

GOVERNOR REPLIES

TO CHARGES AND INSINUATIONS AGAINST HIM.

Never Advised Him, Favors Eliminating Dispensary Profits. Will Stand For Re-election.

Governor Ellerbe yesterday for the first time, came out in an interview, to answer the numerous charges and insinuations made against him. He denies all connection with the Newbold affair, and says he gave him no advice whatever.

He comes out squarely in favor of the dispensary, and proposes to amend the law by doing away with the profit feature, and, if necessary, limiting the sale to medicinal and sacramental purposes.

He announces his candidacy for the governorship on his record.

The following are his remarks: I see in the News and Courier of Tuesday, an editorial commenting on the report from its Chester correspondent, which, while not directly doing so, may, by insinuation, lead people to believe that the governor advised Newbold not to surrender. The language used by the Chester correspondent reads:

"He was instructed by the state authorities not to surrender until to-day or until the court of general sessions of Spartanburg county had adjourned."

I wish to denounce the statement as absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I sent Mr. Newbold no message, gave him no advice and made no terms with anyone for his surrender. I am getting heartily sick and tired of such dirty flings and insinuations. It seems that a gentleman has no protection, but has to submit to such slanderous insinuations.

I have, also, been harshly criticised for pardoning May and Buice for the killing of Sims. Sims was a desperate moonshiner who was openly violating the laws of the state, and when May and Buice attempted to seize the liquor, Sims started to fire on the officers, and had they not killed him, men in the discharge of their duty would have been killed. Moreover, Mr. Crawford, who was present, testified that the killing was in self defense. This is entirely aside from the petitions and the endorsement of seven of the jurors. These were in addition to other petitions, one signed by many of the very best of Spartanburg's citizens.

There seems to be a common understanding on the part of certain people to destroy the dispensary law, and they take advantage of all these unfortunate occurrences to use them against the law. Since I have been governor, I have tried fearlessly to perform my official duties, and will not be swayed by idle clamor or senseless criticism.

Several days ago an interview was printed from Rev. Carroll, in which I was reported to have said that rather than "join the liquor men, I would go to—." A great many have asked me to fill out that blank. What I said was: "Before I would turn this state over to the liquor element, I would go home and go to plowing."

The most difficult problem that confronts us to-day, is that of the liquor traffic. The dispensary I think is the best solution of the question, but as the courts have decided that the dispensary is not a police regulation, I am in favor of amending the law so as to make it a police regulation by

"Rust,"

the dread of the cotton grower, can be prevented. Trials at Experiment Stations and the experience of leading growers prove positively that

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is the only remedy.

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GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

eliminating the profit feature and, if necessary, not to sell it as a beverage, but only for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Those who advocate high license have surely not read carefully the decisions of the courts, for in the case of Scott vs. Donald, the courts advanced the view that the state could prohibit, they could inspect, but could do no more. If the dispensary is not a police regulation and the state cannot control the liquor under the dispensary law, it certainly cannot do so under high license. Besides, under a high license system it would in a few months degenerate into the open barroom. As a rule, men who would buy a license to sell whiskey, would have no moral character, and would be altogether irresponsible and perfectly indifferent to the welfare of the state and of the people. Their only object would be to make money, and the constitutional restrictions would be disregarded. This liquor fight is not a factional issue. It is a fight between the moral elements of our people and the liquor men.

Do you propose to make a fight on this next year?

I propose to go before the people on my record, and, if necessary, to advocate the policy just outlined. Some of my enemies have said I might be re-elected because of the unwritten law to give a governor two terms. I want it understood that no one need keep out of the race on this account, and I would not have it as a mere matter of precedent if my efforts did not warrant an endorsement.

If I cannot refute the numerous charges that have been made against me, and cannot show to the people that I have honestly and faithfully tried to discharge the duties of the office, I do not care to be elected. Some people may think it is a very fine thing to be governor, but there are other things I value more highly, and before I would sacrifice my manliness or any principle, I would be defeated a thousand times. While I like to please I had rather have the consciousness of having done my duty than the applause of the world.

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Why Not Raise Sugar Beets?

Five cent cotton makes the farmers very naturally cast about them for something to relieve the situation from a financial standpoint. And in view of this we wish to direct their attention to the importance of sugar beet raising. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is interesting itself in this matter, and is going to send out sugar beet seed next year all over the country to induce the farmers to experiment with it. The farmers of the Western States are becoming inter-

ested in it and are looking into it as the raising of wheat and corn has become unprofitable to them. In this they find themselves in the same condition, financially, as the farmer who raises cotton at five cents. Recently a large gathering of farmers was held at New Castle, Ind., to hear an address from Prof. Wiley, of the National Department of Agriculture, on the subject of beet culture. He told them that beet culture was practicable on any land that would produce good corn, because it had the requisite amount of saccharine matter in the soil. He also told them that beet culture, so far from being exhausting to the soil, greatly improved and enhanced its value, and cited the northern part of France, the great wheat and sugar beet producing section of that country, where the average yield of wheat had risen from 17 to 26 bushels per acre. He also told them that the pulp from the factories was a very valuable food for cattle, sheep and hogs, and that it produced the finest milk and butter in Europe. These are very important facts for the farmers to consider. As the Department is going to send out these seed next year, we want to suggest to the farmers the propriety of planting them next year as an experimental crop to see what can be done with this crop on South Carolina lands. It is certainly worth looking into. It is more than probable that the cotton empire within the next decade or two will betake itself to the richer and more productive lands of the West. Texas alone, where her undeveloped lands are brought into cultivation, can produce all the cotton the world wants, to say nothing of the lands in the Mississippi Valley. And they can make some money out of it at five or six cents which the South Carolina farmer cannot do with his greater cost in the way of fertilizers. And it would seem that the South Carolina farmers will perforce be compelled to turn their attention to other money crops. If this crop will do what is claimed for it, enhance the value of land and render it more productive and increase the number of cattle, hogs and sheep and improve the quality and increase the quantity of milk and butter, it is worth experimenting with. Let the experiment be tried. We understand Prof. Newman will try it next year at Clemson. —Cotton Plant.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local treatment, pronouncing it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 15 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. The Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Repeal of Lien Law.

(W. L. Herbert, in Southern Farmer and Horticulturist.)

Editor Southern Farmer and Horticulturist:

We have read your Prospectus, and endorse what you are intending to do, to stimulate a deeper interest in improved agriculture in South Carolina. We are glad that you are making such a step.

The farmer certainly needs to do more reading and thinking about his business and his interest. There is one thing that I hope you will not overlook in the beginning, a practice which is fast ruining the farming industry of our State. It has already ruined many valuable farms, and many

more will, in a few years, be almost worthless. I refer to the ruinous "Lien Law." It has driven many intelligent people from the farm, and if the present system is kept up and increases as it has for the past few years, the farms will soon be altogether in the hands of an ignorant, shiftless class, who neither know nor care anything for scientific agriculture, and whose chief idea is making cotton, cotton, all cotton.

Any negro who can rent five acres of land can go to town and get a lien and spend most of his time in idleness. Often they will rent a piece of land, give a lien on it and crowd as many idlers on it as can get there. We know of several who kill one or more mules or horses every year. In this section there are good men, intelligent land owners, who would like to farm, but are forced to rent out their land because they cannot get hands to work it any other way. The merchants who give these liens prefer that the land owner would have nothing to do with the renter, except to get his rent.

We do not propose to array one class against another, but we really think that any thinking man will see clearly, if he has not thought on this matter before, that to repeal the lien law would greatly aid progress in agriculture and help to build up the country. We have spoken to a great many business men of different vocations, and have not heard one say otherwise than that it would surely benefit the country to do away with this system. Even the merchants say it would put their business on a surer basis. We can look at the lien law as nothing but a drawback to agriculture and a curse to the country.

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Not Superstitious.

Within the last month or two a number of articles have been republished from the Washington Post in various newspapers of South Carolina concerning the Associate Reformed Presbyterians commonly called Seceders. In these sketches the imagination has been given full play, the purpose evidently being to entertain the reading public. The central bureau of information from which these sketches are sent out is in Washington city. The gentleman who gives out these fables has some knowledge of the Seceders but has mixed things up wonderfully.

The last story published was to the effect that Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Secession church in Scotland, died and was buried. His grave was opened by some robbers to get a gold ring he wore on his finger when he came to life and lived many years afterwards.

People who are unacquainted with the Seceders would naturally conclude that the denomination is a superstitious set. As a matter of fact no Seceder ever believed such a story. The absurdity rests in the statement that Erskine wore a ring. Such vanity was against the principles of the denomination and to this day preachers in that church believe in no such ornamentation.

A few years ago a theological student of the church wore two rings when he preached a trial sermon and excited such criticism that we doubt if he ever attempted such a thing again.

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Long ago it was said that the mother of Ebenezer Erskine was restored to life under similar circumstances, robbers trying to get her ring. She regained her health and Ebenezer Erskine was afterwards born to her, being her thirty-third child. Another story is that the wife of Ebenezer Erskine was the subject of this experience. It is barely possible that the wife or mother wore a ring but Erskine himself was never guilty of such a thing.

The Seceders were never superstitious. They are more lax in their views now in some respects than they used to be but they do not believe in supernatural stories of any kind.

They believe that God orders all things and have no faith in the common notions of luck. They never look for trouble if they see the new moon through the tops of the trees and they never hesitate to begin a journey on Friday. They are not terrified at the cry of the screech owl or the howl of the dog when there is sickness in the household for they believe that God rules over all things and that he will protect and save all who believe in Him.

We were surprised to see these stories republished without criticism in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, the News and Courier and the Chester Lantern. —Abbeville Medium.

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