The Fairfield News and Herald.

VOL. XLVIII. WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894. NO. 46.

BUTLER AND TILLMAN.

THE GREAT SENATORIAL RACE BEGUN AT ROCK HILL.

Senator Evans Made a Speech and Had Some Passes with the Crowd—Pope and Tindal Do Their Devoir—The Other Candidates Did Not Speak.

ROCK HILL, June 18.—The great Senatorial contest has begun. During the early hours of the day hundreds of people were congregated around Turner's Hotel, where both Butler and Tillman were quartered, and it was a Butler crowd, the followers of the Governor not coming up into town in large numbers.

Two hundred Butlerites arrived yesterday. Fifty of them came from Edgefield and the remainder from Greenville. At 6:30 this morning the train from Columbia brought 450 more, all wool-hat, hardy looking fellows, from Union, Fairfield and stations along the C. C. & A. road. A good many others came in about 10:30 from the direction of Charlotte. The audience at the meeting numbered about 2,000. One of the notable passengers from Columbia was Newbold, the dispensary detective. He had to stand some mild guying from the country boys.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Senator Butler made a ten minutes talk to 250 of his supporters in Armory Hall. He started that a rumor had been circulated and telegraphed that Governor Tillman was to be assassinated promptly at noon by a prearranged plan. He desired to state that so far as he knew, the rumor was unqualifiedly false. He had never, he said, done or said a word to cause a breach among the white people, nor would he. He hoped his friends would scatter themselves at this meeting as they would at any other meeting. He thanked them for their presence and hoped they would go to Yorkville tomorrow. He had no fear for himself, and he did not see any reason why anybody should wish to kill him, but he supposed he could as well afford to die now as ever.

The Senator remarked that the State executive committee had passed a rule requiring candidates to announce themselves by June 17, and that in compliance he had written the following letter:

Edgefield, S. C., June 16, 1894.
To Mr. D. H. Tompkins, Secretary of Democratic Exactive Committee, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1895.

I presume the canditates for the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator, will abide the result of the primaries set for the 30th of August next.

I hereby request that a separate box be provided by the State executive committee at each and every voting precinct in the State, in which each voter may express by his ballot his preference for United States Senator, said separate boxes to be managed under the same rule as other ballot boxes in the primaries, and I hereby pledge myself to abide the result of the vote thus cast at the said primary. An early reply will oblige.

Very truly, M. C BUTLER.

The Senator said that if he could get a fair primary he would abide by it, and not whine at the result if the people preferred the other man. He could return to Edgefield and fish for the remainder of his life and spend it free of public cares. What he wished was to get the people to listen to argument.

THE REGULAR MEETING.

The speaking was at Moore's grove, half a mile north of the centre of the city. Congressman Strait was given thirty minutes, the senatorial candidates one hour each and ten minutes for reply and the candidates for Governor thirty minutes each. At precisely two minutes past eleven, Senator Butler and Congressman Strait arrived on the ground. The stand is an ordinary wooden platform, built against a majestic white oak. It stands in the midst of a splendid grove.

As the Senator steps upon the stand, attired in bluish cambric negligee shirt, scarf, and black clothes, some one shouts, "Hurrah for Butler," and considerable cheering follows. One voice shouts for Tillman.

In a moment Governor Tillman, wearing a white helmet and black alpaca coat, low quartered shoes and greenish yellow socks, follows, and cheers, scarcely so general as Butler's, greet him. He takes a seat at the rear of the stand and leans against the oak. John Gary Evans seats himself at his right elbow and Tindal directly behind. Samps Pope, Ellerbe, Buchanan, Watts, John Walter Gray and Mayfield seated themselves around the stand, with Butler holding the left flanking seat.

President White of the Rock Hill Democratic Club called the meeting to order. Rev. W. G. White prayed and the band played.

President White introduced Congressman Strait as the first speaker. Nobody cheered as he faced the crowd. It began to sprinkle rain gently, dampering the spirits of the assemblage, and the Congressman's remarks appeared to have a similar effect.

GOV. TILLMAN SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Congressman Strait's speech President White, after cautioning the crowd not to interrupt the speakers, introduced Governor Tillman.

The crowd had waited patiently for the Senatorial guns to fire and broke into applause when Chairman White introduced Governor Tillman and announced the order of the remainder of the speaking. The Governor advanced in the cool, deliberate manner usual to him. He said he was the only man in South Carolina who had tried to canvass the State three times, county by county. He brought applause and loud laughter when he said he was glad to meet the audience face to face even though many of them came from North Carolina and all over the globe. He was accused of having a bitter tongue, but he stood here and said he was not responsible for all the bitterness. He had been more persecuted and maligned than any other man. The people, Tillman said, had elected him to office before and were going to send him to the Senate sure as a gun's iron. (Loud applause.)

He said he had been Governor four years and stood ready to defend his every act. He made an appeal for brotherly love in the coming campaign and paid an eulogy to the farmers as the backbone of the country. He said he was proud of being a farmer Governor. He had never run for office till over 38 years of age. Then he had gone for the biggest plum on the tree and shook it down. He was now after a bigger plum and intended to get it. (Applause.)

His friend Butler had been in office eighteen years. The office belonged to the people not to any man.

The Governor next said he supposed the candidates for the Senate must discuss national issues. He would simply take a bird's eye view of the situation. There were only two big questions—the tariff and finance. He wouldn't touch on the tariff to day and would discuss finances to some extent. He jumped into the question by showing the great contraction of the money of the country. In 1865, he said, there was $2,000,000,000 of money in circulation; now there is only $1,000,000,000. That was the reason the poor farmers of the country were not getting a reward for their labor. He charged all this to Wall street, Shylocks, backed by Lombard street, London. These Shylocks had caused this contraction by putting the issue power in national banks. The people were continually getting poorer and all the wealth of the country is in the hands of a few thousand millionaires.

The Governor jumped on the national bank question and defended greenbacks. He explained the difference between them. Money sharks said greenbacks were fiat money. That fiat money, however, had whipped the South in the late war. Purchased Congressmen and Senators yelled "Fiat money" because they had been bought.

The speaker then began the discussion of the silver question. He said gold and silver had been on a parity since the days of Abraham and ought to be now. The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago had said they were equal, but Cleveland hadn't carried out the plank. Cleveland was a confessed perjurer and responsible for the present deplorable condition of the Democratic party. He charged Cleveland and Carlisle with hocus-pocus game in issuing $50,000,000 of bonds to replenish the gold reserve, which is again down to $65,000,000. He charged a lot of thieving and robbery in Washington, but said some day the people will get together and there will be a big shaking up. (Laughter.)

He attacked Cleveland as an old bag of beef whom he could not find words to describe. He said John Sherman the people's enemy, was now the trusted advisor of Cleveland, who has betrayed every trust. The country is in its present condition through the treachery of a Democratic President.

The Governor reviewed in a clear manner the demonetization of silver and the bad condition of the country. He said there are millions of starving workingmen. Money sharks, he said, have grown so outrageous in their treatment and talk as to wish a standing army to keep a few starving men off the grass. He alluded to Coxy and his ragged men and said poor Coxy had had his head cracked. There might not be any Coxyites in the South, but the people here sympathize with the demands of labor.

Resuming discussion of the silver question, the Governor said the people wouldn't be bought and would kill out the dragon encircling them. They would do it with their votes and could not be bought with money or free passes. This was his first direct allusion to the free pass, free excursion of Butlerites and brought loud applause from his supporters.

The fight, he said, must be for free silver and more greenbacks. The Governor said the South and West must get together and make a fight for liberty and bread. He concluded by telling a story of big John Jones and his ox, a story about an ox's tail being tied though the dashboard of a vehicle. The Governor said if sent to the Senate he would promise not to be bribed and not to sell out. He would chunk rocks for the people's interest as long as he could use his tongue and would do all he could.

Just as the Governor was concluding, some man in the audience remarked that Tillman would not get to the Senate to chunk rocks.

Turning toward the speaker and waving his hand, the Governor said that sixty-five thousand white men had elected him to his office and would send him to the Senate. This elicited loud and prolonged applause.

SENATOR BUTLER SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Gov. Tillman's speech he was heartily cheered and the band played. As the last note of music died away there was a cry for Butler, who was then introduced by the chairman. He said:

"I'm mighty glad to see you. I am glad to see you in a good humor. I'm glad that Governor Tillman was in a good humor. I shall meet him with the same respectful bearing. The Governor says he has been accused of having a bitter tongue. Well, a fish woman can wield a bitter tongue, but it requires courage to speak to an intelligent and well informed audience like this before me.

"I have a proposition to make to the Governor. If he will agree to have a separate ballot box at each voting precinct in which the people, I mean the white people, in the primary in September may register their choice for Senator, without the interference of rings and caucusses, I shall agree to abide by it. Will he do that?"

Voices—"No, no, no."

"Oh, I think he will," said the Senator. "Will he agree to submit to the people whether he or I should represent them in the Senate? I will abide by it." (Cheers.)

"The Governor says that the Senate doesn't belong to me; I didn't ask to go there. I did not ask for the privilege of accepting the volume of abuse which the Republicans hurled upon me when I was fighting for my seat. Men who rode by me in camp and bivouac called on me for what seemed a forlorn hope, and I would not refuse, because I felt it was my duty. I would not go through that experience again for any office.

"If we are to judge of the Governor in the Senate by the speech he has made, what a spectacle he would be, driving an ox cart with the ox tail in the dashboard; flinging rocks from the mountain top. What could he accomplish in the Senate making such a veritable spectacle of himself?

"We have heard a good deal said about finance, Cleveland being bought and free passes. I submit that that is a delicate question for the Governor. (Cheers.) I think he had better let the subject drop. Has it come to this that a man in South Carolina can't ride on a train without asking Marse Ben? I have asked for passes for poor men out of a job. Has the Governor ever asked a pass for a poor man? (Wild cheering.)

Voice—"He asked for one for himself." "Fierce cheering, which Butler had to quiet.)

Some voices shouted for Tillman.

The speaker then compared Tillman to a young mule, who, when working in double harness, kicked and bit at the other mule and did no pulling. He then ridiculed the Governor's love of office.

Man in the crowd—"Don't you love office, too?"

"Yes, I do, pretty well," responded the Senator, eyeing the man coolly. "Aye God, I tell the truth; I haven't gone crazy about office, though."

The Governor is in his "A, B, C's" about finance. One of his friends calls him a "genius of destruction." A common tramp may blow up a house with dynamite. The Governor talks about monopolies and robberies, but he suggests no remedy. He will get on a mountain and throw rocks, drive an ox-cart with the ox's tail in the dashboard. I am under the impression that he went to Chicago a supporter of David B. Hill, who at the beginning of his career, has stabbed the party by declaring against the income tax, the fairest clause in the tariff bill. That should teach you what to expect of the Governor. I am as far from Cleveland as the poles from each other, and no one is better aware of it than he, but I take no stock in this abuse of him. The tariff bill will be passed. It is the best tariff bill ever before Congress, because it is not satisfactory to the extremes of each side.

Voice—"It does not represent the Democratic party."

Butler—"It is a bill which the Democratic party can stand on." The Senator then defended the bill fully, asserting that its duties were 6 per cent. lower than the Mills bill.

"I predict that the next Republican national convention will put in a free silver plank in their platform. I favor that the Democrats of the South and North and West begin now and organize silver leagues. I believe the country can sustain double the amount of greenbacks in circulation without one dollar of gold in the country. The Republican party is responsible for the condition of the South. I believe when the tariff bill is passed that the revenues will be ample for the support of the government. I am as much opposed to the bond issue as the Governor is.

To illustrate a point in silver demonetization, the Senator said: "If the Governor will lend me the dollar he has, I'll show you; (smiling) he's better off than I am." (The crowd laughed uproariously.) I'll give it back to him or else play crack-loo for it."

The Governor came forward with a smile and handed him the dollar.

The Governor says greenbacks whipped us. I was thar. It was muskets and bayonets whipped us, or rather we got tired out whipping the Yankees.

Then the Senator explained the pension infamy and said that the reason why it was not checked was because we hadn't the votes. He incidentally paid a tribute to the Confederates, saying that there never were such soldiers as the soldiers of Lee and Jackson.

The Senator held up a large yellow envelope. "I have plenty of ammunition here. I want the Governor to understand that when I tackle the State administration I shall do it frankly, though in perfect good humor. When I warm his back he must take it like a little man. He must take his punishment. I shall take mine. I am used to it.

I know the farmers are poor. I understood that the Governor promissd when elected that he would help the farmers. Are they better off? On the other hand taxes have been increased. I shall stand side by side with my people in their struggle. I challenge Governor Tillman to point to an instance where I have not done my duty. It is wrong to turn a man out of the Senate only because he has done his duty. I would lay down public life forever if I could thereby see my people united and living as brothers as they were four years ago. I utter a warning and a prediction, that when the white people divide and appeal to the negro vote we shall have a period of degradation worse than reconstruction. There is nothing for me in the Senate. I am a poorer man than when I went there. I have not learned to steal or accept bribes, I can't be captured by gold or free passes. (Cheers.) It may be a little vain, but I believe I am the man to bring the people together. Senator Butler was continually cheered, and had often to stop and quiet his friends before proceeding.

GOV. TILLMAN IN REPLY.

At the conclusion of Senator Butler's speech, Col. Jones said that Governor Tillman was entitled to a reply. When Governor Tillman came to the front he was loudly cheered.

The Governor began his closing remarks by saying that he just wanted to answer a few little firecrackers shot off by his friend. In regard to the proposition, if Butler believed that the people ought to have the right to elect Senators and if the Democratic Executive Commitee is willing to grant the proposition he had no objection.

"Butler went on to talk about my getting among the plow boys. I want to ask you if the farmers did not put me up to lead a forlorn hope.

"Yes, they did —— you won!" said many voices.

"Since that time I have been more maligned than any man in the State." In response to a question from a man in the audience about his chances of election, the Governor said he had "done got the coon skin and was gone."

About free passes, the Governor told how he had accepted one and said Butler had ridden on one all his life. He then showed up how many in the crowd had come here on free passes.

These men didn't come here from North Carolina and all over the State for nothing. They could yell, he said, but couldn't vote in York County. He caused great cheering when he said he had York County and would thank the people in advance for the vote of the county. The Governor told what he had done since he had been the Chief Executive and said he had nothing to shield, in his life. About Butler's story of the old mule and the young mule, he asked the farmers which they had rather have, a young prancing mule or an old flop eared, worn-out animal.

"We'll take you!" shouted many amid laughter at Butler's expense as a flop-eared animal.

The Governor said he had not voted for Hill but for Boies at Chicago, Butler having charged him with being a supporter of the former.

SENATOR BUTLER IN REPLY.

When Senator Butler came forward to reply, both factions cheered vociferously for some minutes. The Senator characterized the Governor as an artful dodger in fleeing behind the executive committee in the proposition for a separate box. He had asked for a categorical answer and had expected one. In the charge of ringism he was sustained by the high authority of no less a personage than John L. M. Irby, who had charged that there was a State House ring. If the Governor had given the people the primary, why did he now permit it to be violated? Why was a convention to be held in August? Why were not all men allowed to go to the polls and vote?

The Senator closed by saying that the assessment on the railroads, which Governor Tillmen "had throttled, had been reduced." There was again long continued cheering.

HON. JOHN GARY EVANS SPEAKS.

Comptroller General Ellerbe was introduced, but said he would not speak as dinner time was on hand and the people were tired; if they would come to Yorkville tomorrow he would talk to them. He finished amid applause.

Senator Evans was next introduced and was warmly received. He said he would defend the Reform administration, of which he was a part, against Senator Butler and if the Senator spanked his (Evans') baby, he would put a mustard plaster under Butler's shirt. (Laughter.) Senator Evans brought down the audience by saying he was glad to see all the anti Tillmanites of the State present. Every county was represented and a good deal of North Carolina was on hand. Touching on National affairs. Evans said Cleveland was a prostitution of Democracy, and if being a follower of Cleveland was a Democrat, he (Evans) could be called anything else.

"Didn't you vote for Hill?" a man asked.

"No, I did not," was the quick reply, "and the only ones I know who did are men now supporting Butler for Senator. Ben Perry, for instance."

Evans made a good many pointed jabs at Butler, tickling his friends immensely. He continued his attack on Cleveland and defended the Democracy of the Reformers of the State. Senator Evans said it was the old men who had been kicked out of office who were keeping the political ball open; it was not the young men.

Evans parried in quick and neat manner a number of questions asked him. He got in a blow on Butler whenever he could and was asked by a young man named Gus Aiken if he was running for Senator or Governor. A colloquy ensued between them.

Evans attacked Butler for his statement that State taxes have not been reduced and showed this was erroneous. He said if the Senator was as ignorant on national affairs as on State, he was in a bad fix.

Again defending the State administration, he upheld the Dispensary law. His declaration that it was the best law for control of whiskey was hissed by several young men.

"I can tell that you fellows are from North Carolina by the color of your noses," the speaker said to them. Evans told how the Dispensary law had been adopted and said it had reduced crime and drunkenness to the minimum In his own town only one arrest had been made for drunkenness during the Dispensary regime. The first night the law was declared unconstitutional, thirteen arrests were made. He gave figures in favor of the Dispensary and strongly defended it. He said he will advocate the Dispensary from every stump in the State and if elected Governor will enforce the law to the letter.

"What about the Darlington affair?" was asked.

"I am glad you mentioned that," he said. "It was a premeditated affair, brought on by the whiskey element." He then told of the refusal of the troops to go to Darlington and the offer of thousands of wool hat boys to fight with shot guns and hickory sticks. South Carolina will never bow to the whiskey element. The people will not surrender to the little whiskey sellers and grog shop keepers.

"Why did you turn down Hampton?" was asked.

"Because he didn't represent us and we will turn down anybody else who does not."

"Why haven't you got a Governor who knows the law?"

"We have a Governor who knows more law than all your little gang put together."

Evans concluded by saying that he would continue his discourse at Yorkville, where he would be glad to see all North Carolinians and revenue officers." (Applause.)

MESSRS. POPE AND TINDAL SPEAKS.

Dr. Sampson Pope was introduced and announced himself as a candidate for Governor and said he would define his principles, and declared that he had always been a Reformer and would continue one. The Reform movement had done more good than any administration. Taxes had not been greatly reduced, because the State had been forced into litigation at great expense. Coosaw had been throttled and the railroads had been made to come under the law. He showed that the railroads had not been paying an equal proportion of taxation. Dr. Pope recited all things done by the administration. He also defended the Dispensary law and said it was the best law ever put on the statute books. If he could not get the Dispensary he was for high license. Dr. Pope favored all the Alliance demands within the Democratic party and said the sub-treasury was the best of all these demands. He showed the great benefits of that plan. He also attacked Cleveland and said he stood in with Wall street. He said he despised Hill. He believed Tillman would be the next Democratic nominee for President. Dr. Pope expressed the views on national politics enumerated by him before.

Secretary of State Tindal, the last candidate for Governor introduced, commended the Rock Hill people for their peaceable conduct. He told what good the Reform movement had accomplished. Things in the State before the movement was successful, were stagnant. Governor Tillman was not responsible for the strife in the State. Turmoil was inevitable and would have resulted had any man been elected Governor. Tindal spoke for peace and unity. Both the minority and the majority must use toleration. He wanted his Conservative friends to remember that the Reform movement would never go backward. Tindal had no good words for Cleveland. He spoke some on national affairs. When he concluded he was applauded.

W. D. Mayfield was announced as a candidate for Superintendent of education; J. Gary Watts for Adjutant and Inspector General; O. W. Buchanan, for Attorney General and James Norton for Comptroller General. They made no speeches.

At the close Col. Iredell Jones, presiding instead of Mr. White, who had been forced to leave on account of sickness, dismissed the crowd which had already thinned to a few hundred, rapidly dispersed.

Killed Before the Family.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 18.—A special to the Times-Union from Tampa Fla., says: Tillett Whidden killed Tom Swain yesterday at the dinner Table.

Swain was an escaped convict who had been sentenced for life for murder, and for whom a large reward was offered. Whidden met Swain, and professing friendliness, invited him to his (Whidden's) house to dinner. Swain accepted, and while eating Widden ordered him to throw up his hands. Swain reached for his gun and Whidden shot him dead. Mrs. Whidden and several children were at the table when the tragedy occurred. Whidden put Swain's corpse in a buggy and brought it to Tampa. He drove about fifteen miles overa lonely road with the body of his victim, reaching Tampa about midnight.

DURING a thunderstorm last Wednesday afternoon the lightning struck the signal pole of the weather observer's office at Wilmington, N. C, which was raised on the top of the Government building. The pole was shattered and the halliards parted when the flags came down with a run. The building was not damaged at all, although the shock was felt all over it, especially on the upper floor occupied by the weather observer and the United States engineer officials.

THE YORK MEETING.

GREATEST INTEREST IN THE FIGHT FOR THE SENATE.

The Crowd Largely in Favor of Tillman—Butler Makes a Good Speech—Synopsis of the Speeches Made by the Different Candidates.

YORKVILLE, S. C., June 19.—Things warmed up a little at today's campaign meeting. The crowd got somewhat enthusiastic. The best of humor, however, prevailed. Everyone went away happy and contented, and no anger was shown. Today's meeting emphasized one thing strikingly, the audiences do not care three snaps for anything except the Senatorial debate. The enthusiasm was below zero until the central figures, Butler and Tillman appeared. Then the voters braced themselves up, and were all interest and showed their feelings They listened to the others, they laughed and noted the argument, but when General Butler was announced there was a decided change in the atmosphere. A complete change had come over the scene. Chairman J. Steele Brice, in opening the meeting, begged that this be made a repetition of the model meeting held here two years ago. The Rev. Mr. W. G. Neville made the opening prayer.

JOHN GARY EVANS

was introduced as "from Edgefield," but he promptly corrected the statement that he was from Aiken.

He continued: Whether we be Reformers, Independents or Conservatives or Republicans our interests are one. That banner can go with the one under which we have won, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." We are not Populists or Communists, but are working for one interest. We now have a ring of entirely new people. See to it that you are not dictated to by the bosses. No man has the right to fear for the interests of his State, of the people. Nearly all of the measures advocated in our platform have been enacted into law. There is a demand for a constitutional convention and that has not been acted on.

The Constitution you live under was made by a people who had no interest in you; yet we are told to keep this dangerous Constitution. I tried to amend it and was voted down. We pay too much to the classes whose interests are not ours in proportion to the taxes paid. That means if this country ever gets into the hands of the carpet-baggers the negro has equal rights in all your schools. There is great danger in this provision. The schools should be put under the people through the Legislature. Vote for a constitutional convention. New York has outgrown her Constitution, and ours was modelled after theirs. Every Confederate soldier is stigmatized in your own Constitution as a rebel.

We "Reformers" have started out on the platform of the Alliance. Those demands are today the only true Democracy. We have been called all kinds of names because we have had the boldness to make the party go back to old Jeffersonian Democracy. We are fighting for principle and if we keep it up we are bound to win. I stand upon every demand in there. It is claimed that we have done nothing for the people. We refunded your debt with an annual saving of $80,000 a year. We actually had men go to New York and say the debt would be repudiated. They ran Dr. Bates and Gov. Tillman out of New York by their malicious reports. They even wanted to continue the debt at 6 per cent. when they knew negotiations were pending for the settlement of the bonds. The next year the bill was telegraphed to New York. Why was it done? For political purposes. They were trying to fly-blow the whole debt. We went over to Baltimore and placed the whole thing and they went away like they had their tail cut. [Hurrahs.] A patriot of South Carolina wanted the State to fail in placing the bonds.

They are all coming over, but we must not baptize too many at one time. Don't let them all in at one time. They may break the plank. We have even converted the State. The scales on his back are too thick to let him in with one scraping. We have to mark him with a red star and anoint him and baptize him before we let him in.

About this time a train passed by and Evans said: "Let her roll!" and I'll wait. The dispensary law is the best thing you have ever had. We found South Carolina drunk as a lord. We could not take away the liquor at once, we took it away gradually. We took temptation away from the boys. It decreased drunkenness over 75 per cent.

The audience did not seem to be in the humor to applaud, and only did so when he made a good point or a laughable suggestion.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL ELLERBEE

was in good trim. He said that, although he had been cussed and discussed, he had no intention of apologizing for anything he had done. My cousin, for he is my cousin, is somewhat ashamed of me because as a plain farmer I can't speak like he does. When I am elected he will call me "cousin", and then I'll give him a trial justiceship. [Laughter.]

When I went into office I found the property not fully assessed. I sent out circulars to my auditors to increase assessments to the full value of the property. We have increased the valuation of the railroad property to about $7,000,000 as it now stands today. We raised the South Carolina and Georgia road to $16,000 per mile and that was when the bonds were worth on the market about $7,000,000. It's the same thing with the other roads. The Columbia and Greenville bonds were worth on the market $17,000 and we assessed it at $10,500. Yet they cried we were trying to ruin the State.

Recently we got over $200,000 that escaped taxation, and yet this property is no higher than any other. You all remember the bank cases. I only ordered the auditors to tax the property according to law. In the Newberry Bank case the bank showed $309,000 in stock and surplus. The auditor assessed them at $230,000, but the Court fixed that at $150,000, which is less than 50 per cent. I am sorry to say when I came in I found shortages. I told the sheriffs to enforce executions, and we are making better collections than they ever did.

Mr. Ellerbee told a very laughable story of how a young lady tried to have him stop a tax execution, which occasioned considerable merriment.

He continued: We defeated Coosaw. We refunded the State debt, which saves you $50,000 a year. We built Clemson College for your sons, where we mossbacks can be educated. Our Penitentiary is now managed as well as any in the country, while now Col. Neal is turning money over to the treasury. Yet we are asked what we have done. Yet we have done all this without increasing your taxes, although when we went in we found $50,000 debt. We had to raise taxes last year because we had money tied up by the railroads. Then look at the litigation they forced us into. Then we are building your colleges.

I joined the Alliance when it was first organized, and I believe in it. I believe it will do us good. It is an organization to help the agricultural classes. They tell you our demands are unconstitutional, and they would not know the Constitution coming down the road. [Laughter.] Anything would do better than what we have. It is time to do something for the people.

He touched lightly on the banks, protection, free silver, national aid to the railroads and the Alliance demands. He favored national control of the railroads, especially those aided by the Government. The roads can be reproduced for three billion dollars and they are trying to pay interest on nine billion dollars. He favored an income tax. He wanted some way to send tax perjurers to the Penitentiary. I am in favor of peace and unity myself, but there is one thing our people will have to understand, and that is the minority cannot dictate to the majority. Republicanism would be a cruel fallacy if this was the case.

There was not a flutter or a word of applause as Mr. Ellerbee finished, although his speech took very well with the audience.

CANDIDATE TINDAL.

opened by saying that for eight years he had been working to build up the "Reform" party. He did not feel like a stranger.

He continued: You were in bygone days suffering from political lethargy. You felt an oppression and a wrong, but you did not know the cause. I then tried to tell you what was your trouble and that is why you are here. What you want to know is what you are voting for. Today I am a candidate, not of my own choice, but because my friends want me to run. The great acts of the "Reformers" are the building of Clemson College, the Winthrop College and the railroad tax fight, which really meant that they must pay the same taxes as others, and I venture to say the roads and the people hereafter will be on more friendly terms.

You have today an honest and efficient Government. It is a Government of white people. No one denies that. Why can't we have peace in South Carolina? Nothing we have done is disputed. Why not come together? All of our people speak for peace. I never have been able to believe that any portion of our people can be enemies to the State. Nearly all we suffered during Radical days was brought about to perpetuate the party. All we want is a Democratic party in this State. We want one united force to accomplish our work in Washington.

The "Reform" party has never deprived anyone of his rights. If I can remove any prejudices against the Alliance I would be glad to do so. The politics of the Alliance are as open and as broad as the noonday. It has no secrets except those connected with its business, like a merchant's private mark, of which none complain. When the Alliance went in it went to fight trusts and extortions. The farmers found they must work together, and when they opened their eyes they found their Government giving millions of land to railroads; it found it giving $18,000,000 to sugar growers as a bounty; it found farmers almost deprived of the use of money with which to raise crops. Then the Alliance got up its demands in order to get you to direct your attention to the questions. It binds no man's conscience. In March, 1890, I introduced the platform, from which I will read extracts.

Mr. Tindall made a good, clear, forcible speech.

DR SAMPSON POPE

made an exceedingly clear cut, open, plain speech. He wanted the Constitution overthrown so as to insure white supremacy. Vote for it, he said, and there will be no danger of the white people separating. He favored protection and said: You have not suffered by the sugar bountry. You have been benefited more than hurt, getting five cents sugar. Everything is cheap as dirt. We only need more money. The rariff does not hurt you. I would have voted for high license, but after I saw the operations of the dispensary I now favor the law. If unconstitutional, then as a last resort I'd go for high license. Prohibition does not prohibit. If the law is passed there ought to be a State board of police commissioners. There never was and would never have been an innocent man's house searched I would not be a Prohibitionist. The bitterness was not due to "Reformers," but to the newspapers.

He charged that all the newspapers except the Greenville News and the Register had worked against the State refunding its debt. The Greenville News, he said, did not even spell reform correctly. Mr Smythe and others had gotten $15,000 for defending the rights of the Coosaw Company, from which the State got no money, and it was said he was also paid by the company, and the old Administrations thought Coosaw could not be made to loosen its grips.

The announcement of

D. E. FINLEY

as candidate for Congress brought about considerable applause. He said, in opening, that he had always been a consistent "Reformer." He was bound by their platform. For the last four years he had always advocated every measure looking to the curtailment of expenses. He thought he had done as much as anyone in this line. He introduced the bill for the reorganization of the University and the salary reduction bill. The delay in passing this bill was not on his account. He had no apologies to make. He was equally frank to say some measures passed did not meet with his approbation. He did not vote for the dispensary law because he did not think it wise. He did not vote for the "Black district" bill.

Continuing he said: I am here as a candidate because I want office. The financial question deserves attention. The pension law has greatly injured the South. Ten per cent of all money in circulation is paid these pensioners. It amounts to robbery. Our Representatives have not fought this as they should. A fight must be made. I believe in the free coinage of gold and silver. I do not believe that the repeal of the State bank tax would relieve the situation. Dr. Strait has made no fight for paper money to be issued direct by the United States Government. I will go to Washington representing you all, not to make a fight for offices. Mr. Bissell will never have any opportunity of passing on my Democracy. I won't let him do so. [Hurrahs for Finley.]

CONGRESSMAN STRAIT

started out by talking of the snakes and devils and treachery and horrors of Wall street. The tariff bill is a poor thing without a daddy. It puts into the hands of the Sugar Trust over $100,000,000 by its provisions.

Col Talbert is our leader on pensions. He voted for the unconditional repeal of the State bank tax. If the people don't want State banks they need not. State banks would be an experiment. I begged no man for a recognition of my Democracy.

Finley: I did not say that, and meant no reflection on you.

Dr. Strait: It looked to me that way. I have not gotten any offices. [Voice: What about Hemphill?]

Strait: He got his package marked patronage and not marked "Congressional." [Hurrahs for Strait and "Say!"]

DR TIMMERMAN

was introduced as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. As he got up there was a titter, and a few said, "Oh, my, look there!" as they looked at the man with the harelip nose. He said what he wanted about politics and announced that his chief claim for the nomination was his good looks. (This was a joke on its face The crowd yelled and whooped, but Dr Timmerman went on and said that about his only rival on looks was Norman Elder, of York, and they kept on laughing. The woman, he said, must see something in his looks as he had been married twice. [Laughter and hurrahs.]

SENATOR BUTLER

was greeted with applause as he walked straight up to the end of the platform. He spoke right out and was given close attention. He said an office holder was responsible to the people and the officers were not the masters The people here are the rulers and the sovereings. It is not only your right but your duty to demand of every man in office an account of the trust. Just here I would like to make a personal explanation. Messrs Shell and McLaurin have requested me to say something about an alleged political combine with them, and a statement that they had been traitors to the Reform Movement. There never was any foundation for the report, and I should not have noticed it except for their requests. I have always tried to treat the "Reform" Congressmen with respect. [Just at this juncture two men got into a personal fight, but Gen Butler and Chairman Brice quieted the crowd.]

Continuing Gen Butler said he would criticise Governor Tillman's public record as much as he wanted to and he did not want Governor Tillman to get mad about it. Is there any objection to asking for an explanation from Governor Tillman? Fifteen years ago I said we ought to have just such a college as Clemson and I have always favored such colleges. They talk of baptizing me when I advocated measures they are talking of before they were born. In 1880 I voted for the free coinage of silver and have voted for it ever since.

He went on briefly to explain what there was in free coinage and said that the Government could not, unless it increased its mint capacity, give more than one dollar pen capita per year.

Continuing he said: I never owned a dollar's worth of stock or bonds in railroads or banks, but I am in favor of protecting their interests. The fight began twenty years ago. When it comes to pensions the soldier vote is so strong that neither side will fight it in the North or East. It does look alarming to see the pensions steadily increasing and we, my old soldiers, we who fought for four years, have contributed over $300,000,000 towards it. I would stand that without a murmur if they did us justice in other respects. When the Democratic Convention met it agreed first to repeal the election law, second to change the tariff law, and third to give financial help. The election relief has come, and the Wilson Act is now pending. That tariff bill is not all that I would like; there were compromises, yet I believe it the best tariff bill almost ever passed, in the bill is a tax on income, and it is the first opportunity to reach the bondholders, It is fair, it is Democratic. I regret to say that the third most vital and more important demand has not been granted, and I fear will not be as long as Mr. Cleveland is our President. You and I voted for him. Although the people knew Mr. Cleveland was opposed to free silver the people voted for him. He was the choice of the Democrats. I don't believe him a thief or scoundrel, yet the masses and not the leaders wanted and elected him. My judgment is that the fight against corporations has been encouraged by the Republicans. It will be a death struggle in the next election. It will be a triumph for Republican institutions or it will be the beginning of the end of popular government. We ought now to organize silver leagues on which to build a financial system on which to give relief to the people. I am not a pessimist, but my experience is that the struggle must come and will come between the money interests and the masses. They have found men to shoot down citizens. There are fourteen States in insurrection. There is dynamite, death, destruction in the air. I advised to let Coxey alone; that is a mere symptom of the disease that Republican legislation has brought about.

He referred to Governor Tillman's throwing rocks jokingly and tieing ox tails up in Washington. I should go to the West for our next President. He is with us and I have my eye on him. If Governor Tillman has gotten any more abuse than I have, Lord help him. I don't mind that, it is the right of the newspapers to comment on my record but I don't get mad about it like he does I don't think the newspapers mean much by abusing us. They have a right to criticise. They talk about my family holding office. The fact is I am the only man in my family who has had an office in the forty years. I went through the storm of abuse in 1876, I stood it for your sake. Everyone thought I was a fool to make the fight, but I did get my seat.

What have I done? Among my first acts was to get $200,000 for Charleston harbor; that was the first of a $5,000,000 appropriation. I got the first appropriation for Winyah Bay; I helped get a survey of the rivers of the State; I got an appropriation of half a million for the dry docks at Port Royal; I got the direct taxes reimbursed to the State; I had $500,000 paid them for their lands; I have participated in all the debates to my best ability; I helped make the agricultural department what it is. I do not feel I have neglected my duty. It is not common sense to turn a man down because he has done his duty. The secret of New England's influence is that she keeps her good men in Washington. If I had devoted the same time and devotion to any other business I would have made my fortune.

I do not agree with Mr. Tindal that the office holders have never until now addressed you. We have always done so since 1874. I have begged for a constitutional convention. We ought to have called a convention in 1880. I am, however somewhat afraid our people might get into a fight and not get the best men at the convention. I have always been in favor of such a convention. I want the people to vote at a direct primary for the United States Senator and I will abide the result. If the Governor will agree, and get the executive committee to let the people say who they want, I abide the result. All I want is a fair fight in an open field. If they want to jump on me, let them do so one at a time. As a taxpayer and candidate I have a right to criticise what public acts I want, and I will exercise that right.

Gen. Butler was given great applause on concluding.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN

was given greater applause than the other speakers. He said he did not know where to start, as everything has already been very fully and ably covered. I presume you have staid here to hear me.

Voices: "That's right."

The candidates yesterday told us that we ought to revise the order, so I made this suggestion to let us come last. While my friend has not pitched rocks today he threatened to throw some. He is holding it possibly for Charleston, for I see he has a bundle of papers. When he shoots you will just hear me limber up. Everybody acknowledges his ability and his character. If I have been on any bed of roses I am sorry for my successor. I want to go to Washington because you want me to go there.

Voice: "That's so!" "Hurrah for Tillman!"

Tillman: The General has told you about Coxey's army being out to repress disorder among the laboring classes. Yesterday we saw a spectacle that was a disgrace to anyone.

To Gen. Butler: Are you or are you not conducting your campaign? I see by the papers you are. I mean are you bossing it?

Gen. Butler: I don't boss anybody. I leave that to you.

Tillman: Now what did you see yesterday in Rock Hill? When I got to Rock Hill I saw a crowd of strangers. There were at least eight hundred who were brought there on free passes.

["Hurrah for Tillman! Put it to him," from the crowd.]

Now you have heard Gen. Butler say that he is running his own campaign, yet out of the 1,500 people here 800 were hauled on free passes to hurrah for Butler. [Hurrahs.] Keep quiet gentleman, I don't want to arouse your passions. It was a kind of Coxey's army that is to be feared. I shall not attempt to locate the responsibility. They did not holler much, I tell you. [Hurrahs for Tillman. "We'll vote for you."] I have been through a good many hills and I have always counted on the freemen to help me. I know where you are. I know how you look upon Ben Tillman. Possibly some of Gen. Butler's over-zealous friends may have engineered this. If Bunch McBee, as superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, is prostituting his authority by hauling people free, we ought to know it. If there is a corruption fund raised in New York then we ought to know it, for it is talked about.

"No, no." Hurrahs for Butler and Tillman.

We can't be bought. Mr. McBee and I are good personal friends. I took his free pass and rode on it. It was mighty nice riding. I have never been picayunish about such things. Several of those "boomers" came to my room and told me they came on free passes and were for me. When I went on to Washington I even slept in one of Mr. Mc