Two Candidates For Governor En Hoyt Well Received and Tillman gage in a Fisticuli on the Stand. In the News and Courier, August Kohn writes of the campaign meeting

at Laurens on Saturday:
The great educational campaign evolved into a slugging match today It was somewhat the unexpected which happened. Frank B. Gary and A. How ard Patterson had a rough and tumble fight before a thousand Laurens people, men and women. They fought with desperation and determination until Jim Tilman and others separated them, and then they wanted to get back at each other. Had the accident occurred years ago in this county, when there were a cartload of pistols at a meeting. morrow, but now all the feeling seems to be between the candidates. the result was two badly bruised faces and emphasis on the s yie of campaign-ing going on, and if others showed the same spirit there would be many more fisticules from day to day. At today's meeting Mr. Patterson in his speech attacked Mr. Gary about his Charleston speech, reading the clippings and making the statement published. Mr. Gary thought this persistent effort was to make it appear, indirectly, that he straddled in Charleston, or lavored a local option while in Charleston with the license feature, which he insisted was not the case, and Patterson's effort by reading extracts was to place him in a false position as to what he said and his attitude on the liquor ques-

he immediately replied that he did not "straddle," and that his position then as now was plain. Mr. Patterson where Mr. Gary was speaking, and Mr. Patterson got up and he said: "Mr Gary I want to explain something." Mr. Gary turned squarely around and said:
"Now, Mr. Patterson, I want to ask
you plainly is what I have said about
that Charleston matter true?" Mr. Patterson said be would explain. Mr. explain, but insisted on knowing whether what he had just said about the whole matter was true or not. Mr. Patterson went on to say the candidates would not agree with Gary, or something on that line, and said he dared to prove his statements by any of the candidates. Mr. Gary insisted on a direct reply as to whether his statement about the Charleston speech law, which he dramatically declared was true or not. By this time the two was a legitimate offspring of a marmen were within arm's length, looking dercely at each other and, no doubt and not a cheat for prohibition as looking for a blow.

Mr. Patterson said that if he was not Mr. Gary had said was correct. Mr. Gary then said: "If you say my statement is not correct you say what is not struck out and claims to have hit first. There was not a second's difference in the passage of blows. Patterson struck Gary an uphanded blow under the left eye, which cut the skin for half an inch long. Gary hit Patterson on the mouth and cut the hip and struck him under the eye. It was not a minute before half a dezen men were around the two combatants; they were up against each other, clinched, and sevreal blows were passed, but they were pulled apart. stand and Patterson to the rear. They said nothing, but were eager and watching. Crowds pressed up to the stand, some yelling for one candidate and some for another. By the aid of two policemen, Sheriff McCravy, Senator Tillman and Chairman Smith. instructed to get back and sit down, and those who did not belong on the stand to get off. At this time the candidates had mopped their faces and wiped the blood from their bruises. When quiet was restored Mr. Gary

faced the audience. Somewhat dis-hevelled and bruised, and quivering all over and with clinched hands, he he decided he would be a gentleman and give no possible offence to any one. in turn he would not take any insult from any one. He had treated Mr Patterson as a gentleman and a friend. but he had gone too far, and he would allow no man to insult him without hitting him in the mouth. Mr. Gary apologized with feeling and almost tears for having fought before ladies, and expressed his deep regrets at the incident. Then he went on and concluded his speech, cutting it here and

Mr. l'atterson was allowed to make a statement and said he was very sorry for the occurence. He did not such things. He and Gary had been warm friends and he had bees a staunch friend of the family, but when ever a man told him he hed he tried to put his list in his mouth and give him the best he had in his shop.

When the two candidates had taken their seats a policeman, who looks like the pictures of Mr. Dinkelspiel, good naturedly held out his hand and said the disturbance would cost each of the combatants \$5, or they would have to paid his \$5 and Mr. Patterson followed

suit.
The officer, when asked about the matter, said it always cost that amount for a fight in town, but the combatants could go to court if they wanted and they might get back their money, but they had only one rule. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Gary left the stand soon after the speech of Mr. Gary. It so happened that they were guests at the same house, but one of them has changed

his stopping place.
Through the efforts of Clerk of Through the efforts of Clerk of Court Bolt Mr. Patterson and Mr. Gary met, shook hands and agreed to be friends and comrades as when they entered Laurens. Of course neither of the contestants was hurt to any

extent.
After the scrap it was up hill work for all the candidates until Tillman was presented and he was received with enthusiasm. He whooped things up and had the boys hurrahing. took a primary, and called me up to the front to note the vote. Not a dozen voted for prohibition, but when it came to vote for the dispensary pretty much every one voted, and there was one of those old-time dispensary fields of up raised hands. Tillman was happy and so did every one else seem to be, and he remarked that there was nothing in Charleston and two hundred in Co lumbia, and he put no faith in this talk and commented on the evidences of and that there were not near as man tigers as some tried to make out. The crowd was quite large and in the best

Boars the The Kind You Have Always Bought Blynature Charff Flutchers

Fries to Stir Things up.

From The Daily News.

The crowd that greeted the State campaigners, who spoke here yesterday from a stand erected in the cit park at the north end of Main street was larger than had gathered on any boring county, some traveling over thirty miles in buggies to hear Senator Tillman speak, which, or course, was the feature of the day.

Although there were a number of Greenville City people present these for the most part did not take part in the hand primaries and other lemonstrations peculiar to a Tillman ampaign meeting. The crowd was made up to a decided degree of bompastic admirers of their "oalicst only" Ben and he voted them with his hand raising showed that the growd endorsed him by not less than 16 to 1. Senator Tillman estimated the rowd of 2,500, which was probably it least 500 above the number acteally present. He voted the crowd almost solidly for the dispensary as rgainst prohibition and mathe same way he made them endorse his pr sition that "the preachers are in an unboly alliance with the whiskey men led by Col. Hoyt," although the same crowd a short time before that shouted almost with unanimity for Hoyt, and this county will give him a handsome majority in spite of the way the crowd yesterday exhibited its feelings and sentiments by means

Tillman was his fiercest and h nade his most ngly faces in express ng contempt for those opposing him and his "God child," the dispensary riage between Reason and Prohibition had been charged. Prohibition, be allowed to explain he must deny what fanatacism, but he prevented this which was his duty to do as governo n the interests of the people, over 20,000 of whom the returns showed had not voted on the question. A majority of the people, therefore, has

of the hand primaries.

of voted for prohibition. He characterized as sneaking and owardly shirking the efforts made on the part of certain politicians to liquor question voted upor separately. By a peculiar coinci-dence this scheme was adopted in Greenville county at the suggestion of one of Senator Tillman's staunch st friends, Capt. A. Blythe.

Senator Tillman handled the Rev. Dr. C. S. Gardner roughly and said that his attack in a recent sermon on the dispensary law was false. He was interrupted with hurrahs for Dr. Gardner. He spoke with fine scorn and contempt of priest craft and moted scripture to show that there was no foundation there for prohibition, but that drunkenness

The campaigners speak today in Pickens. A majority of them left esterday for that town. The others et out of Greenville this morning a o'clock on a freight train.

Colonel Hoyt opened the speaking by pleasantly introducing his oppoents to the people of his home coun-r and concluded his remarkes by

Give them all an attentive and res pectful hearing and be sure to vote "This met with cheers and applause

"Sit down, Colonel! you're all right; you needn't say a word we'll vote for you anyway." WOULD-BE COMPTROLLER GENER-

ALS.
N. W. Krooker, for comptroller reneral, said he was not unknown to nany of the crowd. He volunteered when 16 years old and spent several years in the Civil war. He served six years as a director of the peniteniary. For five years he was an exiewed his work in the field. He harged the incumbent with "vicious iolent violations of the law." He had hecked and stopped his (Brooker's) work. He charged that Mr. Derham

violation of the law. J. P. Derham, candidate for relection as comptroller, said that his statement as to Mr. Brooker's charge was made by the gentleman who made the settlement in question. It didn't do the speaker any good to tell why Mr. Brooker should not be elected. Mr. Derham

heriff of Clarendon county in clear

was vigorously applauded. FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. Ellison Capers, a former Greenville nan, as a candidate for superintend ent of education, was received with hearty applause. It was here that he got his first business experience as a clerk in a store in Main street and his first teaching experience as a tutor in the White Horse school. From here he went to Columbia and graduated at the South Carolina ollege. He presented his claims as a practical man as against a theoretical man. He believed his opponent; administration had not only been a failure but that two years more of it would disrupt the

whole school system. He attacked Mr. McMahan for fathering the act to take the choice of thee ounty superintendents out of the hands of the people. This was "ruthlessly tramping on democracy." He charg-ed that his opponent was endeavoring to take the entire system under his own, one-man, control. Mr. Capers concluded amid hearty applause and cries of "you're all right; we'll vote

J. J. McMahan, for re-election superintendent of education, said he came in on an aggressive platorm. He denied that he had failed to consult the State board. the charge that he was trying to take the choice of the county superintend-ents out of the hands of the people ible, wanted to see the superintend-

eral, was absent and Chairman Austin read a letter of regret from him.
His opponent, J. W. Floyd, referred deasantly to Maj. E. M. Blythe, of this city, his opponent two years ago, and to Major Blythe's company, the Greenville Light infantry, and then spoke of how the militia system had recently been improved. Colonel Floyd made a good impression and was heartily applauded.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER. discrimination against this section regarding the high local tariffs. The present commissioners are "either gnorant of the conditions or they are \$1,260,000 annually on account of this discrimination. He attacked the express company and said it was the fault of the p sent subsidized board that the express rates in North Carolina and Georgia were from 30 to 70 per cent lower than in this State. He was warmly applauded.

T. N. Berry, also for railroad com-missioner, was a prohibitionist. He was running as a clean honest man J. E. Pettigrew, for the same of-

ville on account of having two bray

Greenville boys was fell in his com-pany and were buried together. He

idvocated and promised lower local W. D. Mayfield, for the same posilocal freight rates than any other State, with the single exception of Florida, Consequently South Carolina manufacturing enterprises cannot compete with those of other States. Atlanta can ship flour to every point in South Carolina cheaper than the Greenville roller mills can. Wholesale merchants in every surrounding and neighboring State can ship cheaper into this State than the merchants of this State itself.

J. H. Wharton, for the same place said he had educated four daughters at Greenville Female College and a son at Furman university. He also reviewed the discrimination situation tion as railroad commissioner, was

AND BEN TILLMAN SPOKE. Senator Tillman said: ritizens: It is six years since I had the pleasure of addressing the Democracy of Greenville, and after this long absence it is a source of great gratification to look you in the face once more and hear your firm greet-ing ringing in my ears, I will remark in passing before I forget it, that from the bearing of this platform this morning, there must be some-thing weak and shaky in the knees eadership in the Democratic party in this county, prohibition or what, but I do know whatever it may be, of jurisdiction to the contrary. Now miss a good many counties, and when I returned and went into the Stat campaign at Bennettsvile immediate y a great howl arose from some peo ole who have not loved me in past and don't love me now, that was meddling, doing what I had a cused Senator Hampton of doing i and that I ought not to what I objected to, pretending to be lieve it contrary to the voice of the people of the State, and that I had no right to do it. The idea was advanced that because of the fact that have no opposition as senator, that ought to content myself with dis cussing national issues and leave the issues and facts important in this State strictly to the State campaigners. Now, they have changed the program today, having heretofore kept me at the tail, through at least six hours of sweat to listen to a lot of speeches which I almost know by heart. But today they have put me before the candidates for governor. I don't know whether I am limited

Chairman Austin-No, speak al ou want to. Well, fellow citizens, while I an feeling a little under the weather, propose to discuss at some length questions for your interest; but be-fore I begin I want to set the mat ter straight, why I am here, and what right I have here. Now, in the first place, under the constitution of the Democratic party, the State Democratic committee is ordered to ap point a meeting for the State ficers and United States senator and congressmen where they shall appear and address the people. laws, because I am a candidate for reelection, and the man who undertakes to say I am a candidate and have no right to speak my views freely I wish to assure him that am going to speak without fear o favor to any. I am going to hew t he line and let the chips fall where they will, and if some fingers and toes and necks get cut off the fault

is not mine. They say that I should not appear at the meetings and if I did I should discuss national question; there is no dispute upon national questions Suppose I had not come what would have been the accusation; that Ber Tillman cares no longer for the one gallus and wool hat fellows; he has gotten his fat office and goes about his business. They would have charged me with having gotten the swell head and growing too big for my breeches. Then when I do come into the campaign in obedience to the order of the executive commit tee they turn around and say he meddling in a fight that he has no concern in. The people of South Carolina have enough of intelligence o vote on the question without him It is nothing new. It is the same old cry of '90 and '92 when I had so many people on my back. It did not matter what I said or did, it was would be damned if I did, and be damned if I did not.

The first thing I want to point out here and direct your attention to is a matter which I think is absolutethe said he wanted competent men for is a matter which I think is absolute-that place. He wanted the position ly wrong. It is that your Democratic taken out of politics as much as pos-executive committee has given the executive committee has given the candidates a hole to hide in; has ents with good salaries chosen by a board as the city superintendents are so as to elevate and improve the law, but he decency to keep your mouths shut.

Tillman—I would have thought as some way to enforce the law, but he cannot do it, but if you send down to term in the legislature he had always the legislature to Columbia you will supported every measure presented

the line whether you want prohibi-tion or not. In '92 it was not wheth-er you wanted prohibition or whether you elected Tillman governor. The only issue today is whether the dispensary law will stay or prohibition take its place. Then we will have free whiskey. (Yells for Hoyt).

You had better quit that holler ing, now, if you get up that old game you will get pretty hot. I say this business is greatly in favor of the FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.
B. B. Evans for railroad commission, reviewed the situation as to iscrimination against this section rearding the high local tariffs. The and say if he is not going to vote for the dispensary. If the majority have subsidized." "Unless you elect men this right to vote for it you have of honor, integrity, intelligence and the right to have our servants to this right to vote for it you have backbone you will continue to suffer vote for it. You have no right to let in the future as you have in the them bring these boxes among you in the future as you have in the past. The people of South Carolina are being robbed by the railroads of lf they don't like it let them lump

The question which concerns you my friends, is one of vital impor-tance. It is one which involves the future welfare and integrity of our children and grand-children. It is a question of vital importance and therefore is not to be lightly discussed and whisked aside. Another phase of the question a

ar as I am concerned why I am in this fight, making this issue, is be-cause I have been attacked personcause I have been attacked personally, and which men undertake to slap me in the face, call in question my actions as governor, and when I get cowardly enough to keep silent it will be time to send me back.

Trenton to stay.

I don't want to mention Hart's the dispute with a minimate of they stop; they don't go on and give you the whole of it. They take the liberty with this text as they do with others. Nobody likes to dispute with a minimate of the property Trenton to stay.

I don't want to mention Hoyt's

name in any other than in a most friendly way, and just way. I did not come here to interfere as among men. did not come here to say for you to vote for or against him. I am here to discuss the issue between prohibition and the dispensary and I don't propose to treat Hoyt unfairly. He is a high toned gentleman, but I warn you now the more you holler that way the less you will like it before you get through. Col. Hoyt declared in a speech that

the dispensary law is a bastard law and the question is how the dispensary has come into South Carolina. I am here now to tell you, and it is entirely proper for me to discuss it from the stump, but the pulpit has tail, the essential sense. They preach taken it up and sermons are being immorality to drink and sell it as a horogant of South preached Sunday after Sunday on it ind saying we asked for an egg and hey gave us a scorpion, we asked for bread and they gave us a stone. What were the facts in '92, after years resulting in county after coun-ty going dry, and turning and going wet until special boxes were provi-ded on one side to let those vote for it or against it? The issue was not against prohibition but it was against Tillmanism and antiism or Shephardism. In those boxes were 60,000 votes, 35,000 of these were for proweak and shaky in the knees I don't know whether it is the it. Prohibition never did have a majority. The legislature came to me to get me to help them down on the the opinions, wishes, feelings and winning side, they had said whatever Greenville in rank are true as steel, stand by. Prohibition had failed and will vote as they please in spite but they wanted to save the twenty courage of the men who are to lead was voted in these boves we will Prohibition had failed five or thirty thousand majority. Well, at that time I had just been they have changed the program for the first time in this canvass. Owing to my absence to speak in Dakota for Bryan, which I agreed to do before congress adjourned, I had to that it was a great political machine machinery did I want than your votes, I had the biggest machinery organ-ized in this State or any other State. An overwhelming majority of your the dispensary to create a machine a man who loves the truth.

When the issue had passed, prohibition failed, mainly and truly through my efforts who had been elected there and the reformers with, and without regard to who favored prohibition and wanted to put the people in better condition, prohibi tion having failed and believing from my observation it was an impossibil ity. However, in view of the object lesson given from a State that had it that whiskey ran riot, I resolved as a public man put in office that it would not be good for South Carolina to have such al aw. It would prove a lesson which I did not want to see therefore I went to work to institute something better. I investigated the dispensary at Athens, Ga. I found that after the town was run by prohibition that drunkenness was on the increase. The prohibitionists report ed this to the legislature and asked to have a dispensary for Clark county and a man to sell it. I reported it substitute the dispensary as enacted and then got the house to accepthat. That is the straight, plain his tory of how I enacted the dispen

I had a conference with a Methodist minister in the conference who had charge of the prohibition affairs. We made several alterations in the bill mainly at my suggestions, some amendments, etc. When he talked to me he said this fight in South Carolina was against the saloons. lieve it is an iniquity and I will go as far as any man to expell them from the State and destroy that class of liquor selling.

When Colonel Hoyt says it is a bastard law and I had disowned my baby I want to call his attention and your assertion to the absurdity of his remark. Here is my version of the story. Old Prohibition, who had story. Old Prohibition, who had been the pet of South Carolina, and wanted to marry that old maid. He thought he had her. He actually had the preacher ready when I found a looking young girl called Common Sense. I said you want that old maid but you can't have her. But I will marry you to this girl here. Af-ter persuading he agreed to marry Common Sense. The dispensary law s the offspring of Prohibition and Common Sense. Now, the old man repudiates the marriage and say that he had nothing to do with it and says his off spring, the dispen-sary, is a bastard and he ask you people to help him to get a divorce icism. Is this a bastard? No, you know it is not. It is the result of a

I come now to another of the at into the pulpit to make a political speech and who — — (Cheers for Gardner).

GARYAND PATTERSON FIGHT MEETING AT GREENVILLE. county schools. Mr. McMahan was also applauded.

BLOWS HIT AT LAURENS. BIGGEST CROWD YET. County schools. Mr. McMahan was also applauded.

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FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL. County schools. Mr. McMahan was also applauded. State. Now, as also applauded. I wish to see how you are how you are in the constitutional convention. man put forth from his pulpit he takes positions on the several phases of this subject, which I will read to contact prohibition? I will ask you to you and discuss as briefly as I can beld beld in the several phase.

and outrageous manner, I would all things you should report. Now, low him to preach what he pleases ask you to report it as it is, and pass it without a word. Here us a straight report as to the nums one clause in his sermon:

selling liquor as a beverage to its who are going to vote for legislators eitizens for a profit, the State is do-who will support the dispensary ing an immoral act, and no sort of logical quibbling, and no sort of dem-dispensary). cupidity of the people can cover up that fact."

He has no authority to ask me didates were given an opportunity to that. If it is immoral to sell whiskey as a beverage through State officers then it is equally immoral for the State to have whiskey sold under license through these agents who pay

neighbor drink," and right there

there, but what is the balance of the text, "That puttest the bottle to him, and makest him arunk," and also "that thou mayest look upon his nakedness." That you may cheat him or bamboozle him when you make him drunk. I am going to give you another text. Here is what Solomon says. Here is what the wisest man that ever lived said, (read it). So if the people can quote scripture I can quote them too. There is au-other text I happened to stumble over, fell on it, and I added it to my beverage. I contend, I take it is nothing in the Bible which forbids the use of whiskey. We, believing you had the right to if you had the money to pay for it and not abuse it, but to control it the dispensary law was enacted. I did not want my fellow citizens forced in order to get whinskey, because they lowed it, to lie and play the hyprocrite, to get sick every time they came to town to get a doctor's certificate, so I substituted the dispensary system. year and a half at almost the risk of my life. The prohibitionists harp on the fact that hey had a majority; I would say they did not have a major

ity. I will point to the fact that in '94 they went dispensary with an overwhelming majority. The House and the Senate in 1895 were in favor of it. In '96 in favor of it, '98 in favor of it except a few friends of prohibition, and now they come to us in this year of 1900 and swear they were cheated. They expect you to right them, to take the scorpion and bruise his head and give them a nice loaf of bread. recollect in '94 under the supreme court we had prohibition for three You know you got more whiskey then. You know from observation that drunkenness is decreased in Greenville under the dispensary, and you know the people have learned to control their appetites, because they cannot get it to drink as they did. Then you know when the dispensary is closed up it

stays shut and you can't get it out of the back door. It has been charged that there is an unholy alliance betwen the whis key men and the church. I charged and I charge it here now agai That charge is too absolutely false to receive a moment's credence from any human being who has the slight est lingering regard for truth left in him. Senator Tillman, who made that charge, knew it to be false when he made it. The charge cannot be interpreted as anything else but a mean and cortemptible effort to break the force, of the almost unanmous advocacy of prohibition by the preachers, and served its author as a good occasion also to throw contempt upon a class of men for which he has in many other ways expressed contempt."

He not only charges me with slander in uttering those words, knowing them to be untrue, but he goes ing them to be untrue, but he goes further and declares I uttered them to express contempt for men for whom I have contempt. I say here in this presence, unong the people who listen to Gardner, that Gardner owes it to himself to prove it by bringing certificates, or he owes me an apology. I pronounced it a false-hood when my religion was brought into question in '90 and '92 and they charged me with infidelity, I said then that I was a poor fallen sinner going from the eradle to the grave, admitting my weaknesses and trying to forget them, but I swear no

preacher can say that I ever treated him except with respect; but it is always the hit dog that howls; he al-ways howls. Is it an alliance with the preachers and barkeepers or not? Is it true or not? (Voice—Yes). Very well, I will vote you on it. All you who believe it not true hold up your right hand. Now, all you who believe they are in an alliance written or otherwise, hold up your hand. One more word and I an One more word and I am done, I am sorry I had to bring this matter up here, but I believe always in coming to a man's house, face to face, teeth to teeth, if I have a controversy to settle, and therefore had very little to say until I came here and I am sorry he is not here, but his friends will tell what I have said when he comes, and let him write an apology and publish it. I believe he is an thonorable man and that he will do it. One more phase of the question and I am done. An effort is being made by the ministers of the g spel but I don't know whether by the majority, to use the pulpit to take charge of the politics of South Carolegal marriage. I am the God-father of this baby and I propose to make lina. Not preaching the word of God, this old man stand up to his conas ordered by the divine minister, but preaching politics. In conclusion I am going to see the sense here as to prohibition or no prohibition, on legslative candidates, Col. Hoyt would take the constables away, he hopes in some way to enforce the law, but he

of this subject, which I will read to you and discuss as briefly as I can, and explain them to you.

I will say that if he had not taken the liberty among other things to mention me by name in an insulting but you have been unjust to suppress and outengeous manner. I would also things you should report. Now I one clause in his sermon:
"Nothing can alter the fact that in twenty-five hundred in all. All you duct. Christmas, now, he said, was

dispensary).
THE OTHER SPEAKERS. At the conclusion of Senator Tillman's speech, the gubernatorial can-

State to have whiskey sold license through these agents who pay for the privilege. There is not the scintila of difference between the conditions the ground of this fight is that it is a sinful and immoral use of whiskey is derived from a passage in the Bible upon which I never heard any sermon preached but a historian sermon, in my life.

He said that ne was a mud and to run down his opponents but would make a clean speech. He referred the voters to his record as governor. He said that during his administration the dispensary law had been rigidly enforced, that the constabulary had done splendid work and that there had not been any bloodshed by any of them any bloodshed by any of them since he became governor. The enforcement of a prohibition law, he said, would be a farce and a great harm to the people, that the would only prove a mockery if an he decided to cut down the constabu-lary force and had thereby saved the State the amount of \$20,000, and the dispensary law was now better enforced than it had ever been. Mr McSw.eney denied the charge of Mr. Patterson that there were numerous the people there were going to vote for McSweeney because he allowed the tigers to exist. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. McSweguey was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers from Mrs. J. J. Co

Col. James A. Hoyt was next introduced. He said that he did not intend to make a speech, but felt called upon to answer some charge: nade by Senator Tillman. Col. He said that he had nothing to do with the establishment of separate boxes for the prohibition ticket in this county, but that it was the work of the majority of the county executive committee. Tillman spoke of his (Tillman's) right to be in the canvass Col. Hoyt said that he had never ques tioned Tillman's right to be in State campaign and like any other man he had a right to be in the cam-paign if he so desired it. He said that all the candidates would agree with him that the dispensary was a machine used by politicians to gain office, but denied the charge that he had said that Tillman was the constructor of this machine. Tillman has shown us his familiarity with the Bible. I am glad that he has been induced by some means to study the Bible. In referring to a passage in Habakuk which he said was the only argument in the Bible for prohibition, Tillman said that Habakuk was an obsolete book. Probably be said that because he knew only until recently that there was such a book. Habakuk is not an obsolete book and furthermore there are other passages Col. Hoyt in strong terms denoun

ed as utterly false Tillman's state-ment that the preachers were in an alliance with the barkeepers. He asked the question, "Who are the barkeepers?" Don't the blind tigers here in Greenville go to the dispen sary to buy their liquor? Are dispensaries in league with the preachers? Col. Hoyt said that is was sinful or immoral to sell liquor, the State of South Carolina was then deep in sin. The condition of Greenville and Greenville county is ow ten times worse than it was dur ing the ten years' enforcement of the local option law. At the conculsion of Col. Hoyt's speech one of Greenville's fairest maidens came upon the platform and in a graceful manner presented him with a lovely bouquet G. Walt Whitman was next on the

program. Mr. Whitman said that as soon as he finished speaking he would be ready to take a drink. He began by giving a history of himself and ancestors. He said that he was born in Spartanburg county, and that he was proud of it. Mr. Whitman traced his ancestry back to a rear admiral in the English navy. He said that he knew what it was to have a hard time that he had always been a hard working man and could sympathize the poor farmers and laborers. said that Mr. Gary had asked hi where he was during the war, and that he had replied that he was too young to go to the war, but had spent the time behind the plow handles and had lost two brothers who died fighting for their country. He made an attack upon the State coleges, saying that he did not believe in taxing the farmers in oredr to run these State schools. He asked the voters to give him a vote and said that if he didn't make a better gov ernor than McSweeney had made be would kick himself.

Mr. Gary was introduced and began Mr. Gary was introduced and began by saying, "I contend that the best way to deal with the liquor question is by the dispensary system. I claim that prohibition will not lead to the results claimed by its advocates." He referred to a recent visit of his to the Isle of Palms saying that he found numerous blind tigers there and also in the city of Charleston. He said that if Governor McSweeney would go to Charleston and assert his manhood instead of sending one or two constables, he would be able to put a stop to the many blind tigers in Charleston.
Mr. Gary said that prohibition had

been tested and proved a failure and that the dispensary had proved a suceess, and until we can get something better let us keep it. He was oppos-ed to the high license system, but believed that each county had a right to decide for itself whether it would have a dispensary or not. He advocated the establishment ϕ public schools, that the State could not do better than foster the public

schools, but that he was not in favor of pulling down the State colleges The demand for educated men was growing daily and if we do not furnish our boys with an education we would have to import educated men from the north. In referring to th

said he had represented his county at this point.

five times in the legislature and once

C. L. Winkler, representative from

er liked to have anything between himself and the people. He said that before the dispensary

law was adopted his county seat, Barnwell, at Christmas time was duct. Christmas, now, he said, was dike Sunday. He said that the prohibition party were not advocating total prohibition, but wanted the sale of liquor continued for medicinal purposes.

See the figure of the said was done all he could for this cause. He had also stood up for the old Confederate soldier, and this was one of the most pleasant recollections of his life.

He had had considerable experi-

erally conceded all over the State that Governor McSweeney had not enforced the dispensary law. He said they have been turned over to the watchful care of the police wno were in cahoot with the tigers, Railroad Commissioner W. D. Ev-

never made any complaint to the board. His family was as honorable as Orr's He detailed his political home county had given him. He was on the steering committee of the constitutional convention and had been elected first vice-president o the national association of railroad commissioners. He would never be guilty of doing anything that would bring dishonor on his wife and ter children and promised to serve the people in the future as in the past.

Col. James II. Tillman, candidat

for lieutenant-governor, was next in-troduced. He had heard so much speaking that he dreamed of it at night and he knew the people were tired. He was a candidate for lieu men opposed him. They had all held office before and he never had. He could not refer them to any official record, but there were boys in this county who served under him in the Spanish-American war. He referred to Col. John T. Sloan and his war record. Then to Senator Knox Livingston, whom he said he couldn't get on any platform. Livingston claimed to be from the grand old prohibition county of Marlboro This gave occasion for Col. Tillman's snake joke and also his teon joke. Col. Tillman then referred to Mr Winkler, who, he said, was one of he most artful dodgers he ever saw Blease had been as consistent as he eould, but he had one objection to Blease. When his regiment was mus tered out the privates had given him a medal and Blease presented it, say ing that they hoped to see him climb the ladder of fame, but Blease is try ing to push him off the ladder now le then briefly outlined his platform He was squarely for the dispensary. Temperance is a moral question, not a political one. It should be taught at home. He was a God-fearing man and a member of the church didn't want his church dragged into polities. In every State prohibition has been a failure. Time was called on him. In reply to a question, he didn't favor pulling down any State

college.
Senator Knox Livingston said be had heard Col. Tillman's speech for the nineteenth time and his joke had been borrowed from a congressman in the Sixth district. Tillman-The congressma borrowed it from me.

Livingston-No, sir; I heard him tell it two years ago and he said you borrowed it from him.

He did not wish to be the funn man of the campaign, but stated hi claims for the high and distinguished office. From 1876 he had endeavored to uphold the banner of Democracy, sition, and not only his own county but those around it had greeted him

not only in the days when it caugh every breeze but when there wer storms and lightning. His people had advanced him to his present powith loud acclaim. He did hold at office—senator from Marlboro—but of foreign parents who have not taken out naturalization papers in this countron the position of private to the presiding office of the senate. He asked for their suffrage on his merities. He had devoted a good deal of at

tention to the public roads. He wanted convicts used on the public roads and had introduced a bill on that line in the senate.

He had stood for prohibition whe ublic sentiment would sustain it f the representatives from any co y wished to be exempted from the

ispensary, he would cast his vote or prohibition. (Applause). Col. Tillman—Didn't you vote for he Appelt bill, a local option bill? Livingston -Yes; it gave the people the right to vote whiskey out of any

county.
His record on education was clean and he had ever voted to advance the interests of the schools. made no promises, but wanted office on his qualifications.

lidate for lieutenant-governor. favored a good school and a good teacher in every community and the iberal but not extravagant support of the higher colleges. He opposed the white man's taxes going to edu-cate the negro children. The poor man's children are paying for the schools from which they do not get the same good as the rich people's children who have better chance to secure the scholarships under the present system. He favored bi-ennial sessions and

had introduced a bill for that pur pose at the last session. There are too many laws. Even the best law

He the point. Time was called on him

five times in the legislature and once in the constitutional convention, and that during the last six years he had been speaker of the House of Representatives.

When Mr. Patterson was presented he complained of the height of the platform shelf, and said that he never the platform shelf.

He stood for the dispensary as a temperance measure, and if the good people would rally to its support they would have the best liquor law

ever enacted.

One of the best signs is the inter-

He had had considerable experience as a presiding officer, having been frequently selected to preside temporarily over the house. He had that there were at least six hundred blind tigers in Charleston, and about two hundred in Columbia, and that Col. Jno. T. Sloan was the last speaker for lieutenant-governor. He hoped to be first on August 28th. He was a Piedmonter, having been born

Railroad Commissioner W. D. Evans was next introduced, having been absent when his turn eame. He said he had tried to do his duty in his office. The rate on fertilizers, on wood and other commodities, including cotton, had been reduced. As a result the low country had shipped ing cotton, had been reduced. As a result the low country had shipped its cotton to the mills up here. They had been told that the board had done nothing, that the factories had been driven from the State, but yet the factories had been driven from the State, but yet the factories had sprang up all over effort was made to enforce it. He referred to the utter failure of the prohibition law in Maine, Iowa and Kansas. After writing to the mayors of the different cities of South Carolina, never made any complaint to the located to the position, having been first elected to the house from Richland, then served eight years in the sen-ate, had been elected to the constituhonors his tional convention.

His platform on the liquor question

was a constitutional one. Let the people of each county say what they want. That is true Democracy, and there will never be any rest until it is left to the people.

He detailed how many officers the

other candidates' counties have, and said it was time for the Piedmont to come forward. He had fought for Winthrop, had supported the Citadel and the South Carolina college, but the schools he was most interested in are the com-

mon schools.

He would never satisfied until he saw the light of a school house on every mountain top, The Community, Pellinger, the incumbent, and J. Il Moore, of Charleston, were both absent.

State Treasurer Timmernian had been obliged to leave, and Chairman Austin read a letter he had left The next speaker was R. H. Jennings, of Fairfield, candidate for State treasurer. He came before the people on the recommendation of the people of his county, one which has not had a State officer in many

years. He spoke of his war record and referred to several Greenville comrades. He commented on Dr. Timmerman's letter. Capt. J. A. Mooney, candidate for olicitor, was introduced. He said that it made no difference who was elected or what the laws were, so the State's attorney's office was well filled. He spoke for only a few min-

utes, and in closing introduced in glowing terms his opponent, Mr. glowing terms Julius E., Boggs. Mr. Boggs threw a few bouquets at the crowd and Capt, Mooney. He said he was glad that so many good people had come from Pickens to ireenville; he needed them in his

He spoke of the courage, rectitude and indifference to cavil necessary for the incumbent of this office. The speaking closed shortly be-fore 6 o'clock. Mr. J. T. Johnson, candidate for congress, had to leave the grounds, and neither he nor Wilwas called.

Probably 200 people stayed to the

-Baron Klemens August Frieherr von Ketteler, the murdered German envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, was a native Prussian and but 47 years old. For awhile he was connected with the em-bassy at Washington and became minister to Mexico in 1896. At this time he married Miss Maud Ledyard, daughter of the president of the Michigan sent to Pekin where he showed himself to be a man of considerable ability.

im. He did hold an from Mariboro—but of foreign parents who have not taken is a native-born citizen, independent of the citizenship of his parents.

-Pekin was made the capital of China by the Emperor Yung Loh, in 1411. Previous to that, under the Ming dy-nasty, Nankin was the imperial seat of government The population of Pekia now is estimated at 2,000,000 persons. The northeast gate commands the city and it was by this gate that the allied troops entered Pekin in 1860.

-We learn that a Western woman was elected mayor of her town, one in which that official tried offendar against the ordinances. The first victim brought before her was her hus-band, whom she promptly fined \$20 and then, adjourning court, proceeded to invest in a silk dress with the money.

-The apple crop this year will be enormous. All through the apple belt the trees are loaded, and every in-dication points to an abundant harvest. The crop may equal the phenomenal one of 1896. The outlook for peaches, too, is excellent.

-Great sections of Arizona are drought stricken. Cattle are dying by thousands, and forest fires are devasta ting immense areas. -Two hundred fishing vessels are

caught in the ice off the Labrador coast, and it is feared some of them will be lost.

OUR GREATEST SPECIALIST. For 20 years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway

pose at the last session. There are too many laws. Even the best lawyers cannot understand the laws.

There is no man in South Carolina he honors more than Col. Hoyt, but when he says the people ask for bread and they give them a stone, he replied that the prohibitionists enacted the dispensary law. They had a majority in the legislature, but they voted for the dispensary. Their leader had said in the house that he had had a talk with that great and good man, Gov. Tillman, and asked the prohibitionists to vote for the dispensary.

As to the Bible and prohibition, you can take the Bible and prove anything. He told a joke to illustrate

aurens, S. C.