The Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

CRISP AT CHESTER

THE MOST ENTERTAINING MEETING IN A MONTH

Veracity at Question Between Strait and McLaurin and McLaurin and Evans—Mayfield, Watson and Crum

The campaign meeting at Chester Wednesday was quite lively, as far as the senatorial candidates were concerned. As for the audience, it did not seem to enthuse to any extent, and it was only every now and then that the hearers would applaud.

It was during Mr. Mayfield's speech and the repeated charges that Mr. McLaurin was a Populist at heart and that he had offered to issue a Populist manifesto that Mr. Mayfield said that he would again repeat the charge, now that Congressman Strait was present.

Strait and McLaurin both jumped up at the same time and Strait said to McLaurin to make his statement.

Mr. McLaurin said that in 1892 there were three or four parties favoring the free coinage of silver, and that it was his intention, with others, to try and get all of these forces together; that Tillman, Bryan and other leaders attended conferences to try and get the free silverites, the Populists the silver Republicans and silver Democrats together, and that it was those forces he was trying to get concentrated at one of these conferences, and an address was issued, and he, Bryan and others signed it, and that he got members of the South Carolina delegation to sign it. At one of these conferences to get all the silver forces together he made a speech and said that in South Carolina everything was all right and there was no need in his State for a Populist party. What he wanted was to secure the election of Bryan, and in the last campaign the free silver Republicans, Populists and all worked for Bryan. That was his sole purpose in advising any combination of forces or of doing what he did. As for South Carolina, everything the free silver people could want was to be had in the Democratic organization and that was good enough for him.

Dr. Strait said he had hoped not to be drawn into the matter, but would say that the address Mr. McLaurin spoke of had nothing to do with the address spoken of to him and Talbert. When they were seated together, Mr. McLaurin came up to them and said: "Talbert, I want you and Strait to go in with me in the Populist party. The time is ripe, the current is high and the sea coming in.

Mr. McLaurin—Dr. Strait, you certainly misunderstand the tenor of what I said. It would be remarkable, indeed, if I were to go up to you and make such a bold statement in such an off-hand way.

Mr. McLaurin went on to say that he had always talked to Latimer, Talbert and Strait along the lines of a union of the south and west as indicated. He said he had favored to them an amalgation of the silver forces, but he never proposed a Populist party or joining it. He said that Bowden had nursed him like a woman when his wife was also sick, and that while he was recuperating he begged and plead with Bowden and had him to confine his fight to the national electors, although it was Bowden's intention to run a State ticket, and that it was only by hard work that he had spared the State such a fight as North Carolina had experienced. He had Bowden amend his platform and cut out the part looking to a State fight.

Dr. Strait said that it occurred to him as strange at the time that McLaurin should have made such a statement to him in an off hand manner, especially as he, too, was under the charge of being a Populist and was "blacklisted" for it.

Mr. Mayfield then closed by saying that if the other congressmen would not prove the charge he had made, he would withdraw from the race, and if the other congressmen substantiated what Dr. Strait had said, then McLaurin should withdraw from the race.

In the course of Col. Irby's speech he was talking about the charge of McLaurin that the people repudiated Evans for having been "rammed down their throats," and that McLaurin supported him with all this.

Mr. McLaurin said he did not; that he voted for Duncan on the first ballot and for Earle on the second ballot.

Evans—You swore to me that you would vote for me, and that you did later.

During McLaurin's speech he explained that while he was in the mountains he received a telegram from Evans and another from Neal, asking him to support Evans. He expected to do so, but when he heard that Tillman was going to write a letter, he advised against it and wrote against it, and if the letter had not come out he would have gone to Marlboro and have worked in a quiet way for Evans. After the letter he voted for Earle.

"Then I have given you credit for what you did not do," said Evans. "After the letter, you promised to vote for me."

Mr. McLaurin said he did not.

Later on Col. Irby wanted a direct affirmative or negative answer from Mr. McLaurin as to whether or not he was in favor of the dispensary or whether he would support free raw material in a Democratic administration, should one be had.

McLaurin refused to answer in a monosylable, or, as he said, to have the answer put in his mouth, and so there was another tilt as to whether McLaurin should be permitted to answer in his own way or not, and Col. Irby refused to have an answer unless it was yes or nay.

Mr. Mayfield charged Col. Neal with the parentage of the query in The State of today about supporting J. Belton Watson for certain offices. He said that he did have a conversation with Mr. Watson, but most positively denied that he offered Mr. Watson the support of Evans, Irby or any one else. He did tell him that he would not like to see him run for railroad commissioner, because of his friend Crum, and that he had always looked upon Mr. Watson as his brother's friend, and he would wager that Mr. Watson never stated what was credited to him in the paper.

Mr. McLaurin said he did not know who did the failing and who shed the first tears in the truce between Evans and Irby.

Irby said it was Evans who did the the first falling.

McLaurin—I think Evans ought to have done it.

Col. Irby said, in talking of Evans' nomination, that Tillman was sent to muzzle him, but that he would not be muzzled, and that he told Tillman that one March convention was all that could be had, and there was no use to try another for any one. As for Tillman now he said he seemed to be giving all a fair foot race, and he was satisfied, and as for himself, he had no political daddy, for he was laid in the sun and hatched by an eagle.

Col. Irby repeated the charges that McLaurin had said that Tillman ought to be impeached during the Darlington rebellion, and that the Reform party has gone to hell.

McLaurin said he never said any such thing; that he had denied it before, and that there was no use to repeat a thing he had often denied and which he did not believe was printed as charged.

Governor Evans gave a little inside history about his gubernatorial nomination. Neal, he said, went to Edgefield as his professed friend and told him that the leaders were against him, and he had better not run for governor. Evans said he did not care who the leaders were for, he was going to run. Tillman telegraphed for him to come to the mansion, and Tillman told him the leaders were against him and he had better not run. He told Tillman that he was going to run and that the leaders could not stifle the people, and he went to Washington to see the congressmen and explain matters to them, all the while determined to make the race before the people. He said that he first "busted" the March convention, and that the Colleton plan was not gotten up in his interest.

Mr. McLaurin spoke today and was lustily cheered when he started, and on concluding he dealt with State matters for some time and devoted much time to denouncing bossism and said that the people had repudiated it, and would do so again, and that Irby need not boast of what he had done to make certain offices. He never believed the Reform movement depended upon any one man.

In his general discussion he said that cheap clothes were due to the money situation, and not to the Wilson bill. In closing he said that if he could not get office except by trying to blacken the character and Democracy of others he did not want it. He ran and wanted election for himself on his record. He justified his vote for the Tillman-Latimer bill as for State's rights, and said he would do so again. He said he always opposed the Populist party at home and nationally.

Mr. Mayfield in addition to his general line today, charged that there was a combination in the interest of McLaurin, and that it was made by the press generally, Tillman and the State administration. He elaborated this idea which will be given later. He especially denounced The Record for what it had done against him, and said that it was under the money control of Neal, Ellerbe and McLaurin. His speech was well received.

Col. Irby started out with the proposition that he would prove the Republicanism of McLaurin. The abbreviated statement about what he said about the price of goods may have been misleading, but what he held was that on account of the free raw material schedule in the Wilson bill clothes were cheaper than they had been and would be soon again in years. As to records, he said that he was getting McLaurin's and thought he could show up with him as to absenteeism. McLaurin in going back on free raw material, had gone back on the cardinal principles of the party, which he had never done.

Governor Evans spoke last and to a tired audience. He said he never went back on his friends, and even his enemy, The News and Courier, said he did not go back on his friends and that they knew what to expect of him, which was not the case with McLaurin. After going over how he came to run for governor, he said that if he had been willing to have gone back on Judge Wallace he could have been elected attorney general instead of Judge Wallace, but he never went back on his friends, and McLaurin was elected for supporting Pope and he (Evans) had gone on McLaurin's bond for attorney general, and had, it appeared, been repaid for his friendship. All about McLaurin not supporting him was a revelation to him.

Mr. Evans stated that the new tariff would raise the price of sugar from two to five cents per pound. He said that McLaurin was hacking pleading the baby act by crying combination. He went over most of his tariff and raw material argument, which was very well received here, and he was heartily applauded.

Death in Cowhides.

Within the last few days four deaths have occurred among the Falls Creek tannery employes, two miles from Dubois, Pa., and several others are reported very ill. Some time ago the tannery company received the first invoice of 100,000 hides imported from China. The hides were started through the process of tanning and the liquors drained into the creek. Not long afterwards several head of cattle running at large died and up to the present time a score have gone to the bone yard. It was discovered that the cattle drank water from the creek. Some of the tannery employes were subsequently taken sick and four have have died so far. Investigation revealed the fact that the hides were infected with anthrax bacteria. Only one man who has been afflicted has recovered. The disease proves fatal in five to eight days. Considerable alarm exists at Fall Creek over the fatal effects and possible spread of the disease.

Strikers Win Quickly.

The strike at the Atlanta Fulton Bag and Cotton mills which threw 1,400 employes out Wednesday because white girls refused to be placed by the side of colored women, came to an unexpected end. Thursday the textile union met early in the day. It seemed as if a general strike would ensue, as no one thought the authorities of the mill would give in. A committee was appointed to consult with President Jacob Elsas, demanding the removal of all negro laborers. Unexpectedly to the strikers this was agreed to and a compromise was made by which the strikers agreed to work extra hours if necessary. The strike has caused a big flurry among the working classes of the south.

MAYFIELD RETIRES.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT AT THURSDAY MEETING.

The Act Applauded, Made Certain Charges Against McLaurin Which Could Not be Proved—Kept His Word.

There have been meetings during this campaign that have been full of personalties, others that have been verging on the sensational, but Thursday's meeting at Yorkville was dramatic. Governor Evans made some reference to it but it was even more intensely dramatic than one might suppose from the mere statement of that fact. At times, although the audience showed its partiality, there was an absolute quiet and deathlike stillness in the court house with its 600 or 700 people. First of all, in a manly and straightforward way, Mr. Mayfield admitted the wrong that he had done Mr. McLaurin by charging him with trying to organize the Populist party in this State and then to redeem his pledge made at Chester Wednesday formally withdrew from the race. It was unexpected. The style, the provocation and the consummation are all so unusual in South Carolina politics that it made it all the more startling and when Mr. Mayfield concluded he was cheered to the echo for the position he had taken. Then came Governor Evans, who threw unusal fire, and, as Mr. McLaurin said, "unwarranted personal feeling" into his discussion.

Mr. Evans spoke longer than usual and so enthused was he and determined that he rose on his tiptoes to emphasize what he regarded as the lack of loyalty on the part of McLaurin to his friends and his false position. The exonerating statement of Mr. Mayfield and the severe arraignment of Governor Evans had spurred Mr. McLaurin up to a decided pitch. He had said nothing from his seat and when he arose it was plain to see that he was going to make one of the speeches of his life, which he did. He spoke with all the ardor and feeling that he had and at one time during the reading of a lettler from Congressman Bailey, justifying his vote on the wool schedule, he gasped for breath and came very near reeling over but he manned himself and went on with even more than his wanted vigor and it was but a minute ter he fell to the floor like a log, completely exhausted. It was the work of conflicting emotion, exertion and the heat and it took nitro glycerine tablets to enliven the sluggish heart. It was, however, nothing serious and soon after Mr. McLaurin was taken to his hotel, where he recuperated.

Then Col. Irby, one of the central figures in the play of the day, was absent. A severe attack of cholera morbus had incapacitated him from attendance and he, too, during the afternoon was sufficiently recuperated to be out.

But the incident of the day was the withdrawal of Candidate Mayfield. Mr. Mayfield had made his customary speech, attacking the tariff views of Mr. McLaurin and insisting that he was not now nor never had been in a combination. When he went on to say that yesterday and on previous occasions he had charged McLaurin with having written the Populist platform and attempting to organize that party in South Carolina. At Spartanburg he denied the charge but after getting what he regarded as further evidence, as well as that yesterday of Dr. Strait, he would withdraw from the race and if he proved them McLaurin himself should withdraw. He said he made the charges in good faith and that he never misrepresented any one. He was now satisfied from what he had heard and from conclusive proof shown him by McLaurin, that he did dictate the Populist platform and that McLarin did succeed in striking out that portion relating to organization in this State and to Mr. McLaurin more than any one else was due the credit that there was no Populist fight in South Carolina. He believed that the statement made by Dr. Strait was correct as he understood it, but he further believed that Mr. McLaurin was telling the truth. He now saw that Mr. McLaurin rather than violate personal affairs had declined to make any statement and with conclusive proof that he now had was willing to say that he had misrepresented McLaurin and to add that he had worked to prevent the destruction of the Democratic party in this State. He then said that in view of what he had stated at Chester and for personal reasons he would announce his withdrawal as a candidate for the United States senate. This, he said, was not in the interest of Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Evans or Col. Irby, but because he thought it was right and because he meant what he said. He said he had not mentioned his intention of withdrawing except confidentially and did not expect any mention of it as it was unwarranted. He would not waive his hand for or against any candidate for he differed with all of them on some matters at issue and they were all men of ability, and then, with a beautiful peroration as to the brighter day that was ahead for South Carolina and thanking his audience and the people for the attention shown him, he withdrew from the field with much applause.

Mr. McLaurin, as Mr. Mayfield was walking back to his seat, met him, clasped his hand and thanked him for what he had said.

Mr. Mayfield, in his speech at Chester, said:

"McLaurin cries out that there is a combination against him. I am against him because he is wrong on the tariff, on the bill which permits the dispensary to be fixed on this State and because he is not a Democrat. If he calls this opposition to him a combination, what has he to say of the combination in his favor? The combination in his favor is a strange one indeed. It is composed of the press of the State, in a large measure, and Ben Tillman. Think of it, gentlemen, the newspapers and Ben Tillman fighting together to secured McLaurin's election. What is the reason for this strange combination? The newspapers think McLaurin will fight Tillman in 1900 when it comes his time to stand for re-election and Tillman thinks his political salvation in 1900 lies in the election of McLaurin. Tillman believes that if McLaurin is elected on his tariff views, that then the people can't and won't fight him in 1900, as he and McLaurin voted together on the tariff. Those who wish McLaurin to be elected by Tillman's aid forget the fact that they are helping Ben Tillman for his election in 1900. But the greatest reason why Tillman wants McLaurin elected is because McLaurin is pledged by his vote already to help Tillman pass an amendment through congress which will permit the dispensary to be continued in South Carolina for years to come. Tillman knows full well that if he can get this amendment through congress that then the courts cannot interfere with the dispensary law and he will have it fixed on his people for years to come. He knows full well that amendment will set at naught every decision rendered by the courts and that then his pet institution will have full swing. No power can interfere with it. Tillman knows McLaurin will vote for it and work with him to get this amendment through congress, for he both voted and worked for it last session, and during this campaign McLaurin has said that he was in favor of passing the amendment. Ben Tillman knows that if both the senators do not favor the amendment, it being a local measure cannot pass, and he knows that if I am elected to the senate instead of McLaurin he can never pass it. But Tillman is playing a shrewd hand to keep his dispensary as an issue for 1900. If the dispensary goes down Tillman will be without a State issue. If all factions want to play into Tillman's hand let them vote for McLaurin's election. If they want to keep the dispensary on our people, let them vote for McLaurin. It rests with the people of the State to say by their votes whether or not they will vote for McLaurin and thereby perpetuate the dispensary.

"To pull McLaurin through Tillman comes into this campaign for McLaurin will help him to get his bill through congress. Though Tillman promised keeping his hands off in this election, he has not done so. But by entering this campaign and throwing his weight against me, antagonizes my position. I notice Tillman says he will resign his position to run for governor next year before he will see the dispensary go down. I take up the challenge and dare him to enter to up hold the dispensary. Now, I am against the dispensary. I am entered against it and will never stop fighting until the State goes out of the liquor business. Tillman will never dare to run for governor on the dispensary issue. Either Tillman or his representative will be beaten by the votes of the people. Next year this fight will be made with all the power that can be brought to bear."

Then, after the band had played its installment, Gov. Evans took the floor and said that the audience had just witnessed the dramatic retirement of his good friend Mayfield, but that he was satisfied that he would pick his flint and try it again. A public office was, he said, a public trust, and if Mayfield had any conclusive proof that cleared McLaurin of the charge of Populism that it belonged to the public. The people were the masters and entitled to this information. He said it made no difference to him what Mayfield thought, for Strait was an honorable man and so was Latimer and Talbert, and they would all repeat the charges made yesterday, and, moreover, "That man" approached him and for more than an hour tried to urge him (Evans) to join in the Populist party with him.

About this time there was considerable applause for Mr. McLaurin, also for Evans, and a few hisses Evans quickly took it up and said that nobody could scare him and that he could talk all the better against such people. He went on to say that Mayfield had no right to put Strait in a false light unless he could produce the proof.

Mayfield said he believed what Strait had said.

Then Evans jumped at him and wanted to know how he could believe McLaurin and also Strait.

Mayfield said that the whole point was that McLaurin had worked against and succeeded in preventing a Populist organization for South Carolina.

Evans said that McLaurin threw Bowden out into the stream to see how he could swim in the Populist sea, and when Bowden was swallowed up McLaurin let go of his Populist heresies. Governor Evans then went on to say that he ran against the bosses for governor and that the Colleton plan was advocated by Koester and others who opposed him.

At the outset, he said that Tillman was made to send down a letter in which he repudiated the March convention, and that McLaurin went all the way to Spartanburg to enter the race, and after he came to Spartanburg and saw how the wind was blowing he returned to Washington and wrote that denunciatory against "Me and Tillman." While he knifed me I never knifed him or any other man in the back, and if I had sold my vote against Wallace I could have been attorney general, for it was offered to me first, but I never go back on my friend. He repeated that he went on McLaurin's official bond and was still on it. Then he went on to speak of McLaurin's voting for Duncan and Earle, and said that not only had McLaurin told him that he was going to vote for him but that Ellerbe had assured him that McLaurin was for Evans, and, moreover, he had consulted with him as one of his political friends. At Edgefield, when twitted McLaurin said that he had tried to help Evans out of a hole, and yesterday he had said that he had voted against him, which was all a complete surprise to him. After speaking of political friendship Gov. Evans went to the tariff and free raw material question which he vigorously argued, and when talking about the wool schedule he said that God would have to keep the people warm with the eternal sun if that son were returned to the senate, which excited much laughter and applause. He said that Tillman's hide would not cover the Republican body of McLaurin. He read from Bryan's free raw material speech and said that he would hate mightily to get out of the race for he had McLaurin beaten, but he would make the same proposition on free raw material—that if it was not good Democracy he would withdraw from the race. He said that the only thing that McLaurin had ever done was to put more taxes on the people's back, after his hour had expired he asked for a little more time in which to expose McLaurin's tariff views, and at the close of his speech there was applause. He was told to go on by the crowd, but was quite exhausted.

A letter announcing the candidacy of G. Walt Whitman was read.

When Mr. McLaurin got up there was decided applause. When Mr. McLaurin said that of all the record-breaking campaigns this was the most remarkable; that he had tried to avoid personalities, but for some reason he seemed to be singled out to be branded as Populist and Republican. As a matter of fact every Reform congressman in 1892 was elected on the Ocala platform, which was adopted as the State platform, and that was in substance the Populist platform, and why he should now be singled out to be branded as a Populist he did not know. He was pledged and did work for six long years to combine every influence to secure free silver, and if he was more prominent in this work it was not his fault. From the first moment he saw that the only hope was in a combination of the free silver forces, and he worked to that end. As to his record it needed no vindication, and he had been far enough in this campaign to see that he would be elected by a big majority. (Much applause.) He said he was sick and tired of having to make explanations, for everybody knew that he was not a protectionist, that he was not a Republican, that he had been elected four times to congress, that he had been elected attorney general, and there was no use to drag him down to get his salary. The people were not going to elect somebody else on charges against him.

He then went on to explain his tariff view and his position against free raw material as heretofore, and on reading a letter from Congressman Bailey, in which it was stated that they both voted for a reduction on wool, Mr. McLaurin had to pause for a moment or two to gain strength with which to go on. Mr. McLaurin said that Evans may sneer about his licking the feet of the Yankee nation and voting for Texas wool, but South Carolina had to remember that this was not the time to build walls around this State, but that men with big, broad ideas had to come to the front. He said he saw no reason to lug in this Populist business. Dr. Strait jumped up and said: "Do you deny it?" Some of the crowd cried to him to sit down; that it was none of his business. Dr. Strait said that he was afraid of nobody and Mr. McLaurin invited him to say whatever he wanted to, and went on to say that he had no recollection whatever of having told Strait with what he was credited with saying, and then Mr. McLaurin asked Strait to repeat exactly what he had said at Chester, which Dr. Strait did, which was that McLaurin had told Strait and Talbert that the time was ripe to join the Populist party and so on. Mr. McLaurin said that he had never thought of organizing a Populist party and again related how he, Sibley, Tillman, Bryan and others had worked to get the free silver Populists, Republicans and Democrats to unite forces. Evans and others seemed to forget that last year they were crying 16 to 1 or bust, and he wondered if this was true Democracy according to their present notions.

Dr. Strait wanted to know whether McLaurin charged him with saying anything about these matters and McLaurin said he never heard Strait say anything about anything.

McLaurin went on to say that it seemed bad enough for him to have three opponents constantly jumping on him, and now for a congressman to follow him around in his district was most uncharitable. He would promise that when the party arrived in his district they would be treated with absolute cordiality, Mr. McLaurin said that he supposed the conversation referred to was about the time of the Willard Hall conference. Dr. Strait said that it was not. Dr. Strait said that he was not at that conference.

McLaurin—But I was. (Applause.)

McLaurin went on to say that at the Willard Hall conference Senator Stewart jumped on him and he there told him that there was absolutely no place in South Carolina for a Populist party and that he would have none; and that the Democracy answered every purpose for him. What he thought the people wanted was a live, active, intelligent and energetic repersentative, and they would put the hand of affliction on a nonemity who acted as a stumbling block. (Much applause.) Mr. Mayfield had today done a noble and chivalrous act (much applause) and he had set an example of honor, truth and fairness which he hoped others would imitate when they became convinced of the error of their way. He then related at length what he had said about the Populist platform, his personal relationship to Bowden, and how he refused, although permitted to do so, to say anything about this matter until he was goaded so at Chester that he could no longer restrain himself. He said that he had been hurt, and that it seemed to him that some of the other candidates looked upon him as a wild beast whom they could goad and bully and nag with one question after another, and though they might show that he had the blackest heart of any man, he did not see how that would make them fit to fill his place. As to the Populists, he never belonged to that party, but he had respect for them for they made a fight for conviction, although they knew they would lose. He said Mr. Mayfield came to his room last night and told him that he saw truth shining in his face when he made his statement, and that he must tell him so, and that he would always have respect for such an honorable man. He said that whenever he felt any ill feeling toward any one he tried to pluck it out of his heart, and that he bore no ill or personal feeling to Evans when he wrote that letter.

Gov. Evans—And I never showed you any.

McLaurin—Not until today, and I am very sorry to say so.

Mr. McLaurin closed by explaining his position in the last senatorial race, and said that he influenced no one one way or the other or tried to do so. He had spoken over his time and said that he had exceeded his strength, but said that he was not appealing for sympathy but that he appealed for fair play against the interference of congressmen who had no interest in this fight. Mr. McLaurin closed amid much applause. As he went to his table to gather up his papers he rested for a few moments to gain strength, and when going out to the fresh air, fell, completely overcome by the strain. Friends gathered around and did what they could, and Dr. White found it necessary to give him two tablets of nitro glycerine, after which he rapidly recuperated. He was taken to the hotel as soon as possible and put to bed, where he did as well as could be expected.

Typical Texas Tragedy.

At Forest Home, two miles east of Kilgore, a difficulty occurred between Joe Hicks on the one side and J. H. Meadows and Major Watson on the other, in which Meadows was shot and instantly killed and Watson mortally wounded. Hicks is at large.

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 Orders 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, Aug. 25, 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 trp 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 this State.

III. The convention will convene promptly at 10 a. m., Aug. 25 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 in coming trains as well as at the depot, and give all information and assistance in securing lodging, 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 bringing together comrades 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 of 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.

James G. Holmes,
Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

THIS SETTLES IT.

A Decretal Order and an Injunction Issued by Simonton.

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 Tuesday 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. Tuesday 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 papers 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 Aug. 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.

Semple of Georgia Justice.

A special to the Constitution from Jeffersonville, Ga., says Grady Reynolds charged with the murder of M. C. Hunt, merchant of Jeffersonville, was Wednesday convicted of murder in the first degree. He and his co conspirator, Bud Brooks was sentenced Thursday, and both men were hung Thursday on the same day from the same scaffold. The trial of the men was one of the quickest on record and the prompt verdicts from the juries met with general approbation.

Preacher Commits Suicide.

Rev. James Yates, a Baptist minister, committed suicide in Sheffield, Ala., by hanging himself. He was found by his wife before life was extinct, but died in a few minutes. Yates was from Detroit, Michigan, and had been in Sheffield a year. It is said he was at outs with the members of the Baptist church there. He was 65 years old.

A MERITED FATE.

MISS KITTIE HENDERSON'S ASSAILANT HANGED BY A MOB.

The Black Brute's Victim Witnessed the Proceedings—How He Was Captured from the Officers Who Were Endeavoring to Spirit Him Away.

On Sunday Bob Brackett, on his way to Ivy township from Asheville, met pretty Kitty Henderson, a daughter of a well to do and respectable farmer living near Weaverville, eight miles north of Asheville. He choked her into insensibility, outraged her person and left her unconscious. In a few hours bands of men were looking for a negro answering the meagre description Miss Henderson was able to give in moments of consciousness, but it was not till Tuesday that he was found 30 miles away at the home of a negro preacher, in bed. He made no resistance and confessed he was the man wanted. He was at once taken to the home of his victim and the young lady reaffirmed positively that he was the man.

The crowd outside had by this time learned of the negro's identification and loud cries were raised against him. Deputy McDonald stated to the crowd that the negro would be taken to Asheville. "I will pledge myself that the commissioners will call court the first of next week for his trial," said the officer, and with his captured negro stepped out of the house.

As the negro stepped from the door, Miss Henderson appeared on the step and exclaimed: "I prayed in my helplessness that God would spare my life and send friends to avenge me and now they have come to help me. You may hang him or burn him," and she fell back into her mother's arms, half unconscious.

Cries arose, "Hang him", "Burn him."

Deputy Reynolds broke into the din with the remark: "Men, if you hang him, you are all known and will be tried for murder."

"That's all right," replied the maddened crowd, "we will take care of that." But there was a waver of hesitation when Walter Vandiver, a prominent citizen of Weaverville, rose in his stirrups and with a few ringing words asked the men to save the fair name of the county from such a crime. In the hesitation of the moment the negro was thrown on a horse back of the deputy and the 300 men of, the neighborhood falling behind, the officer and prisoner came into Asheville, where, through a crowd numbering perhaps 1,000, he was taken to the county jail. On the way in the negro acknowledged that he was Miss Henderson's assailant.

The mob broke into the jail and commenced to batter down the steel doors that led to the cells. The doors soon yielded and it was then discovered that Brackett had been spirited away by the officers. All the other prisoners in the jail were liberated. Pursuit of the officers was at once commenced and a crowd caught up with them at Terrell station, on the Southern railway, 18 miles east of Asheville, early this morning.

Brackett was taken from his protectors, but the mob could not agree as to the disposition of him. Some wished to hang him there, but the stronger party decided to take him back to the vicinity of his crime. It was 4:35 a. m., when the party started out afoot, leading the negro, now nearly exhausted and seemingly only half conscious, though he had not been ill treated. Breakfast was had with a farmer, the negro having his share, and then the walk of some twelve miles was resumed. The route was through a deep ravine, between towering mountains.

At noon Hemphill schoolhouse was reached, and there the party was informed that the Asheville militia had been called out and were on their way to meet the mob. After consultation, Miss Kittie Henderson, the negro's victim, was sent for, four and a half miles away, that she might see her assailant hanged. When she arrived the negro was strung up so quietly that half the hangers on who had gathered from the country round did not know that it had been done. No shots were fired, and the mob dispersed after a half hour, leaving the body hanging.

At no time was it possible for the militia to have interfered. This is the third lynching in Buncombe county in twelve years.

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 was ascertained Tuesday 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 Tuesday in the agricultural hall case hearing, and it is thought that he will arrange to have the orders issued without further delay. Tuesday Guckenheimer's representative was in Columbia arranging to open an original package store here; he considers that his company has won its case under Judge Simonton's recent decision. Tuesday morning the governor 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 quarts, 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 seize it forthwith.

Fire in Edgefield.

The fire fiend has again visited old Edgefield. The alarm of fire was given Wednesday, morning about 2 o'clock, when it was found that the Hoffman building, a large two-story brick structure, containing two stores and the up stairs portion being used as a boarding house, situated on the east side of the public square, was on fire. The building was occupied by Mr. H. E Crim. It was completely destroyed. Insurance said to be $2,000; loss estimated at $3,000. The property was owned by Mrs. W. T. Hoffman of Charleston. Mr. Crim was insured in the sum of $300. The loss is probably $350.