as much eloquence among the colonels as among the candidates for governor.

Dr. Timmerman and Captain Jennings were here and spoke. Judge Moore spoke. Bellinger was absent. McMahon was not here. Capers made a hit.

Brooker and Derham had a little tiff. Brooker accused Derham of perverting the record. Derham told him he must not say that. Brooker returned that Derham had exhibited a letter from Auditor Souler of Columbia stating that some of Brooker's charges were not true. The latter went to see Souler and the latter denied writing it. Derham exhibited the letter from Souler.

The candidates for Congress followed these those for State offices. The day's speaking was closed with a vigorous and characteristic speech by Senator Tillman.

Darlington's Day.

Darlington, Special.—There was no excitement at the campaign meeting here. Col. Hoyt, in a good natured way, got after Ben Tillman for meddling in the gubernatorial race. Tillman, as at Bennettsville, had the reply on Col. Hoyt.

The meeting was not as large as other recent gatherings, but a very

good crowd was present. The farmers are working with their tobacco crops. Tillman made about the same speech he did at Bennettsville.

Mr. Frank B. Gary was the first speaker. There are three in the race advocating the dispensary and one prohibition. He did not want to be rejected on spurious plea that he has kin people who are some account. He was cordially applauded at his conclusion.

Patterson began by twitting Gary about making a set speech about pensions for old soldiers. Gary had never introduced a bill for their relief in the legislature. He has no objection to the Gary family holding office, but Frank ought to run against McLaurin for the senate two years from now.

Gov. McSweeney was applauded as he was presented. He spoke of the good feeling, happiness and prosperity in the State to-day. His opponents try to make the people think that he is in league with the blind tigers. If Charleston supports him it is because his administration has been free from politics and anything contemptible, a business administration.

Col. Hoyt was received with applause sprinkled all over the yard. After paying his respects to Gary and McSweeney he said that Patterson reminded him of a cogwheel railroad. He has the same old speech and if he slips a cog he can't go. In speaking of illicit sales in Maine in comparison with dispensary sales here, Patterson says nothing of illicit sales here. All of the public men on both sides in Maine are agreed that the people want prohibition and the political parties are afraid of any attempt to repeal the law. Patterson knows that Hoyt has continued to denounce as false any charge of collusion on his part.

Walt Whitman, too, protested against his ancient friend, Senator Tillman, coming into this race. Patterson tries to prove that the noonday sun shines. Everybody knows that the law is not enforced in Charleston. Any law can be enforced which has a semblance of right, by an executive who has nerve. He had advised McSweeney not to make this race. He ought to have taken Walt's advice.

Col. Jas. H. Tillman paid a tribute to his late personal friend George Dargan. Jim voted 14 times in '76 although he was only 7 years old. Why don't Bleas and Winkler go back to the legislature and be elected speaker, Frank Gary isn't in their way? Col. Sloan was in the Senate eight years and couldn't be elected president pro tem. He had had a lot of trouble getting Col. Livingston on a platform, but he is not on the prohibition platform. Tillman advocated the dispensary.

Col. Livingston said that the Pee Dee is more bond than boundary. Marlboro and Darlington had been side by side in '76. He had not gotten on the prohibition platform because it is popular. He is standing where he did in the legislature in the '80s and in the '90s and is now standing in the Senate. York county had asked for the dispensary to be removed, and he had had the manhood to fight for the request in the face of the powers then in control. He would cast the deciding vote in the Senate for prohibition.

The next speaker was Mr. C. L. Winkler. The people do not care from which section a man comes. What they want to know is what is the man? Every man in this race for lieutenant governor is on his merit, not as a coat-tail swinger. He is running upon his record in the general assembly and upon his ability and integrity. He advocated the dispensary.

Col. John T. Sloan said he comes up to the requirements laid down by Winkler. Was in the house of representatives in 1876, in the constitutional convention and was State Senator for eight years. He has had sufficient parliamentary training to make him competent. He can't believe in "pro tem." business. He wanted to be elected fairly and squarely by the people.

Col. Bleas said he had a record and he is proud of it. When he was but 22 years of age Newberry gave him 1,300 out of 1,900 votes for the legislature. He opposed prohibition. The majority of prohibitionists want to keep other people from drinking and get all they can for self. Man is responsible to God alone for drinking liquor.

J. H. Moore said he could never manage to meet his opponent on the stump. The latter has gone to Washington on a wild goose chase. Bellinger's record is one of failure. Bellinger was not here.

Dr. Timmerman said he could not leave his office to make every meeting in the campaign while his opponents is neglecting his office of clerk of the court of Fairfield.

Capt. Jennings replied that he has a deputy clerk who can attend to the work. Dr. Timmerman is State treasurer and at the same time president of a bank at Columbia and an officer in other banks.

Neither Brooker nor Derham was well to-day and the usual spat was omitted. Their speeches were unusually tame.

This is Mr. T. N. Berry's home town and he did not speak, but introduced his competitors of whom he spoke kindly.

Senator Pettigrew said he was a native Darlingtonian. His first public service was for Darlington. He had served in the civil war and in 1876.

W. D. Mayfield again stated that the present freight rates forbid manufacturers from coming here and are discriminating in their tendency. He was applauded.

W. D. Evans said that when he went

on the board there was not a passenger train going through Darlington. The board had this matter changed. The Atlantic Coast Line had been charging local rates on all commodities. The commission reduced this rate 25 per cent.

The rate on brick had been lowered and Darlington had profited by it. He was applauded when he said that Barney talks about his fighting stock and yet never went to Cuba until the war was over. He had been connected with a rotten administration in a Republican postoffice, so no wonder he smells something rotten in the railroad commission.

Col. Wharton could not claim to have helped make Darlington honored, but he had served his State and his county in war and in the legislature. He was applauded.

Maj. B. E. Evans was received with applause. Barney said that he had never flinched in time of war or peace. He had awaited orders to go to Cuba in the cavalry, but they had not been called out. Where was W. D. Evans during the civil war? He was not running on W. D.'s demerits, but on his own qualifications. He charged W. D. Evans with betraying the Alliance when he was president by running one of the biggest stores in Marlboro county. The fertilizer factory at Darlington is in the hands of the trust because the local freight rates were too high. The rate on tobacco is detrimental to Darlington.

It was then about 3:30 o'clock and Senator Tillman wanted to speak so he could get off on the train. Col. Hoyt was not in the audience.

Senator Tillman was received with applause. He had always received the support of this county. He wanted the people to see how fat he is getting. People grow fat on abuse and pap. He had worked for every cent he gets.

From some words uttered here some might be led to think that he is meddling. That old gag of coat-tail swinging has been heard again. He had never posed as a boss. He had always led the people in the way they wanted to go. Col. Hoyt is an honorable man, who bears upon his person the scars of battle. But he ought not to object to Tillman's differing with him on public issues.

Mr. Ellison Capers followed Senator Tillman. He said that McMahan had crammed a summer school down the throats of the Darlington people. If elected he would let the county superintendent have the responsibility of running the summer schools, and he would help the county superintendent. He went to the State summer school and found three out of four of the teachers failures.

At Chesterfield.

Cheraw, Special.—There were about 600 or 800 farmers at the court house at Chesterfield to hear the candidates for State offices. This is W. D. Evans' native county. Mr. Berry married in this county, and Peck grew came from an adjoining county. Barney Evans sailed into W. D. very vigorous. Mayfield spoke as usual. Wharton was not here.

The speeches for lieutenant governor were about the same as usual. Mr. Derham was quite unwell and remained at Cheraw. Mr. Brooks was not in good form either. McMahan rejoined the campaign and met his opponent, Capers. Capt. Jennings was at the meeting, but Dr. Timmerman was not. Solicitor Johnson and his opponent, Senator Brown, spoke.

For the first time in the campaign national issues were discussed, and then briefly. Strait set the pace in the contest for his old seat in congress, the latter kept it up. Both advocate the Kansas City platform.

McSweeney read letters from his constables, his own appointees, to prove his record. Patterson was slightly applauded. McSweeney made a stronger speech than usual and was very well received. He is running on his record, and if it is not creditable he does not want to stand. He declared that the mayor of Charleston and the police are trying to do their duty by the dispensary. There was not much enthusiasm in the meeting until Patterson interrupted Col. Hoyt in his speech. The colonel replies spicily and the crowd cheered him.

Col. Hoyt said Tillman had rebuked McSweeney at Bennettsville. Tillman has the technical right to meddle in this race, but it is not expedient. Ben had come into the campaign to single out some candidate. Why not take Watt? He could make a new platform to suit Ben and "would raise hell on Chicago's street" to perfection. G. Walt gave a new definition of himself. "I am a kind of business man and statesman combined."

Gary was received with applause. He and McSweeney received flowers. Gary made his same speech, except to add the Robinson bill, the local opinion bill which Col. Hoyt had charged him with not supporting. He showed a copy of the bill to Col. Hoyt and called his attention to the fact that it proposed to abolish the State dispensary, and for that reason he had not supported it. He had thought that Col. Hoyt would have the fairness to make this statement, but he had not done him the justice to do so.

Ohio and Indiana are in litigation over the Ohio River. The river is unconscious of the trouble and at last accounts was wending its way untroubled to the sea.

CHARM IN LETTER N

Arp Says Democrats Have the Bulge This Year.

CANDIDATES HAVE THE CHARM.

No Ticket Where Both Candidates' Names Ended With "N" Was Ever Beaten.

A paragraph in a New York paper asks: "Is there a charm in the letter N?" and all's well that N's (ends) well so the writer tells us that the names of ten Presidents of the United States ended in N. He might have gone further and said that no Presidential candidate whose name ended with N had ever generally been laid on the political shelf as back numbers and under the ban. It has been said that this was the reason why Roosevelt did not wish to be nominated. But this is a mistake. Jefferson was a Vice President and so were Jackson and Van Buren. But it is astonishing how little is generally known of Vice Presidents. How soon they are forgotten. Even the best histories of the United States fail to mention them in any table or order or index. Indeed the defeated candidates for Vice President are equally ignored. Who did Taylor run against? Who did William Henry Harrison? Who Van Buren, Who Madison? Who was J. Q. Adams' Vice President? Who Jefferson's and Jackson's, Monroe's and Madison's? You can't find answers to these in any school history, and I found them only after much research in Appleton's biographies; and who run against Jefferson for his second term? Who against Monroe and Taylor and Pierce? Nobody knows hardly. Now here is a table of reference that lovers of history may look over and paste in a book for reference:

Washington and Adams, Washington and Adams, Adams and Jefferson, Jefferson and Burr, Jefferson and George Clinton, Madison and Elbridge Gerry, Monroe and Daniel Tompkins, Monroe and Daniel Tompkins, J. Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun, Jackson and Calhoun, Jackson and Van Buren, Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, Harrison and Tyler, Polk and Dallas, Taylor and Fillmore, Pierce and William R. King, Buchanan and Breckenridge, Lincoln and Hamlin, Lincoln and Johnson, Grant and Colfax, Hayes and Wheeler, Garfield and Arthur, Cleveland and Cleveland and Stevenson (1), Cleveland and Stevenson (2), Cleveland and Stevenson (3), Cleveland and Stevenson (4), Cleveland and Stevenson (5), Cleveland and Stevenson (6), Cleveland and Stevenson (7), Cleveland and Stevenson (8), Cleveland and Stevenson (9), Cleveland and Stevenson (10).

Jefferson ran against C. C. Pinckney, Madison ran against Rufus King, Monroe ran against DeWitt Clinton, Jackson ran against Clay.

Van Buren ran against Harrison, Harrison ran against Van Buren, Polk ran against Clay.

Taylor ran against Cass, Pierce ran against Scott, Buchanan ran against Fremont, Lincoln ran against Breckenridge and Bell.

Grant and Seymour, Grant ran against Seymour, Hayes ran against Tilden, Barfield ran against Hancock, Cleveland ran against Blaine.

Harrison ran against Van Buren, Now pick out those successful candidates whose names, presidents and vice presidents, ended in N.

Jefferson and Clinton, Madison, and Clinton, Jackson, Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, Lincoln and Hamlin, Lincoln and Johnson, Harrison, and Morton.

And now if there is any charm in the letter N look out for a ground-swell that will roll Bryan and Stevenson in to office next November. Look out, I say, and have as much faith as do in seeing the new moon in a clear sky over your right shoulder. Bryan was defeated the last time because the name of his running mate ended in L. That's why the wise men wouldn't take Hill this time—too much L (hell) in it they said. But all's well that N's (ends) well, so Mr. Shakespeare says. Bryan and Stevenson will sweep the country, for the double N's have never yet been defeated.

And there is another shameful neglect in our histories. They tell us nothing scarcely of the mothers or wives of the presidents; nothing of their children nor who was born in the white house. Of course we know about Washington's mother and his wife, and about Dorothy or Dolly Madison who was a widow Todd, and maybe was kin to Mrs. Lincoln, for she was a Todd. We know something about General Jackson's wife and about Mrs. Eaton for there was a scandal about her, and because Mrs. Calhoun and others wouldn't visit her in the white house, Jackson broke up his cabinet and took a new one. We know that Jefferson had no sons, but that his daughter married a Mr. Eppes, and her descendants are quite numerous. One of her grandsons was my classmate in college. We know something about Mrs. Polk and Harriet Lane who kept the White House for Buchanan and about Julia Dent Grant and Miss Folsom, whom Cleveland married, but this is about all. The mother of a great man deserves the highest consideration of the historian, but they have not had it. With the few exceptions that I have named our people know nothing of the mothers, wives or children of the Presidents. How many New England people know who was Daniel Webster's wife or mother? How many Carolinians know of Calhoun's, how many Kentuckians know of Henry Clay's?

But the women are at last coming to the front, and will hereafter occupy a higher place. We are impatiently waiting for the coming of the promised volume of Mrs. Sarah Butts, giving the biography of notable Southern women. A woman ought not to lose her name when she marries. My wife ought to sign her name Octavio Hudgins Smith instead of Mary Octavia Smith and every woman preserve her father's name in this way.

Well, I am away down here in Montgomery county basking in the sunshine of Mount Vernon, an old-time, unpretending village beautifully situated on perhaps the highest plateau in the county. It is my first visit and I am pleased to be invited here, for to me it is classic and venerated ground. Eighty-two years ago my father taught school here, an old field school, and there are a few people still living who remember the old log schoolhouse. But it has long since passed away and not a patron is alive and so far as I can learn not one of his pupils is living. All gone. Many a time did he tell us of his experience while teaching here and how rude boys rebelled against his discipline, and for a month he had to fight his way, but finally subdued and subjugated them and became famous with his patrons, for those boys had run off three teachers before he came and the community rejoiced when they got a teacher who was game enough to conquer them. This is a quiet, delightful place to rest. Even the signs of antiquity are pleasing to the eye. Beautiful legistremias in full bloom ornament the front yard of my hotel. They are not bushes or shrubbery, but are large trees and I reverence them, for they were my mother's favorites away back in my childhood, and there are still sweet memories clustering around them. I am here right in the midst of flowers and fruits. Oh the fruits that everywhere abound. Indeed, this is a blessed country to live in and be happy, and as for that, I have not suffered at all nor found any difference between this region and north Georgia, provided you keep in the shade. The nights are cool and pleasant.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

TELLING THE TRUTH.

Newspaper's Veracious Description of a Wedding.

The Palmyra (Mo.) Spectator undertakes to show by satire what might be expected were editors sometimes to speak their minds. Here are a few of the Spectator's samples: "Willie Shortke and Bettie Bloomers were married at the church last evening. The church was very prettily decorated with flowers and potted plants, borrowed promiscuously from over town from people who didn't want to lend them. The decorating was done under protest by some of the members of the church, who were asked to do so by the bride and couldn't well refuse. The ladies are of the opinion that if the couple were so bent on having a stylish wedding they should have been willing to have paid some one to chase all over the town for a day getting flowers together and then taking them home again. The bride wore a handsome Silverstein gown, made at home, and the groom was decked out in a \$10 hand-me-down suit. The ushers wore cutaway coats borrowed for the occasion. Sallie Potts was made of honor, and the consensus of opinion was that she was two-to-one better than the bride. The young couple took the morning train for St. Louis, where they will spend more money in a few days than Willie can earn in three months. Willie says that now he's married he's going to settle down. Some of our merchants think it would have been better if he had settled up first. The groom gets a salary of \$27 a month, which is about the allowance Bettie has been used to for pin money. We wish for Willie's sake that the old saying that it takes no more to support two than one wasn't a lie. The bride sent us a shoe box full of a conglomeration of stuff supposed to be cake. If this is a sample of Bettie's cooking we feel sorrow for Willie. Our janitor's dog fell heir to the cake and now he's lying in the cold, cold ground. But this wedding is none of our funeral. If Willie and Bettie are satisfied we've got no kick coming."

Origie of "Canada."

In the Revue Scientifique M. Perreault gives an ingenious explanation of the word "Canada." Giovanni Caboto, who is also known as Cabot, landed in that country in 1497, being the first European to arrive there.

After him came some Spanish vessels, and in 1506 Bonyas, a Frenchman, and Verrazzani, a Venetian, took possession of the country in the name of France. At that time, says M. Perreault, the French often heard the natives use the Spanish words "Acana," which signify "Nothing here." The natives had picked up these words from the Spaniards who had searched for gold and silver, and who, because they had found nothing, had speedily departed. The French came to the conclusion that the words so often used by the natives were the original name of the country. Another explanation is that Canada means a village or a town.

ASSAILANTS JAILED.

The Two Negroes Who Attempted Outrage in Florence.

Florence, Special.—The two negroes who attempted a rape at the national cemetery on Monday last are now in the hands of the sheriff. The governor has ordered this officer to protect the prisoners at all costs. The citizens are incensed against all the officers of the law for cheating them out of vengeance. The negroes were pursued relentlessly for five days by men from Florence, Marion, Williamsburg and Horry. They were captured Saturday morning by ex-Sheriff Wall of Marion through watching the sister of one of the fugitives taking food to the swamp.

The negroes made a desperate fight for a time but, one was mortally wounded. They are James Chink and John Livingston. Sheriff Evans of Marion took charge of the men after a stiff resistance and notified Sheriff McLendon of Florence. Sheriff McLendon tried to keep the arrest quiet, but it leaked out and a large crowd attempted to go to Marion on a special train but the sheriff gave them the slip. The crowd got a special train and followed the sheriff's special ten minutes later, according to railroad rules.

When the citizens arrived at Marion they found the prisoners in a car thoroughly guarded. The crowd said the sheriff promised to bring them back to the Florence jail and on such a promise they returned peacefully. A large crowd gathered at the depot in the afternoon, but the sheriff's special did not return.

Gov. McSweeney came down from Chesterfield and addressed the crowd from the Jacob house. He said he believed Florence would stand by law and order. He pointed out the necessity for defending the law and said he would have the men brought back here and jailed if the crowd would assure them protection. The crowd cheered.

State Senator Iderton then followed in a speech which aroused the fire in the crowd and they yelled for the return of the prisoners to Florence. The Timmonsville Guards came up by the governor's orders through Sheriff McLendon and were greeted with hoots. This sentiment is believed to be that of only a portion of the people and many leading citizens felt sure that the prisoners would be safe here. Pressure was brought to bear on Gov. McSweeney to return the Timmonsville Guards on the evening train but in face of the demonstrations and speeches declared that he could not do it and that having been asked for by the sheriff they would be under that officer's orders.

A telegram was sent to Sheriff McLendon at Marion to hold the prisoners there for further orders. Mayor Malloy has offered all the city's power in co-operation with Sheriff McLendon. The crowd insist that the parties are guilty of the attempt and should be dealt with as well as if the crime had been committed. While the law penalty would be only a few years in the penitentiary, Florence is greatly excited.

Ordered to Marion.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning Gov. McSweeney received a telegram from Sheriff McLendon of Florence county and P. A. Wilcox, Esq., of Florence, requesting him to order the Timmonsville Guards, now at Florence, to be sent to Marion at once for the further protection of the two negro rapists now incarcerated in the Marion jail. The governor immediately wired the authorities of the Atlantic Coast Line to furnish the Timmonsville Guards a special train to take them to Marion, declaring at the same time his determination to do all in his power to prevent a lynching. A telegram was also sent the captain of the Timmonsville Guards ordering him to take his company to Marion on the special train provided for their transportation.

Supplies for Militia.

Gov. McSweeney has been notified by the war department that this State's requisition for supplies for the militia forces had been honored and that supplies worth in the aggregate \$5,788.93 would be shipped at once. These supplies include about 800 blouses, with caps and leggings. The new materials will not be obtained before they are needed. Several companies of the Passenger Train Wrecked, a...

Anderson's Confederate Monument.

Anderson, Special.—The design for the Confederate monument is now on exhibition. The monument will be 33 feet high. A soldier in private's uniform will surmount the shaft. The cast die of the pedestal will be given to an inscription to be selected by a committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. On the west side will be a list of the most important battles in which the soldiers from this county fought. On the second die will be cut a representation of stacked arms with the monogram "C. S. A." and below in large letters "Our Confederate Dead." It is hoped to lay the cornerstone next Thanksgiving day and unveil the monument June 10, 1901.