CHRGNICLE. CAMDEN THE

God and Our Native Land.

be triumphantiy cleeted-because they

represent the interests of a great ma-

VOLUME, VII.

DIDATES FOR THE SENATE.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

NO 28.

TO DOUBLE THE OUTPUT. The Mint to Stamp 3,000,000 Silver

Dollars Every Month Hereafter. Owing to the fact that the amount of silver

iollars in the Treasury at Washington, available for the redemption of Treasury notes, has become reduced to \$10,659,582 and will be further reduced by redemption during the current month, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints will be increased

silver dollars by the mints will be increased from one-half million dollars to three million dollars per month from the lat of August, and will probably be continued at that rate in order that the Treasury may have a sufficient stock to redeem Treasury notes presented in exchange for dollars. On the 1st of March, 1893, the Treasury, held 29,390,461 standard silver dollars for the redemption of Treasury notes under the act of $\phi \approx y$, 1890. Wednesday the number of sli-ver dollars held by the Treasury for the ro-demption of Treasury notes was \$10,650,652. Since the 1st of March, 1893, the coinage of silver dollars has aggregated \$11,983,056. Of this sum, however, \$2,311,677 was profits or seignorage, which Jeft \$9,671,379 for the re-demption of Treasury notes. The amount of Treasury notes redeemed in silver dollars and cancelled from November 1st, 1893, to July 14th, 1896, was \$28,402,258.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Teller and His Associates Issue an Address.

Senator Teller and six of his associates who left the national Republican convention have made public the following address to the silver Republicans of the country, setting forth their views of the situation:

their views of the situation: • We deem it fitting that we, who have heretofore affiliated with the National Re-publican party, and who have rejected the financial plank of the platform adopted at St. Louis and refuged to support the nomi-necs of the convention, should state our po-sition in the present empaign and give briefly our reason in support thereof. • When certain delegates to the National Republican Convention repudiated the Na-tional financial plank of the platform and withdrew from the convention we determised that we would give our support to such can-didates as should appear most willing and capable in aiding in the restoration of silver to its rightful place as standard money.

capable in aiding in the restoration of silver to its rightful place as standard money. "The Democratic party in its Chicago con-vention has taken a position in its platform so pronouncedly favorable to silver, and has nominated candidates yof such unusual, un-questionable convisions in favor of the bi-metallic policy and of such high personal character, that we have determined to give them our support because they represent the great principle of the bimetallists which we believe to be the cause of humanity and civ-jilzation and the paramount question new.

believe to be the cause of humanity and civ-ilization and the paramount question now before the American people. "We therefore announce that we shall, by voice and vote, support Messrs. Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice-President, and we appeal to all citizens, and especially to Republicans, who feel as we do that gold monometallism would be of lasting injury to the country, to act with us in securing their election.

the country, to act with us in securing their election. After arguing the gold standard and its ovuls, setting forth the virtues of Mr. Bryan, the address concludes as follows: "Profoundly impressed with the impor-tance of the issues of this campaign, for our-setves and our associates, we respectfully submit the foregoing to the candid consider-ation of the Amstican people." (Signed.: H. M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois, Lee Mantle, Charles S. Hartmán, Edgar Wil-son, John F. Shafroth, A. M. Stevensor, committee. Manton, Ct. J. July 20, 1896.

Manton, Col., July 20, 1896.

TELLER WRITES BRYAN That He Will Support Hipr in the Race for President. That Wm. J. Bryan will receive the support of Henry M. Teller of Colorado, there an be no longer any doubt. Mr. Bryan has received a letter from Senator Teller in which he assured him that he would support him in his race for President. The letter received reads as follows: "DENVER, COL., July 18, 1898. "How W. J. BRYAN, LINCOLN, NER." "DEAN SIR :--I congratulate you on your nomination at Chicago. I think the country is to be congratulated also. I need not as-sure you that your nomination was more than satisfactory. I think we shall be able to consolidate the friends of free silver in your support, and if we do this I think you will be elected, although I do not overlook, the tremendous power that will be put up against us in this campaign. All the power of money and organized wealth, corporations and monopolies of all kinds will be against us, Justice is on our side, and this is the cause of the people. It is a contest for in-dustrial independence and for freedow from the domination of foreign powers and for-eign capitalists, and it does not seem posri-ble that in such a contust before the Amer-ican people that justice shall fall and wrong provail. I do not be-lieve we shall fail. I think I com-promise you the cordial support of the West-ern silver men who have insectors and inter-mountain States will be with you I will act offer any suggestions to you save to advise you that as you were nominated without pledges or favor or privileges to any one int you maintain that position and make a o' pledges or promises even if they are such as may be properly carried out. It will afford me pleasure to place myself at the dis-posal of the national committee to inter-moning of the ational committee to inter-moning of the ordinal committee to make speeches in your behalf, as my health will permit, where and when they may think I may on the most good. ""How "respectfully." his race for President. The letter received eads as follows : permit, where and will may do the most goods "I am very respectfully, "H. M. TELLER."

State Campaign factions got the support of neither. Judge Earle followed and was re-EVANS, DUNCAN AND EARLE CANceived with some "prisuse. He started

mented General Barber, saying that he too had filled the duties of the of-THE STATE BOND COMMISSIONS The Minor Lights .- What is Said and Done by Them Day by Day. THE CAMDEN MEETING. At this town the campaigners met with a hospitable reception. There were about 400 people present. It was a most orderly and undemonstrawas elected, in response to a query from the News and Courier I advised

others welfare.

issue.

tive assemblage. Col. W. D. Trantham, county chairman presided and prayer was offered by Rev. G. M. Davis, of West Wateree. Col. Trantham welcomed the small crowd in a few well-chosen word, and read telegrams from Governor Evans, Gens. Watts, Ellerbe and Mr. Norton, who could not be present.

The Congressional canddiates had the opening, Senator Finley leading off. He began his address with a few leasant remarks as to his candidacy. He said he was a Democrat and stood quarely upon the national Democratic Speaking upon the tariff latform. he said that since there must be a tariff for revenue, he believed in placing one on cotton, so as to prevent com-petition of Egyptian cotton with that of the South. Discussing the financial question he said that he had for years favored the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Mr. Finley referred to his ligislative record in the Senate and House, saying that he had always voted for a reduction in expenses and was the author of the only salary reduction- bill which has been passed.

Cosgressman T. J. Strait being next introduced, jumped immediately into a discussion of finances, holding that England was trying to enslave the peo-England was trying to ensive the peo-ple of this country by her financial schemes, since she could not do go by the force of arms. Up to 1873 we were on an equal footing with England, but now, she owns a large portion of our bonds, railroads, mines and lands. He said it was heartrending to see the people economizing and working to build up a few monetary sharks. This Southland was a great country, and no man had ever seen a native South Carolinian a tramp, but the people had to toil in sorrow and depression to pour money "into the coffers of the rich. The election of Bryan, he believed,

would break their shackles and brin forth again an era of prosperity. Gen. Richbourg was the next speak-er. He reviewed his record as a soldier in the war, and referred to his long connection with the militis of the State, as reasons why he was compe-tent, to fill, the duties of Adjutant-General, saying that if elected it would be an office of love. Mr. T. C. Robinson, candidate for Superintendent of Education, addressed the audienco next. He reiterated his previous statements as to his position on the educational matters. He said he was not running against Mr. Mayfield because it was supposed that he would be a candidate for Governor. Mr. Mayfield had been Superintendent of Education six years, and he held to the idea that the Superintendent to the idea that the Superintendent thould have a life tonure of office. Mr. Mayfield got very sarcastic in his reply to Mr. Bobinson, saying tha doubtless the andience very clearly understood his plan for improving the schools—the improvements he talked about. He said that he had given the schools all of his energy and ability schools all of his energy and ability. Tillman and Evens praised my admin-istration, yet it is left to Robinson to And out that it was a mistake. Mr. Mayfield received considerable ap-plause when he concluded his speech. Attorney General Barber made his second appearance in the campaign and caught the crowd from the start by stating that he had no opposition, and he was glad of it, and telling some · ropos jokes. He s it he was here to meet the slanders and slurs cast against the Reform movement, and was prepared to prove that they were false. As to the Dispensary law he held that it was the best whiskey law over placed on the statute books. It was tending towards what prohibitionists wanted. If a law had not been properly en-forced in some respects that was no reason why the law itself should be condemned. According to statistics drupkenuess had decreased in South Carolina 57 per cent; cases of drunkenness before mayors' courts had decreased 66 per cent, and the consumption of fiquor 47 per cent. He denied that the Dispensary was a monopoly. He held that considering the treatment the constables had received, they were the most considerate set of officers ever the constables had received, they were the most considerate set of officers ever seen on earth. They avoided difficul-ties, bit enforced the law. Otherwise they would have been unworthy of their confinisions. If closed by mak-ing the people of Kershaw to endorse his record in his fight against Federal indicial nanrpation" of anthority in trying to prevent the holding of the Constitutional floorshiniton. Mr. Duncan in the course of his ad-dress raid that since Tillman's cele-breted speech in the United States Senate if had come to pass in the country like it was in South Caroline; if was Tillman or anti-Tillman. He is a sufficient floor and heart burn-ing encode by that fight, but he Unabled God that now all could unite for a sufficient free allyer tide the heart of the division and heart burn-ing encode by that fight, but he Unabled God that now all could unite from the couldry was due to Heart fit was the couldry was due to Heart fit and the south of the first her

against each other in a solid phalanxone for a single gold standard and the other for the double. He expressed the hope that he would not be handicapped any longer by the absence of any candi-date. Referring to Judge Earle he said a man who stood between two

out by telling a story and compli-

had contempt for any man who em-barked on a ship and then deserted

He spoke with pride of the condition the people to lay aside bitterness and give Tillman credit for the good he had done. He stood by that senti-ment now. He respected the people of the State and they respected him and he would demand that respect. He urged the people to lay aside bit-terness and unite and work for each Col. Trantham followed as a candi-

date for Congress. He said he stood squarely on the Chicago platform and how he will run next time. was in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 independent of the action of other nations. He also favored the Nicaragna Canal. He favored the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on bank

Senator Harrison addressed the audience in advocacy of his candidacy for governor. The majority of his romarks were in reference to his Dispensary idea.

Mr. Whitman jumped on the papsuckers and the Reform administration, but when he began to criticise Senator Tillman on his reversibly qualities the crowd wouldn't listen to it and began to yell: "Tillman, Tillman," and Mr. Whitman had to take another tack.

Mr. McBweeney made his debut beto the great men she had produced-

Mr. J. Wm. Thurmond and Solicitor P. H. Nelson spoke last, and they only announced their candidacy and made

MEETING AT LANCASTER.

jority of the American party. He be ing else but give the people an opporlieved there would be free coinage and tunity of voting for every officer in a a safe amount of paper currency issued primary that would be enough to entitle it to the lasting gratitude of the people. The Reform movement was never intended to destroy those who honestly differed with its principles. In the course of his speech he advocated a liberal support of the State educational institutions and said that under the banner of Bryan the true Democracy of the country would win a sweeping victory. Gen. Barber in his speech said he

her. He was prepared to prove that the Reform movement was upright, honest, just and economical. Gen. Watts was next introduced.

the Reform movement had accom-

plished, held that if it had done noth-

of the militia, and said that he felt that he was entitled to the improvement of the same. He also said his campaign was on his merit and that he was not in the mud blinging business. His opponent had gone down in the slums to make charges of a personal pature, which he could not prove and that no Confederate soldier, as he claims to be, cr a gentleman would be guilty of making and he dismissed them with the contoupt they deserved. He concluded by saying that his op-ponent had run for office on the Haskell, concervative Reform, and Re-former tickets and God only knows

Gen. Richburg followed, and he anid: "I have been accused of opening the chircoal house in this campelgn. It is not true. I began it with the determination to conduct my part of it on high and dignified plane -the level that was natural to me-to run on may own merits and let my com-

dicted to the excessive use of liquor.

but they hold no public office, and I

should oppose any one of them should

he apply for such an office. I regard

the office of Adjutant General in this

State as a high one-one that should

be filled with dignity and society. The Adjutant General is the head of

Sonth Carolina's soldiery-a soldiery that has always won glory in war and

which should not be disgraced in peace

by a drunken and incompetent head, The other speakers were Col. Tran-

tham. Senator Finley and Congress-

petitor conceal his demorits and incompetency as best he could. . But he could not hold up his end of it on that an resorted to personalities and

an appeal to factional prejudice.' Then and only then did I tell my fellow-citizons the real object I had in running in this campaign. As I have said before, I have friends, strong personal friends who are ad-

fore a Kershaw audience by referring Kershaw, Kennedy and Chestnut. He spoke on the educational question and expressed opposition to pulling down any State institution. He also ex-pressed the belief that Bryan would win.

• few very general remarks.

MEETING AT LANCASTER. The meeting at this point was the first, since the opening of the cam-Superintendent of Education. Mr. J.

which would bring prosperity to the country. The standard of money of this country fixes the price of editon. It is not the standard of England on any other country. Before 1873 this country had gold and silver as money of final redemption, and the price of cotton was high. Why was it that England did not fix the prices during that period ? She had the gold stand-

ard since 1816. Judge Farle led off the Senatorial debate. He referred to Mr. Duncan's objection to his election on the ground that he had not started in the canvass from the first. The reason he didn't was because he had to attend to the duties of the court at Charlestop. Judge Earle reconneed his position in the campaign of 1890 and how he had lost the District Attorneyship by reason of his position taken after that election in reference to Tillman. He then entered upon a discussion of the monetary issue.

Mr. Duncan in opening his speech said that he came before the people s young man without the experience of his competitors, but feeling confident he could represent his State in the United States Senate. He came out because right at this time the State needed a man. He did not ask Ben Tillman to make him Senator, but all know that he can make me or either of my competitors Senator. I did not ask him to do that, but I consulted with him before coming out, and he said he was hands off. With this introductory statement he proceeded on the same lines as he did at Chester.

Mr. Robinson, candidate for Superintendent of Educrtion, discussed educational mattors, giving his ideas how the public school system should be improved.

Gou. Richburg said he had run as a Conservative in 1890, but two years later he had joined the. reform party, believing it to represent true Democracy and since that time he has stood squarely on that platform. He spurned, he said, imputations cast on his Democracy by his competitor.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The Report of the Inter-State Com-· merce Commission.

The report of the inter-State commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1895, shows the total railroad mileage in the country on that date to have 150,657 miles. an increase of 1,948. During the year 14 roads were abandoned, nine merged, 32 reorganized and 28 consolidated. There appears from the report to have been a decreased efficiency in the number of mon em-ployed by railways of 5,546 as compared with the previous year. There was an in-crease in the amount of railway capital dur-ing the year, aggregating \$188,729,312. The gross earnings of the railways for the

A CHRISTIAN MOTHER

DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY THEME. Hannah Made With Her Own Hand a

Garment for Samuel and Took It Over to Him.

TEXT: "Moreover his mother made him a little coat and brought it to him from year to year when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice,"-I Samuel it.

The stories of Deborah and Abigail very apt to discourage a woman's soul. She says within herself, "It is impossible that 1 ever achieve any such grandeur of character, and I don't mean to try? as though a child should refuse to play the eight noises because he cannot excente a "William Tell." This Hannah of the text differs from the per-This Hannah of the text differs from the per-sons I just named. She was an ordinary woman, with ordinary intellectual capacity, placed is ordinary circumstances, and yet, by extraordinary plety, standing out before all the ages to come the ideal Christian mother. Hannah was the wife of Elkanah, who was a person very much like herself--unromantic and plain, néver having fought a battle or been the subject of a marvelous escape. Neither of thom would have been chiled a genius. Just what you and I might be that was Elkanah and Hannah. The brightest time in all the history of that fumbe that was bland had hadnan. The brightest time in all the history of that fam-ily was the birth of Samuel. Although no star ran along the heavens pointing down to his birthplace, I think the angels of God stooped at the coming of so wonderful a prophet. As Samuel had been given in an-swort to prover Filteneth and be his family prophet. As Samuel had been given in an-swer to prayer, Elkanah and all his family save flanah siarted up to Shiloh to offer saorifices of thanksgiving. The cradle where the child slept was altar enough for Han-bah's grateful heart, but when the boy was old enough sho took him to Shiloh and took three bullocks and an epah of flour and a bottle of wine and made offering of sacrifice unto the Lord, and there, according to a previous yow, she loft him, for there he was to stay all the days of his life and minister in the sanctuary. in the sanctuary.

in the sanctuary. Years rolled on, and every year Hannah made with her own hand a garment for Samuel and took it over to him. The lad would have got along well without that gar-ment, for I suppose he was well clad by the ministry of the temple, but Hannah could not be contented unless she was all the time define something for her idelfrad her. 100 are doing something for her idolfzed boy, "More-over, his mother made him a little coat and brought it to him from year to year when she came to with her husband to offer the annual sacrifice." Hannah stands before you, then, to-day, in the dist bleas de on todisctlose method

Hannah stands before you, then, to-day, in the first place, as an industrious mother. There was no need that she work. Eikanah, her husband, was far from poor. He bo-longed to a distinguished family, for the Bible tells us that he was the son of Jereham. the son of Ellhu, the son of Tohu, the son of Zuph. "Who were they?" you say. I do not know, but they were distinguished pec-ple, no doubt, or their names would not have be mentioned. Hannah might have seated be: mentioned. Hannah might have sented her in her family, and, with folded arms and dishevelved hair, read novels, from year to year, if there had been any to read; but, when I see her making that garment and taking it over to Samuel, I know she is industries from principle as wall as from and taking it over to Samuol, I know sho is industrious from principle as well as from pleasure. God would not have a mother be-come a drudge or a sinve; he would have her employ all the helps possible in this day in the rearing of her ohildren. But Hannah ought never to be ashaned to be found making a coat for Samuel. Most-mothers need no counsel in this direction. The wrinkles on their brow, the pallor on their check, the thimble mark on their finger, at-test that they are faithful in their finder, at-test that they are faithful in their finder in place to the grander dignity and useful-ness and industry of motherhood. But there is a heathenish idea getting abroad in

there would not be so many dyspeptie stomachs, and weak nerves, and inactive liv-ers among children. If parents knew more of physiology, there would not be so many curved spines and cramped chosts, and in-flamed throats, and diseased lungs as there are among children. If parents knew more of art and wore in sympathy with all that is beauiful, there would not be so many chil-dren coming out in the world with boorish practicities. If parents knew more of Christ and practiced more of His religion, there would not be so many "little foet already starting on the wrong road, and all around us volces of riot and blasphemy would not oma up with such costasy of infernal triumph Again, Hannah stands before you to-day as

Christian mother. From her prayers and rom the way she consecrated her boy to God I know she was good. A mother may from the way sho-equeented her boy to God I know she was good. A mother may have the finest culture, the most brilliant surroundings, but she is not fit for her duties unless she be a Christian mother. There may be well read libraries in the house, and exquisite music in the parlor, and the canvas of the best artist adorning the walls, and the wardrobe be crowded with fasteful apparel, and the children be wonderful for their attainments and make the house ring with laughter and innocent mirth, but there is something woefully lacking in that house if it be not also the residence of a Christian mother. I bleas God that there are not many prayerless mothers. The weight of responsibility is so great that they feel the need of a divine hand to help and a divine vole to comfort and a divine heart to sympathize. Thousands of mothers have beep led-futo the kingdom of God by the hands of their little childrent. There are hands of their little children? There are hundreds of mothers to-day who would not have been Christians had it not been for the

have been Christians had it not been for the practice of their little ones. Standing some day in the nursey, they bethought them-selves: "This child God has given me to raise for eternity. What is my influence upon it? Not being a Christian myself, how ean I ever expect him to become a Christian. Lord, help me!" Every child is a bundle of tremendous pos-sibilities. And whether that child shall come forth in life, its heart altuned to the eternal harmonies, and after a life of usefulness on earth, go to a life of joy in" heaven, or whether aeross it shall jar eternal discords, and after a life of wrongdoing on earth it shall go to a home of impenetrable darkness and an abyss of immeasurable plugo--is be-ing deelded by nursery song and Sabhath ing decided by nursery song and Sabhath lesson and evening prayer and walk and ride and look and frown and smile. Oh, how and look and frown and smile. On, how many children in glory, crowding all the battlements and lifting a million volced ho-sanna, brought to God through Christian parentage! One hundred and twenty clergy-men were together, and they were delifn their experience and their ancestry, and of the one hundred and twenty clergymen, how many of them. do you suppose, asthe one hundred and twenty elergymen, how many of them, do you suppose, as-signed as the means of their conver-sion the influence of a Christian mother? One hundred out of the hundred and twenty. Philip Doddridge was brought to God by the Scripture lesson on the Datch tile of the chimaty fireplace. The medicer thinks as is only reaking a child. mother thinks she is only rocking a child, but at the same time she may be rocking the destiny of empires, rocking the fate of nations, rocking the glories of heaven. The tamo maternal power that may lift a child up may press a child down. A daughter came to a worldly mother and said sho was

anxious about her sins and she had been praying all night. The mother said, "Ob, stop praying! I don't believe in praying. Get ever all those religious notions, and I'll indexe a draw that will cost five hundred give you a dress that will cost five hundred dollars, and you may wear it next week to

dollars, and you may wear it here, week to that party." The daughter took the dress, and she moved in the gay circle, the gayest of all the gay that night, and, sure enough, all religious impressions were gone, and she stopped praying. A few months after, she came to die and in her closing moments said, "Mother, I wish you would bring me that dress that cost \$500." The mother thought it was a very strange request, but

fice of Attorneys General. There was talk about things being wrong and ha took the stump in 1890 to .defend the administration. As he proceeded the ory constantly increased, "hurrah for Tillman." One of the handsomeat compliments ever paid him was by B. R. Tillman, who said: "Here is an honest man and I wish I had him on my ticket for Attorney General." He said I had conducted my campaign on a high plane. I had a right to appear before the people and oppose Tillman and the latter says so too. When he

paign, that there was any life in the debates. The crowd numbered about 400. Chairman W. G. Porter called the meeting to order, and after a short prayer it was announced that the Senatorial candidates would be the first speakers.

Mr. Duncan made his usual bond speech, adding one or two new points. and it was noticeable that he is improving in debate very much. However, there was very littlespirit in the crowd during his address.

The chief incident of the day was a series of questions propounded by Judge Earle to Governor Evans as to how many meetings the State Board of Control had in 1895. Governor Evans admitted practically that none had been, though he said there was little use for them as all members were agreed as to policy.

Judge Earle Interrogated bim about cancelling Dispensary insurance and giving it to his brother at a higher rate and Governor Evans most positively and indignantly denied that he had ever done such a thing or knew that it had been done.

He retorted on Judge Earle that he knew he (Gov. Evans) did not know it and Judge Earle caid he did not, but while not responsible for the questions which were given to him he was cortain that Gov. Evans' answers would be replied to. Gov. Evans replied that he would

hold Judge Earle responsible før both questions and answers, and the latter replied very forcibly that he was responsible for anything he said now or nywhere.

Gov. Evans said he was too, and during this colloquy the crowd pressed close around the stand to hear every word. Judge Earle had a good many friends in the audience who cheered him, but unquestionably the larger part of them were with Gova Evans, as was shown by their voluminous yells

for him. Mr. Walt. Whitman made his usual charges against Tillman and the Reform movement and was as a rule listened to very quietly. Among some of the new things said by him was that the receiving by Dr. Bates of \$2,000 in connection with the bond matter ought to be a disgrace to any man. He said the Reform movement had promised not to disfranchiso any man, but he warned all poor men who couldn't read to come "a running" and get registration certificates if they wanted

registration certificates if they wanted to get votes. Mr. Harrison devoted his remarks mostly to his Dispensary ides. In speaking of the cost of constables he said that thirty-two constables cost the State \$1,900 per month or \$23,000 s year. They go from one end of the State and their railroad expanses will amount to \$20,000 or a total of \$28,000 a year. Baddas asring this cost, much of the Riction proves done away with Inreal's mount be done away with Inreal's In conchr-sion he spoke of the mounting present Catenal Ellerbe not being present

and sold the fit had been to

K. Henry for solicitor and Mr. Wilborn for Railroad Commissioner were present, but neither had any opposi-

THE YORKVILLE MEETING.

Chairman Brico callod the meeting to order in the court house, the stand being abandonded on account of the threatoning woather. Rev. L. A.

Johnson offered prayer. The sttend-ance was something like 300. Chair-man Brice paralyzed the candidates by presenting cach with a printed slip, showing the assessment levied upon each candidate upon "State ballot." which read as follows:

"All fees of candidates upon "State ballot" shall be paid on or before Mon-day, August 10, 1896, and no vote for any State candidate who refuses to pay the above assessment shall be counted; nor shall tickets containing the names of such be distributed, nor

will the executive committee tabulate or report the vote of such candidates. "J. S. BRICE, Chairman.

"W. J. DAVIS, Secretary." There was a good deal of dissatisfact tion expressed, but cach candidate will most likely pay his assessment. Walt Whitman was the first speaker introduced, and he based his remarks

on industrial and higher education, like Clemson and Winthrop, but was opposed to State aid for them. He opposed the sale of liquor by the State, except as a beverage. Senator Harrison followed. He did not consider the Dispensary law a compromise on prohibition, but consider-

ed it the best solution of the whiskey question. He dincluded his remarks by explaining his Dispensary scheme and reiterated his views as to the privilege tax.

Liege tax. Congressman Strait opened the Con-gressional debates, and he said four years ago he appeared before the people under difficulties, but he was here now to report. He spoke at length of the results of the demonsti-

zation of silver. He concluded by saying that we need a new Declaration of Independence. It must come from the South which contains the only we Americans left. We ought to stand together as a unit and prepare our-selves for the storm, and place this country back where our forefathers left it.

Col. Trantham spoke at length upon the all-absorbing topic-the money question. He favored an honest dollar but not one that made the rich richer but not one that made the rich Pichel and the poor man poorer. He wanted it as fair for one man as another. He closed by announcing his candidacy for Congress, saying his first, last and highest ambition would be to lift the bu dens from the backs of our suffer-

bu. dona from the backs of our suffer-ing people. Benator Finley spoke in reference to national politics. He said he stood quarely on the national platform, s listform of principles founded by Jef-fereon and taught by Jackson, Menror and Calboun. He believed the free coinage of sliver at 16 to 1 to 0s for the bast interests of the classes and masses. He inference of the classes and masses. He inference of the classes and masses. He inference would have expandence by Judge Wolford, of the transition of the classes and masses. He inference would have expandence by Judge Wolford, of the transition of the state of the state and the bast from the trees is no inference in this is made almost unbearable. Then the state of the state of the state of the classes and masses. He inference would have

year ending June 30th, 1895, were \$1,075, 371,462, an increase of \$2,009,665. Passenger revenue was \$252,246,180, showing a decrease of \$38,103,378. Freicht worming a decrease

revenue was \$252,246,150, showing a decrease of \$33,103,378. Freight revenue increased \$30,502,549. The number of railway employes killed during the year was 1,811, and the number injured was 24,696, a decrease of 12 killed and an increase of 2,274 injured.

THE BOND INVESTIGATION.

Senator Harris Says the Committee Has Not Completed Its Report.

pox epidemics progressing in various parts por epidemics progressing in various parts of the world. While these show a heavy mortality for the hot months, their averages are not such as to cause fear so far as this country is concerned. The last reports from Cuba show that amalipox is proving more deadly than yellow fever. The fever is epi-demic at the second towns, where the Span-ish troops are garrisoned, but the smallpox is virulent throughout the interior.

Immense Forest Fires.

A special from Spokane, Wash., says forest fires are raging throughout the country north of that city in Washington, Idahe and north of that city in Washington, Idaho' and British Columbia. Millions ~ feeding timber' had already been destroyed, and throughout numerous mining camps situated in the path of the fires great damage is being done in the destruction of property. The smoke shows Spekaus is so dense as to almost thus out the sun had at Realand and to use further north the almosphere is so index with smoke and the bast from the trees is so indexes that life is made almost unbearable. Thay ettimes are flocking to Spokane for relief.

is a heathenish iden getting abroad in some of the families of Americans; there are mothers who banish themselves from the home circle. For three-fourths of their maternal duties they prove themselves incom-petent. They are ignorant of what their children wear, and what their children eat, and what their children read. They intrust to irresponsible persons these young im-mortals and allow them to be under influences which may cripple their bodies, or taint their purity, or spoil their manners, or destroy their souls. From the awkward cut

Senator Harris Says the Committee Fag Not Completed its Report. Senator Harris, chairman of the Senato committee to investigate recent bond issues, says he has not yet determined whether the committee will wait until fail before going on with its investigate recent bond issues, says he has not yet determined whether the present purpose is fo wait until fail before going and jot and the senator the senator this summer. The isst meeting adjourned subject to the scaling of the obairman and its present purpose is fo wait until fail before going subject to the scaling of the obairman and its present purpose is fo wait until fail before continuing into the facts and the report to the public st ones. In doing this, he added, no politicel mo-tives would be involved and the only purpose would be involved and the only purpose would be involved and the only purpose the facts and the scale and unfounded charges growing out of the excitement aris-ing form a Nationg i contest. The obairman says that if public intemprehension should charges growing out of the excitement aris-ging from shaton sit would be proper to give the public the amplest information with-out reference to whom it would be proper to ming in the iron tank, 135 feet above the earth. Having a life in his pocket he cast three fab, each neariy a flot in length. At Washington, the Maring the strandpipe the other as long time and lived were ing the iron tank, 135 feet above the earth. Having a life in his pocket he cast there on abo, each neariy a flot in length. At Washington, the Marine Hapital Bureou is receiving full reports of the profiler on carpets and platic plates in and fusion-they fore indersting, inder the sense indormation work work in the oreal work of momoters the pollicel par-ties, the cast neariy a flot in length. At Washington, the Marine Hapital por epidemice progers of the profiler on the reyre body of the sections? For the most part they cand finger children and fuscionas to refere the drasting of Samuel's coar you know his mother Han-nah did not make it. Out from under flaming chandeliers, and

The mothers of Samuel Jontson and of At-fred the Great and of Isaao Newlon and of St. Augustine and of Riehard Cecil and of President Edwards for the most part were industrious, hard working mothers. Now, while I congratulate all Obristian mothers upon the wealth and the modern science which may afford them all kinds, of help, let me say that every mother ought to be observant of her children's companionship. However much help Hanhah may have, I think she ought every year, at least, to make one garment for Samuel. The Lord have mercy on the man who is so unfortunate as to have had a lazy mother! Again, Hannah stands before you to-day as an istelligent mother. From the way in which she taked in this chapter, and iffor the way she managed this boy, you know she was intelliftent. There are no persons in a commanity who need to be so wise and well informed as mothers. Oh, this work of cul-turing children for this world and the nott! This child is timid, and it mays be roused up and pushed out isto activities. This child is forwards and he must by held back and ismed down into mother. Whipping and the which will make George will ruin John. The root da pecsenary in one case, while a frown of displemente is more than escugh in another. Whipping and a day the is the care and politeness. Bewards Tor one, puntabments for another. The which will make George will ruin John. The root da necensary in one case, while a frown of displemente is more than escugh in another. Whipping and a dark closet do not exhaust all the rounds of domestic discipine. These have been children who have grown up and goas to prove the in the are and intelligence me scenary in the ears and intelligence the day, when there are and intelligence here and intelligent are been the discipenter house the this the thest mode of the discipenter who have the state day, when there are and intelligence here and intelligent are been mode of the disciping and a dark boot over having the care in the here the the s rounds of domestic discipline. These have been shildren who have grown up and goae fo giory without over having their ears based. Ob, how much care and intelligence up secremery in the rearing of childrent But is this day, when there are no many books in this day, when there are not of childrent But is this day, when there are not of childrent But is this day, when there are not of childrent But ing important of the best mode of tringing up a child. If parents know more of disteller,

said, "Mother, I wish you would bring mo that dress that cost \$500." The mother thought it was a very strange request, but she brought it to pickse the dying child. "Now," said the daughter, "mother, hang that dress on the foot of my bed." And the dress was hung there on the foot of the bed. Then the dying girl got up on one elbow and looked at her mother and then pointed to the dress and said. "Mother, that dress is the price of my soul." Oh, what a momentous thing it is to be a mother! Again, and hastly, Hannah stands before you tc-day, the rewarded mother. For all the coats she has made for Samuel, for all the prayers she offered for him, for the dis-cipline she exerted over him, she got abun-dant compensation in the piety and useful-ness and the popularity of her son Samuel, and that is true in all ages. Every mother gets full pay for all the prayers and tears in behalf of her children. That man useful in commercial life, that master mechanic—why, overy step he takes in life has an echo of giadness. In the other and heroic and-earnest. The story of what you have done or what you have written of the influence earnest. The story of what you have done or what you have written, of the influence you have exerted, has gone back to the old homestend—for there is some one always you have exerted, has gone back to the old homestend—for there is some one always ready to carry good tidings—and that story makes the needle in the old mother's tremu-lous hand fly quicker and the flail in the father's hand come down upon the barn floor with a more vigorous thum. Parents love to hear good news from their children. Do you send them good news, alward? Look out for the young man who spatter of his father as the "governor," the staternal ancestor" or the "old woman." "The eye that mocketh at his father and refuse the to obsy his mother the ravens of the yalley shall pick it out, and the young engles shall eat it." God grant that all these parents may have the great satisfaction of seeing their children grow up Obristians-Bat, oh, the pang of that mother who, after a life of street gading and gossip re-tailing, hanging on her efficient the trip-peries and follies of this world, sees those children tossed out on the sea of life like foam on the wave or nonentities in a world where only brawny and stalwart character can stand the shock.— blessed be the mother who looks upon her cadren for a sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty! Oh, the satisfaction of Hannah in seeing Barnels and daughters of the Lord Almighty! Oh, the satisfaction of Hannah in seeing Barnels are the alta of the condent the grant and daughters of the cond Almighty! Oh,

the satisfaction of Hannah in seeing fismuel serving at the altar; of Mother Eunice in seeing her Timothy learned in the Scriptures. seeing her Timothylearned in the Scriptures. That is the mother's recompense-to see children coming up useful in the world, re-claiming the lost, healing the slok, pitying the ignorant, carnest and useful in every sphere. That throws a new light back on the old family Bible whenever she reads it; and that will be eintment to sootue the ach-ing limbs of decreptude and light up the closing hours of life's day with the glories of an auturnal supset.

ing limbs of decrepitude and light up tho closing hours of life's day with the glories of an autumnal subset. There she sits—the old Christian mother— ripe for heaven. Her eyesight is almost gone, but the splendors of the cologilal city kindle up her vision. The gray-light of heaven's morn has struck through the gray locks which are folded back over the wrin-kied temples. She stoops very much new ub-der the burden of care she used to carry for her children. She size at the to carry for old to find her way when house of God; but while she sits there all the past comes back, and the children that do years ago trooped around her armehair with their little griefs and joys and sorrows, those children are all gone now—some caught up 'into a beiter realm, where thay shall never die, and others out in the broad world, attesting the excel-lence of a Christian mother's discipling. Her last days are full of peace, and camer and sweeter will her apirit bacome, until the pairs of life suall lift and lift the vomout plagrim into eternal springtide and youtb, where the limbs never ache and the eyes never grow dim and the staff of the exhaust-ed and decrepit pilgrims shall become the pairs of the immortal athlete. **Farmers and Free Silver.**

Mexican Boundary.

Along no inconsiderable portion of its course the Rio Grande constitutes the Inter-national boundary between the United States and Mexico. Until within a few year ine and Moxico. Until within a few years the Rio Grande served the purposes of a lound-ary line year creditably and satisfactorily, but recently the settlers of Golorado and New Moxico-away up stream -have takes so nuch water out of the river for the purpose of irrigation that the old b oundary line be-comes obliterated during the dry seases, and this has made so much trouble for the Mort-ens that their government status of the United States 922,000,000 damages.

Number of Idle Spindles in the

A circular letter reserved from T. H. tin, secretary of the Southern Textile . ciation, states that of the 2,600,000 mil in the South 1,923,000 were stopped in the South Lass, and the south and the south Lass, and the south as follows: Alabama, and a follows: Alabama, and a follows: Alabama, and a follows: A forth for a follows and the south and the sou ders and the re

tel from Pi teavy rais storm, which cloudburst, did grant on the ofly and Alleghany, 5 will insels illoyden, 5 1.77 insels illoyden, ber