

TERMS:
ONE YEAR \$1 50
SIX MONTHS 75

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 5, 1906.

Vote! Vote! Vote!!!

Said Edwards to Jones: "Misery loves company."

"Hub" seems to have crawled into that stove-pipe hat.

After the second inning Manning will take an outing.

Ansel sniffs victory in the air smiles complacently.

If the Piedmont be for a candidate who can stand against him.

Ragsdale finds himself between Lyon and defeat—Scylla and Charybdis.

Jones "pays the freight," but his vote was so light that he is entitled to a rebate.

Manning's expense account for the first campaign was more than double that of Ansel.

Without Casler from Tirzah, the second race for railroad commission will be rather tame.

Jones "slapt" Brunson's face at Greenville, so the people "boxt" Jones' jaws at the polls.

When chronic politicians are "itching" for office the voter "scratches" them with avidity.

In the race now on between Wharton and Sullivan, the latter will doubtless prove to be a "John L."

The people of South Carolina are now up against the liquor trust in dead earnest. May the fittest survive.

Not one of Richland's eleven candidates for the House received a majority. Eight will have to run over.

A man with a pitchfork usually fails when he tries to wield a whip. Moral: Always stick to your tools.—Anderson Intelligencer.

A whole pencil will not be consumed in scratching the Self-Blocker-Griffis-Turner tickets on Tuesday next.

Another of Senator Tillman's state house speeches would have put Lyon in with flying colors on the first ballot.

There is yet hope for Newberry. out of a total vote in that county of 2,300, Blessé received only 1,020, Hub Evans 488, and Jones 117.

Blessé said on several occasions that he believed the dispensary machinery was supporting somebody. What's his opinion now?—Anderson Intelligencer.

Did you ever see snow in September? Well, just watch Manning and Ragsdale get "snowed under" on Tuesday between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The Good Book says, "render to them according to their desert." That's what the Newberry people did when they cast 488 votes for Hub Evans, and 1,487 for Fraser Lyon.

"Whose bread I eat, his song I sing." Then, Blessé should no longer sing the dispensary song, for the somewhat stale dispensary loaf has been served to Manning on a silver waiter.

The very complimentary vote of Congressman J. O. Patterson—more than the combined votes of his opponents—shows clearly how futile is the attempt to defeat a faithful official for a second term.

Just because your personal friends were elected or defeated as the case may be, in the first primary, do not absent yourself from the polls on Tuesday next. As long as there is an office to be filled, high or low, the obligation to vote rests upon every citizen.

Saluda county, having had a candidate for governor in the field, could lay claim to a place in the hall of fame had her people been more loyal. Edwards received 169 votes and 1,631 "scratches" in Saluda county. Great spoons, what disloyalty!

If by spending money, two votes can be gotten for Manning in the second primary where only one was voted in the first, the coffers of the great liquor dealers of the country will be wide open, ready for any reasonable demand upon them.

The expense accounts of the candidates for Congress in 2nd district, as filed with the Secretary of State, were as follows: J. O. Patterson \$858. G. L. Toole \$339.20 and B. E. Hare \$313.50.

Don't you know that Ragsdale wishes down in the secret chambers of his make-up that he had withdrawn early in the race when there were challenges and counter-challenges of withdrawal? Would that our foresight was as good as our "hind-sights."

Why did Manning espouse the cause of the state dispensary about the time the gubernatorial bee began to buzz in his aburn locks? He fought it in the years gone by. This must be classed among the mysterious coincidences.

Ye embryo candidates for state office, take up your abode in the Piedmont section if ye would be wise. Five of the Piedmont counties—just one-eighth of the number of counties in the state—cast one-fourth of the votes in the recent election, 24,044 of 96,771. votes. This is equal to the combined vote of 16 other counties.

In the race for governor who has the sympathy, if not support, of the whiskey trust? Certainly not Ansel? Then it behooves the great masses of the citizenship of South Carolina to rally to the support of "Brother Crafford." A vote for Manning is a ballot cast in the interest of the wealthy liquor dealers of the State.

They (his opponents) tell us that Ansel is weak; but, sir, he is not weak. On the contrary, he is a strong, fearless man on a safe and sound platform—one that is Democratic to the core. For twelve consecutive years he ably served his circuit as solicitor. Would the intelligent citizens of the Piedmont counties—those who know him best—have thus repeatedly elected Mr. Ansel had he been incapable, unworthy of the office? Nay, verily.

The present and future welfare of South Carolina can best be promoted by the election of Mr. Ansel for Governor and Mr. Lyon for Attorney General. Their victory is almost certain, yet if too many of their supporters rest upon their oars—remain away from the polls—they will be defeated. Only half a victory has been won. Go to the polls en masse on Tuesday next and let's make it a whole, a complete, an overwhelming victory.

A Card From Hon. M. F. Ansel.

To the Democratic Voters of Edgefield County: I take this means of expressing my sincere thanks to the many voters of Edgefield County who cast their ballots for me as Governor of South Carolina on the 28th ult. I feel very grateful for this manifestation of their confidence in me, and as truly grateful to the people all over the state for the splendid vote given me in the first race.

I now ask that all of my friends turn out on the 11th of September and let us roll up a large majority, and I respectfully solicit the solid vote of your county, promising to give the office my undivided time and best ability.

Very respectfully,
M. F. Ansel.

Greenville, S. C.
Sept. 3, 1906.

Mr. A. E. Padgett, President of The Farmers Bank, Replies to County Treasurer J. T. Patterson.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., August 31st, 1906.

To The People of Edgefield County:

I beg your attention for a few words in reply to some things which have been said and written during the campaign just closed in this county, as to my action on the Grand Juries of 1905 and 1906, and also as to The Farmers Bank in connection with the shortage of the Treasurer found in 1905. Inasmuch as this has been made a campaign text, later on I propose to give a history of the whole thing to let the people know the facts. I could not do this during the campaign without being construed as entering the campaign as an individual against candidates. In fact, for political purposes an article was published in the last issues of the county papers charging me with writing and making tools of other people. It is to this article that I chiefly wish to give my attention herein.

I was absent on a vacation at the time the article referred to came out, over the signature of J. T. Patterson. He charges that C. M. Williams "permitted himself to be made a tool of by A. E. Padgett & Co." I declare this untrue and submit the affidavit of Capt. Williams.

"South Carolina, Edgefield County."

I personally appeared before C. M. Williams, who being sworn, says that A. E. Padgett has never tried to influence him to write any newspaper article in this campaign or any other campaign, and that A. E. Padgett has never tried to influence him to take any stand for or against any candidate in this campaign. That he wrote the article which was published in the county papers on August 15th, 1906, and brought it to Edgefield for publication without any instigation or one word from A. E. Padgett. That the claim made in the article of Dr. Patterson in the papers of the 22nd is false and

"without foundation."
J. M. Williams.

"Sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1906 E. H. Folk (Notary Public, S. C.)

This claim made by Dr. Patterson is no less untrue than the remainder of his charges concerning me. Dr. Patterson tried to make a tool of Capt. Williams, to bring suit against The Farmers Bank on trumped up claims. Capt. Williams, being a well known attorney, was called by Treasurer Patterson and the Auditor, and sifted the matter to the bottom. He was shown by the bank that his claims as trumped up by the Treasurer and Auditor were without any standing, and were proved false by the books of the bank. The Treasurer and Auditor were induced to go to a well known attorney to bring suit, and this attorney told him that he had no suit unless he could swear something, which he and his clerk would not swear. This attorney knew only one side of the case, and did not have testimony of the sufficiency to bring a suit. Capt. Williams says that the Treasurer, Dr. Patterson, and the Auditor told him that he, Capt. Williams, had a better suit than Dr. Patterson had. Capt. Williams saw that these men were trying to make a tool of him, and he has told you the balance about how he was treated as to his settlement papers. All of which is true so far as the evidence secured by the Grand Jury Committee showed. Dr. Patterson says:

"AS TO THE ALLEGED FIRST SHORTAGE"

"After I had been in office a few months, the Auditor and I found that we could not make the books and accounts balance. In June, in trying to ascertain where the trouble was, we went to check up with the books and notified Mr. Padgett then of our failure to get a balance, and called on The Farmers Bank for a statement of its transactions with me as County Treasurer, but was informed that 'the bank had kept no record whatever of the vouchers handled by it and cashed by me as County Treasurer.'"

You note that he uses the word "weget" in speaking of his short account. Has not his shortage been established by enough experts and committees to be a well established fact? The statements made in the paragraph quoted above from his article are just as true as his charge about my making a tool of Capt. Williams. It is just as true as the statement made by Dr. Patterson and the Auditor from their stand at Red Hill, when each of them claimed that they found the shortage in May or June and notified the Comptroller at once, but that he was so busy he could not come over to check up the office. Certified copies of all letters written to the Comptroller by the Auditor and Treasurer show that no mention of the matter was ever made until August 8th, 1905, and that the Comptroller was never asked to come over to Edgefield until September 18th 1905, and that he came in two days after he was asked. When these facts were made known, the Auditor and Treasurer dropped the charge of notifying the Comptroller in May or June, and began to tell that their first notice to him was in August. There are enough people who heard the claim at Red Hill to substantiate it without any affidavits.

COPIES OF LETTERS AND CERTIFICATE.

A Edgefield, S. C., Sept. 18, '05.
Hon A W Jones, Comptroller General, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir: You will please give me a receipt for what I pay this week to expect you here. You will please not send a representative, but come yourself. Our business is important and must be attended to this week. I will explain all matters fully on your arrival. This business is pertaining to annual settlement with County Treasurer.

J. B. Haltiwanger.

B Edgefield, S. C., Aug. 8, '05.
Hon A W Jones, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: You will please to change my order for Auditor's and Treasurer's duplicates from 200 pages to 300 pages each. I have to patch this year's duplicates to get the required number of pages. I'm in a place to enter School Warrants a place to enter Supervisor's Warrants and Witness Pay Bills. Does he enter them as he is required? Will the Grand Jury Committee say that he entered a single warrant of any kind on his record from October 15th, 1905, to July 24th, 1906? It is his duty to keep a record of the amount of these warrants he pays each day as much so as it is his duty to keep an account of what he collects and pays out. It certainly is not the duty of any bank to keep such a record for him.

The Bank of Edgefield and the Farmers Bank do not keep any record of checks which one cashes on the other except a list, and carries these checks as cash until they are exchanged or paid. Of course when these checks come in by mail or on deposit there is a record left. The same is true of warrants paid for the Treasurer. The banks will understand this. So will people who have transactions with the banks. No, the Farmers Bank nor any other bank has ever agreed to become book-keeper for the Treasurer.

Now as to the disparaging statement made by Dr. Patterson as to the relative correctness and methods of the different banks. In discussing this I do not intend to question the methods of any of our banks. I think that they all keep their accounts well.

He says, "I had been, as County Treasurer, depositing money with the Farmers Bank, The Bank of Edgefield and the Johnston Bank. The Johnston Bank and the Bank of Edgefield had a complete record of all County Vouchers handled by them, and I had no trouble in checking up my transactions with those two banks." My books balanced with theirs to a cent.

Dr. Patterson does not tell you that most of the warrants arranged, School, Supervisor's and Clerk's, by the Farmers Bank because it is immediately in front of the office from which these warrants are issued, and it therefore most convenient. He does not say that the other banks keep a record of the vouchers paid by them. He says so, but this is not proving it. Dr. Patterson knows

that he never had but one account with the Farmers Bank as Treasurer, and that this was his deposit account. He knows that this account balanced to a cent, and that he has never questioned this account for one cent. He knows that on this account there were never credited anything except the money which he brought to the bank, or which some other officer deposited to his credit as Treasurer. He knows that he has received credit for every cent of this and he has never questioned this one time. He further knows that nothing has ever been charged against this account except his own checks signed by him. He has had statements every time he has called for such promptly, and has had his checks surrendered to him. He has never questioned this account. If this is not true, let him show it.

He attempts to take advantage of the fact that the Cashier surrendered to him warrants that the Farmers Bank had paid for him without stamping the name of the bank on the back of the warrants, by saying that you must show that you paid these warrants now. The Cashier has shown that the bank paid the warrants by presenting them to the Treasurer with the name of the payee on the back. The Treasurer has proved that the Cashier of the Farmers Bank has paid these warrants by giving to the Cashier of the Farmers Bank his check for the amount of these warrants from time to time. The warrants were never delivered to him, the Treasurer, except in his office. If these are not the facts let the Treasurer show the contrary. I admit that the Cashier should have taken the precaution to stamp the name of the bank on the back of the warrants. The Cashier is a this now. He says that he thought he was furnishing a list of the warrants and surrendering the warrants and as he was busy to stamp the name of the bank he did not do it. As soon as I found that the Cashier was neglecting this precaution, I called his attention to it. Taking advantage of this omission is all the claim the Treasurer has against the Farmers Bank. In taking advantage of this he impeaches his competency to add up a list of figures such as a school boy of 12 years could add, and he admits or convicts himself of giving checks when he did not know what he was doing. This is to him, who cannot see through a ruse?

The Farmers Bank has been stated in the records examined by experts as to the correctness of its accounts before any bank examiner was appointed by South Carolina, and the experts have vindicated its methods and books and accounts. These examinations have been made besides the examinations made by its directors. Now since all banks are examined by a state officer, let him and his records show, if the Farmers Bank has not an up-to-date system of keeping its accounts. Let him show if the Farmers Bank is not as conservatively managed as any bank in Edgefield County. He ought to be better authority than a Treasurer Patterson.

Dr. Patterson charges me with being responsible for his suspension from office. The records brand this as untrue. The records state that he was removed upon the report of the Comptroller made to the Governor that his clerks had checked up the Treasurer in September and found him short. I did report to the Governor that the Treasurer had refused to allow the Grand Jury Committee to examine his vouchers on the 3rd day of October, and asked the Governor if he could put the Committee in possession of the Treasurer's vouchers. He replied that we would have to apply to the Court

to make him allow his vouchers examined. My letter to the Governor is on record. This action of the Treasurer in refusing to allow his vouchers examined by the Grand Jury Committee was in contempt of the court, and speaks badly for itself. Dr. Patterson is appealing for sympathy did not mention that he had refused to allow us to examine his vouchers. Any citizen has a right to examine these public records. The law had appointed us to examine them. He says that he was suspended without having a chance to put up the money and remain in office. Shame upon such statements. His own report under date of April 15th, 1905, shows that he should have known that he was short. The Grand Jury Committee showed to him in July that he was short. The Comptroller's clerks found him short in September. Who ever had more opportunities and longer time in which to put up money and remain in office? He was not suspended until October 4th.

Fellow citizens, there has been a powerful effort to outrage you Grand Jury. Can the Grand Jury afford to do its duty hereafter? Why should Grand Jury Committees do their duty, and be hounded down by a political set. Is this the reward such men as N. M. Jones, Col. S. B. Mays, D. B. Hollingsworth, J. H. Mays and others are to get for doing their duty? These gentlemen with the balance of the 18 men on the Grand Jury have been very lenient, perhaps too lenient. Not everything has been exposed. I with the others have only done my duty, and have empowered my action with mercy. This is my first article published on this matter, after I have been a public text with some people for 12 months. I would not have written this, but some of my friends thought that I owed it to the public. I preferred to treat what has been falsely claimed with silent contempt. I trust that I have not said too much.

In closing let me say that if the Farmers Bank has a cent of Dr. Patterson's money, he will not have to bring suit but simply come to the bank and show it, and further the bank officials will make an apology such as gentlemen can make. This has been our position all the time, and we are still occupying it. We have agreed to give him every record we had, and have admitted his representative to our records upon an agreement that he would show up everything to us. This was last January, and so far we have been shown nothing.

A large majority of our taxpayers will be entitled to have their taxes marked paid next spring, their receipts written and held until next August at least, without paying any money. Why should they not demand what they are entitled to? It has been established and approved as correct. Demand your rights.

Respectfully,
A. E. PADGETT.

Pain From a Burn Promptly Relieved by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

A little child of Michael Strauss, of Vernon, Conn., was recently in great pain from a burn on the hand, and as cold applications only increased the inflammation, Mr. Strauss came to Mr. James N. Nichols, a local merchant for something to stop the pain. Mr. Nichols says: "I advised him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and the first application drew out the inflammation and gave immediate relief. I have used this liniment myself and can recommend it very often for cuts, burns, strains and lame back, and have never known it to disappoint." For sale by G. L. Penn & Son.

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Fellow citizens, there has been a powerful effort to outrage you Grand Jury. Can the Grand Jury afford to do its duty hereafter? Why should Grand Jury Committees do their duty, and be hounded down by a political set. Is this the reward such men as N. M. Jones, Col. S. B. Mays, D. B. Hollingsworth, J. H. Mays and others are to get for doing their duty? These gentlemen with the balance of the 18 men on the Grand Jury have been very lenient, perhaps too lenient. Not everything has been exposed. I with the others have only done my duty, and have empowered my action with mercy. This is my first article published on this matter, after I have been a public text with some people for 12 months. I would not have written this, but some of my friends thought that I owed it to the public. I preferred to treat what has been falsely claimed with silent contempt. I trust that I have not said too much.

In closing let me say that if the Farmers Bank has a cent of Dr. Patterson's money, he will not have to bring suit but simply come to the bank and show it, and further the bank officials will make an apology such as gentlemen can make. This has been our position all the time, and we are still occupying it. We have agreed to give him every record we had, and have admitted his representative to our records upon an agreement that he would show up everything to us. This was last January, and so far we have been shown nothing.

A large majority of our taxpayers will be entitled to have their taxes marked paid next spring, their receipts written and held until next August at least, without paying any money. Why should they not demand what they are entitled to? It has been established and approved as correct. Demand your rights.

Respectfully,
A. E. PADGETT.

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