

THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Ed. & Prop'r.

In Germany there is an educational institution for teaching the technique of butchering and packing.

Miss Mary C. Collins, the well-known missionary to the Sioux, thinks that the term "hobo," as generally applied to the Weary Waggles tribe, is of Indian origin, and instances several cases of its use amongst the aborigines, amongst whom her missionary labors have been directed.

In accordance with a law recently enacted in the Argentine Republic, unmarried men between twenty and eighty years of age are obliged to pay a special annual tax; and if any unmarried person of either sex refuses an offer of marriage without being able to give a valid reason, the penalty is \$500.

What next! exclaims the New York Observer. A proposition is now made, apparently in sober earnest, to utilize the cataracts of the Nile for electric light and power purposes. The power that these cataracts, which are more properly rapids, would supply, however, would be much less than the available head furnished at Niagara Falls. A trolley line down the Nile would truly be an odd consummation.

The wealthiest Nation in the world in the United States, declares William George Jordan in the Ladies' Home Journal. The census of 1890 shows the true valuation, or fair selling price, of the real and personal property of the country to be \$65,037,091,157. It is an increase of over forty-nine per cent on the valuation of the previous decade, and is about six times the value of the money of the entire world. The mind cannot grasp the meaning of such figures without graphic illustration. This amount in gold dollars would load 123,570 carts, each carrying a ton. If 2000 gold dollars were piled one on the other they would form a stack three feet high. Make similar piles close together till a wall of gold one mile long and worth \$230,000,000 is formed. Increase this wall to twenty-eight and a quarter miles and the amount would represent our National wealth. Placed side by side the coins would form a carpet of gold covering five square miles.

J. O. Merryweather, the well-known manufacturer of fire apparatus in London, makes a most useful suggestion on the subject of the protection of churches from fire. After referring to the dangers of fire in such buildings from defects in the heating and lighting apparatus, he proposes that each church tower should be fitted with a tank or tanks, kept full of water by means of a pump and hose or fixed pipe, the pump to take supply from a well or other available source. From the tank he suggests a pipe being carried into the church, with hydrants and hose in convenient positions. The water tanks would then enable powerful jets to be brought to bear immediately an outbreak of fire was discovered. The cost of the arrangement would be small, and doubtless the destruction of many sacred buildings by fire would be prevented. Canterbury Cathedral has been saved three times by its own fire apparatus, and the recent fire at St. George's, Hanover Square, proves that even in London there is considerable risk of fire in places of worship.

With the progress of civilization one pursuit after another seems to be elevated to the distinction of an "art" or even of a "science." Perhaps the latest claimant for such rank is the cooking of cookery. Dr. Pilcher, of the United States Army, remarks that the rendering food savory and digestible and serving it in a tempting manner, is a study worthy the attention of a higher grade of talent than is ordinarily devoted to it. "Recent experiments by Edward Atkinson have shown," he says, "that the art of cookery is still in its infancy." Who shall presume to say that he (or more likely she) who cooks a thing well is not a benefactor to humanity? observes the New York Observer. Bad cooking may have had nothing to do with original sin, but there is no telling how much of unoriginal later iniquity is to be laid to the account of a soggy bit of pastry or of an impossible beef-steak. So long as average humanity lacks sufficient moral courage to decline a favorite dish set before it, even when the viands are wretchedly prepared, it will be urgently incumbent upon all chefs or Bridgets to put more of skill, science and religion (if they have any) into the service of the dining room.

THE GREENVILLE REUNION.

A General Order Issued—All Arrangements Given.

Below is given a copy of a general order which has just been issued by Gen. Walker in regard to the coming annual reunion of the Confederate veterans in Greenville. It will be of special interest to the veterans all over the State:

General Order No. 31:
I. The warm-hearted and hospitable people of Greenville are making every arrangement for the comfort and entertainment of the veterans of the division, and for the success of their annual reunion, August 26th, 1897.

II. Camps are earnestly urged to send as large delegations as possible. The low rate of fare, one cent per mile for the round trip, will enable thousands from all parts of the State to attend this, which bids fair to be the grandest reunion of old Confederates ever held in this State.

III. The convention will convene promptly at 10 a. m. August 25th at the hall in Beattie's building, corner of Main and Washington streets.

IV. The headquarters of the division will be in the same building. All veterans are requested to register there before the meeting of the convention and secure their badges entitling them to seats and other privileges of the reunion.

V. Committees of the home camps will meet veterans on the incoming trains as well as at the depot, and give all information and assistance in securing lodgings, etc. Camps will please advise Gov. W. L. Mauldin, chairman, of the number and names of delegates, in order that they may be assigned quarters on their arrival. It will greatly facilitate the work of the local committee and the comfort of the delegates, if this is attended to.

VI. Sponsors of the various camps authorized in general order No. 29 will please report on arrival to Col. James A. Hoyt. Each camp is earnestly urged to have a sponsor. Camps will please carry their camp flags or banners, as they may be needed by the sponsors.

VII. During the reunion, at a time to be fixed hereafter there will be a reunion of the old South Carolina commands of the Confederate army by brigades from the various commands.

VIII. It is hoped that all counties having three or more camps not yet organized into regiments, will do so, and report to these headquarters before the reunion. The major general commanding urges this formation of regiments, and of many neighborhood camps, as the surest way of bringing all the veterans of the division into camps and of keeping up their interest in our worthy organization, and its laudable objects.

IX. Camps in arrears for their dues to the division for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, either or both, will please send their delegations prepared to pay their dues of 5 cents per annum per comrade.

By command of Major General C. Irvine Walker.

JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

THE SMALLEST COUNTY.

Bamberg's Corner-Stone of Court-House Laid by the Masons.

At Bamberg on the 10th the corner-stone of the court house for the new county was laid by the South Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons, which was convened there by Grand Master J. T. Barron, and at 10 o'clock a procession was formed by the visiting Masons, the members of the grand lodge and escorted by the lodge of Masons under the guidance of marshal, Major Wattie G. Smith, who marched to the site of the court house, where the Masonic ceremony was performed. Among the prominent Masons present were: Grand Master J. T. Barron, Judge James F. Liles, Orlando Sheppard, L. T. Izlar, J. B. Black, W. G. Smith, Charles Carroll Simms, John R. Belling, J. B. Bates and others.

After the ceremonies the assemblage was invited to the classical institute, where addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by Grand Master Barron and Grand Treasurer John B. Belling.

The following is the inscription on the corner-stone laid today:

A. E. 5897.

Jacob T. Barron, Grand Master of Masons.

Bamberg Court House, Erected by the Town of Bamberg, S. C., 1897.

Building Committee: H. J. Brabham, Chairman.

H. C. Folk, W. H. Carter, J. B. Keare, Thos. Black.

Architect: Builders: L. F. Goodrich, Round & Haiger.

The trowel used by the grand master today was one made in 1825 by Kershaw Lodge, at Camden, and by them presented to Lafayette to lay the corner stone of DeKalb monument at Camden. It has since come in possession of the Masonic grand lodge of South Carolina by purchase and has for the past 70 years assisted in the laying of nearly every public building and monument in the State and is prized very highly by the Masonic fraternity in the State.

Bamberg is the smallest county in the State, having just the constitutional requirement of 400 square miles.

THE PRIMARY TICKETS.

An Omnibus Ticket to Be Printed and Distributed.

State Chairman Tompkins of the Democratic executive committee has ordered a large number of tickets for the primary election for Senator printed. While the candidates were in Columbia a few days ago they all entered into an agreement with Mr. Tompkins whereby they are to stand the expenses of the printing and distribution of the tickets. The State chairman is to send them to the several county committees and have them placed at all the polls through the regular channels of the organization. These tickets will have the names of all the candidates placed upon them; the voter will strike out all the names except that of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. This will not in any way interfere with the candidates sending out their individual tickets.

A Chicago contemporary claims that the bicycles are scaring birds out of the parks. This should be charged to the bloomers, not to the bicycles.

THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE."

Simonton Issues a Decretal Order and an Injunction

IN THE GUCKENHEIMER CASE.

The Missing Link in the Matter is Now Filled—The Car-Load Lots Can Come In.

There no longer seems to be the shadow of a doubt as to what Judge Simonton meant by his construction of the meaning of the term "original package." He has issued a decretal order in the case of Guckenheimer & Sons, which settles the issue as to whether his definition included liquors shipped in carload lots. The facts were in this case that the shippers delivered the bottles to the railroad company—each marked but not wrapped—and they were packed in the car in sawdust by the railroad company and delivered to the agent in Florence.

When the opinion was filed there at once arose considerable doubt as to whether Judge Simonton's definition covered such a shipment. The attorneys in the case appeared before Judge Simonton in Greenville and he issued the following order, which shows very clearly all that he intended to convey in his definition of the meaning of the term:

United States of America, District of South Carolina, in the Circuit Court, in Equity, Fourth Circuit. S. Guckenheimer, A. S. Guckenheimer and M. S. Guckenheimer, co-partners trading as S. Guckenheimer & Sons, complainants, against W. W. Sellers, F. M. Davis, et al., defendants. Decretal Order.

This cause came on to be heard on the bill, the rule to show cause and the return thereto. Hearing the same, and the argument of the counsel thereon, and after due consideration thereof, and it having been alleged in the bill and shown at the hearing by affidavit that each of the bottles of liquor mentioned in the paper was shipped and delivered to the common carrier, singly, sealed and marked, or in packages of two or more bottles securely fastened together and marked, and transported in a car of the carrier and under control of the carrier, and so received from the carrier and offered for sale in the State of South Carolina in the same form and condition in which it was shipped, and so each bottle or package of two or more bottles as aforesaid was and is an original package within the scope and meaning of the opinion filed in this case dated August 6th, 1897.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, That a temporary injunction do issue as prayed for in the bill, to remain in full force and effect, until the final hearing of this cause and the further order of the court.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON, Circuit Judge.

August 10, 1897.

ELLERBE TAKES A HAND.

Gov. Ellerbe has taken a hand in the original package matter, and it is likely that his action will precipitate another hearing in the United States Court looking to a direct decision upon the carload lot question, despite the fact that it is generally conceded that the order in the Guckenheimer case will settle the matter definitely and finally. It has been ascertained that the attorneys interested in the several cases heard together recently have asked Judge Simonton to prepare separate orders in each case. Gen. Barber was in Greenville, in the agricultural hall case hearing, and it is thought that he will arrange to have the orders issued without further delay.

The Governor has received the following dispatch signed by Chief Fant: "M. Friest & Co., of Savannah have shipped a carload of liquor in bottles, bulk and packed in straw, billed as follows: '98 brand, 698 pints, 650 half-pints, 600 bottles of beer,' consigned to themselves as agents. Please advise." Gov. Ellerbe wired Chief Fant that if the attempt was made to sell any of the stuff by the bottle 'to seize it forthwith.'

TO RESTORE HEALTH.

A Government Inspector Has Been Asked For Clemson College.

This board of trustees of Clemson college are making every endeavor to have the college open next month with the usual attendance and no pains will be spared to take all possible precautions against a recurrence of the recent epidemic of fever at the college. Last week Gov. Ellerbe had considerable to say about what the board has been doing and he gives it as his opinion that parents can well afford to send their boys to Clemson in September, resting assured that they will be in no danger whatever. Though the State board of health, in accordance with the law, asked the detail of an experienced government officer to go to Clemson and get at the causes of the recent epidemic and superintendent whatever work is necessary to forever remove those causes. In speaking of the matter he said:

"The trustees of Clemson college are determined to take every step to put the Clemson college buildings in good sanitary condition and to remove all causes of the recent epidemic of fever and to prevent a recurrence. All the recommendations of the State board of health, which made an inspection of Clemson college after the fever, will be carried out."

"The trustees instructed me, as Governor, to request the State board of health to ask Dr. Wyman, the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, to send an expert sanitary engineer and bacteriologist to Clemson to examine the buildings and grounds with a view to assisting in the work of putting them in a satisfactory sanitary condition and prevent any recurrence of fever in the future."

The return of Prof. J. S. Newman to the college will prove of great benefit to the institution. Prof. Newman is regarded as one of the best men the college has ever had. He will again take charge of the very important department of agriculture.

FODDER PULLING IN PROGRESS.

Cotton is Shedding Leaves, Squares, and, in a Few Instances, Young Bolls.

The following is the South Carolina Crop Bulletin, as issued by J. W. Bauer, section director, Columbia, for the week ending Aug. 10th:

The greater portion of the week was hot and dry, and crops over the eastern portions of the State lost conditions very fast, but the general rain of the 6th came opportunely and greatly revived all falling vegetation and although the weather became unusually cool, the temperature began to rise again before any damage resulted.

Young corn has commenced to fall rapidly but aside from the slight check in its heretofore rapid growth its condition was not materially impaired. Some leaves were sunburned and damaged as fodder. Fodder pulling is making rapid progress. Corn is apparently falling out quite well, although there are a number of reports of the ears being smaller than usual.

The first of the week was too hot and dry for cotton which lost condition, due to excessive shedding of leaves, squares, and in a few instances of young bolls. The plant turned yellow, and appeared to be dying. The greatest injury occurring in Hampton, Dorchester, Colleton, Berkeley, portions of Williamsburg, Orangeburg and Sumter counties, but reports of like deterioration came from the eastern portion of the State generally and from many sections of the western portion.

Premature opening was also reported but this was largely checked by the timely rains and cooler, cloudy weather. Picking has begun actively in the extreme western counties, but will not be general over the State for some time to come. In Edgefield county black spots have occurred on the bolls, having the appearance of rot, and affecting the lint and seeds. The disease is new to the region, and is as yet not very prevalent.

There are many reports of excessive "weed" without a corresponding proportion of fruit, while small cotton is generally heavily fruited.

The July crop is fully up to an average over a large portion of the State, and in York, Anderson, and portions of other western counties better than for many years. Taking the entire State, the present condition, according to special full reports, compares favorably with the crop of recent years at the same date.

Tobacco cutting and curing is progressing favorably and is nearing completion. Worms are destroying young tobacco in places.

Rice is heading and earliest ripening very fast; harvesting will begin during the present week. Rice maintains its average high condition except over limited areas. The late rain was very beneficial to upland rice.

Peas are growing very well, although injured in places by the recent hot weather. Pea-vine hay promises a heavy crop.

Turnip seeding continues and is favored by the present moist condition of the ground. Early sown turnips did not come up to good stands.

Sweet potatoes are doing exceedingly well.

Complaints of grapes rotting continues. Wine-making will soon begin in Oconee.

Apples are not uniform over the State. Some late peaches are a fine crop.

Gardens failed rapidly. Hay is a heavy crop generally. Sugar-cane looking very promising. Peanuts growing well. As a general thing, minor crops suffered less during the week than the staple ones.

THE SENATORIAL RACE.

There May be a Second Election and No Predictions Are Being Made.

A special from Columbia to the Atlanta Constitution under date of the 11th, says there is already a good deal of figuring going on as to the result of the primary on August 31st for Senator, and it is seldom that a result as been so uncertain.

Three days before the opening of the primary it seemed as if McLaurin would have a walkover, but there has been a considerable change since then. The field—Irby, Evans and Duncan—is united on one point, all are against McLaurin. A constant fire has been kept up against him on his tariff views, with immense jabs on many other matters, such as his having dictated the Populist platform, opposed Tillman's policy in the Darlington war, etc.

The crowds, with very few exceptions, have been undemonstrative, many of the county papers are keeping in the middle of the road, unable to pick the winner, so that it is difficult to judge of the result of this hammering on the young Senator.

It is expected that the vote will be pretty close, a second primary being a probability, and Charleston's vote is a very important factor. But it transpires that a great many voters there are without poll-tax receipts, necessary to entitle them to vote, while many others take no interest in the result, looking on all the candidates in much the same light. Poll-taxers are always paid more generally in election years. Last winter, when the tax was due, many neglected to pay, not expecting an election this year. Then the ward heelers have been accustomed to pay the taxes of many men to get their votes, but the heeler is not in the field, because no money has been put up by the candidates and the local politicians are not interested. There are hundreds of men who are not affected by the poll-tax matter who will be absent on summer vacations at election time. So the prospects are that Charleston will give a very small vote.

Irby is said to be the favorite there, but the friends of Evans are putting in hard licks for their man. McLaurin being conservative would be the natural favorite in Charleston, but the fact that he and Governor Ellerbe are known to be close politically and that Ellerbe is unpopular because of his failure to remove the metropolitan police, has mitigated against him.

If the smaller telephone companies succeed in the undertaking which they have assumed they will make talk as cheap as it was in the day of the man who originated the proverb about it.

THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Candidates are Stumping the State for Earle's Place.

A SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES.

Evans Jumps on McLaurin—Mayfield Withdraws from the Race—McLaurin Fainted at York Meeting.

The following is a brief summary of the Senatorial campaign speeches from day to day.

The Newberry Meeting.

The Senatorial campaign at Newberry was one of the largest, as well as one of the quietest yet held. There was but little hurrahing. Candidate John T. Duncan appeared and said that he entered the race to defend himself, and to disprove any charges that might be made. He said that if any candidate pleaded martyrdom on his account, he could prove everything he ever said, and if specific evidence was wanted he could get it with accumulated proof. Mr. Evans, about whom Mr. Duncan had no doubt spoken, said that if any one had any personal grievances to settle with him, he could easily be found, and he did not settle personal matters on the stand. This will in all probability settle the matter.

All the other candidates spoke along their same old lines on the tariff, etc. After the speaking they were invited to a barbecue which had been prepared for them.

The Chester Meeting.

The Senatorial campaign meeting at Chester was largely taken up with personal statements of the rival candidates. In response to Colonel Irby, Senator McLaurin stated that he did not vote for Evans for Senator last year. Evans said that Senator McLaurin swore to him that he would support him and that he had supported him. McLaurin said that he voted for Duncan on the first ballot and for Earle on the second. He also stated that he was telegraphed to come home and support Evans, and expected to do so. He heard of Tillman's intention of writing a letter and advised against it, and after the letter came out he did not support Evans. Had the letter not come out, he said, he would have worked and voted for Evans. Evans said he could have been made Attorney General, but that he declined to go back on friends; that McLaurin got his position for voting for Pope, and that he (Evans), went on McLaurin's bond. Congressman Strait, in response to a charge from Mr. Mayfield, said that Senator McLaurin asked him to go in with him and join the Populist party. McLaurin denied making such a statement and said that what he was working for and what he mentioned to the Congressman was to try and get all of the silver forces to join hands; that he attended several conferences of this kind and that Bryan was at one with him. He said he never was a Populist and did not favor the party for State or national purposes.

The York Meeting.

The Senatorial campaign meeting at Yorkville was quite dramatic. Candidate Mayfield made good his offer at Chester that if he could not prove that Senator McLaurin had tried to organize a Populist party in South Carolina, he would withdraw. He said he was now convinced from proof Mr. McLaurin had given him, that McLaurin largely prevented Populist organization in South Carolina. He said he had done Senator McLaurin an injustice and would withdraw from the race. Senator McLaurin shook his hand and thanked him amid great applause.

Governor Evans said Senator McLaurin had invited him to go into the Populist party with him, and Mr. Mayfield's acceptance of Senator McLaurin's statement put Congressman Strait in a false light, he having said Senator McLaurin made overtures to him. Mr. Mayfield said he believed Senator McLaurin had worked against State organization. During Senator McLaurin's speech Congressman Strait gave his version and many insisted on his sitting down. Senator McLaurin said it was bad enough to be persecuted by three, and Strait had no business intermeddling.

Senator McLaurin spoke with such vehemence that he fainted on concluding. He was taken to his hotel and the doctors insisted on his resting for a few days. Messrs. Evans and McLaurin showed much feeling toward each other. Col. Irby was unable to attend the meeting on account of an attack of cholera morbus.

The Lancaster Meeting.

At Lancaster Senator McLaurin being absent Col. Irby and ex-Gov. Evans had the field all to themselves. The crowd of 300 listened to them attentively. Col. Irby began by disclaiming that he was a "prophet or a son of a prophet," but a few days ago he had said that this race would narrow down to Evans and himself and "today it looks as if that prophecy were fulfilled." Mr. Mayfield had flown the pit and Mr. McLaurin was not here. With these preliminary remarks, Col. Irby then briefly reviewed his political record from his election to the legislature in 1888 to his withdrawal from the Senatorial race last year. He was prevented from entering that race because of the enmity he had incurred in opposing the adoption of the suffrage clause by the Constitutional convention. Truth is, he declared, had Earle stayed out of the race last year "you would have had the same candidates then as you have today"—Evans, McLaurin and himself—and the Conservatives would have supported McLaurin. Taking up his record in Congress, Col. Irby said he had cast the deciding vote for the Wilson bill, not that he favored it, but because he thought it preferable to the McKinley bill, which would have been perpetuated for some time had he voted against the Wilson bill. McLaurin in the House voted for the Wilson bill, but since then he had changed his views. McLaurin no longer believed in free raw material, while he did. He favored free raw material because it made the goods used by farmers cheaper. The way to fight protection is to fight it. There is no middle ground, he averred. Some one asked if he favored a direct tax and he answered he did, if

were possible to secure the passage of such a law.

In conclusion, he divided the Conservatives into three classes, the hyena class, led by Gonzales, who would vote for the devil himself if he would destroy the reform movement; the mild Conservatives who were Democrats and who were going to vote for "me;" and the third class who say that all the candidates are scoundrels and they are not going to vote for any of them.

Mr. Evans at the outset of his speech, felicitated himself that he had one of his opponents dead and the other two sick. It was only by the use of stimulants, he said, that Irby was able to speak today.

Irby—The only stimulants I've taken is paragon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Evans, proceeding decried the talk of Irby in opposition to the suffrage clause. In the midst of it he was interrupted by some one in the crowd asking about rebates. Shaking his finger in the direction from whence the inquiry came, Mr. Evans told his interlocutor "to shut up;" that he had heard those dirty lies last year. They had been disproved and he did not propose to have them told on him any more in the future. They were only harbored in the breasts of such cattle as his questioner and if he did not like his answer he could "lump it." Mr. Evans, being thus aroused, proceeded to denounce the newspaper association and declared they published nothing but the jokes of the speeches and left the discussion of the real issue out.

The Democratic doctrine demands a tariff for "revenue only" and free raw materials, declared Mr. Evans, and McLaurin favored neither. Free raw materials, such as wool, sugar, iron were a benefit to the farmer. If manufacturers had free wool which would make cheaper goods and the farmer could therefore buy them for less. "You will have to repudiate Wm. J. Bryan or McLaurin, for Bryan believes in free raw material and McLaurin doesn't."

Col. Irby and Mr. Evans were asked at the conclusion of their speeches if they favored the Stokes' bill for the curtailment of salaries paid Federal officers. Both answered "yes."

The Kershaw Meeting.

Kershaw's meeting was held at Camden, and there were in the neighborhood of 500 people present. Senator McLaurin was absent, he having not as yet recovered from his attack of illness at Yorkville.

Ex-Gov. Evans opened the debate. He, at the outset recalled the campaign of vituperation and slander of last year, and said that, dazed by certain newspapers to make this race, he had boldly done so and not one had republished the lies against him with which they were teeming last year.

In entering this fight it had been charged that he was fighting Tillman by his attacks on McLaurin's tariff position. It is not so, for "I have a letter in my pocket from Senator Tillman, telling me he would welcome me as his colleague in the Senate with open arms."

After this prelude; Mr. Evans began to discuss the principle of free raw material and continued at length. Free raw materials mean raw sugar free of duty. As sugar was not raised in this country it was a great saving to the consumer. But under the protection which Mr. McLaurin favors, on raw sugar the price would go up. The sugar trust, under the Dingley bill, can raise the price to ten cents a pound if it wishes. Other free raw materials were spoken of at equal length.

In the face, however, of the views held by McLaurin the Democratic papers of the State are advocating his election. "Why? They are either subsidized or there's a nigger in the woodpile one, I don't know which. The News and Courier editorially denounced McLaurin's free raw material doctrine, and yet it is supporting him. I don't know whether it's subsidized or not. If the secret doings in the closets of some other newspapers were known I suspect they would be seen to be buying up newspapers with a view to making a present of it to an editor. They tell you I grew rich in the Governor's office, but God knows I am a poorer man today than when I was elected Governor."

Col. Irby began by charging that Gonzales, "who was virtually governor," was trying to rob him of the Conservative vote by telling them that the race was between Evans and McLaurin. Gonzales told the Conservatives this because he knew they "hated Evans like the devil hated holy water." He tries to make out I'm running as a loose horse to Evans, but the truth is Evans is running as my stud colt. Col. Irby further illustrated his point by comparing what would be Evans' condition after the primary to the change that is sometimes made in the equine to which he compared him. Col. Irby, however, who is a farmer, used a farmer term to express this change, which term is omitted.

Col. Irby then spoke of his record. None of the candidates can attack it, he declared, but on the contrary. McLaurin says on every stump that he voted right every time. He told how for ten days he held up the Wilson bill, trying to get the duty taken from raw sugar, but failing, he cast the deciding vote for the bill, as he thought it preferable to the McKinley bill.

Col. Irby declared he had always been a friend of silver. When the Sherman purchasing clause was about to be repealed, a compromise for the free coinage of silver at 20 to 1 was nearly effected, he had the deciding vote. He defeated the compromise because the people wanted silver at 16 to 1. Gonzales undertakes to say that he was against silver because he said he didn't know when the Democrats would win again. "Filled with malice and instigated by the devil, Gonzales undertakes to come in here and cram down the throats of the people a man who advocates Republican doctrines." In conclusion, Col. Irby said: "If you elect me you will have two men in the United States Senate not opposing or fighting anybody, but I'll do as I have always done by being true to the best interests of the people of South Carolina."

Jay Withers, of Philadelphia, has brought suit against his former sweetheart, Minnie Pepper, for \$5,000 damages for breach of promise to marry, and also asks for an injunction restraining the defendant from marrying anyone else. We infer that Mr. Withers is a very "blue" Jay.