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WALLOWING BEGINS.

Irby and Evans Neck Deep in Insinuations.

TILLMAN'S DISCOVERER

Or the Man Who Weaned Ben From Sour Buttermilk—McLaurin Writes Evans' Epitaph.

Special to The State.

Aiken, July 14.—Between three and four hundred of the 2,700 voters in Aiken county came out to-day to hear the senatorial candidates. The court house was comfortably filled. The old-time enthusiasm was missing. Messrs. Evans, Irby and McLaurin each spoke for an hour or more and when Mr. Mayfield's time came the crowd was so weary and had scattered so for dinner that he had the mercy and good sense to speak for only ten minutes.

Gov. Evans said he regretted that there was so small an audience. The issues that are now up have not been publicly discussed for years. Mr. McLaurin, he said, had by acts repudiated the true Democratic doctrine and platform and was a Republican under Democratic cloak. McLaurin's policy, he urged, would only enrich the few and make the cost of things higher to the masses. McLaurin should come out like others, he urged, as a protection Republican, for it was wrong to serve as a Republican in Democratic livery. The Republicans never gave the Democrats anything unless they sold out or gave ten for one. According to the papers McLaurin is doing everything in Washington and it would pay to ask the government to let the State have the \$30,000 and bring the others home. He said he would say nothing about Gov. Ellerbe's failure to take the endorsement of 40,000 voters over the measly politicians. He never asked for the appointment. If McLaurin's policy is carried out it will cost the farmers 20 per cent. more on necessities.

He commented on a negro paper in Washington urging McLaurin's appointment because of his helping to defeat the Jim Crow bill.

He then at length discussed the Peruvian cotton schedules urged that there could be no possible good in it to the farmer, except to pay more for his socks, hose and clothes in which these cottons are used. Only 100,000 bales of long staple was raised in this country, and three-fourths of that in Georgia, and the idea was to tax the masses to help a few

Sea Island "niggers" and planters. To show that McLaurin was a protectionist, he said McLaurin voted for a 300 per cent. tax on wool against the 55 per cent. tax in the Wilson bill as proposed by the committee. As to Tillman's position he did not think it the same as McLaurin's, but if it were, Tillman was wrong and he would tell him so and vote against him. He spoke a long time on the cotton schedule and said it gave the north the very club it wanted with which to rob the south on the compensatory tax and on bagging and ties. It was like selling out for a mess of pottage with the southern masses getting nothing. The speech of Mr. Evans was full on the tariff issue.

Col. Irby said he first came to Aiken to see how the Reform movement would take in this section, and after his visit told Tillman all was safe. He spoke of taking in new blood and that Mr. Henderson was the biggest catch since 1890 (applause); said he wanted to talk like a Reformer, Democrat and farmer. Talking of his being the daddy of Evans, he said when Tillman wanted Ellerbe for governor, he had told Evans he should be governor, he made Tillman quit Ellerbe and go to Evans and elect him. He said he had always been opposed by "the clique" in Columbia. Mayfield was a child of Shell—so an orphan; Duncan of the devil, and McLaurin of Gonzales.

He said the State misrepresented him and alleged that it was an injustice and perversion to have said he favored factional strife when he said he did not. (This is where the word "not" was printed to read "now.") He said the State took advantage of him at all times. As to his dispensary views he said he wanted the system given a fair chance. It was far better than open bar rooms. He helped to make the law and believed it right yet. If there was any rottenness it should be remedied, and if any dishonesty, punished. He would not charge either. He objected to features of the law, especially imprisonment in the penitentiary for the sale of liquor.

The campaign had been forced on and a horrible schedule arranged by Col. Neal and others.

Talking on, he said if Tillman had taken his advice he would have had a wooden man run against McLaurin. He explained at length why he did not run last year and other political acts, heretofore stated. He predicted that there would be a Republican and Democratic party in this State, and in time the suffrage plan would be cursed. Talking of the Reform movement he said if it had not been for him Tillman would still be selling butter in copéras breeches. The movement, he said, started in the defeat of Gen. Gary in 1880. If Gary had lived he would have been elected in 1882 and there would have been no occasion for the movement that avenged Gary's assassination. He found Tillman, proposed to him at Dan Tompkin's house to run for governor, and Tillman readily assented, and was elected. He would only have made the fight in the Democratic party. He said he would tell what sort of a Democrat he was and that he was not

the sort as the governor of the State who had sold out the Reform party to the Gonzales party. He then went for the governor's course in reprimanding and dismissing privates and not reprimanding Gen. Watts. A reprimand was to abuse and cuss out. Ellerbe's course he said was "harsh, undemocratic and unwarranted." (Applause.) If the contract with Gonzales is carried out, he said, this great friend of the people will run the State and in 10 years every factory would have negro labor. Negro labor was already used in Charleston and he understood was to be used in Columbia. He was opposed to getting negro labor in mills, as this was suited to farm labor.

While in the Senate he only made two speeches as he saw no use for talking. He always voted for his people, and when he fought the sugar deferential he held the balance of power and could have gotten a fortune for his vote. When he voted for the people he got no credit or newspaper puffs. He said he was sometimes afraid to go about the hotels as some one might get in trouble for saying things about his farmer-like appearance.

McLaurin ought to have been beaten for writing that squedunk letter and he understood that McLaurin and Gonzales thought of running independent tickets against the nominees for the Constitutional convention. General Butler had McLaurin's blacklist removed and he wanted to know what General Butler was to get for this and he wanted to know where McLaurin then stood and who he now favors and if he was for Tillman's re-election, as that was an issue, and he wanted McLaurin asked how he stood as to Tillman.

Mr. McLaurin said if he were such a remarkable man as to be a Populist, Republican and Democrat and could arrange so many deals he would not think of running for senator, but would aim higher. This was the first time he had ever been sassed by a corpse, he said in connection with a joke.

The talk about his being in combination was entirely to throw people off of the scent of the combinations against him. He complimented Irby's political shrewdness. As to there being any combination against McIver, he and Mr. W. D. Evans did as much as anyone to elect McIver and as to Irby's hurrahing about defeating grand old men, he would remind him that Irby defeated Wade Hampton, who had done much for the State. He voted for Irby as a party man and his only regret was that Irby did not use his ability and brains to fill the place as he had hoped he would. He said Gov. Evans had been unfair to him in attacking him in his own home and trying to make capital out of his opposing the Jim Crow car bill. A majority of the Democrats defeated the bill and he opposed it because of certain features in it. His people knew how he stood and that there was nothing in this sort of talk. His people for generations were known in this section and no one before ever tried to make him appear as opposed to white men and women. He now and has always rented his land to white

tenants, although he could no doubt get more from colored tenants, but he was doing what he thought was right and what his people before him had done.

His every vote he contended was strictly on the party platform and he has never been a protectionist. He thought it robbery to get more money than the government wanted. He cited as an illustration of his position: Suppose the people voted for a graded school system and carried it and he paid his taxes to support the system, would there be any sense in his keeping his children away from the school because he did not believe in graded schools? So with the tariff. There was a Republican house and senate and president. None of the Democrats made the bill or had much to say, but should they try to make it as much non-sectional as possible, or not? The bill was going to pass. Nothing could defeat it, and the question was whether to sit down and let it go as it was prepared and presented or to try and get something out or it for his people by trying to get some justice and equity. He wanted such things equalized. There was never proposed any increase in the price of eating rice and the bill does not raise the price, but simply changed the classification so as to tax the rice the brewers have been using. As to the fallacy of the argument used against the cotton tax last year, short staple cotton was brought to New Orleans from Mexico and more will come unless there is a duty. Senator Bacon and not he proposed this tax on cotton. He said he would keep up his fight for all time for bagging and ties. As to his sending out his first speech, he sent out 30,000 as many as he could afford, and it was printed in nearly every paper and he stood by it. He was not a protectionist, as he said, but held that the people of South Carolina had as many rights as any other people. He never remembered saying the people lingered and loafed too long around Calhoun's grave, but it occurred to him that Evans likes to loaf around the grave he was put in last year. He said he and Tillman stood to-day where Calhoun and Hayne stood. Hayne assisted in fixing a duty on indigo and held it was in strict conformity with all of the principles of the bill. He and George D. Tillman also held very much the same ideas. As to voting for the high tariff on wool that was in committee and had nothing to do with the bill. It was a fight between McMullan and Bailey and he stood by Bailey, who, he said, some were trying to get in a hole. The committee fixed this regardless of his vote and it was purely a side fight. Evans did not seem to know how to get along without Tillman's coattail. He thought he was on it, but now Tillman says his views are identical with his own and Evans is still holding on to the coat—but the man inside of it was gone.

The great objection to him has been that he would not support everything some people wanted. He would not have cared if some one had been put up against him after the "squadunk" letter. He wrote every word of it to Appelt and had no regrets to express for

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it. He said after the primary he would write Evans' epitaph it would read:

Here lies a poor shote,
Who grabbed at Ben's coat
To pull him in the boat,
And missing his hold
Is left in the cold.

A letter of regret was read from Mr. Duncan at his inability to be present at the meeting.

Mr. Mayfield said as everyone was tired he would only speak 10 minutes. He said most emphatically he was in no combination and was running on his own hook. He stood for true Democratic doctrines at all times and consequently did not believe Mr. McLaurin's position correct. Any plundering, no matter under what excuse, he held, was wrong. Any increase in prices was a species of robbery and that was what Mr. McLaurin's view led to. To legislate prices was wrong and no one had a right to legislate favors. As to the Mexican cotton, it amounted to nothing. The Liverpool market fixes the prices. As to the dispensary, it was a national issue as to the Latimer bill, which he opposed. He did not believe the State should go into the liquor business. There are many good features about the dispensary law, but the State had no business in the business. He explained his position as to giving the State prohibition with local option under proper restrictions for the sale of liquor.

The meeting tomorrow will be held at Edgefield. The party had to go to Edgefield on a special train.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

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