

# THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

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## State Campaign.

EVANS, DUNCAN AND EARLE CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE.

### THE STATE-BOND COMMISSIONERS.

The Minor Lights.—What is Said and Done by Them Day by Day.

#### THE LEXINGTON MEETING.

The attendance at this point numbered about 500, and were perhaps the best humored of any yet. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. Deaton. Chairman Earle introduced as the first speaker Dr. Stokes, a candidate for Congress. He told of the circumstances of his seat being vacated in Congress and said it was an outrage beyond endurance. He spoke of the measures he had worked in Congress to get through. The first was the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That, in his opinion, was the most important question before the American people. It was education by the Alliance that made the people solid on this subject as far as the Democratic party is concerned. When the President gave up the right to pay bonds in coin—gold and silver—he was unprincipled and untrue to the people.

Mr. Moss, the other candidate, wrote a letter stating that it would be impossible for him to be present. Mr. T. C. Robinson, candidate for Superintendent of Education, and Mr. Mayfield, also candidate for the same position, had it pretty hot for a while in discussing the competency of each other, etc., for the office.

Gen. Watts being introduced, he opened by alluding to the disorganized condition of the militia immediately after the Darlington war, saying that he had re-organized it and that all members of the militia now had to take an oath to support the laws. He concluded by talking about the achievements of Reform and said that taxes had not been raised, like some who claimed to be Reformers had said.

Gen. Riechbourg spoke next, and he referred to his military record of thirty-six years, four of which were in active service. He said his opponent had been educated four years by the State; had been Assistant Adjutant General two years and with ten years in the pay of the State he thought modestly would make him retire and fulfill his contract to teach school. He said his opponent was trying to stir up factionalism, while nothing could be brought against him (Richbourg) except, perhaps, the mistake he made in 1890 of running for Adjutant General on the Haskell ticket.

Mr. Duncan, the first Senatorial candidate being introduced, said as to the low plane of the campaign, he had a right to criticize public officials. As to his qualifications to represent the people in the national council, he yielded to neither of his competitors in point of education and manly advocacy of the right. He said he had been a farmer up to two years, but had studied law to keep up with the lawyers. The remainder of his remarks were devoted mostly to Governor Evans and Judge Earle, which is not of much interest to the general reader.

When Judge Earle arose a fellow cried out: "I see your eye is all right again, Judge." (Laughter.) The Judge looked in the direction of the interrupter with much scorn and was permitted to begin his speech without further interruption. After some introductory remarks he said that he was a candidate for the United States Senate. The question for the people to decide is who can represent them. They must first decide if he is honest, upright, honorable and a Democrat. He said that he was a Democrat and with that and other qualifications all else should be laid aside. He reviewed the reasons which led him to run for Governor against Tillman in 1890. He said that the people were not suffering from the evils of State legislation. They had a right to change officers, but the remedy for commercial evils must come from Congress. He spoke of the evils of the protective tariff. He said he was not a free trader, because such a policy would be ruinous. There should be a tariff on luxuries, but none on the necessities of life. He was in favor of incidental protection or in other words a tariff for revenue only. He spoke next on the Monroe doctrine, explaining that it meant simply that European nations must stay on their side of the Atlantic. He insisted on the doctrine being carried out in every respect except financially. He said we enforced such a financial doctrine we could be better off today. Judge Earle then went into a historical sketch of the monetary situation. With a return to free silver he said we would return to Jefferson's ideal—when no man would be abjectly poor nor any one enormously rich.

Governor Evans was received with enthusiasm. He said the Shell manifesto was a declaration of independence. They had won at home and were now in the fight throughout the country. The relief that he wanted must come from Congress and he was glad to see the light in the East and West is growing brighter. He said a man couldn't simply say he is a Democrat. Haskell claimed to be a better Democrat than Tillman. D. B. Hill also claimed to be a Democrat, but he was supporting Bryan. The South was agricultural. We are all dependent on cotton for our money and it is to our interest that we

get as much as possible. The East is the money center and it is to their interest to make their dollar buy as much cotton as possible, and hence they want the price kept down. But the West like us is agricultural. They see that the East has owned them for years, but they have run the money changers out of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harrison spoke first among gubernatorial candidates. He first talked on the amount of money Clemson College got and argued that it had sufficient to run it with the government appropriations. He therefore advocated that if any more than that was necessary that it be appropriated from the privilege tax. He argued his dispensary plan, holding that it would be better and cheaper for the counties to run them.

When Mr. Whitman was introduced the crowd called out: "Step to the front, Walt." He said he couldn't make a speech in twenty minutes, but he could make a few remarks. A voice: "Trot 'em out." (Laughter.) He said he wanted Reform to mean something more than pap-sucking. We have simply changed one set of pap-suckers for another. He said he would prove that taxes had been raised, although some hellish references had been made about him by a man who was suffering with mania a wuto.

He said one simply had to examine the tax receipt to show that taxes had not been reduced. He said he was out to save the movement and if he didn't it would go to —

He concluded by saying that if he got to be Governor he would reduce expenditures and turn over the South Carolina College and Citadel to the alumni.

Mr. Ellerbe was received with cheering, and spoke at some length upon the subject of taxation, and said that all State institutions of the old party are better supported now, and in addition to that we have established Clemson and Wintthrop, and have funded the State debt. But all this was done without increasing taxation. The State levy is less, but in the counties there are often extra levies for special purposes, and he couldn't say whether taxation had been reduced as far as particular counties are concerned. He went on to say that he favored supporting all State institutions and building up as far as the money of the people would permit. He did not favor pulling down. He said that he hoped that the moral people of the State would not join with the whiskey men in fighting the Dispensary law, but that they would cooperate with the administration in enforcing the law and see that its rules and regulations were carried out and thus decrease drunkenness and lawlessness. Mr. Ellerbe made a splendid impression by his speech as was shown by the very liberal and spirited cheering given him when he finished.

Messrs. J. W. Thurmond and J. C. Wilborn, candidates for solicitor, closed the meeting in a few brief remarks in behalf of their candidacy.

AT WINNSBORO.  
The meeting at this point was one of enthusiasm. The crowd numbered about 400. The court house could not hold them, so the candidates spoke from an improvised platform. It was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Ferris and Chairman Lyles introduced Governor Evans as the first speaker, and he devoted the first part of his speech to a review of the past year, and said that he had never got one cent from the Dispensary or any other department of the government that was not justly due him as an officer and honest man. In conclusion he spoke of his fitness to represent the people in the national government, and explained what free silver meant.

Judge Earle was next introduced and said he had never apologized for anything he had said that was right. He said in 1890 that the Shell manifesto was false as far as corruption in the government was concerned. He said so now. He went on to show what had been done during his incumbency of the Attorney General's office. No matter what the Reform party has done, he had as much pride in it as any South Carolinian, but the remedy must come from the national legislation. In the first place there should be an income tax, so that men owing enormous fortunes should pay taxes in accordance with their wealth. Another evil from which we suffer is the protective tariff. He then went into a discussion of the monetary question, which he discussed at some length.

Mr. Duncan, the third candidate for Senatorial honors, addressed the meeting in his usual style, paying his respects to Senator Tillman and saying that the lawyers got all the good offices. He said Evans was responsible for the low plane the campaign was being conducted on. He also alluded to the Governor's body-guard, but he followed him around the State. At this point there came near being a riot and Mr. Duncan continued to try to speak but in so much hubbub and disorder it was impossible to make any connected remarks. Mr. Duncan said that he could tell a great many things, if Governor Evans would just let the crowd listen.

A voice: "Put it to 'em; they don't want to hear the truth."  
Mr. Duncan continuing was heard to say above the roar of yells that he could tell enough to bury Governor Evans forever.

Voices: "No you can't."  
The crowd was not listening at all to Mr. Duncan. They were yelling or making remarks or laughing at each other's alleged jokes. Two young men from the start of the meeting had been most boisterous in their demonstrations and frequently interrupted the speaker. They made themselves obnoxious to all of those who wanted to hear as

well as to the speakers. Chairman Lyles had frequently asked them to keep quiet, but his efforts amounted to nothing. They created so much disorder that Chief of Police Gilbert tried to make them stop. He couldn't do anything with them and he attempted to arrest them.

Dispensary Stevenson, who was standing by the two men, told the chief that this was a public meeting and that no one should be arrested. The chief naturally resented such interference with his duties and started to take the men off. Mr. Stevenson attempted to prevent him and then the crowd rushed in to keep the two men from being carried off. Mr. Stevenson was quite excited and several of his friends stood by him, swearing that he should be protected. The policeman in the meantime was pushed back and the crowd seemed to grow more desperate.

Curse words hurled at the policeman and at the town people, the chairman so far forgetting himself as to jump on the stand and say that "the country people had been imposed upon long enough by the town people and that hereafter the meetings would be held in the country." This but added fuel to the flames and the crowd grew more angry and seemed to be in a mood to tear somebody or anything to pieces. Governor Evans was sitting in the crowd but he got up immediately when the row commenced and did all in his power to stop it. He finally mounted the stand and called upon the people to keep quiet. Sheriff Ellison and citizens well known to the people did the same thing and after a few minutes comparative quiet was restored. While everybody seemed to be mad there was no fight for there was nobody to fight but Chief of Police and he had in the meantime been ordered not to arrest the men by the mayor, it is said, who did so in order to prevent trouble. There was intense excitement during it all but luckily nothing serious resulted, because, as has been said, there was nobody to fight although it must be admitted that the whole thing was one of the most disgraceful events of the campaign.

Hardly excepting the exhibition at Florence. Although no pistols were drawn, many of the crowd skipped in anticipation of shooting during the fracas.

Mr. Duncan continued his speech while great disorder prevailed. Only a word or two or sentence or two could be heard.

Mr. Duncan said that he had said to Tillman that if his election meant the disruption of the Reform movement he would quit.

Voices: "You wouldn't. You are no good."  
Mr. Duncan went on to try to speak, but it was a futile effort. He was constantly interrupted by howls and yells and nothing he could say was connected. He said if Evans wasn't afraid of being shown up he would get the people to listen. Though Mr. Duncan was "not getting to be persecuted amid cries, "Get down," "Time's up," etc. He said all he wanted was the people to listen to him and they would vote for Evans if they wanted.

Voices: "We'd do that all right."  
Mr. Whitman was yelled down but for he uttered a word. After about two minutes of pandemonium a man in the audience charged Mr. Whitman with having been guilty of an act, the details of which are unfit for publication.

Mr. Whitman with great indignation pronounced the statement an infamously lie. He said: "You are an infamous liar, sir, and if you were worth a shuck I would make you answer for it in the courts."

A voice: "Did you ever live in Winnsboro?"  
Whitman: "Yes, and I made a vicarious sacrifice of myself, and I'm making it now for you."

Mr. Whitman, finally getting half a hearing, proceeded with his speech. He made his usual remarks about Tillman and papsuckers, which were met with cheers by Tillman and Ellerbe.

Mr. Whitman said that the crowd was packed with Dispensary constables to howl him down.

A voice: "Boys, will you stand that?"  
Other voices: "No we won't; that ain't so."

Mr. Whitman had very little chance to say anything, so constantly was he interrupted, but he said he would stay there until November, but what he was heard to say was "I won't listen to, howevers," and he said the people above Columbia were trying to choke him off, but that meant choking the Reform movement. By their action, he said, they were doing for themselves that which would result in a political Venus.

Mr. Whitman said a great many other things, but few people heard them for the demonstrative part of the crowd kept up their yelling. Mr. Whitman, although he usually keeps up his speech notwithstanding howling down, had finally to quit and satisfy himself with the distribution of his tracts among the crowd.

Senator Harrison was introduced, accompanied by cries for Ellerbe and yells: "He's no good." Mr. Harrison, in opening, said he believed there were those in the audience who wanted to hear and there were those who didn't; they ought to go off or keep quiet. He said he was running on his own responsibility, and needed no constable to defend him. When it came to that, then free Democratic government in South Carolina was at an end.

Mr. Harrison was much interrupted at first but after he had proceeded while he got a respectful hearing. When he went to talk about the Dispensary, he was interrupted by voices saying: "We don't want to hear it." Nevertheless Mr. Harrison went on to discuss his Dispensary scheme. He said he didn't know whether the Dispensary had anything to do with the

crowd last night, but it looked very much like it.

Chairman Lyles announced that General Lyles was unavoidably absent, and General Riechbourg was introduced. He was given a respectful hearing as he reviewed his military record, though at times a few men hollered for Watts. General Riechbourg was, however, given close attention, and his friends in the audience, as was evidenced by cheers given him.

General Watts followed, and was received with applause. He said he had canvassed two-thirds of the State and had yet to find a man who could say that anything he had ever done was not done for the best interests of South Carolina. He spoke of his graduation at the Citadel.

Mr. W. D. Mayfield was the next speaker. He was given close attention as he reviewed the achievements of the Reform movement. His remarks were on educational and taxation matters, pursuing the same line as previously reported.

Mr. Robinson followed Mr. Mayfield, making some remarks on education, the substance of which has been reported heretofore.

Congressman Wilson closed the speaking in a splendid speech confined to the discussion of national matters, scoring the record of the Republican party without gloves.

#### THE COLUMBIA MEETING.

The meeting at this point was a model one in every respect, and one that other counties ought to imitate. The speaking was held at Sheldon in the suburbs of the city and there were about 400 present. Rev. P. L. Kirtoum made the opening prayer, and Mr. S. C. Robinson, candidate for Superintendent of Education was introduced. He opened by referring to educational matters, saying that he favored the South Carolina College, but the public schools should not be neglected. He also referred to his opponent, Mr. Mayfield, saying that he didn't think he had a right to ask the people for re-election, unless he could show that he had visited all the counties, and said the law allowed him \$300 for such a purpose. He closed by saying that he was thoroughly familiar with the school law, etc.

Mr. Mayfield, candidate for the above honors, addressed the meeting next, and his few brief remarks were in reply to Mr. Robinson's speech, showing that he had endeavored to conduct the affairs of his office with honesty and faithfulness.

Mr. Duncan was the first Senatorial candidate to be introduced. He started out to discuss what the Alliance had accomplished, and repeating his story about Judge Earle's filing his pledge, saying that with two Reformers in the race he would come out with a plume.

He said it was his duty to expose an evil when he saw it, and this was why he had become a candidate. He said Governor Evans' record was public property, and brought up the bond matter and talked pretty freely upon that subject, but nothing new was brought out. He referred to Nowbold following the Governor around as a body-guard. He also repeated his story about the whiskey rebates, saying that Tillman had filled his pockets. He concluded by talking about his opposition to accepting Clemson's bequests and repeated the story about the legislation in reference to the new board of control.

Gov. Evans being introduced started out by sarcastically referring to Mr. Duncan's speech, and then went into the discussion of National affairs at some length. As to the bond matter he said that every lawyer in Columbia knew that he was kind's attorney for years, and defied Mr. Duncan to prove that he was to get \$15,000, and concluded by reading that Gantt letter and replying to Mr. Duncan in reference to his body-guard—Nowbold—saying that he had never ordered any constable to a meeting, but had asked them to stay away, because he had been charged by many that he had them employed to protect him. He discussed National issues at some length, and when he stepped from the stand he was loudly cheered.

Gen. Riechbourg and Watts, candidates for Adjutant General, addressed the meeting. The former said he was a candidate on his own merits and not on the basis of his opponent's or any one else's. The latter confined his remarks to the qualification for the office which he sought, saying that his training had been such as to hardly hit him for any other position.

Col. McSweeney, candidate for Comptroller General, joined the campaigners at this meeting and made a short speech, which was well received by his hearers.

Senator Harrison made his usual speech on his dispensary scheme, and talked at some length on the privilege tax question.

Mr. Whitman made his same old stereotyped speech, but he received a respectful hearing nevertheless.

Messrs. J. W. Thurmond and J. A. Millen, candidates for solicitor, made brief speeches in favor of their candidacy.

The last speaker was Mr. Stanyarne Wilson, candidate for re-election to Congress. He delivered a fine speech on national affairs.

ORANGEBURG'S MEETING.  
The meeting at this point was fairly quiet and orderly. About 500 people were present. In the absence of County Chairman Lowman by reason of sickness, Congressman Stokes presided and Mr. E. H. Houser made the opening prayer. Just before the candidates for Adjutant and Inspector General were introduced the following card was handed each candidate:

We, the Democrats of Orangeburg county, request the candidates for State and National offices to refrain from any personal allusions to the character or record of their opponents.

That they be requested to speak on the issues of the day and their own record as public officials.

III. That we discountenance all re-ordination and vituperation.

IV. That we be allowed to support such men as we deem best for the good of the State without any suggestion from the candidates.

The above was given out by Secretary Fanning of the executive committee, although it was not the official action of the committee, nevertheless, it represented the sentiments of the people.

Gen. Riechbourg, candidate for Adjutant and Inspector General, was the first speaker, and he opened by reviewing his career as a Confederate soldier, he having risen to the position of drill master of the Confederate States with the rank of lieutenant. Since the war he had been actively connected with the militia of the State. He closed by saying that the study of military affairs had become a secondary nature with him.

Gen. Watts followed, and he said that he defied any man to show that he had not done his duty. If he had not he did not ask their votes. But if he had been faithful he asked for reelection. He spoke of his record as Adjutant General and referred to the fact that it was at his suggestion that the enlistment law was passed. He spoke of his military training and experience, and said that all he had done was for the good of the State and militia.

Judge Earle was the first Senatorial candidate to speak and he referred to his political conduct in 1890 when he had said that the Shell manifesto was untrue in so far as corruption in his office over which he had any right to administer or advise. No man could blame him for that. No man ought to be afraid of the truth. He had said then that the corruptors now were chiefly ex-soldiers and not laws of South Carolina. It has gone on until the States have lost most of their rights through decisions of the courts and the general government is supreme. The acts of Congress for years have been against the people and great fortunes have been amassed by the few by reason of these iniquitous laws. Judge Earle then explained the operations of a protective tariff by which monopolies have been built up. He discussed the issuing of bonds and the contraction of the currency which naturally led to a discussion of the silver question. Concluding he said he appeared simply as a Democrat. He wanted the time to come when there would be no such thing as Reformers and Conservatives in name—when all could unite on a common platform for the good of the State.

Governor Evans opened up by remarking that the people had been oppressed by the State government, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary. If his opponent had defeated Tillman the people would not now be looking their candidates face to face. He said that the Shell manifesto was as true or as false now as it ever was. You have elected your State officers and Congressmen on it, and do you want to abandon it and go back to the rule of the ring? (Cries, "No, we don't.")

He went on to speak of the Alliance and its demands, saying that upon the prosperity of the farmers depended that of every other class of people. The platform adopted by South Carolina, and which Tillman and himself had written, had been adopted in Chicago.

He quoted statistics to show that the money circulation had been decreased over ninety million dollars. The gold-bugs have been running the government since the war. The silver dollar was worth more than a gold dollar. The Sherman Act was passed and silver fell to a parity with gold. That metal then went to a premium and the farmers asked for relief. But they didn't get it, and the farmers had to give twice as much cotton for a dollar as they had formerly. At this point he jumped on the Federal Court should be curtailed and no one should hold his office for life. He also answered some questions which had been handed him by the Gospel Temperance Union to the satisfaction of his hearers. In conclusion he said the farmers of

the West and South were marching along to a glorious victory and the people must help and then we will go to Washington and form a people's ring and kick out the money changers. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Duncan seeing the tempo of the crowd did not go much into his usual charges against Gov. Evans. In fact he said nothing about commissions, rebates and several other things but talked mostly on national politics and the achievements of the Reform party.

Mr. Mayfield confined his remarks to giving a detailed statement of the progress made in South Carolina since 1890. He repeated the charge made against Mr. Robinson at Columbia that his report as School Commissioner of Pickens county was incomplete and defective in several particulars, whereby the report of the Superintendent of Education was thrown out of balance, no report as to the number of school houses or their condition or the enrollment of scholars, he was in error in several amounts of money expended; he did not report until the third day of October, when he should have made it on the first.

Mr. Robinson said there was no issue between him and his opponent except the office. As to his report, if it was incorrect, he should have sent it back for objection. But he wanted to use it in the campaign, which was unfair and unkind. There is nothing originally wrong in that report. I demanded that he read it because insinuations should not be made. He was willing to stand by it. School

statistics are the hardest kind to get correct. School commissioners have to depend upon trustees and if their reports are not correct and comes in late there must necessarily be errors in the Commissioner's report. For their benefit we are often forced to go to a teachers report which accompanies their classes. A great many more come in until the taxes are collected, and that is why I was forced to say that my report was as nearly correct as possible.

Mr. T. C. Robinson, who had introduced Mr. Whitman, with cheers for Ellerbe. He said that he was sick, and if he was interrupted like he had been at other places by people drinking Dispensary liquor, he would leave the stand and go off and see if there were not enough Christian and sober men in the crowd who would listen to him. He said that he was a Reformist two years before the movement began, but while he had the people of the county with him, he candidates combined against him and defeated him by twenty votes.

He read his letter from Tillman, in which he expressed the belief that Mr. Whitman should have some good places. Mr. Whitman went on to talk about the papsuckers, and how Tillman had not carried out his promises by reason of being bound down by the papsuckers. There were cheers for Tillman and Ellerbe, when Mr. Whitman said he never said Tillman was a liar, as Ellerbe has. He said he believed the Dispensary the greatest lumping God's sun ever shone on. He closed by talking about taxes not being reduced.

Mr. Harrison received a respectful hearing while he explained his Dispensary views, and his ideas about the dispensation of the privilege law.

Mr. Cooper, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made a short address, in which he said that his opponent, by his absence, practically conceded Orangeburg to him, and had gone on a missionary work in Spartanburg.

Congressman Stokes and candidate Moses spoke on national issues, and the meeting closed.

#### THE MEETING AT NEWBERRY.

The meeting at this point was in every respect an ideal one in so far as order is concerned. The attendance numbered about 600. Chairman Cunningham presided, and in calling the meeting to order said that the first man who attempted to howl down any speaker would be promptly taken in charge. He introduced as the first speaker General Watts, who confined his remarks to a brief history of his military experience and his record as an officer as evidence of his fitness to fill the position again. One great truth he uttered was that he didn't believe 500 votes would be changed by speech-making.

Judge Earle was next introduced, and he said it would be better for all Democrats to lay aside all discussions and unjust criticism and work together for the State and give all officers due credit for whatever they did, which was right. Speaking on State matters he said no law had been made which had created so much bitterness as the Dispensary law. It has excellent features in so far as closing up those places where young men were entering to allow him to catch a train for home. He took up his time in telling jokes and getting off witty sayings, which seemed to please the crowd. He said he just got up to let the people see he was as good looking as Dr. Timmerman said he was.

Senator Harrison opened the ball for the gubernatorial candidates. He spoke of the danger of trusts, not the last among which was an election trust or political combinations. He spoke of Clemson College and said that it was never anticipated that it should be a literary institution and it did not need all the privilege tax. As to his Dispensary plan he said that what was needed is that any central control of it should be done away with. It must be taken out of politics if it is made a success. Mr. Harrison then explained in detail the feature of his county bottling scheme, holding that there could not be any cheap liquor so long as the present cumbersome system existed. Only by cheaper liquor could blind tigers and moonshiners be killed off.

Mr. Whitman being next introduced read his credentials from B. R. Tillman and made his usual speech about papsuckers and camp followers, but didn't create much of a laugh or any evidence of opposition or approval, except there was some murmuring when he said he had written Ellerbe a letter asking him to let him have the Chesnut Blk. cow in order to show that he ought to be Governor.

Mr. Cooper was the next speaker. He confined himself mostly to giving a brief to his political and official career.

Dr. Timmerman was next introduced, but he said he simply came to see the good people of Newberry. His office was not a political but a ministerial one. He said that it was a mistake to say that the old soldiers could not vote. The law required that he should either be able to read or write or in lieu of that to understand a clause in the Constitution.

Mr. D. Mayfield, in his speech, defended the higher institutions of learning. He said we needed them all. We had not one too many. He spoke of the necessity of improvement of the public schools. The profits of liquor sales had gone to the public schools for years and years. It is so in other States and cities. He could see nothing wrong in devoting that fund to school purposes.

Mr. Robinson announced at the outset his platform on education. As many children could never hope to enter the halls of any college, they should have the best elementary education possible, and hence he favored giving more thorough attention to the public schools.

Gen. Riechbourg made a short speech, giving a brief account of his military experience as a soldier and militiaman.

After the State candidates had finished candidates for Congress spoke. They were only allowed ten minutes and naturally could not say much in that time. Congressman Latimer gave a brief account of his services in Congress and was followed by Mr. W. F. Whitman, of Abbeville, who interspersed his serious remarks with some good jokes which immediately captured the crowd. He is a splendid single and the crowd insisted on a song and he gave them a parody on the song

Eight years ago my money was loaned relief through the Alliance. He supposed that cause began, because it was the only way to obtain relief. It is not only for the relief of the farmer, but of the lawyer banker and preacher. All depends upon the prosperity of the farmer. Our cotton is the only product with which we can get money to come to the aid of our farmers, hence it is to their interest to have the price as high as possible. Why should any man oppose that movement? The silver treasury had more to do with bringing this movement to success than any other agency, because its agitation showed that the farmers would have relief. Then some attention was paid to their demands.

This country has conflicting interests. The South and West are agricultural people. Those of the North and East are the bankers and owners of money. It is to their interest to make their dollars buy as much cotton as possible and your interest to make them buy as little as possible.

In concluding he said that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority and that he would go to Washington and insist on running the money changers from the Capitol.

Mr. Duncan opened by alluding to his Sanatorial race. He said he entered the race from a sense of duty, because he saw an appalling condition of affairs which should be shown up. He saw no one else come out and become himself. Since he entered the canvass he had dealt with public records of men, yet he had been found in an underhanded way. Isn't human nature to strike back when attacked? He said he had seen day by day a little clique organized at Winnsboro he saw an excellent, but now a Dispensary, with a few others too full of "one X howling down speakers to keep the truth from being told. A paid State official has been carried around his hills on a laughing fire and it is doubtful if it will be paid by the Board of Control. He asserted that Governor Evans had run from the stand at Edgfield, and that Mr. George Evans had aided and abetted howlers at Red Bank. He concluded by reading Gantt's letter and commenting upon it at some length. He repeated the charge that Evans voted against Tillman as a member of the Board of Agriculture in 1888, and against Judge Pope for the Supreme bench.

Mr. Cooper, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, gave Mr. W. S. Thompson, of Spartanburg, candidate for Solicitor, three minutes to catch a train for home. He took up his time in telling jokes and getting off witty sayings, which seemed to please the crowd. He said he just got up to let the people see he was as good looking as Dr. Timmerman said he was.

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Mr. Cooper was the next speaker. He confined himself mostly to giving a brief to his political and official career.

Dr. Timmerman was next introduced, but he said he simply came to see the good people of Newberry. His office was not a political but a ministerial one. He said that it was a mistake to say that the old soldiers could not vote. The law required that he should either be able to read or write or in lieu of that to understand a clause in the Constitution.

Mr. D. Mayfield, in his speech, defended the higher institutions of learning. He said we needed them all. We had not one too many. He spoke of the necessity of improvement of the public schools. The profits of liquor sales had gone to the public schools for years and years. It is so in other States and cities. He could see nothing wrong in devoting that fund to school purposes.

Mr. Robinson announced at the outset his platform on education. As many children could never hope to enter the halls of any college, they should have the best elementary education possible, and hence he favored giving more thorough attention to the public schools.

Gen. Riechbourg made a short speech, giving a brief account of his military experience as a soldier and militiaman.

After the State candidates had finished candidates for Congress spoke. They were only allowed ten minutes and naturally could not say much in that time. Congressman Latimer gave a brief account of his services in Congress and was followed by Mr. W. F. Whitman, of Abbeville, who interspersed his serious remarks with some good jokes which immediately captured the crowd. He is a splendid single and the crowd insisted on a song and he gave them a parody on the song

Eight years ago my money was loaned relief through the Alliance. He supposed that cause began, because it was the only way to obtain relief. It is not only for the relief of the farmer, but of the lawyer banker and preacher. All depends upon the prosperity of the farmer. Our cotton is the only product with which we can get money to come to the aid of our farmers, hence it is to their interest to have the price as high as possible. Why should any man oppose that movement? The silver treasury had more to do with bringing this movement to success than any other agency, because its agitation showed that the farmers would have relief. Then some attention was paid to their demands.

This country has conflicting interests. The South and West are agricultural people. Those of the North and East are the bankers and owners of money. It is to their interest to make their dollars buy as much cotton as possible and your interest to make them buy as little as possible.

In concluding he said that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority and that he would go to Washington and insist on running the money changers from the Capitol.

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