LARGEST MEETING OF THE SEN. ATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

lerbe Wants a New Party.

The largest and liveliest meeting of the campaign was held at Edgefield. Between 400 and 500 people were present. The usual routine was broken when Senator McLuurin, following Colonel Irby, went for the latter's of sickness and death in his family. career in the Senate. McLaurin, arm-

man. He was here then lighting con-binations and was here now lighting the "State House gang," which was at-tempting to parcel out the offices of this State from Senator down to coroner. "I am running as a Democrat," declared Irby. "I am the only oniginal package in the lot." McLaurin had patented his speech. At Beaufort he wanted protection on rice, at Charles-ton on rice and long staple cotton, and so for every county, but he didn't think he had a patented protection speech for Edgefield. McLaurin had the people fooled. He is not on the same plat-form as Tillman. Tillman had declared he wasn't.

clared that McLaurin had gotten Gonzales for his political daddy and the world can't beat him. He then declared that he and Tillman were political daddies of all of the candidates, but thought they were treating him with disrespect by opposing him. He had been politically assassinated and thrown out for dead because he re-

sisted the great conspiracy last year against the Democratic party. He was a Democrat, always had been and could be nothing clse, because he was for the interest of the people. Colonel Irby theh attacked McLau-

rin's tariff views, declaring that Till-man had said they were iniquitous, and "I know will believe him if you won't me. You people here love him and believe what he says."

Colonel Irby attacked the newspapers. He declared that Mr. Gonzales had prevented a Conservative from entering this race. Mr. Gonzales had called him a liar in to-day's paper, which was unparliamentary; no one him, as usually called him that when close to throat. him, however. He attacked the Forty movement. He believed that every

Governor. He, with Tillman, he de-clared, had had Saluda made into a county and left Edgeneld Conservative gan to call for McLaurin. He declined, with Sheppard to run it.

Reviewing past political history, Irby asserted that last year he could have gone to the Chicago convention as a delegate. Gantt, said he, came to him at 2 o'clock a. m. and said that the State convention had left a piace open for him. He sent word back that he would not accept because he was unalterably opposed to the declared bolting policy of the party.

could prove that the "State and that Tillman knew they were plotting against him.

He concluded by reviewing his record and declaring that he had always facture the speaker claimed that a difbeen with the people. Col. Irby was ferent rule regarding ownership and wildly applauded when he took his seat. He kept the crowd in a good humor and they listened attentively.

Senator McLaurin began by reviewfor saying that he made Tillman supit time for a R-former to step in when a man like Irby boasted that he made the Governor. "Who ought to make the Governor. "Who ought to make the Governor." the Governors of South Carolina, the white voters or John Irby?'
Irby, from his seat—"The white vo-

"But you said just now that you made Evans Governor.'

Irby: "Well, I helped." (Laughter.) McLaurin attacked him for devising the Colleton plan in order to foist Evans on the people when they didn't want him. Senator McLaurin caused much merriment by paraphrasing Henry IV, substituting Irby for Falstaff, Evans for Prince Hal and Larry Gantt for Pistol in the scene where He had no political daddy, he de-

clared, but he did not know before that for Col. Irby.
Mr. Ball hotly interrupted, saying that he was the political daddy of no man and was opposed to Irby.

We!l. you are not for me

"That's true, too," rejoined Mr. Senator McLaurin then proceeded to severely attack Irby's record while in the Senate. Before beginning he explained the terms "paired" and "vote

Irby's record for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress was as follows: Votes taken, 89, Irby voted 13 times, paired 10 times, not paired 66.
The first session of the Fifty-third Congress, he said, was called to re-peal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Senator Irby's love for silver should be seen in his record during There were 49

Senator McLaurin then declared: "I am sick looking up such a record. Secured at a considerable lower cost Here was a life and death struggle for silver and absolute indifference as to In the various ways we have men-

As to his absence from the Fiftysented themselves to break a quorum ard keep the Senate from repealing the Sherman purchasing clause. was a filibustering measure. He was always on hand to cast his vote.

ward accounts for much of my ab- cient effort in the future.

sence." Besides, continued Col. Irby, THE TRUSTEES MAKE ANSWER. he was paired on all political questions. On other questions his "pair" would always ascertain by telegram how he

Senator McLaurin again returned to McLaurin and Irby Have a Lively
Time—Evans Says There's a Lie
Out—Mayfield Declares That Ellerbe Wants a New Party.

Senator McLaurin again returned to the Congressional Record. After a little he asked: "Do you want to elect a man to the Senate to represent the State and then let him absent himself to "un all the parties of the State?"

I'ves herewes the results in the congression of the State and then let him absent himself to "un all the parties of the State?"

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I'ves herewes the results in the congression of the State and the let him absent himself to "un all the parties of the State?"

Yes, because the people have quit you," answered McLaurin.
Col. Irby, getting permission to interrupt Senator McLaurin, jumped on him for his affiliations with so many parties. He again excused his absences from the Senator the Senator of the Senator sences from the Senate on the ground

ed with the Congressional Records of aggressive line for a while longer and the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, frequently brought from the feet to make explanations.

Colonel from the first speaker, was greeted with some applause. He was in Edge field for the first time since a hand primary on his tariff views.

About one-half showed their approval by soting. It was after 2 o'clock when gresses, frequently brought Irby to his feet to make explanations.

Colonel Irby, the first speaker, was greeted with some applause. He was Before taking his seat, McLaurin took by voting. It was after 2 o'clock when Senator McLaurin had concluded. The audience at once began to leave the court house for dinner.
Then Mr. Mayfield arose to speak.

Mr. Mayfield made his characteristic anti-dispensary speech, but in addition said that after introducing his bill for its abolition he had had conference with Governor Ellerbe. The Governor asked him to withdraw it, which he did. Mr. Mayfield said that inasmuch as McLaurin charged him with being in a combination that he would say McLaurin is the appointee of the Governor and Governor Ellerbe declared that Macfield) that he would back a combination that he would say to him (Mayfield) that he would back McLaurin with the whole force of his administration. Ellerbe urged him not to run, saying they intended to favor a new party composed of conservative Conservatives and conservaive Reformers.
By the time Mr. John Gary Evans

turn to speak came around the crowd had returned from dinner. He made his usual tariff sdeech and in it severely attacked McLaurin for his views. read favorable comments from Republican papers. Evans charged that McLaurin had never been faithful to his friends. Had it not been for Me-Laurin, he asserted, Judge Wallace would now be a justice on the supreme bench. While he was working for him McLaurin was knifing him for Pope, in order to get Pope's place as Attorney General. When he was running for the Senate last year McLaurin ney General. When he was running for the Senate last year McLaurin knifed him, he declared.

McLaurin, who had just returned from dinner, said that he had heiped from him to be senated in the senate in his race for the Senate III.

Evans in his race for the Senate. His defeat was due to Irby having forced him, as Governor, down the people's

Evans declared that the lie was out movement. He attacked the Forty movement. He believed that every white man should be allowed to vote and therefore disapproved of the constitutional suffrage clause.

Colonel Irby made the assertion that he and not Tillman had made Evans Governor. He, with Tillman, he declared, had had Saluda made into a county and left Edgelield Conservation.

however, to respond.

HOW TO MAKE LAND.

Farmers can Increase Area by Enlarging Production. Practical Farmer.

ould not accept because he was unal-erably opposed to the declared bolting olicy of the party.

Editor Ball next came in for praise

Hat said that an English politician who claims that "the land is the property of the nation," recently assured the bearers of one of his speeches that for coming out against the newspaper "we can make boots and coats, build combination at Columbia. The Elierbe-Watts episode was repeated, bu' elicitunnels, and make all the other articles ted no applause. He declared that he which we associate with the necessities House of modern life, but no man ever made were going to turn out McIver land. No man ever made an acre one foot longer or one foot broader.' cause of this difference between land and various articles of human manu- nor. This was done and the report of There are a great many people in this country, as well as abroad, who seem to think that the farmer has nothing ing his record as a Reformer. The Re- to do with the making of the land form movement, he declared, did not which he owns. Among them there depend on the life of any man, not even are not a few farmers whose practice on that of Tillman. He jumped on Irby is in advance of their theory, but who do not realize how much they are alport Evans for Governor. He thought | 1 ady doing in the way of making land. There are, also, many others who have,

If the making of the land is regarded merely as a creation, the formation of the actual elements of which the ground is composed, we shall, of course, be obliged to admit that the English speaker was correct in his assertion that "no man ever made land." But if we take it in a broader sense, and regard the matter in a practical light, we shall find that, to all intents and purposes, man can make land. Not only can he convert great areas which are everflowed by rivers or seas, into fertile soil, as has been done in Holland on an extensive scale, but he can Prince Hal becomes king and ignores also, by wise management, greatly in-Falstaff. ready under cultivation. The man who his farm produce twice as much Editor Ball was acting in that capacity | as it did at an earlier period, has practically enlarged its area. So, too, has the man who by subsoiling or draining has deepened the soil that he cultivates. As Emerson said of the farmers of Concord who adopted improved methods, he has found a farm under the one that he formerly cultivated. The plants have a much greater surface from which to obtain food and moisture.

been enlarged.
Then if we take productiveness instead of area as the standard of measusement the man who seeds his land to the best advantage really gains a good deal over the one who does not fully utilize the area that he cultivates. Thus a man planting potatoes in hills two feet apart and in rows three feet apart will have about 2,400 more hills on an acre than will one who plants in rows of the same width, but who has taken; Irby voted 19 times and did not the hills three feet apart in the row. vote 30; was not paired 22 times; did If the land is in good condition to pronot answer to call of Senate II calls. duce the crop, and fertilizers are Col. Irby's record for this Congress perly used, the closer planting sh perly used, the closer planting should yield as much to the hill as the other and a very much larger crop will be

tioned, and in others which will suggest themselves to thoughtfur minds, it third Congress. Col. Irby explained by saying that he and Senator Butler abare concerned, is equivalent to making land. Some one, or more than one, of these methods is open to almost every farmer. In working out some of these plans not a few farmers would find at least a partial relief from the burdens As to his absence from the Fifty-second Congress, Col. Irby said that And work in this direction carries a which now weigh heavily upon them. was a Presidential election year and double reward. It gives material ben-he was at home as State chairman efits which can be reckoned in dollars looking after the interest of the party. and cents and also gives encourage-You all know the Conservatives ment and pleasure and an increase didn't know they were whipped, and they were planning to capture the May convention. Tillman was running for re-election. We wanted the delegates to the Chicago convention. I was sent there, and this passing back and for-

The Conclusions of the State Board of Health are Not Accepted as to the Nature and Causes of the

Concerning the report of the State Board of Health in regard to the fever at Clemson College, the Board of Trus-tees makes the following statement: "The Board of Trustees of Clemson College, wind following statement: College, mindful of the important trust in their charge, feel called on to make a statement for the information

the recent sickness at the college and its causes. have read the report of the State Board of Health, and have also had under consideration the report of the college surgeon, Dr. Redfearn. In addition to the light thus thrown on the subject, we have made a personal examination of the college buildings

and the surrounding grounds, and we

are not satisfied at all as to the nature of the fever which has prevailed or as to its cause. "We have great respect for the scientific ability and learning of the State Board of Health, but we are bound to question their conclusions, from the fact that eminent physicians in the neighboring counties have declared the fever at the college to be malarial and not typhoid in its nature; and there is grave doubt whether more than four cases of typhoid fever have

have been at the college this year.
"The cursory and imperfect examination made by the State Board of Health is shown by the fact that two palpable errors are made in their report. The dairy, which they place under the ban as a probable cause of under the ban as a probable cause of disease, was not built on a pond which had been filled in, and there is not a single privy on the "surrounding hills" above the dairy. The water from the only privy in the neighborhood reaches the ravine below the dairy. Then the statement is made, there appears to the water. three separate times, that the water-closets should be outside the barracks and not insde, and should be "detached" from them. In fact, the waterclosets were removed from the building more than two years ago, and they are now detached, with an open current of air passing between. They are reached by a latticed gallery fifteen feet long, and there is no possibility of sibility of sewer gas getting into the building.
"But we are not disposed to criti-

cise the State Board of Health, and will carry out all of their recommendations that are possible, and leave no stone unturned to allay all cause of doubt as to the proper sanitation of the

college buildings and grounds.
"We have never had any trouble before, and we anticipate none in the future other than the usual climatic and unavoidable diseases of the coun-

"The vacation will be changed, and instead of being in the winter will be in summer, the scholastic year beginning hereafter on the second Wednesday in September and closing the second Thursday in June. "Every suggested or possible cause of fever will be removed and the build-

ings thoroughly disinfected and put in good order.
"We do not besitate to give assur-

ances that the college will be guarded against a recurrence of the trouble, if it be possible."

A CAUSTIC REJOINDER.

Chairman Taber Further Exposes the Situation at Clemson College. To the Editor of The State:

In the latter part of June, the committee of the State board of health were instructed to investigate the cause and type of fever at Clemson, and to report the results to the goverthe committee was published throughout the State. The Register of the 10th of July contains a statement by the trustees of Clemson, in which they criticise the report of the committee. and while denying certain statements made by them, they affirm additionally that the examination of Clemson b the committee had been "very cursory and imperfect." Against professional gentlemen, sent upon an important nission by the highest authority of the State, these charges are grave, and cannot pass unchallenged. The committee were content to determine the type of the fever, and, by request, to make whatever suggestions they thought best. They blamed no one, even by instruction, and were very glad to be the means, if possible, of re-lieving the officials of Clemson of unpleasant embarrassment. It is to be greatly regretted therefore, that the trustees failed to appreciate the deli-

have forced them into print in selfdefence. The trustees claim that the cursory and imperfect examination by the State board of health is dairy which they place under the ban, probable cause of disease, was not even defeats. They are sent to built in a pond which had been filled

In reply we beg to state, upon au-

with earth and then underdrained.
Our informant even pointed out where the dam stood. There could where the dam stood. There could non-fulfillment of our expectations. Practically the area of the land has to have invented this statement, the truth of which we had neither inclination, nor the right to question. In fact the statement is apparently confirmed by the character of the soil and

ts surroundings.
The trustees in further denial of our eport, assert, that there "is not a single privy on the surrounding hills above the dairy." We were informed We were informed that the hills were often used for unsanitary purposes in place of the water closets. This we found to be true. of the dairy, and at the foot of the hill

we found abundant excrementations

This condition of things was really worse than a privy on the hilltop. On the opposite hill, at the hotel, there were two privies-one at the which was visited by myself and Dr. Reese, and the other at the hotel, examined by Dr. Evans. Somewhat southeasterly from the dairy dwelling, where we were informed. there was an additional privy.
But more than all these, and how-

ever incredible, we found a spring (provy?) located within the dairy, 10 or 12 feet from the milk and butter, and the room in which the privy was placed was filled with offensive gases. Furthermore, from the ground without the building noxious gases were escaping, either from the pipe of the privy or from the sewer strange to say, runs within two or three

feet of the dairy.
We quote again from the trustees, who claim that "the stateragnt is made three separate times that the water closets should be outside, of the bar-

Maurens

typographical errors appear. The second time the statement is made

"that water closets should be detached from dwellings," has reference plainly and unequivocally to private dwellings, and the third time the statement is used to impress the fact that water closets should be detached from buildings. There is, therefore, no ground for the trustees to assume that the committee failed to recognize that the

themselves to reporting the sanitary defects of Clemson. What shall they say of its management? Shall we speak of the diet, pronounced inade-quate for students whose physical and mental powers are taxed by an exhausting curriculum and by the severity of military discipline? That the students are required, when the day's work is ended, to be shut up in their rooms from an hour after sunset until bedtime, to swelter in a building little superior, in sanitary arrange-ments, to the Libby prison in Rich-mond? Shall we tell the public how the students have been crowded like criminals, four in a room, barely large nough to afford breathing space for

Shall we tell them that a deep ditch, recking with accumulated exercta, was intentionally arrested in its flow and subjected to the decomposing action of intense solar heat, and that the students were kept working in the lowlands beside it, day by day, under the beaming noonday sun-a menace to

their lives?

Shall we tell that the mileh cows were driven daily through this poisoned water, of which they perhaps drank, and which must have splashed upon their udders—in either instance, enough to affect the milk injuriously?
Shall we tell that the forest intervening between this pestiferous ditch and the barracks, the only protection for the students against the inrush of poisonous effiuvia, was recklessly de-

Just think of it! All this right under our noses, at Clemson, which aspires to be the brightest jewel in the educational crown of South Carclina.

Sheak not of typhoid forces (Cl.) educational crown of South Carolina. Speak not of typhoid fever at Clemson. It cannot and must not be! Bet-

typhoid fever at Clemson!
Guard the secret—and let fathers and methers come, and after weary days and nights of ceaseless vigits and back to their homes their own dear dead.

ter the horrible inscription over the

Might we not write upon the walls of Clemson that the "Ossa" of ignorance is piled on the "Pelion" of important the constitute an original pack-

becility?
CHARLES R. TABER, M. D.,
Chair. Com. State Board of Health.
Note: July 13th, 1897.

LEE'S RESIGNATION.

The Confederate Commander's Letter

The Washington correspondent the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that

a volume of war records now in course preparation at the war department will settle the controversy whether Gen. Robert E. Lee tendered his resignation after the battle of Gettysourg. The reply of Jefferson Davis declining to accept the resignation has been a matter of common information, but the character of the letter in detail which called out this reply has been a matter of inference only until recently. The letter of resignation of Gen. Lee will be first printed officially in a supplemental volume of the war records which is now being prepared. It is given herewith in its entirety:

CAMP ORANGE, Aug. 8, 1863. "His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.
"Mr. President: Your letters of July 28 and August 2 have been received and I have waited for a leisure hour to reply, but I fear that will never come. I am extremely obliged to you for the attention given to the wants of this army and the efforts made to supply trustees failed to appreciate the deli-cate position of the committee, and have forced them into print in self-defence. The committee is a supply them. Our absentees are returning, and I hope the earnest and beautiful appeal made to the country in your proclamation may stir up people, and that they may see their duty and peform it. Nothing is wanted shown by the fact that two palpable but that their fortitude should equal errors are made in their report. The their bravery to insure the success of We must expect reverses, us wisdom and prudence, to call forth greater energies, and to prevent our falling into greater disasters. that the present site of the people have only to be true and united, dairy had been a bathing pond made to bear manfully the misfortunes inciby the Calhouns and had been filled in dent to war, and all will come right in

ple, and I grieve to see its expression The general remedy for the want of success in a military commander is his removal. This is natural, and in many instances proper. For ro matter what may be the ability of the officer, if he loses the confidence of his troops disaster must sooner or later ensue. have been prompted by these reflections more than once since my re-

you excellency the propriety

ing another commander for this army. have seen and heard of expressions the disposed discontent in the public journals at intention the result of the expedition. I do not know how far this feeling extends in the army. My brother officers have shows that the State does not welcome been too kind to report it, and so far the competition and that it will do all the troops have been too generous to exhibit it. It is fair, however to suppose that it does exist, and success is so nec essary to us that nothing should be risked to secure it. I therefore, in all sincerity, request your excellency to take measures to supply my place. cause no one is more aware than myself position. I cannot even accomplish what I myself desire. How can I fill the expectations of others? In addition, I sensibly feel the growing failure of my bodily strength. I have not yet recovered from the attack I experienced the past spring. I am becoming more and more incapable of exertion, and am thus prevented from making the personal examinations and giving the personal supervision to the operations in the field which I feel to be

racks, and not inside, and should be detached from them. In fact, the water closets were removed from the buildings more than two years ago."

The process of the advantages to be derived from a new commander, and I the more anxiously urge the matter upon your excellency from my belief that a younger than two years ago."

HOW GEN. T. B. B. CORR. RELL. cellency from my belief that a younger and abler man than myself can readily By substituting "but" for "and," and abler man than myself can readily as was intended, the sentence will be obtained. I know that he will have changed to a simple affirmation that water closets should not be within the main buildings. The report of the committee was hastily prepared and illegibly written, hence a number of typographical errors appear. The second time the statement is made ed. I hope your excellency will at-tribute my request to the true reason, the desire to serve my country, and to do all in my power to insure the suc-

cess of her righteous cause.
I have no complaints to make of any one but myself. I have received nothing but kindness from those above me, and the most considerate attention from my comrades and companions in water closets were dotached from the barracks by a latticed gallery 15 feet long. The trustees might have visited Clemson for a game of "blind man's buff," but not so with the committee.

Hitherto, the committee confined contouriting anything to prompte the out omitting anything to promote the general welfare. I pray that your ef-forts may at length be crowned with success, and that you may long live to enjoy the thanks of a grateful people. "With sentiments of great esteem, I am, very respectfully and truly yours.

"R. E. LEE, General." Mr. Davis wrote, declining to accept the resignation, and Gen Lee remained in command until Appomatox.

THE POSITION OF THE STATE.

Governor Ellerbe Will Seize All

The Columbia Register, in noting the fact that an original package store was raided in Florence and its contents confiscated by the constables, says: This was the second closure of the kind since Judge Simonton's decision and indicates a determination on the part of the State to close up these places on the least violation of the law as laid down by Judge Simonton. In this particular case it appears that the dealer was closed up on a mere technicality. He was regularly an agent of a foreign firm, but it appears that his half pint measures were not half pints according to the dispensary mea surement and he was arrested. was selling in what he called balf pints, but because they were not up to the usual dispensary measurement the dealer was arrested for violating the law. From this it is seen that the And that an calcial testified, of his own personal experience, that the barracks were invaded by a "horrible original package dealer"

original package dealer. broken, and by original package he said he meant the box or other covering in which the bottles came. He gates of Hades than that of epidemic said that he certainly did not intend typhoid fever at Clemson! State and sold unless in original packages, and by that term he means that a certain quantity in a bottle cannot be taken out of a package and sold. In other words the Governor holds that each bottle of liquor must be age. He goes further than that and says that if bottles are shipped by the cer load packed in saw-dust or paper or any other packing that it must be sold that way else the original package is

If this idea is carried out then the original package people are not going to have any pic nic and the dispensary will have little serious opp it will be seen that every possible technicality will be taken advantage of by the State in order to uphold the monopoly of the business. It is even held that the order of Judge Simonton in the case of Moore is only temporary injunction, that being all that was asked for in the complaint, and that, therefore, the State has another chance of having the whole aing reopened before Judge Simonton with the consequent delay which always attends the settlement of any It is not likely that such a point will be taken advantage of, for it would be a foolish waste of time and money, but like a drowning man every straw is being grabbed at by the state.

While the original package establishments are sure to decrease the profits of the dispensary, yet the figures show that the decrease has not been so serious as yet, and taking them as a criterions as yet the dispensary officials are inclined to believe that the business is not to be seriously interfered with. For instance it is pointed out that the business has not only not decreased since the first decision of Judge Simonton, but has actually been greater. Taking the month of June the showing is that for this month in 1397, 7,034 crates of liquor were shipped out as against 3,685 for the same month in 1896, being a difference in favor of the present

month of 349 cases.

In the matter of beer the shipments were 333 and 353, a difference in favor the streets or at any point where the of the month for this year of 20 bar-Taking the first eleven days of the present month the showing is shipment of 3,601 cases of liquor for 1896, as against 3,664 for the same period of 1897, being an increase of sixty-three cases. For the eleven days of the month in 1896 the beer sales were 202 barrels as against 218 for the same time in 1897, an increase of sixteen barrels.

These figures are taken by the offi-cials to be evidence of the fact that the original package business is not going to seriously hurt the dispensary. The comparison for the year 1897 is for a period when the constables were enjoined, and when in Charleston particularly, the original package stores were in active operation. Taking this as a criterion the officials are of the opinion that the dispensary turn from Pennsylvania to propose to able to hold its own. Upon these figures they base the opinion that the de-cision is not going to materially injury the dispensary. However the evident intention of the State to take advantage of every point, no matter how technical and far-reaching it may be, it can to break it up.

> -----During a big thunder storm little Willie who slept up-stairs alone, got scared and called to his mother, who came up and asked him what he was frightened about. Willie admitted that the thunder was a little too much for a youngster who slept alone. "Well, you are afraid," said his mother "you should pray for courage." "Well, all right," said Willie, an idea coming into his head; "suppose you stay up here and pray while I go down stair and sleep with pa?" She didn stay.

-A party of St. Louis commerical travelers to save hotel bills, bave charand salesroom for a 70 days trip. Forty essary. I am so dull that in making stops at towns will be muse of the eyes of others I am frequent-chants will come to the ly misled. Everything therefore, points This is a new wrinkle. stops at towns will be made and mer-chants will come to the car to buy.

Advertiser.

HOW GEN. T. R. R. COBB FELL.

The recent demise of Mrs. Thomas R. R. Cobb at her home in Athens, Ga., recalls the tragic death of her brave and gallant husband, Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, on the 13th of December, 1862. at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. General Cobb was in command at the most important point on General Lee's line of battle, and his splendid defence of a strategic position gained the ad-miration of the entire army. His loss Height, where for three days his command, in snow and ice, had fought one

of the fiercest battles of the war. The slaughter was terrific, seven or eight thousand Federals being killed or wounded by Cobb's brigade and the Confederate batteries on Marye's Heights, while the killed in Cobb's brigade numbered only eighteen.

Capt. W. A. Starnes, of Atlanta, was capt. W. A. Starnes, of Arianta, was in Cobb's legion, and was near the general when the was killed. Speaking of that fateful day he said: "General Cobb was one of the bravest, the best Liquors Where Original Packages and the noblest men the world has ever known. His soldiers loved him as a father and would have followed him a father and would have followed him to the ends of the earth. We had been fighting three days behind the stone wall. The weather was bitter cold, and snow and sleet had been falling. The wall was several hundred yards long and was at the foot of the heights upon which about one hundred Confederate guns were planted. erate guns were planted. When the Federals would move out of the town upon the open field five lines of battic deep, the cannon would play upon their with terrible slaughter. General Cobb, behind the stone wall, would order his men to reserve their fire until the Fed-

erals were within easy reach.

"'Keep cool,' he would say. 'Keep cool. Wait until they come up; don't fire until the order is given.' He moved up and down the line, constantly giv-ing these instructions with words of encouragement and himself showed absolutely no fear. On the last day charge after charge was made until the Federals literally made breastworks of their dead. Just before a charge some of our men exposed themselves and General Cobb went to where they were and cautioned them to be more careful. At that moment a shell exploded above him. One piece struck General Cobb in the thigh and he fell and bled to death. As he was wounded the charge advanced and the fire became terrific. In the midst of the fearful battle and as his life blood ebbed away he said to those about him: 'Hold your position, boys: hold your position; be quiet: I'm all right.' But he was not all right and in a few moments he was dead. Two of his comrades who tried to carry him from the field were shot and killed. He was one of the most heroic men ever seen in battle, and one of the

"The brigade behind the stone wall." continued Captain Starnes, "was com-posed of Cobb's legion, Phillips' legion, the Sixteenth Georgia, the Eighteenth Georgia, and the Twenty-fourth Georgia

LONGSTREET'S DESCRIPTION. Longstreet's graphic de-

scription of the fight before the stone In front of Marye's Hill is a plateau and immediately at the base of the hill there is a sunken road, known as the road. On the side of the road next to the town was a stone wall shoulder high, against which the earth was banked, forming an almost unap-proachable defense. It was impossible or the troops occupying it to expose more than a small portion of their bodies. Behind this stone wall I had placed about 2.500 men, being all of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb's brigade, and a portion of the brigade of General Ker shaw, both of McLaw's division. must now be understood that the Fed erals, to reach what appeared to be my weakest point, would have to pass directly over this wall, held by Cobb's infantry.

An idea of how well Marye's Hill was protected may be obtained from the following incident. Gen. E. P. Alexander, my engineer and superintendent and in going over the field with him before the battle, I noticed an idle cannon. I suggested that he place it so as to aid in covering the plain in front of Marye's Hill. He answered, "General, we cover that ground now so well that we will comb it as if with a fine-tooth comb. A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it.' A little before noon, I sent orders to all my batteries to open fire through

diversion in favor of Jackson. This civil, ele fire began at once to develop the work eering. in hand for myself. The Federal troops filed out of the city like bees out of a hive, coming in double quick march and filling the edge of the field in front of Cobb. This was just where we had expected attack and I was prepared to meet it. As the troops massed before us, they were much annoyed by the fire of our batteries. The field was literally packed with Federals the vast number of troops that had been massed in the town. moment of their appearance began the most fearful carnage. With our artillery from the front, right and left tearing through their ranks, the Federals determination, maintaining ranks. Thus resolutely they marched waited the Confederate brigade of of lead was poured into their advancing ranks and they were swept from the field like chaff before the wind. A shattered fragments recoiling from their gallant charge. The artillery still ploughed through its friends. the ranks of the retreating Federals. The preand sought the places of concealment into which the troops had plunged. vast number went pell-mell into an old railroad cut, to escape fire from the right and front. A battery on Lee's

the entire length of the cut, and the shells began to pour down upon the the fitting school Federals with the most frightful detending talent. struction. They found their of refuge more uncomfortable than the and is daily opened to cadets.

I submit herewith the financial statefield of the assault. Thus the right grand division of the Army of the Potomac found itself re-pulsed and shattered on its first attempt to drive us from Marye's Hill.

Hardly was this attack off the field

when we saw the determined Federals

their fire and quietly awaited the approach of the enemy. The Federals came nearer than before, but were forced to retire before the well-directed

Graphic Story of the Fighting Where

Graphic Story of the Fighting Where Twenty-Five Hundred Confederates Killed and Wounded Five Thousand Federals.

time the nema in front of Coop was thickly strewn with the dead and dying Federals, but again they formed with desperate courage and renewed the attack and were again driven off. At each attack the slaughter was so great that by the time the third attack was repulsed, the ground was so thickly strewn with dead that the bodies seriously impeded the approach of the Federals. General Lee, who was with me on Lee's Hill, became uneasy when he saw the attacks so promptly renewed and pushed forward with such persistence, and feared the Federals might break through our line. was sincerely lamented, not only by his own command, but throughout the magnificent corps under Longstreet.

General Cobb was killed behind the famous stone wall at the foot of Marye's Height, where for three days his command. of the Potomac on that field to approach me over the same line, and give me plenty of ammunition, I will kill them all before they reach my line.

Look to your right; you are in some danger there, but not on my line.

I think the fourth time the Federals came, a galliant fellow reached within one hundred feet of Cobb's position and then fell. Clear behind him. then fell. Close behind him came some few scattering ones, but they were either killed or fled from certain death. This charge was the only effort that looked like any real danger to Cobb. and after it was repulsed I feit no apprehension, assuring myself that there was enough of the dead Federals on the field to give me half the battle. The anxiety shown by General Lee, however, induced me to bring up two or three brigades, to be on hand, and General Kershaw was ordered, with the remainder of his brigade, down to the stone wall, but rather to carry ammunition than as a reinforcement for Cobb. Kershaw dashed down the declivity in time to succeed Cobb, who fell from a wound in the thigh, and ied in a few minutes from loss of

A fifth time the Federals formed and charged and were repulsed. A sixth time they charged and were driven back, when night came to end the fear-ful carnage, and the Federals withdrew, leaving the battle-field literally heaped with the bodies of their dead. Before the well-directed fire of Cobb's brigade, the Federals had fallen like the steady dripping of rain from the eaves of a house. Our musketry alone had killed and wounded at least 5,000; and these, with the slaughter by the artillery, left over 7,000 killed and wounded before the foot of Marye's Hill. The dead were piled sometimes three deep, and when morning broke, the spectacle that we saw upon the battle-field was one of the most distressing I ever witnessed. The charges had been desperate and bloody, but utterly hopeless. I thought, as I saw the Federals come again and again to their death that they deserved support to their death, that they deserved success if courage and daring could entitle soldiers to victory.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

The Last Official Report of President Craighead.

The following is the final report of resident Craighead, who has recently esigned the presidency of Clemson: To the Board of Trustees: In view of my resignation which has been tendered you, through the president of the board, I have thought it not amiss briefly to summarize the work of the past four years. The enrollment has been as follows: 1892 3, 749; 1894-5, 563; 1895-6, 414; 1896-7, 440.
The enrollment of students during

the first two years was abcormally large by reason of the fact that many students came here out of mere curiosity and being without fixed purpose soon left. Again, few of the departments at that time were adequately equipped, the barracks at times over-crowder four cadets frequently occupying the same room, professors and students unacquainted with each other and thus, it is probable, that students seriously inclined left disappointed. At any rate the average attendance during the first two years was scarcely greater than during the past two. During the year just closed, the average attendance has been about three hundred, all the rooms of the barracks occupied most of ime, two boys to the room. The cadets who now come here have for the mos part serious purpose and the popularity of the institution rests upon a much more solid basis than ever before. Clemson is still the largest school of the kind in the South. We are far better prepared for thorough work than ever

The mechanical department is all eady as well equipped as similar departments in the oldest and best South rn agricultural and mechanical col-There is reason to believe that the department may be made the polytechnic school of the South, giving no only practical instruction in the metroops were seen about the city, as a chanic arts, but excellent courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engin-

The department of chemistry has all along been admirably conducted. Few institutions offer better opportunities for the study of chemistry.

The departments of horticulture,

otany, veterinary science, dairying, geology and mineralogy offer excellent opportunities for instruction both practical and theoretical. The academic including mathematics, English and history. Giffers courses as extensive as can be in the time allow-

The agricultural department has suffered from frequent changes. The chair of agriculture in a Southern school is pressed forward with almost invincible | bard to fill. It calls for a man who steady steps and closing up their broken | but practical knowledge of the details of the farm, ability to teach, and the upon the stone fence behind where power to inspire others with a love of agricultural pursuits. Such a man was General Cobb. As the Federals came | the late Prof. McGee, but his untimely within reach of this brigade, a storm | death left the chair of agriculture va cant. The present incumbent. Dr. W. J. Quick, has suffered from serious ill A | uess during the past session and thus cloud of smoke shut out the scene for a the work of the department has been moment, and, rising, revealed the greatly impeded. Hence for reasons beyond my control this department has not met the reasonable expectations of

The preparatory department has been and still is a necessity here. I have all along been of the opinion that only the most successful and experienced teachers should be employed in the training school, Bright Hill saw this and turned its fire into graduates may, as tutors, render valuable assistance to college professors, but the fitting school demands the very best The library contains several volumes

ments of the professors in the several

departments.
The work of holding farmers institutes has been constantly growing in magnitude and interest. again filing out of Fredericksburg and ing places: Greers, Gaffney, Fairview, preparing for another charge. The Junston, McColl, Seneca, and Winns-

Confederates under Cobb reserved boro. Engagements have been made for holding institutes in the following counties at an early day: Orangeburg, Darlington, Marion, Kershaw, York, Chester, Barnwell, Saluda, Newberry, exington, Union, Colleton, Anderson

The work of the session just closed has been most suncessful. The average attendance of students has been better than ever before. The health of the students until the recent outbreak of malarial fever has been excellent. The deportment of cadets has

been admirable. None have been expelled and but few dismissed. The faculty is composed of able, energetic men and work harmoniously together.

In conclusion it affords me great pleasure to thank most sincerely the members of the board who have supported me so loyally during the past four years and wish for Clemson the largest possible success.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. Valuable Information to Those Inter-

ested in Farming Operations. The following is the weekly bulletin sued by the weather bureau in Columbia as to the condition of the crops

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 13, 1897. The first part of the week was above the normal the last part below, and the average temperature of 51 places re average temperature of 51 places reporting weekly means was 81 while the normal for the week is approximately 82. The maximum for the week was 100 on the 4th at Poverty Hill, Rock Hill, and Greenwood, on the 5th at Liberty; the minimum was 62 or the 10th at Change.

on the 10th at Cheraw.

The rainfall for the week came in the form of local showers, quite general on the 4th and 8th and scattered during the remainder of the week. Some few places did not receive enough rain while some regarded the many while some regarded the many while some regarded the second rain while some received too much, with washing rains in Fairfield, Barnwell and Edgefield, but on the whole, there is sufficient moisture for the present need of crops. Eighteen places reported weekly measurements of less than 1 inch; 16 from 1 to 2 inches; 13 from 2 to 3 inches; 3 over 3 inches with a maximum fall of 7.25 at Oakland. The average of these 50 measurements is 1.50 while the normal is

Hail fell, to the injury of crops, in Chester, Anderson, Barnwell and Clar-

The amount of sunshine varied greatly. The estimated percentage of the possible ranged from 14 to 88, with about a normal percentage as the average for the State. Crops are in good condition and grow-ing well. This is the tenor of most of the correspondent's reports for the week. The exceptions relate mainly

to excessive rains in portions of Berkeley, Chester, Clarendon, Fairfield, ley, Chester, Clarendon, Fairnett, Richland, Orangeburg, Horry, Hamp-ton and Barnwell, while in spots over ton and Barnwell, while in spots over the central and western counties more rain would prove beneficial. Laying by of crops was hindered by heavy rains, and grass is threatening many fields although no harm has as yet been done. On the whole, crop pros-pects are decidedly better than at any time during the season, except for such as are matured or ripening including

peaches which are rotting badly, and melons which are inferior. The greater portion of the corn crop is being laid by greatly impoved by the recent rains. Some fields that were badly parched by the previous hot, dry weather are revived and look promising. Early corn is about all in silk and tassel, but the stalks are low and generally small. It is firing in Berkeley to excess of moisture, and also in Darlington. Chinch bugs continue to damage it in Chester and York. Late corn without exception is in fine

Cotton continues to improve in most sections. The exceptions are pertions of Berkeley, Sumter and Hampton where it is too wet and the plant has begun to shed its fruit. It is vellow in Barnwell. Cotton made rapid growth and fruited heavily during the week. Half-grown bolls are numerous in the castern counties. Fields are beginning to show up grassy in places and some will be laid by in foul condition. Some cotton has already been laid by. The condition of the plant is very promising over the entire State and tions of Orangeburg as fine as ever seen. Sea-Island cotton is growing vigorously, fruiting beavily, and no adverse conditions whatever noted Rice continues to maintain its excellent condition, but sustained some njury from caterpillars in

Sweet potato draws still being transplanted and are doing well every-

pland rice not doing well in Williams

Pastures revived and afford good grazing generally. Grass for hay, making rapid growth. Tobacco cutting and curing making favorable progress. The reports on tobacco vary greatly, indicating a lack

of uniformity in condition. Many report it poor, some about an average, and a few an excellent crop both as to yield and quality.

Meions are ripening and shipments are heavy. The size and quality of early meions are somewhat inferior but later growth are more promising. Grapes continue to rot badly.

are ripening and being shipped from the southeastern counties. nong vines are heavily fruited and the fruit in healthy condition. From the national bulletin of July

5th: Cotton needing rain over the greater part of the cotton belt, more particularly the southern portions. The crop is, however, generally clean and fruiting well. In southern Texas

bolls are beginning to open. 'In the principal corn states of the central valleys, corn made rapid growth, but in the Southern States it s suffering for rain, in some sections

seriously. J. W. BAUER, Director. ---

A DISCOURAGED DRUMMER .- Frank Redmond, a Chicago drummer, explains why he didn't tell anything to reporters anymore. "Well, once when I was in a hotel at Cleveland a telegram reached me stating that my brother, who worked in the lumber woods of Forest county, Penn., had met with a fatal accident while trying to roll a log with a cant-hook. A re porter inquired of me concerning the accident as I was leaving, and when I returned a few days later I saw in an old paper the statement that my brother had been fatally injured by a moviey cow. What under the starry canopy put

to the reporter next morning.
"'Well,' he replied, 'you said he had been injured in some way by a cant-hook, and the only thing I can think of that can't hook is a mooley cow. ----

-Uncommon fractions: "I see that Skindollar is advertising his goods' for have already been held at the follow-ing places: Greers, Gaffney, Fairview, value.'" "Yes, about eight-fifths, I guess."

such an idea into your head?"