

CAMPAIGN WARMING UP.

IRBY CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED SENATOR TILLMAN.

Evans Makes an On-sight Upon McLaurin. The Tariff Doctrine. McLaurin's Defense. His Tariff Position. Mayfield's Charge. Short.

Between three and four hundred of the twenty seven hundred voters in Aiken County came out today to hear the Senatorial candidates. The court house was comfortably filled. The old time enthusiasm was missing. Messrs. Evans, Irby and McLaurin each spoke for an hour or more, and when Mr. Mayfield's time came the crowd was so weary and had scattered so for dinner that he had the merry and good sense to speak for only ten minutes.

EX GOVERNOR EVANS.

Governor Evans said he regretted that there was so small an audience. The issues that are now up have not been publicly discussed for years. Mr. McLaurin, he said, had set up a reputation as the true Democratic doctrine and platform and was a Republican under Democratic cloak. McLaurin's policy, he urged, would only enrich the few and make the cost of things higher to the masses. McLaurin should come out like others, he urged, as a protection Republican, for it was wrong to serve as a Republican in Democratic livery. The Republicans never gave the Democrats anything unless they sold out or gave ten for one. According to the papers McLaurin is doing everything in Washington and it would pay to ask the government to let the State have the \$50,000 and bring the others home. He said he would say nothing about Governor Ellerbe's taking the endorsement of 40,000 voters over the few weakly politicians. He never asked for the appointment. If McLaurin's policy is carried out it will cost the farmers 20 per cent. more on necessities.

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

He then at length discussed the Peruvian and Egyptian cotton schedules and urged that there could be no possible good in it to the farmers, except to pay more for his socks, and hose and clothes in which these cottons are used. Only 100,000 bales of long staple was raised in this country and three-fourths of that in Georgia, and the idea was to tax the masses to help a few sea island "negroes" and planters. To show that McLaurin was a protectionist he said McLaurin voted for a 30 per cent. tax on wool against the 55 per cent. tax in the Wilson bill, as proposed in committee.

As to Tillman's position, he did not think it the same as McLaurin's, but if it were Tillman was wrong and he would tell him so and vote against him.

He spoke a long time on the cotton schedules and said it gave the North the very club it wanted with which to rob the South on the compensatory tax on bagging and ties. It was like selling out for a mess of pottage, with the Southern masses getting nothing. The speech of Mr. Evans was full on the tariff issue.

COLONEL IRBY.

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

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

The campaign had been forced on and a horrible schedule arranged by Col. Neal and others. Talking on, he said if Tillman had taken his advice he would have had a wooden man run against McLaurin. He explained at length why he did not run last year and other political acts, heretofore stated. He predicted that there would be a Republican and Democratic party in this State, and in time the suffrage plan would be cured.

Talking of the Reform movement, he said if it had not been for him Tillman would still be selling butter in cooper baches. The movement, he said, started in the defeat of Gen. Gary in 1880. If Gary had lived he would have been elected in 1882 and there would have been no occasion for the movement that vindicated Gary's assassination. He found Tillman, proposed to him at Dan Tomlin's house to run for Governor and Tillman readily assented, and he was elected. He would only have made the fight in the Democratic party.

He said he would tell what kind of a Democrat he was and that he was not the sort as the Governor of the State, who has sold out the Reform party to the Gonzales party. He then went for the Governor's course in reprimanding and dismissing private and not reprimanding Gen. Watts. A reprimand was to abuse and cuss out, Ellerbe's course was, he said, "harsh, undemocratic and unwarranted." (Applause.) As the contract with Gonzales is carried out, he said, this great friend of the people is to run the State and in ten years every factory would have negro labor. Negro labor was already used in Charleston, and he understood was to be used in Colum-

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

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

SENATOR McLAURIN.

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

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

His every vote he contended was strictly on the party platform, and he has never been a protectionist. He thought robbery to get more money than the government wanted. He cited the following as an illustration of his position: Suppose the people voted for a graded school system and carried it, and he paid his taxes to support the system, would there be any sense in his keeping his children away from the school because he did not believe in graded schools? So with the tariff. There was a Republican House and Senate and President, and none of the Democrats made the bill or had much to say; but should they try to make it as much non sectional as possible, or not? Should they try to equalize the bill or not? The bill was going to pass; nothing could defeat it, and the question was whether to sit down and let it go as it was prepared and presented, or to try and get something out of it for his people by trying to get justice and equality. He wanted such things equalized. There was never proposed any increase in the price of eating up against him, but he does not raise the price, but simply changed the classification so as to tax the rice the brewers have been using.

As to his not sending out his first speech he sent out 30,000, as many as he could afford, and it was printed in nearly every paper, and he stood by it. He was not a protectionist, as he said, but held that the people of South Carolina had as many rights as any other people. He never remembered saying the people lingered, and loafed too long around Calhoun's grave, but it occurred to him Evans likes to loaf around the grave he was put in last year. He said he and Tillman stood today were Calhoun and Hayne stood. Hayne assisted in fixing a duty on indigo, and held it was in strict conformity with all of the principles of the bill. He and George D. Tillman also held very much the same ideas.

As to voting for the high tariff on wool, that was in committee, and had nothing to do with the bill. It was a fight between McMillan and Bailey, and he stood by Bailey, who, he said, some were trying to get in a hole. The committee fixed this, regardless of his vote, and it was a purely side fight. Evans did not seem to know how to get along without Tillman's coat-tail. He thought he was on it, but now Tillman says his views are identical with his own, and Evans is still holding on to the coat, but the man inside of it was gone.

The great objection to him has been that he would not support everything some people wanted. He would not have cared if some one had been put against him after the "squawk" letter. He wrote every word of it to Appelt and had no regrets to express for it. He said after the primary he would write Evans's epitaph, and it would read: Here lies a poor snot, who grabbed at Ben's coat, To pull him in the boat, And missing his hold, Is left in the cold. A letter of regret was read from Mr. Duncan at his inability to be present at the meeting.

SENATOR MAYFIELD.

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

Avenge a Dreadful Crime.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune's special from Florence, Ala., says: Near West Point, Tenn., Tuesday afternoon, Miss Rene Williams was found brutally murdered in the woods near her home. Thursday afternoon Anthony Williams, her murderer and ravisher, was captured near Pruitt, and Thursday night exhibited his crime in the streets of West Point in the presence of 500 people. Williams was riddled with bullets and his body burned to ashes. Before a shot was fired the negro was knocked down and stamped to death. Then the crowd fell back, and those who had pistols fired volley after volley at him. The crowd then gathered wood, and building a fire over him, watched the glibly scene as he boiled in the murderer was burned to ashes. For two days and nights 500 men, armed and determined, had scoured the country for miles. Several times the passes were within shooting distance of him, but he escaped. He was captured within 16 miles of the scene of his crime. A man named Clark, to whom he applied for tobacco, held him for the crowd. Williams was first traced to Iron City, where he traded the young lady's belt to a negro woman for a night's lodging. He was later seen at Pruitt and several shots were fired. All trace of him was lost until Thursday afternoon, when the searchers came upon him three miles south of Pruitt. He had been in the woods without food over two days and running most of the time, so that he was exhausted. The crowd quickly took him back to the scene of his crime, tied him to the same tree to which he had tied his victim, and then gave him a torturing death. The mob was composed of most substantial men. The victim was shortly to have been married to a young man in Nashville. Her intended husband came down from Nashville Thursday, and was at West Point to meet the crowd of avengers and assist them. The young lady left her home early Tuesday morning to pick berries. When she did not return for dinner her friends went in search of her. She was found dead, and tied to a sapling with a strap around her neck. One of her eyes had been gouged out, and in her tightly clenched hands were leaves and grass. All around the ground showed that a terrible struggle had taken place. When the negro was captured his arms and face were terribly scratched and torn.

Society Shocked.

Dr. C. E. Cadwalder, the head of one of Philadelphia's oldest and most exclusive families was married Thursday afternoon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church to Bridget Mary Ryan, former house maid. The marriage caused quite a sensation in society circles in this city. The bride came to this country five years ago from Tipperary, Ireland, and three years later entered the doctor's employ as house maid. The doctor took more than an employer's interest in the fair Irish girl, and finally proposed marriage. The young lady accepted, and after vainly endeavoring to have the Roman Catholic Church, of which she was a member, waive all restrictions, Miss Ryan gave up her religion and joined St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which the doctor is a vestryman.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES MAKE ANSWER TO RECENT STRICTURES.

The Conclusions of the State Board of Health are Not Accepted as to the Nature and Cause of Sickness.

Concerning the report of the State Board of Health in regard to the fever at Clemson College, the Board of Trustees makes the following statement:

The Board of Trustees of Clemson College, mindful of the important trust in their charge, feel called on to make a statement for the information of the people of the State in regard to the recent sickness at the college and its causes. We have read the report of the State Board of Health, and have also had under consideration the report of the college surgeon, Dr. Redfeard. In addition to the light thus thrown on the subject, we have made a personal examination of the college buildings and the surrounding grounds, and we are not satisfied at all as to the nature of the fever which has prevailed or as to its cause.

"We have great respect for the scientific ability and learning of the State Board of Health, but we are bound to question their conclusions, from the fact that eminent physicians in the neighboring counties have declared the fever at the college to be malarial and not typhoid in its nature, and there is grave doubt whether more than four cases of typhoid fever have been at the college this year. "The cursory and imperfect examination made by the State Board of Health is shown by the fact that two palpable errors are made in their report. The dairy, which they place under the ban as a probable cause of disease, was not built on a pond which had been filled in, and there is not a single privy on the "surrounding hills" above the dairy. The water from the only privy in the neighborhood reaches the ravine below the dairy. Then the statement is made, three separate times, that the water closets should be outside the barracks and not inside, and should be "detached" from them. In fact, the water closets were removed from the building more than two years ago, and they are now detached, with an open current of air passing between. They are reached by a latticed gallery fifteen feet long, and there is no possibility of sewer gas getting into the building. "We are not disposed to criticize the State Board of Health, and will carry out all of their recommendations that are possible, and leave no stone unturned to allay all cause of doubt as to the proper sanitation of the college buildings and grounds. "We have never had any trouble before, and we anticipate none in the future other than the usual climatic and unavoidable disease of the country. "The vacation will be changed, and instead of being in the winter will be in summer, the scholastic year beginning hereafter on the second Wednesday in September and closing the second Thursday in June. "Every suggested possible cause of fever will be removed and the building thoroughly disinfected and put in good order. "We do not hesitate to give assurances that the college will be guarded against a recurrence of the trouble, if it be possible."

Chairman Taber Replies. In the latter part of June, the committee of the State board of health were instructed to investigate the cause and type of fever at Clemson, and to report the results to the governor. This was done and the report of the committee was published throughout the State. The Register of the 10th of July contains a statement by the trustees of Clemson, in which they criticize the report of the committee, and while denying certain statements made by them, they affirm additionally, that the examination of Clemson by the committee had been "very cursory and imperfect." Against professional gentlemen, sent upon an important mission by the highest authority of the State, these charges are grave, and cannot pass unchallenged. The committee were content to determine the type of the fever, and by request, to make whatever suggestions they thought best. They blamed no one, even by insinuation, and were very glad to be the means, if possible, of relieving the officials of Clemson of unpleasant embarrassment. It is to be greatly regretted, therefore, that the trustees failed to appreciate the delicate position of the committee, and have forced them into print in self-defense. The trustees claim that the "cursory" and "imperfect" examination made by the State board of health is shown by the fact that two palpable errors were made in their report. The dairy which they place under the ban, as a probable cause of disease, was not built on a pond which had been filled in.

In reply we beg to state, upon authority, that the present site of the dairy had been a bathing pond made by the Calhouns and had been filled in with earth and then undrainated. Our informant even pointed out where the dam stood. There could have been no motive for one deeply interested in the welfare of Clemson to have invented this statement, the truth of which we had neither inclination, nor the right to question. In fact the statement is apparently contradicted by the character of the soil and its surroundings. The trustees in further denial of our report, assert that there "is not a single privy on the surrounding hills above the dairy." We were informed that the hills were often used for unsanitary purposes in place of the water closets. This we found to be true. On the hill above, and to the north of the dairy, and at the foot of the hill within three or four feet of the spring, we found abundant excrementitious matter. This condition of things was really worse than a privy on the hilltop. On the opposite hill, at the hotel, there were two privies—one at the stable, which was visited by myself and Dr. Reese, and the other at the hotel, examined by Dr. Evans. Somewhat southerly from the dairy is a dwelling, where, we were informed, there was an additional privy. But more than all these, and spring (privy) located within the dairy, 30 or 40 feet from the milk and butter, and the room in which the privy was placed was filled with offensive gasses.

One Month to Live.

On the 15th of March Tony Lyles, colored, committed rape on the person of a Miss Jane Willard near Whitmire in Newberry county. He was captured, but subsequently escaped, but was recaptured and taken to Newberry. His trial came off Thursday, the judge appointing R. H. Welch to defend him, which he did ably, but the verdict was guilty. Lyles was sentenced to hang on the 20th of August.

A Fatal Flood.

The two large reservoirs in the Fishkill mountains which supplied water to the towns of Matt-wan and Fishkill, N. Y., burst their walls at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the water that was released swept through the Duches valley, causing ruin and death. Five bodies have been taken from the wreckage left in the wake of the flood, and there are known to be two and probably three more lying beneath the piled up debris, which is all that remains of three houses.

Broke Her Pledge.

Emma Simmonds, of London, the wife of an engine fitter, cut the throat of her four young children and then her own Wednesday night. Simmonds returned home about 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and as he entered his bedroom he stumbled over the bodies of two of his children. Turning in horror toward the bed he saw his wife and two other children sitting bolt upright, their throats cut from ear to ear, though their lives were extinct. It is not possible that either will survive. The room was bespattered with blood, and it was evident that the children, who were lying on the floor, fought desperately for life. It appears that Mrs. Simmonds, under a peevish abstinence, broke her pledge on jubilee day, and had been drinking heavily ever since.

A Fatal Accident.

A special to the State from Piedmont, S. C. says that B. E. Brookshire, a rock mason at that place, was killed Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was at work on the shoals below the dam and in running back to escape a sudden dyke of water he ran over a pile of rock, losing his sense and one weighing nearly a ton fell upon him, pinning him to the ground. His companions went at once to his rescue and in a very short time he was released and carried to his home. Medical assistance was at once summoned but was of no avail, as he breathed his last in less than an hour.

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In reply we beg to state, upon authority, that the present site of the dairy had been a bathing pond made by the Calhouns and had been filled in with earth and then undrainated. Our informant even pointed out where the dam stood. There could have been no motive for one deeply interested in the welfare of Clemson to have invented this statement, the truth of which we had neither inclination, nor the right to question. In fact the statement is apparently contradicted by the character of the soil and its surroundings. The trustees in further denial of our report, assert that there "is not a single privy on the surrounding hills above the dairy." We were informed that the hills were often used for unsanitary purposes in place of the water closets. This we found to be true. On the hill above, and to the north of the dairy, and at the foot of the hill within three or four feet of the spring, we found abundant excrementitious matter. This condition of things was really worse than a privy on the hilltop. On the opposite hill, at the hotel, there were two privies—one at the stable, which was visited by myself and Dr. Reese, and the other at the hotel, examined by Dr. Evans. Somewhat southerly from the dairy is a dwelling, where, we were informed, there was an additional privy. But more than all these, and spring (privy) located within the dairy, 30 or 40 feet from the milk and butter, and the room in which the privy was placed was filled with offensive gasses.

One Month to Live.

On the 15th of March Tony Lyles, colored, committed rape on the person of a Miss Jane Willard near Whitmire in Newberry county. He was captured, but subsequently escaped, but was recaptured and taken to Newberry. His trial came off Thursday, the judge appointing R. H. Welch to defend him, which he did ably, but the verdict was guilty. Lyles was sentenced to hang on the 20th of August.

A Fatal Flood.

The two large reservoirs in the Fishkill mountains which supplied water to the towns of Matt-wan and Fishkill, N. Y., burst their walls at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the water that was released swept through the Duches valley, causing ruin and death. Five bodies have been taken from the wreckage left in the wake of the flood, and there are known to be two and probably three more lying beneath the piled up debris, which is all that remains of three houses.

Broke Her Pledge.

Emma Simmonds, of London, the wife of an engine fitter, cut the throat of her four young children and then her own Wednesday night. Simmonds returned home about 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and as he entered his bedroom he stumbled over the bodies of two of his children. Turning in horror toward the bed he saw his wife and two other children sitting bolt upright, their throats cut from ear to ear, though their lives were extinct. It is not possible that either will survive. The room was bespattered with blood, and it was evident that the children, who were lying on the floor, fought desperately for life. It appears that Mrs. Simmonds, under a peevish abstinence, broke her pledge on jubilee day, and had been drinking heavily ever since.

A Fatal Accident.

A special to the State from Piedmont, S. C. says that B. E. Brookshire, a rock mason at that place, was killed Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was at work on the shoals below the dam and in running back to escape a sudden dyke of water he ran over a pile of rock, losing his sense and one weighing nearly a ton fell upon him, pinning him to the ground. His companions went at once to his rescue and in a very short time he was released and carried to his home. Medical assistance was at once summoned but was of no avail, as he breathed his last in less than an hour.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES MAKE ANSWER TO RECENT STRICTURES.

The Conclusions of the State Board of Health are Not Accepted as to the Nature and Cause of Sickness.

Concerning the report of the State Board of Health in regard to the fever at Clemson College, the Board of Trustees makes the following statement:

The Board of Trustees of Clemson College, mindful of the important trust in their charge, feel called on to make a statement for the information of the people of the State in regard to the recent sickness at the college and its causes. We have read the report of the State Board of Health, and have also had under consideration the report of the college surgeon, Dr. Redfeard. In addition to the light thus thrown on the subject, we have made a personal examination of the college buildings and the surrounding grounds, and we are not satisfied at all as to the nature of the fever which has prevailed or as to its cause.

"We have great respect for the scientific ability and learning of the State Board of Health, but we are bound to question their conclusions, from the fact that eminent physicians in the neighboring counties have declared the fever at the college to be malarial and not typhoid in its nature, and there is grave doubt whether more than four cases of typhoid fever have been at the college this year. "The cursory and imperfect examination made by the State Board of Health is shown by the fact that two palpable errors are made in their report. The dairy, which they place under the ban as a probable cause of disease, was not built on a pond which had been filled in, and there is not a single privy on the "surrounding hills" above the dairy. The water from the only privy in the neighborhood reaches the ravine below the dairy. Then the statement is made, three separate times, that the water closets should be outside the barracks and not inside, and should be "detached" from them. In fact, the water closets were removed from the building more than two years ago, and they are now detached, with an open current of air passing between. They are reached by a latticed gallery fifteen feet long, and there is no possibility of sewer gas getting into the building. "We are not disposed to criticize the State Board of Health, and will carry out all of their recommendations that are possible, and leave no stone unturned to allay all cause of doubt as to the proper sanitation of the college buildings and grounds. "We have never had any trouble before, and we anticipate none in the future other than the usual climatic and unavoidable disease of the country. "The vacation will be changed, and instead of being in the winter will be in summer, the scholastic year beginning hereafter on the second Wednesday in September and closing the second Thursday in June. "Every suggested possible cause of fever will be removed and the building thoroughly disinfected and put in good order. "We do not hesitate to give assurances that the college will be guarded against a recurrence of the trouble, if it be possible."

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