

**THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.**

(Continued From First Page.)

nor to levy the tax, if he did not think the law was being enforced.

Mr. Kibler: Mr. Blease knows that the governor has absolute control of the dispensary at present and the power to send the constabulary in and out of a county.

Mr. Blease said this was true but he would never consent for the governor to levy a tax on him. If the governor had this power there would be more candidates for governor than for the state board of control.

**Legislative Candidates.**

Mr. A. J. Gibson was the first of the legislative candidates to speak. He thought the most important question before the people was that of finance, and the affairs of a state ought to be run as the affairs of a prudent business man. Favored reducing appropriations to state colleges as much as possible without crippling any of these institutions. He discussed the matter of good roads, favoring \$3.00 commutation tax and six day work on the roads.

As to the Brice Bill, he was in favor of letting the majority of the white people of a county say whether they wanted a dispensary or not. This was what he considered good democracy.

Mr. F. W. Higgins, after studying the Brice Bill closely, looked upon it as a Trojan horse, not loaded with dynamite, but loaded with men who when they get inside the citadel of our commonwealth, will destroy it. It seemed to him a fight between dispensary and blind tiggerism. He opposed the Brice Bill, because he considered it an attack on the dispensary law. He said the state colleges were getting so extravagant they did not know what to do with the money they had left over at the end of the session. The time had come when this kind of thing ought to be put a stop to. But while if sent to the legislature he would vote to curtail expenses in every possible direction, he would never vote to cut down one cent of the amount which is being given the old Confederate soldier.

Mr. J. M. Taylor claimed to be the first man who had ever gone before the people of the county favoring good roads by taxation, and he held the same position still. He was proud that the legislature had sustained his position on the child labor question. The state was in a deplorable financial condition, and about the only thing that could be expected from the next legislature was reform. He was not opposed to state colleges, but these institutions should learn to economize and it should be done in the way of appropriations by the next legislature. He discussed good roads and their value at some length. As to state colleges, they would take care of themselves. Just let the state rock her citizenship in the cradle of ease by giving them a college education without any effort on their part, and the state will soon have a citizenship that is not worth the snap of a finger.

As to the dispensary question, he supposed it had been circulated that he was a drunkard, he knew that some one who wore pants but was nothing but an animal, was circulating vile reports against one. J. M. Taylor, who was a gentleman. He defied any man to say that he ever saw him touch a drop. If it came to a fair and square vote, there were hundreds of members of the church, who sat in the amen corners, who ought to vote for prohibition, who would not do so. Why? They loved it. Let it alone. That was his position. As to this town question, let any county whose white people say by a two-thirds vote a good majority, that they want prohibition, let them have it. But don't tax them for wanting to do right.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's speech, the meeting adjourned for dinner. An excellent barbecue dinner was served by J. M. Nichols and T. M. Mills.

**The Afternoon Speeches.**

Mr. E. H. Aull was the first speaker after dinner. He first took up the question of taxation. He was opposed to high taxes as much as any one else, because he paid a little tax himself and when he favored raising other people's taxes it meant that he favored raising his own at the same time. He wanted to see taxes just as low as they can possibly be made consistent with efficient government, but he did not intend to seek to secure

the votes of the people by fooling them—telling them that their taxes could be reduced. Where was the pruning knife to be put? The biggest item was \$305,000 to meet the interest on the state debt. That was an honest obligation of the state, and no one would say that ought not to be met. The next big item was \$200,000 for pensions for the Confederate soldiers, and none of the economists would say that they favored cutting that down. In these two items was half of the appropriation bill. Could these two items be cut down? The next big item was \$140,000 for the hospital for the insane. Then there was \$27,000 for the institution for the deaf and dumb. He was satisfied these two institutions for the state's unfortunates were being run as economically as possible. The sad part of the matter was these unfortunates were increasing with each year. The other big item was the appropriation of \$150,000 for the state colleges. He had heard this same cry against higher institutions on every stump in the county for many years—long before he became a candidate. He didn't think the state had the right to furnish any education except that which would fit the children of the state for good citizenship—a common school education—but the policy of the state had been against his judgment for a hundred years. He had long thought the state was topheavy with higher institutions of learning, and that the state had no business building colleges when it couldn't raise \$3.00 per capita for the rudimentary education of the one hundred thousand children of the state. He had opposed the building of Clemson college, but the institution had been built against his judgment. In this connection he mentioned that Mr. Tillman made his first campaign with his opposition to state colleges as one of the planks in his platform, calling the Citadel a "dude factory," and when Mr. Tillman got in power and had it in his grasp to pull down these institutions he went ahead and was instrumental in building others. But now that these institutions had been built the speaker said that he didn't want to see any of them pulled down, and all of them must be properly supported. But he did want to see them run as economically as possible consistent with efficient management. Adding the appropriation to state colleges to the amounts he had already enumerated only about \$250,000 was left of the whole appropriation for all the other expenses of the government, including the salaries of the state officers, county auditors, county treasurers, supervisors of registration, public printing, etc. Where was a cut to be made? If anybody could show him, he would be with him, because he wanted to see taxes just as low as they possibly could be made. Clemson college didn't get a cent direct from the treasury. He had a bill prepared to introduce in the legislature turning the fertilizer tax direct into the state treasury, but had learned that it would be unconstitutional, the tax being a tax purely and simply for the inspection of fertilizer and not a tax for revenue.

He favored good roads and favored a tax for roads, but wanted to submit this question to the people to decide for themselves, and the bill he had introduced in the legislature on this question, and which had been endorsed by the State Good Roads association, merely provided that the question of taxing themselves for good roads should be submitted to the people of each county, to be decided by them. He had not advocated buying good

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**Wants to See the Igorrotes.**  
St. Louis, Mo., August 8.—In response to a telegram received from Col. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, says that President Roosevelt would be pleased to receive some of the head people of the Filipino tribes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Frederick Lewis, manager of the Moro village, and Dr. T. K. Hunt, in charge of the Igorrote village on the Philippine reservation, left to-night for Washington with eight natives of the Islands.

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Rustic (to conductor)—Which end of the car do I get off?  
Conductor (politely)—Either you prefer; both ends stop.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Sick Headache.**  
"For several years my wife was troubled with what physicians called sick headache of a very severe character. She doctored with several eminent physicians and at a great expense, only to grow worse until she was unable to do any kind of work. About a year ago she began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and today weighs more than she ever did before and is real well," says Mr. Geo. E. Wright, of New York. For sale by Smith Drug Co., Newberry; Prosperity Drug Co., Prosperity.

Bifkins—I know one girl who does not try to conceal her age.  
Bifkins—She has a twin brother.  
Bifkins—She has a twin brother.—Columbus Dispatch.

I find nothing better for liver derangement and constipation than Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.—L. F. Andrews, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Smith Drug Co., Newberry; Prosperity Drug Co., Prosperity.

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