CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1896.

EVANS, DUNCAN AND EARLE OANS DIDATES FOR THE SENATE.

THE STATE BOND COMMISSIONS.

The Minor Lights. - What is Said and

Done by Them Day by Day.

THE BARNWELL MEETING.

Chairman Bellinger called the meeting to order, and said that any interruptions from the audience would be counted up on the time of the speakers, and consequently each and every speaker received a respectful hearing. The first speaker was Gen. Watts, and in beginning he referred to the "mudslinging" and hoped that ir would coase. He referred to his political record, saying he had always been a Reformer and was not a recent convert, and had never been an Independent. In conclusion he also gave a short statement of his stewardship as Adjutant General.

Gen. Richbourg being the next to address the audience, he referred to his military record and qualifications for filling the duties of the Adjutant General's office. He next referred to bis politics of 1890 and the Darlington insurrection. He had been ordered by the Governor to take charge of the torops at the penitentiary to succeed Gen. Watts.

Governor Evans was the first Senstorial candidate to speak. He said: In 1890 Judge Earle had called "the Shell manifesto-the document making charges against the old administration and calling the convention which nominated Tillman—a lie. He said to the audience "if it was a lie then it's a lie now," and they should not give office to men who had worked against the cause.

He was asked to explain the bond question, but he said that subject was worn out. In his closing remarks he spoke upon national affairs and read the Tillman letter, which was produced at Bennettsville.

After the Governor finished the letter Mr. John T. Duncan was introduced, and he devoted much of his 'ime in attacking the Governor's character. He spoke of his latest interview with Tillman and said Tillman would not have written a letter for Evans, but would have condemned him if he had known Evans had made a deal with Rhind to divide commissions on the State bonds. He was assured if Earle was out of this race that he would defeat Evans.

He was asked to tell about the whiskey rebates, which he did, and it caused quite a sensation. The Governor and Col. Mixson, the State liquor commissioner, never opened their me ath in reply. He concluded by calling attention to the fact that Mixon had taken the State insurance from other agents and given it to Gov. Evan's brother at a higher rate.

Judge Earle, in opening his speech, said that before discussing the great issues he wished to refer to a matter which he wished the people of Barnwell to know, and through the press the people of the State, in reference to a transaction at a political meeting at Florence. My action at that place must be considered in two aspects. As to the first no one regrets the occurrence more than I. A Circuit Judge should obey the law. As to the second, as a man I have no arologies to make. When I became Circuit Judge I did not lay aside my manhood, and as long as I am a man, and as long as God lets me live, I will never insult a fellow man nor permit him to insult me. (Cheers.) That's all I have to say about that. The rest of Judge Earle's speech was devoted to a discussion of national is-

sues. He made a clear and interesting address on the money question and was loudly applauded as he took his

Solicitor Bellinger was received with cheers, and was not howled down as it was expected. He discussed at length the duties of a solicitor and referred to the Broxton Bridge case. He also read that section of the Constitution which refers to a county being held liable for any lynchings occurring in their counties, that it was subject to a damage suit. It was very evident that the solicitor had the crowd on his side.

Mr. Carroll Simms, Solicitor Bellinger's opponent, next addressed the meeting. He said he tried every offort to keep the crowd from howling down Mr. Bellinger at the Hampton meeting, but he could not control them, and that it was an insult to say that he could. Mr. Simms closed by paying his respects to the newspapers. saying that they seemed to subordi-

nate this one case to all others. After the solicitors spoke the Gubernatorial candidates were announced. Mr. G. Walt Whitman began by charging that cutting him down to twenty minutes was an effort to "gag" him. Mr. Ellerbe and Mr. Harrison spoke on the issues of the day. Mr. in time to speak. Gen. Barber was not on the program, and Col. Jasper Talbert, who is without opposition in his race for Congress was the last

The meeting at this point was or-sally on the whole, but quite enthus-fatic. It being the Governor's home it was quite universities is should re-saive ar ovetion, which he did. The should was held in the courthouse, the Chairman Rolls called the grant

ing to order. Mr. Mosely made the opening prayer and then the chairman introduced Attorney General Barber as the first speaker. Mr. Barber be gan by referring to the fact that he had no opposition, yet he was a part of the Reform movement, whose acts he was always ready to defend. He made a brief resume of what the Reform movement had accomplished since its birth at Bennettsville ten years ago. He said the bonds of the State were worth more now than ever in the history of the State. He also gave some figures to show that capital had not been driven from the State, and referred to Col. Mike Brown's road, which is being built as an exam-He concluded his speech by saying that the troubles was not in the State government, and that relief

could only come from Congress. Mr. John T. Duncan was next introduced, and said he was a candidate on his own responsibility and a Reformer of Reformers. He paid his highest re-spects to Senator Tillman, giving an account of what he has accomplished in Congress for the masses. He brought up the bond deal, which had at the last few meetings been laid aside. He also repeated the alleged statement of Evans to Mixson that "Tillman had filled his pockets from the Dispensary." He concluded his talk by saying he was sorry to tell these things on the young man in his sore distress. Judge Earle being introduced, said he stood as a candidate of no man, and

that he had no man to whom he could appeal to to save him or sink. If there was such a man he would not appeal to him. He said he rejoiced in the achievements of the Reform party because it was his party in that it is the Democratic party. He also said that the State Legislature could not give you any relief; that it had to come from the National Legislature. He devoted the most of his time to the monotary question. In the course of his remarks he said he was in favor of the income tax, and said the people should demand it.

When Governor Evans was introduced he was received with prolonged cheers and began by saying that he favored criticism of officers. An officials actions are open to criticism, but him and his candidacy had left no no candidate should come to you and sting in his (Tillman's) breast. He state facts that are not facts, and said gave a short account of his action after the charges made against him are stale. As to the commissions he said every awyer in Aiken knew of his connection with Rhind. Said his competitors party, but he stood where he did in were trying termake capital out of it, but Tillman, the brave man that he is, would not consent that his name be used to pull down any man. At this point the Governor and Mr. Duncan became involved in a discussion on the whiskey rebates which proved quite interesting. The Governor concluded his speech by referring to the Shell manifesto and discussing the free sil-

talk on his record as Comptroller General and the dispensary scheme of Mr. Harrison. He wound up by saying if elected Governor he would en-

Mr. Harrison, Go'. Ellerbe's competitor, spoke principally on his Dispensary scheme, and endeavored to show where it was a great improvement over the one in effect at the present.

Walt Whitman, the third candidate or Governor, put his foot squarely in it from the start by jumping on Senator lillman. The crowd howled and howled, but they could not make him He spoke for twenty minutes stop. He spoke for twenty minutes amid interruptions every second. He wound up by saying that Ellerbe had gotten rich off farmers, selling them gunno, and when he got able to buy a ig farm he quit the Alliance.

Ocoper and McSweeney each made short talks in favor of their candidacy, as also did Bellinger and Sims, for So-

Mayfield, Robison and Talbert were the last speakers to address the audience, and they made very short talks, but they were to the point.

Sagator Tillman, who was in the nity on his way to Orangeburg, came to the meeting and was a spectator for a few minutes. His appearance was the signal for cheering, which lasted fully a minute. Before he left the crowd insisted upon his making a spece. He responded by thanking them for the warm and kindly recepion given him and promised to come back and talk to them another time.

THE EDGEFIELD MEETING. The meeting at this place was the nietect one ever held here. There was ittle sherring and almost no disorder. The chairman cut the time of most of the caudidates. There were about 350 present when Chairman Gaines called the meeting to order, and after prayer was offered by Rev. Bradham, candidate T. C. Robinson for superintendent of education was introduced. He began by saying that he never opposed any State institution of higher learning for was he in favor of pulling down denominational institutions and wound up by saying that the free public schools demanded our immediate and

most earnest attention. Mr. Mayfield, being next introduced, replied to some statements made by Mr. Robinson as to his report "being a bundle of complaints." He said he felt it his duty to call attention to the Cooper, a candidate for Lieutenant dereliction on part of school commis-Governor, spoke briefly. Major Mc stoners. As to rotation in office he Sweeney came in on the midday train bellayed he had proved acceptable and sioners. As to rotation in office he believed he had proved acceptable and my no reason why he shoud not be reelected. He closed his argument by a any previous meeting. There were ferred and went on to comment on short defense of the administration, about 500 present, a large number be-

> economical and progressive.
>
> Gen. Watte spoke next and confined his remarks to the condition of the man made a short address and intro militia, and said that he was thorough-

Col. McSweeney, in his speech, said things for the public schools in the fufor Bryan in the country-similar .-Carolina.

Mr. Cooper spoke in reply to Col. McSweeney, and said his political recpublic affairs and his qualifications to ill the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Senator Harrison was the first Gue bernatorial candidate to speak, and he devoted most of his remarks to Clemson College and the amount of money it taken to run it. He said \$25,000 was enough to run it, and the privilege tax should be turned into the general treasury. He closed by explaining his new dispensary scheme.

Walt Whitman, the next candidate for the above position, amused the crowd and got them in a good humor before he commenced his talk. He had something to say about Ben Tillman, but not in his usual flery way. He jumped on the State institutions as usual and endeavored to show where they were a humbug, but he failed by having a hand primary. He closed his speech by handing out his tracts on State Colleges.

Mr. Ellerbe, the third candidate for Governor, devoted the major part of his brief remarks to taxation and his record as Comptroller-General. He said he believed the Dispensary law was a goood one. As to Clemson he did not favor the literary feature, but he did the scientific, agricultural, and mechanical departments. He closed by saying if elected Governor he would promise to reduce taxes and hold up State institutions.

Judge Earle was the first of the Sonatorial candidates to speak. He said he was a candidate because it was his privilege as a citizen to be one. He then reviewed the circumstances which induced him to become a candidate in 1890. He read a letter from Senator Tillman, in which he said that Judge Earle had a perfect right to oppose his defeat for Governor, saying that he did not now claim to be a Reformer nor a member of the Conservative 1890-in favor of the rule of the majority and a white man's government. With this much on local politics, Judge Earle proceeded to the discussion of national issues, especially the money question.

Governor Evans followed Judge Earle, and he made a few introductory remarks, and then began by saying: The principles for which the Alliance fought have now been adopted as the out punishment. Gen. Ellerbe, candidate for Gover- Democratic pletform. Those who advocated them were called Populists and votes." that in South Carolina which B. R. Tillman wrote and with which I had

against Governor Evans was the man the government. himself. A fee is for legal services Carolina Senator, which is strange conduct to say the least. If the people knew what was the coatract with Rhind salked about the Larry Cantt letter and

said that at several meetings he had blistered the Governor for paying a State detective to go around and pre-

Referring to Governor Erans's statements in reference to rebates and that Mr. Hubbell is a gentleman, be said the next thing the people rhould look out for is a certificato from Hubbell. Mr. Duncan repeated his story about the Governor saying that Governor Tillman had filled his peckets with rebates and went over his dieronery bill

charges again. Mr. Muller, candidate for Solicitor announced himself, and taken his seat. Mr. Thurmond, another candidate for the solicitorship, made quite v lengthy speech touching on the issuer before the people.

Congressinau. Talbert wound up the meeting in a short, but pointed speech on national issues.

The meeting at this point was on the whole, a quiet one. A smaller number of candidates were here than at showing by figuers, that it had been ing ladies. Chairman Edwards called Senator Tillman did not know the nathe meeting to order and Rev. Knight ture of the contract with Rhind else he made the opening prayer. The chair- would have repudiated Evans. duced Gen. Ellerbe as the first spraker. ories: "Get him to write you one. You He discussed the issues of the cam-need it." (Laughter.) "When paign in his usual clear and forcible first read (you not feel had?" ly qualified for the position, having a He discussed the issues of the cammilitary education.

paign in his usual clear and forcible first read my you not feel to are in the first read my you not feel to are in the first read my you not feel to are in the first read my you not feel to are in the first read my you not feel to are in the feel to are and in the feel to are and in the feel to are and forcible first read my you not feel to are in the feel to are in th

the people.

for education than had ever been done pal premises of the Reform movement he explained receiving two salaries and HABITS AND PREJUDICES DISbefore and would accomplish greater has not been carried out - the abolishment of the Citadel and South Carolina in the Logislature in opposing Clourture. He predicted a sweeping victory College and the establishment of more common schools. On the top of that Lat of the Reform movement in South | two more colleges have been built. The common schools are a disgrace to ord would show his familtarity with I am" the crowd yelled for Tillman, shower and about a hundred people and having previous experiences in came back to hear the speakers. Genmind Whitman took another track and | oral Richbourg, General Watts, Mr. quoted the Latin adage 'tempora Governor. "Certainly he will," was his denunciation of Haskellism. he not reassuring response from the

Senator Harrison devoted his opening Cotton "To Trust Will be Fought to a emarks to the disposition of the priviege tax, which he believed should go into the treasury, as it generally amouted to more than Clemson actualy needed. He then explained his avor of its economy.

programme, but being at home he ay man wrong.

The candidates for Senator came next and the chairman announced that Indge Earle was absent on account of official business.

expressed dissatisfaction at being made of the State telling him to go to speak first, saying that according to ahead with the war and promising to rule between the candidates it was back him to the last ditch. One of Jovernor Evans's time to speak first, his correspondents, a gentleman who but he had got the chairman to put manages one of the biggest merchanhim last. Mr. Duneun said: "I am dise stores in the up country, suggested willing to obey anything the citizens the use of cotton ropes as a substitute of Saluda say, but this man (Evans) for the flat iron ties, but Colonel Duncan make me do nothing. With that can says the idea is impracticable ropes he took his seat and the crowd began would not stand the immense strain yolling for Governor Evans enthusias-

great cheering and one old fellow use of rope and would not insure cotmounted the stand yelling like a Comanche all the while, and patting the farmers cannot put their cotton up Governor Evans on the shoulder said:

Governor Evans said that it made no difference to him whether he spoke first last or all the time. But charges had been made against him, and as have the reply.

"A voice: "He's over the wall." "Governor Evans: "Yes fellow citizens, you'll send him home and the good Lord will send him to damuation, because no man could be unjust with-

A voice. "We'll give you Governor Evans: "I know you will.

they were far-seeing statesmen. The I have been all over the State and Democratic plat'orm is the same as neither of them has a corporal's guard."

The Governor started to talk about something to do. The sub-treasury the commission business, but several idea has been abandoned, it is true, in the crowd said they had read it and but it had more than anything else to did not want to hear it again. The do with showing that the farmors were Governor then went on to discuss nadesperate and they are offered relief in tional issues, saying that eight years free silver. He could not understand ago the movement which seems so cerwhy bankers or town people should op-pose this movement as it would do farmers—the Alliance. They dethem as much good as those who fa- manded free coinage and an income vored it. He then went into a detailed tax proposition that the monied interexplanation of the present distress est declared would run the country, from a monotary standpoint and ar- but these principles have been adopted gued that free silver was the one thing by the Democratic convention. The needful for relief. He spoke of the Governor concluded his speech by reenthusiasm stirred in the breasts of ferring to how the Reform party had South Carolina delegates when the kept its promises, and said that taxes principles for which they had fought had not been increased, but more had been adopted at Chicago. He pro- money had been collected on more dicted a sweeping victory and said that property, and that of banks and rail-South Carolina ought to indeed be roads which did not pay their equable proud of the part the took in the fight. share. The Dispensary had decreased Mr. Duncan was introduced next and drunkenness and the per capita debt said it was his duty to expose anything of the State had decreased \$13 since wrong he saw, and the best witness, the Reform movement took charge of

Mr. Edwards arose to introduce Mr. done. An attorney at Rhind's home Duncan, but there was some disposigets \$10,000. Yet he turns away from tion on the part of the crowd not to the Augusta bar and employs a South hear him. But many of the audience insisted that he should be allowed to speak and Mr. Duncan proceeded to discuss national issues in a few words they must condema him. He then when he turned his attention to his competitors, saying of Judge Earle that he was neither a Reformer or Conservative; that he came out late in the campaign. As to Governor Evans, he gave a lengthy introductory before commencing his charges about the bond commission. He held up a paper from which he said he would read Evan's

> own words. "What paper is that?" said a voice.

"The State." "We don't want to hear it. You claim to be a Reformer. Read from The Register; its a Reform paper.

The same old rehashed story about the bond business was dragged out. number of people interrupted and said that they did not want to hear it, and asked how much the State had lost, and Mr. Duncan said that it would lose \$15,000, the fees he gets from Rhind.

A voice: "Wasn't that paid by A Polcer. "Was it right for you to occive pay as chiel clerk of the Sucre-

tary of State and as a member of the Legislature? Answer that."
Mr. Duncan said he would, but Senator Tillman's letter, saying that

He was constantly interrupted by

which be thought had been ontirely on that subject which are familiar to going to fight that new Dispensary law. Mr. Walt Whitman spoke next and but only two were turned out. Ho that the Reform party had done more he pointed out that one of the princi- then dropped the question as to how went on to attack Goy. Evans' record son's bequest.

During the dinner a heavy rainfall came down and it looked as if the other candidates would not get a the State, he said. When he referred chance to speak, but after raining for to Tillman sarcastically, as the "Great haif an hour it dwindled into a light Mayfield, Mr. Robinson, Congressman mutantur, etc.," when the crowd cried Talbert and Solicitor Nelson spoke in out, "Come off; talk to us in words we the order named. Colonel Talbert understand." He scored Ellerbe, say- aroused a great deal of enthusiasm ing he had more brains in his heels among the people, he being most pop than in his head, and wanted to know ular with them. General Watts arouse whether such a man would be chosen some interest in the proceedings by

FARMERS WILL WIN.

Finish.

The farmers of South Carolina will never submit to the extertions of the Uotton Tie Trust if there is any way to nake a winning fight against it. The ounty bottling scheme and argued in Farmers' Alliance of the State has aken the initiative in fighting that Dr. Timmerman was next on the trust, and it will be backed up by every farmer in the State, whether an Almade only a very short speech. He lianceman or not, and the moral supsaid that in all his public and private port of all the citizens, without respect creer he had never intentionally done to their avocations. Col. D. P. Duncan, manager of the State Exchange, was entrusted by the Alliance with the management of this fight, and he is pushing it for all it is worth. Colonel Duncan has received letters from a Mr. Dunean was first introduced and number of citizens in various sections that is put upon the binding of compressed bales, and, moreover, the in-When he was introduced there was surance companies would object to the ton bales bound with it. Of course in such shape that the insurance companies would not write policies upon it. Colonel Duncan is outhusiastic over the proposition to substitute wire ties

for the flat iron ties whose price has been advanced by the trust. He says Duncan has had the reply twice to his it is his firm conviction that upon trial once it was but fairness that he should the wire tires will be found to be as good as, if not better than, the flat iron ties heretofore used exclusively. The kind of wire he proposes using requires a strain of 1,565 pounds to break it. Six such ties around a bale will hold it till the cows come home. There is complaint that the heads of bales frequently burst open. Col. Duncan says two wire ties could be put around the bales lengthwise and that even then the cost of the wire ties would be much

less than that of the flat iron ties. He tninks that the wire ties can be handled more expeditiously than the flat iron tics. The wire used will be annealed. Thus softened, it can be quickly bent or twisted and yet loses none of its strength. The wire ties will be furnished with loops at one end, through which the straight end can be run, and then doubled back and twisted go as to hold firmly. This can be done more quickly he thinks than buckles can be put upon the flat ties. Some of the cotton factors of Charleston having expressed doubt as to the feasibility of using wire ties, Colonel Duncan says he expects to to convince them by an ocular demonstration. As soon as he receives seme samples of the wire ties, he will bind a

bale of cotton with them and ship it to Charleston for inspection. He is perfeetly satisfied that the Charlestan factors will be convinced that bales bound with wire ties will be a good delivery. An agent of one of the largest wire manufactories in this country has recently called on Colonel Duncan to consult with him about the use of

wire ties. There is no doubt that an sbundant supply can be obtained. The flat iron ties cost \$1.80 in carload lots at Columbia, and the average cost to the farmers will be about \$1.40 for a bundle of 30. On the other hand, there are 250 wire ties in a bundle and their cost will hardly exceed \$3.50 and may be much cheaper. Even at 8.50, it would cost much less to bind a bale of cotton with them than with flat ifon ties.

Discourages Coffee Raising. Consul Schnefer, at Vera Cruz, in a report to the State Department at Washington, on a new tax placed by the Vera Cruz Legislature on coffee and tobacco planting, warns Amercans against embarking in the coffee raising icans against embarking in the coffee raising industry, and cites figures to show that in those parts of Mexico, with which he is familiar, the stories of gent wealth to be gained by coffee planters does not apply. On land costing \$10 an acre it appears from his figures it would cost over \$94 in four years to get \$93 in return. He declares that the to get \$93 in return. He declares that the average annual product is nearer one-half pound per tree than three pounds, as bften stated.

The Third Convention. The gold standard Democratic leaders have lecided definitely upon a new convention, about September 1st, The announcement has been authentically made that such a course is certain, unless something wholly unforcasen intervenes. The arrangements are already well under way, the New York leaders par-ticularly regarding matters as settled as ar-as the location and date of the convention, are concorned, and being inclined to busy themselves now, chiefly with the discussion as to the question of candidates.

Saved His Son From Bigamy. At the marriage of Miss Emma Anden and Mr. William Barbour, in Stafford County, Virginie, the groom's father created a sedaction by rising in the middle of the coremony and logbidding the marriage because his son was strengly married. He rend several letters from his son's wife, and the preceder returned to no on with the marriage. All the parties are of high social standard.

BILL ARPS LETTER.

The Philosopher Calls Upon History to Sustain His Deductions.

Ben Franklin said that man was

mudle of habits. Somebody clse said to was a bundle of prejudices. It is fair to say that his habits outlive his prejudices. Mine have, I know. My order of life, my daily routine, my ood and clothing, my time to go to me faster than they did thirty years ago. Habit comes from the Latin word 'habeo," to hold-to hold fast. ean't hoe or chep left-handed. Un consciously I dress and undress the same way every time and always put on my left shoe first. When my good friend, Major Foute, lost his right arm in battle he was young and soon learned to write with his left hand. If I were to lose mine now I do not believe I would ever learn to use my left. I am too old and the habit has held me too long. It is hard to teach an old og new tricks. Brutes are subject to the same force. I had an old mare who contracted a habit of letting the bars down to get into another field, and she would let them down to get out of a good pasture into a poor one. But I feel sure that I have got over some of my prejudices. Daniel Webster told his people they had conquered everything but their prejudices. Nothing but old age and reflection will conquer them. They are hard to give up, for most of them are bor with us. Our religion and supersti

tion and political faith, as a general rule, are inherited. Like father like son, like mother like daughter. If the old man shakes a piece of silver coin at the new moon or makes a cross mark in the road when he turns to go back, the son will do it, too. If the mother will not begin a garment on Friday the daughter will not. And so it is with our religion. I am a Presbyterian because my parents were. could have just as easily been a Bap tist if they had been. Or I could have been a Methodist or an Episco palian. It does not shock me to say so now, and I hope it does not shock anybody else. Sectarianism abounds in prejudice inherited more than acquired from rational methods. One Christian faith is about as good as another if it suits the Christian. I would not proselyte any of them if I could. would not disturb the peace of a Methodist family by seeking to draw away a single member of it to my church. I like my church not because I believe it to be the best, but from long familiarity with its mode of worship. I feel more at home there. The Presbyterian habit has got hold of me hold of Father Wikle. In fact, I believe a botter service could be made up by calling out the best things in all the

churches. For instance, the Methodist and Episcopal communion service is more solemn and impressive than ours, and so is kneeling and bowing in prayer. The Episcopal church has too much rising up and sitting down-the other churches have too little. I would like to see the Litany adopted in all the churches and hear every child join in the responses. But of all prejudices the strongest

and most unreasonable are of a political nature. Political intolerance is not tempered or toned down by Christian Charity. Bitter partizans may appear to be friendly, but at heart are enemies. When a prominent one dies his political foes thank God for that much. Those who covet the offices will use all kinds of hypocrisy to get them. What makes the matter so ridiculous is the absolute ignorance of the masses of these partisans concern ing the principles of their party When David Bennett Hill straighteuco up and said, "I am a democrat!" his utterance was echoed from a million throats all over this broad land. What did he mean? I am sure I do not know. It has been nearly fifty years since I cast my Arst vote, and i was for a democrat. But there were no such issues then. The great question was whether the federal government should make appropriations for internal improvements or not. Up to that time no rivers had been cleaned out and no postoffices or public buildings built in the interior cities. But now every maddy creek and every twohorse town must have an appropriaion. Free trade was once an issue, but it is not now. Tariff reform and protection have been occasional issues or fifty years and more, but sometimes the parties compromise on incidental or accidental protection. The republicans claim to be for protection and Mr. McKinley championed a bill through that did protect his party friends and left out those who were not. He took off the duty on manganese and ruined the best industry we had in this region. A company that had invested \$300,000 in this county in that business and was paying out \$2,000 a week for labor. Everything in Cartersville prospered and we could pay our little debts with alnority, and even pay our doctors' bills and jour preachors their salary. But Carnegie wasn't happy and got the teriff taken off and then got all his manganese from South America and the West India islands. The collapse came here, of course, and the business was abandoned. That's the kind of protection

But what is a democrat now? Some imes a consequential gentleman who hankors after an office will swell up and exclaim: "I am a Jeffersonian democrat," and the editors have a nest egg in Jeffersonian demosphey and

hatch it frequently. What is that? His biographer says the most material article in his political ereed was that the will of the majority must govern. This may sometimes err, but its errors are honest, solitary and short-lived." There is no special democracy in that. All parties endorse it. Jefferson said that a difference in politics was not a reason for the removal of competent and faithful officers and he did not remove but very few while he was president, and those were for misconduct. But now the democratic doctrine is to turn the rascals out and every officeholder is presumed to be a rascal.

I have tried in vain to make these modern political garments fit Thomas Jefferson, but they won't do it. In his day there was no quarrel over gold and silver, nor state banks, nor income tax. He went into office in good circumstances and came out insolvent. Even his home at Monticello was levied on and would have been sold but for the generosity of a few wealthy friends. After his second term was out he was not sure of being allowed to go home without arrest and giving bond. On becoming a public man he resolved never to engage in any kind of enterprise to improve his fortune. He kept this resolve faithfully for fifty years, which was as long as he held office. He married a young and beautiful widow and could play the violin exquisitely, both of which were democratic usages, and still are, though neither playing the fiddle nor shooting ducks are put in any modern platform.

But the issue now is concerning the currency, an abstruse speculative question about which the average man knows so little that he ought to be ashamed to talk and thereby show his ignorance. And yet there are here and there good citizens who profess to know all about it and will talk about 'sound money" and Jeffersonian democracy as gushingly as a professor of political economy in a northern college.

I wish we could put the X rays upon

this question and explore it, but as we cannot and as the great men of the nation conscientiously differ on it I am going to pin my faith to the purest and best man I know of in public life. Re is as pure in private life and as poor as Jefferson and could have written the declaration of independence if he had lived in that day, for Jefferson was then only thirty-three years old. My admiration for William J. Bryan is very great, and I shall bank on him with more reliance than on the platform. A republican congress can knock a democratic platform into fits, but they can't move Mr. Bryan from his convictions nor his interrity. When these gold standard papers assail him and make sport of him he can say to them as Job did to his three friends: "No doubt ye are the people and wisdom will die with you." -BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitu-

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS. The Populist National Committee Selects That Place.

The National Committee of the People's party, otherwise the Popullsts, has decided to make Washington the headquarters of the organization. The campaign literature stored at various places, has been shipped to that city. James Adderton, of Nebraska,

accretary of the committee, is expected there and Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, will also be there as much as possible.

The indications at present are that the Democratic and National Silver party committees will also make their headquarters in Washington. The Silverites are desirous of baying headquarters in the same effects of the same of the same of the same control of the same of having headquarters in the same city as the National Dimocratic Committee, and in ease the Democrats decide upon some other place they may alter their plans

LIGHTNING AT SEA.

An Italian Warship Burned and Sunk by a Torpedo.

A special from Rome, Italy, says: During the prevalence of a thunder storm lightning struck the coast defense warship Roma and set fire to her. The flames spread rapidly in spite of the efforts of the crew to subdue them and her commander, seeing that they were approaching the powder magazine gave orders to attach a torpedo to the hull of the vessel and then for all hands to abandon ship. When the small boats containing the crew were at a saio distance, the torpede was discharged, tearing a great hole in the hull and causing the Roma to quickly sink. No-

Killed by Falling Walls.

A special to The Constitution from Biringham, Ala., says: Meynard Covens, a rell known young man, and Miss Dovie, roctor, daughter of a prominent citizen, vere instantly killed and Miss Della Bishop, rere instantly killed and Miss Della Bishop, arrived of Miss Proctor, fatally injured by a miling building at Columbus City, Ala, Batriday. The young man was out walking with the young ladies when a dark cloud cathered. A heavy wind and rain storm shortly followed, and the trio, to escape the fury of the elements, sought shelter in an old building. The building collapsed during the storm and all three were caught under the falling timbers. the falling timbers.

Resulted in Bloodshed.

The renewal of the strike at the Brown Holsting Works resulted in bloodshed at Cleveland, O., Saturday, First the rioters began to shout at the non-unionist and then to unit bricks. Then the workmen drew revolvers and began shooting at the crowd. Several shots were fired but only one took effect. John Priz, a foundryman, was shot through the body and fell from the pavement. This outbreak resulted in the calling out of the companies of militia and he the middle. two companies of militia, and by the middle of the afternoon eighty policement in addition to the military, had been massed in the vicinity of the Brown works. No more trouble occurred. It is thought that a long and bitter struggle will ensue.

To Meet August 11.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has issued a call, for a meeting of the full committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, August 11. He requests members to be present in person or by proxy. He also requests all members who expect to be present to notify W. P. St. John, transurer of the committee, at New York.