

The Manning Times.

BEN TILLAMAN.

A Kentucky Editor's Estimate of Our Senior Senator.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO J. C. CALHOUN.

Henry Watterson Advises Senator Tillman Not to Use His Piteousness.

Freely.

Of the triumphs, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, who during the critical period of sectional agitation lying between the Missouri compromise of 1820, and the compromise measure of 1850, variously divided the admiration of the people, Calhoun easily led in the imagination. He possessed not the magnetism of Clay; but to a mind richly stored and rightly trained, and a logical power never surpassed, he united a commanding personality; Doric in its simplicity; supported by private virtues to which neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Webster could hold a candle. He was undoubtedly the chabest public man America has yet produced, not excepting Washington, nor forgetting Lincoln; the very incarnation of pure reason and pure morals.

Mr. Calhoun was a leader of men, not a follower. He was a publicist of original ideas, a constructive statesman. Although a doctrinaire, he was a man of affairs, and, whether in the war office, or upon the floor of the senate, he showed himself equal alike to the work of administration and to the exigencies of debate. His courage was undaunted, but restrained by a self-possession which never for a moment lost its dignity. Among his colleagues he was respected as none other was. He stood in his time, and he stands in history, as the embodiment of the rarest type known to our frail humanity, a superb method, united with himself the most conflicting elements of genius and character. Yet was Mr. Calhoun's strange destiny to become the central figure, if not the author, of a series of errors of judgment and intellectual misconceptions, ultimately visiting upon the south an illiad of woes.

That negro labor was indispensable to the profitable cultivation of cotton, sugar and rice, and that, therefore, the institution of African slavery was essential to the well being of the southern States of the Union.

That the government was a compact of independent sovereignties, each having the right to nullify the laws of congress and to withdraw from the Union at its will, involving the idea and doctrine of peaceful secession.

These were the two cardinal mistakes to which this noble and great mind dedicated all its extraordinary resources, laying the foundation for a war of sections disastrous in its consequences to the interests dear to his heart, valued the Union, hated barbarism and cruelty, and, in his own life, realized the most ascetic ideals and exalted Puritanism. With all his gifts of intellect and culture, he was a provincial. Educated at Yale, he detected, perhaps he exaggerated, then was beginning to corrode the public life and conscience of that wide awake and go-ahead section. He disliked travel. He enjoyed to repose, the seignory of the day of his emigration to congress in his mortal coil from the scene, had him between his home in South Carolina and Washington city. If he had gone abroad he would have seen that the trend of enlightened thought was set against slavery and he would have known that it could not be maintained for long in a few States lying upon the South Atlantic seaboard of the United States. He would have given his great intellect to the finding of some way to adjust the institution of slavery to the advancing march of the modern world. His failure to see the empty main, the very familiar household flowers of civility torn from the lintel—the spirit of honor and duty and love brood in the air about him, whilst from the rice field and the cotton patch, that no more echo the song of a blissful if ignorant content, comes a voice saying, "The story is not yet told to the end."

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A little less than three years before John Caldwell Calhoun died in Washington city, his harness on his back, there was born in Edgfield, S. C., a baby boy, destined to play a part and to figure in the public life of the Palmetto State, and to occupy the seat in the senate of the United States which Calhoun had filled so long; a farmer's boy, as Calhoun was, and his name was Benjamin Ryan Tillman.

Pursuing the restless life of this stormy petrel of contemporary politics, we prefer to believe that two baby Tillmans were born with a piteous gust, 1847; one with a darning needle; both with other feelings in no uncertain manner; for it is not easy to reconcile Tillman, the constructive statesman of schools and industries—the Tillman of the darning needle mending South Carolina's stockings—the successful author of the greatest practical moral innovation of modern times, the dispensary system—and the Tillman of knock down and drag out politics, the Tillman of the piteous. Each of us doubtless has within himself something of the Jekyll and Hyde; Why not Benjamin Ryan Tillman?

THE STATE CAPITOL.

Matters of Interest from the Political Centre.

THE COMING STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Candidates Who Will Address the People. Many Men of Different Aspirations. Local Notes of Interest.

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COLUMBIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Considerable interest is felt, all over the State in the proposition to remove the Columbia Female College from this city to some other point in South Carolina. The conditions of removal are stated by the trustees as follows:

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The cities which have up to this time manifested interest in the removal of the college are Sumter, Aiken, Greenwood and Laurens. The two latter appear to be the most zealous. A committee from each of these cities has appeared before the board and urged that a committee be sent around to look at the various sites. A letter making a similar request was received from Aiken, and a similar request was understood to come from Sumter.

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FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Candidacy of the Hon. Frank B. Gary.

(Abbeville Press and Banner.)

As we have already asserted through the columns of this paper, we propose to support Hon. Frank B. Gary for the office of Lieutenant Governor. In the light of past experience, the fact of his being a home man, is sufficient reason, if there were none higher and more potent, for this decision. But aside from this, no man in the State is better fitted by legislative experience and natural bent for the position to which he aspires.

He is familiar with every detail of the work, having served in the House of Representatives, first as a clerk in the earlier days of his struggle with fortune, then as a member, and later as Speaker, the duties of the Lieutenant Governor being practically identical with those of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

His record as Speaker is surpassed by none equaled by few of those who have filled that responsible and honorable position. Coming upon the scene while factional feeling was high, by a course always correct, impartial, and deferential, he gained not only the respect and admiration of his associates—he gained their warm and hearty friendship, and it is a notable fact that some of the best tributes to his worth and impartiality were by those who differed from him in politics.

Mr. Gary's commanding presence, his graceful and easy bearing in the chair and his knowledge of parliamentary law, would comport most happily with the requirements of that dignified and cultured body. Whatever success he may have attained in a political way is due to his recognized ability and to a spirit of candor and fidelity that has always marked his career.

The following extracts speak for themselves:

"He served five years as Speaker of the House of Representatives and was commended on all sides for his dignity, fairness and ability with which he presided over that body."—The State Ind. Art. Ed. July 8, 1901.

"By his retirement the State loses the best speaker it has had since John C. Sheppard held the place, and one of the best the State had ever had."—(Greenville News).

"One of the most intelligent and industrious members of the last House was recently heard to say that he had taken particular pains to observe the conduct of Speaker Gary and he had never known a single occasion when that officer was other than scrupulously fair in his rulings. Indeed, said this member, it was evidently the Speaker's constant, anxious purpose to do right at every stage and to every member of the House."—Hampton Guardian.

"None but kind words can be said of the work of Speaker Gary as he has really proven to be an exact, competent and impartial presiding officer. The resolutions were entirely in place."—Legislative Correspondent of the State.

"He has made a model officer and we have no doubt that the good people of Abbeville will return him to the place that he has so acceptably filled. Do this and the Legislature will again place him in the Speaker's Chair without opposition."—Hampton Guardian.

"He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in January, 1896, to fill out the unexpired term of Speaker Jones, which position he now holds. At the close of each session of the Legislature over which he presided as speaker, resolutions were unanimously passed by the House expressing its appreciation of the Speaker's fairness, ability and impartiality. Coming as these resolutions did from members of the House representing all shades of political opinion they were a high compliment to Mr. Gary."—The Daily Record.

And many others of similar import.

Killed by Lightning.

A heavy wind and thunder storm passed over Columbia, Ga., Sunday afternoon caused the death of two people, perhaps fatally injuring a third and incurred considerable damage to buildings. The dead: J. J. Willis, a carpenter and Louis McClean, injured. Mr. C. Cochran. Willis was killed while standing near a large oak tree on upper First avenue. He was conversing with Cochran, who was also struck at the same time. The lightning struck Willis in the temple on both sides, the current passing entirely through his body. Louis McClean met death by the same bolt. He was standing in his back yard in Phoenix City, just across the river west of the spot where Willis was killed. The lightning struck a clothes wire he was holding. Cochran's condition is reported as serious. Several dwellings in the residence portion of the city were struck by lightning and unroofed by the storm.

Hard on the Army.

The Indianapolis News makes the point very clearly. It says: "The President's great mistake was in comparing the Philippine atrocities to lynchings in this country, much to the disadvantage of the latter. We can not think that a brave and honorable army officer would care to have the army judged by the same standard that applies to an irresponsible and unscrupulous mob. The crime of the lynchings are quite as bad as anything that has been done in the Philippines, but they do not reflect so discreditably on the country because they are not committed by the sworn agents of the Government itself."

Brooded Over It.

Prof. Lewis J. Welchman died Thursday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. Chas. O. Crawley of Anderson, Ind. With the exception of John Surratt, now in Baltimore, Prof. Welchman is the last witness in the assassination of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. Although his evidence was always broad over the matter has always brooded over his testimony and frequently said that the testimony was the conviction and sentence to the gallows of Mrs. Surratt.

Accidentally Killed.

Thursday Mr. L. H. Gilmore was in Darlington attending to business. On arriving at his home some distance in the country while taking bundles out of his buggy he was accidentally shot by the discharge of his pistol. The load entered the lower part of the body and he lived but a short time.

Don't Love us.

Sixto Lopez declares that 99 per cent of the people of the Philippines oppose American rule, favor independence and, conquered or not, will never favor dependence. He adds: "The Filipinos prefer to be men, even in poverty, rather than subjects in luxury." They prefer self-respect, even at the cost of great suffering, rather than be serfs under a millennial government, provided by a master. Which explains why the Senate Philippine committee refused, "by a strict vote," to hear him. It naturally preferred to hear more of Buencamino, a loyal vassal. The Republican party has always darenly loved a renegade.

HE FEARED BURNING.

So Jim Black Told All When He Was Promised THAT FIRE WOULDN'T BE USED.

One of the Murderers of Mrs. Jones Shot to Death and his body Nailed Telegraph Pole.

A special dispatch from Walterboro to the State says Jim Black was lynched at New Road Wednesday night for the murder of Mrs. J. K. Jones a month ago. The information is that Jim Black was carried from Savannah, where he had been apprehended, to Ravenel, for a hearing before Magistrate Behling. As soon as he had been identified as the one seen near the place at the time of the crime he offered to tell them all about it if they would not burn him.