

THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

HEAVY GUNS ARE BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

The First Engagement Was on the Banks of the Congaree.

The candidates for United States Senator met in forensic display at the theatre in Columbia on the 17th inst., and not more than five hundred people out of 25,000 population were present during the meeting, which included a large number of ladies, many of them the leaders of social life at the capital, who were occupying the boxes, the balcony, dress circles and balcony. The theatre scenery represented a beautiful grove, in front of the grounds of a picturesque European palace, the terraced grounds covered with roses and statuary.

Each speaker was given the closest attention and was generously applauded. Mr. Henderson's reference to the Booker Washington incident produced an outburst of applause. The speakers touched on the great national issues, ship subsidy, isthmian canal, so-called "expansion," the Philippines, and so on.

There were no striking features of the speeches, most of them being very close delivered in the preliminary campaign last summer, save for the speech of Ex-Governor John Gary Evans, who told plainly why he was in the race again, touched up Mr. Latimer by implication, recited his own political record and stated that the people had taken four years to find out that he was right when he had told them that McLaurin was a Republican. He also took up the subject of Cuba and Cubans in no complimentary manner.

Chairman W. H. Gibbs, Jr., called the meeting to order and thanked the ladies for their attendance. He then warned all present that no disorder would be allowed and said, in introducing the candidates, he would simply announce the speaker.

Mr. Latimer was the first speaker, and at the outset he threw some bouquets at Columbia, speaking of her great progress and the activity in buildings, and predicted a greater progress in the future. He said that last summer there was an issue, but that does not mean that the candidates aspirants are agreed to what they believe to be the best policy for the government. There are no issues involved between them and it will be purely a matter of personal choice among voters, and said that he had a ten years' record in Congress upon which he would stand or fall. He declared the war in the Philippine Islands had been conducted in cruelty and inhumanity. Our trade with the islands only amounts to \$30,000,000 per year, and every other civilized power has the same trading privileges. We have already spent nearly \$500,000,000 on the islands, and are spending nearly \$20,000,000 yearly on them yet, and still there are people who believe that we should stay there and murder the Filipinos, who ought to be independent. It is said that we ought to Christianize the people, but nowhere in the Bible can be found a sentence requiring that religion should be spread by the sword. If we hold the islands, next we want to conquer and finally annex all Asia. Because we are taking the same steps the Romans took and eventually he predicted our downfall would be like theirs. No Democrat is more of an expansionist than himself, but it is not necessary to own foreign territory in order to extend our commerce. We have treaties with all the nations, and we have the privileges of trade similar to that of other nations.

He denounced the ship subsidy bill. If \$9,000,000 a year is given, it will go to the rich owners of railroads and steamship lines. The masses would not be benefited one iota. The railroad corporations are the greatest trusts in the world. They make and unmake cities and towns and States. We don't need subsidies to send the American flag all over the world flying from American ships. This can be done by the repeal of the present marine laws. He favored a tariff for revenue only, and would have a law whereby all corporations should be compelled to show their books so that the trust problem can be intelligently handled.

Mr. Henderson followed in a good speech, and said that all issues should be discussed manfully and calmly. In quite an earnest and eloquent burst he declared that it was not necessary in South Carolina in order to be progressive, but let us not cast aside the principles of the Democratic party. He declared that some things had never been settled by the war and some can never be settled except in the right way. Slavery has been abolished forever in the country and the negro has his rights, but that will never fit Booker Washington or any other of his class to sit down at the same table with a white man (applause and cheers). He said he was sick of the phrases "Old South" and "New South." We are proud of the South and as the union is one and indestructible it must not be forgotten that the same is true of the States.

He declared that trusts were the legitimate offspring of the Republican tariff, and in the good old days of the Democratic tariff such a thing was never heard of. No one but the most blatant demagogue would prate against corporations because they are such, but when they stifle competition and oppress the people then it is time that they should be born of their power. In closing, he congratulated Columbia on its grand advance within the past five or six years. He spoke of his familiarity with Columbia and her trials and tribulations and referred to his presence in Columbia in 1876 when the great Hampton redeemed the State. He declared the people of Columbia had a sacred trust committed to them—the remains of the grandest man of the country, Wade Hampton. (Cheers and applause.)

that terrible devastation which had been visited upon the city. From that day he had determined to aid the stricken inhabitants in regaining their homes and prosperity. As time went on and he had larger opportunities he knew of nothing that he had done which was not to the interest of Columbia. He had voted for the college, for the canal and in other matters for the advancement of this city, and he rejoiced with her people at the marvelous development. Mr. Johnston was quite liberally applauded. He then proceeded to discuss the isthmian canal, which he favored, arguing that it would build up the South Atlantic ports. The completion of that canal would give the control of the Asiatic trade, for every railroad line from the interior would be compelled by competition to do business through South Atlantic ports. Build that canal and we will not have to ask for the investment of Northern capital, for it must come. Where is Columbia in this matter? If the canal is built the Congaree will become a necessity and we will have capital coming here to invest and ask to be allowed to participate in our prosperity. The improvement in river navigation will be bound to follow. As to the ship subsidy, he opposed it, on the ground that the subsidized ships would still run to the ports north of us in order to keep the trade in that section, and would thus still keep us financially subservient.

Our mission in the Philippines should be one of peace and liberty and not of despotism. In concluding he said that in our prosperity now it is easily seen in the near future this city will contain 100,000 inhabitants, with her business increased a hundred fold. In this increased prosperity he would rejoice with her people. Col. William Elliott made a vigorous speech, touching his own record, and declaring against the ship subsidy. He had signed the pledge and would heartily support the platform of the party. He complimented the people of Columbia greatly on the material progress made in the city. It was in fact that he had once in a while taken a trip down the Congaree and he was struck with the adaptability of the river for navigation. He went somewhat into the history of the attempts to inaugurate a boat line on the river and the physical and other obstacles to successfully carry out the idea. He next took up the advantages of the South and of this State especially. He also spoke of his great interest in the river and harbor bill and showed what great benefit it brought to people living in coastal ports and cities on the rivers. Water transportation in many instances is the only one available. He declared that since boyhood he had always longed to see the United States and his duty to his State, in war and in peace, and he had succeeded in ridding the coast of negro domination. Look at the condition of the coast now in comparison to what it was twenty years ago.

Mr. Hemphill was the next speaker, and humorously referred to the out-cast to the bouquets thrown at the ladies, saying that he thought it was conceded that the Columbia ladies were the pick of the flock of the country, and that the only drawback to New York was its distance from Columbia. He treated the subject of expansion, retention of the Philippines, tariff and trusts in a most entertaining manner, saying that following the theory underlying these questions if adopted would lead us away from the time-honored principles of the Democracy.

Ex-Gov. Evans said that he had been in the campaign for the Senate but that McLaurin was a Republican and people that McLaurin was a Republican. They had taken four years to find out what he had told them. He had known that he was right. He had been a reformer from principle.

The initial meeting in the campaign for State officers was held in the opera house at Sumter on the 17th inst. Chairman J. M. Knight called the meeting to order and introduced the speakers, who addressed about 300 people.

Mr. M. F. Ansel was first introduced, and expressed his pleasure at meeting friends in Sumter. It was the first time, he said, that Sumter had fired the first gun. There was something prophetic, he hoped, in his making the first speech. He hoped this meant first votes here and first in the race for Governor. Mr. Ansel said he had been connected with the legislative and judicial branches of the government and now desired experience in the executive department. He would confine himself to only a few of the many interesting issues before the people. He had always been in favor of the primary system.

Mr. Ansel stated that he would favor appropriations for the gallant old Confederate soldiers. He referred to the true dignity of labor, and was in favor of the best and highest educational advantages to be given to the citizens of our State. He is an advocate of education, which makes better citizens of us all; the burning, important question of the day, a living question. He would not do a single thing to any institution that would prevent any boy or girl from getting an education. This is a duty we owe to the coming generation, to ourselves and to our country.

Mr. Ansel then showed our duty in caring for the brave old soldiers of the Confederacy at length. He spoke heartily in favor of good roads, showing the real meaning of this all important question. He cited instances showing how this work could easily be done on the installment plan. Good schools, which children can be taught good roads, where we can trot up and down hills, means very much.

He was in favor of the dispensary law, and in favor of enforcing this law. So with the law regarding trusts—let

laws be just to all and let them be enforced. He does not believe all the great men lived in the past. This is the great age, because it is the reading age. If elected, he would discharge his duty in the fear of no man.

Capt. D. C. Heyward was next introduced and was greeted with applause. He came here to make friends and was glad to see that he had them. He was born near Sumter. He desired to say to the people of South Carolina that he was running for this office on his merits. He wanted it in no other way. He has the kindest feeling for each opponent. The people demanded a clean, straight campaign. He was glad that he saw a united people. The common development of our great and growing interests was the task to continue to completion. From time to time the people of South Carolina have expressed themselves upon the dispensary law. He regarded this as a settled fact and properly conducted as the best solution of the liquor question. He comprehensively and briefly reviewed the past industrial problems of the South, and these should now be discussed. We of this party should discuss State issues. I am a Democrat; indorse State and national platforms.

Mr. Heyward then discussed the child labor in factories. He is opposed to children working in factories. Next session of Legislature should enact such a law, gradual in its operation, as to the speaker gave thoughtful reasons for the law and was not, by any means, unimpartial of the rights and interests of the factory owner and the operatives.

The most important question before the people of South Carolina was the subject of education. He was in favor of maintaining the higher educational interests, but the great question was common and public schools. Mr. Heyward stated that he had been one of the earliest movers in the subject of good roads and was still decidedly in favor of this great need. It was, in every one of its numerous beneficial aspects—educationally, socially, industrially, religiously—it was of special importance. Good roads should be made and the people of the town and country together with the question is drainage of swamp and lowlands. He referred to the bill presented to the last Legislature on this subject and showed that this question meant much to land owners all over South Carolina. Biennial sessions of the Legislature met with Mr. Heyward's agreement.

Congressman W. Jasper Talbert followed in a speech that was largely devoted to a vigorous denunciation of the trusts. He also paid his respects to "Commercial Democracy," and vigorously denounced any man or men who would come among us in the disguise of a Democrat and preach republicanism and the doctrines fostered by trusts and monopolies. He would have nothing to say about our junior Senator for he is dead politically. He favored liberal support of the colleges and the upbuilding of common schools. The tax which white men pay should go to support white schools and taxes paid by negroes should go to support schools for negroes. The dispensary law was the best possible solution of the liquor question. He believed it should be enforced in Charleston, Columbia and Sumter and all other places.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman is out to take the scalp of Col. Talbert. Speaking immediately after him, he said that Col. Talbert was evidently a candidate for United States Senator, judging from the way he went on about the trusts. But he would like to know, and so would the people, why Col. Talbert left the halls of Congress, where he might do some good, and of his own volition came down here seeking the office he expects to get.

The greater part of his speech was devoted to explanations of his ruling in the Senate on the Klu Klux Klan and his subsequent exposure by The State newspaper. He charged Editor Gonzalez with putting words in his mouth he never used, and appealed to the Senate journal as the only record of the matter for his entire vindication. He denied having ever said that Speaker Henderson and Senator Frye had sustained his ruling.

Dr. W. H. Timmerman came next, and said his record and platform are well known. "I am the Cincinnatiist of this campaign. If I am not entitled to the high and honorable office I seek, both on my personal character and official record, then I am not entitled to your votes." He was always a Democrat. Many whites are entirely too lukewarm upon the subject of education, especially with an educational clause in the suffrage. Was opposed to forcing the dispensary law upon any people who do not want a dispensary, unless such is already the case. He was opposed to trusts and combines. Favored the reorganization of the supreme court of the United States and wanted laws passed to prevent such monopolies, and establish a graduated income tax. Taxation concerns all of us. Said there was no hope in the immediate future for a reduction. Interest on State debt must be met with borrowed funds. Taxes would necessarily be increased at next legislative session.

All of the candidates for Governor favor good roads; the liberal support of colleges; liberal pensions for veterans; improvement of public schools; the child labor law, and the maintenance of the dispensary. They condemn trusts, and all are agreed on points of Democratic doctrine.

BILL ARP A VERY SICK MAN

The Doctors Give Him Morphine and He Has Fitful Dreams All Night.

Atlanta Constitution.

If anyone else was concerned I would not write this sick letter, but it may benefit others who are similarly affected. I have been a very sick man and hardly expected to see my next birthday, which is today, the 15th, but I have scuffled through and am now on the up-grade. One of my far-away boys wired me to work on my stomach and I would get well. He might as well have wired: "Keep on living and you will keep living."

No, it wasn't the stomach. It was higher up where the left ventricle of the heart had got walled in and the trouble was what the doctor calls the angina pectoris, and my left arm was in pain. For two days and nights I suffered more than I can describe. I suffered in all my life. Our doctor boy was here from Florida, and knew exactly what was the matter, and I took all his medicine, but got little relief, and I was willing to die to get out of pain. Finally he gave me morphine in both arms and I went off to sleep and rest. Those morphine dreams and visions are always a miracle to me. I thought that in his talk about my trouble he called it angina pectoris, for I don't hear well now, and I got the refrain on my mind, that pretty verse from Goldsmith's "Hermit":

"Turn, Angelina—ever dear—
My charmer turn to see,
Thine own, thine long-lost William here,
And lead me to heaven and back."

Ever and anon I could hear it raining on the tin roof, and it didn't rain a drop. All night long I was murmuring "Turn, Angelina, ever dear." I couldn't stop it nor think of anything else to say, but I wasn't restored—next day I got some better and as I hadn't taken any nourishment for three or four days I craved something, and like a foetus I ate a small piece of huckleberry pie for supper, which they told me not to do. That set the dogs to barking about midnight and set me back just where I had been, and the doctor's work all had to be done over again. Emetics and hot baths and hot water bags and more morphine finally brought relief.

After supper the young people had the dining table cleared off and were playing that pretty little childish game called ping pong or dingo or sing song or Hong Kong, or some outlandish name with its tinkling bells, and so I got up another refrain and was murmuring ping pong, dingo and dingo dingo bell all night. One of my boys who always punning, told his mother that huckleberry pie business was simply a case of too much pie-eaty, and they tried to make me smile, but they couldn't. I was past all wit and humor and puns and jokes. But I am done with huckleberry pie and huckleberry cordial and Huckleberry Pina and any other huckleberry.

Only last Saturday my only brother died suddenly of heart failure away out from home. His time was not cut, for he was nearly twenty years younger than I am, and now, alas! I have no brother, and he was always a good brother to me. But almost everybody is threatened with heart failure now, so I am looking around for it, but don't want it, and along the Angelina line. The heart is the most wonderful and mysterious organ of our anatomy. It is called the seat of affections, the desires, the emotions. The organ of love and hate and joy, but it is not. It is mentioned in the Bible more than six hundred times, and always in a sacred way. Our good old Dad trusts, but it has nothing to do with feeling or emotion or character. It is nothing but a fleshy, pulpy organism, a mechanical contrivance, and has to be carefully nursed or it will rebel. It is the engine that drives the whole anatomical machine.

Overworked or overfed with ice or alcohol, or anything else it will work on faithfully, until it gets discouraged, and then dies suddenly at its post. The book says that but little was known to medicine concerning the heart until the eighteenth century, and that within the last fifty years many books have been written, and now the human system is better understood or more satisfactorily treated. The disease called angina pectoris, is declared to be the most dangerous to which it is subject because of its distressing pain and a sense of impending death. If I had read that while I was suffering I should have surrendered, but the doctor wouldn't let me do that. He said it is better to mope, rather than magnify the apprehensions of his patients. But the young people ought to be told, told often and earnestly, that they can't fool with the heart. A boy who smokes cigarettes on the sly is storing up trouble that will surely come home and sap his manhood and shorten his life. This is so well known now that good men will not employ boys who smoke. One vice calls for another and a news manager told me the other day that one of his newboys skipped some of his patrons every week so as to have a paper or two to sell and get money to buy cigarettes. Of course he discharged him.

It is pleasant entertainment to listen to a doctor tell you what you ought to do, but they must result in a much happier social relation in country neighborhoods, and a higher moral standard as well.

While I was half recovering from the morphine stage I got two reminiscences about the value of things and I compared good health and domestic happiness and the love and devotion of wife and children with fame and power and wealth and ambition, and the very thought of them sickened me. I wouldn't give a good shower of rain just over or ever expects to be. But I love Roosevelt because he hates Miles, and I love Miles because he hates Roosevelt and I despise them both—"Turn Angelina"—ping pong. And last of all came Satan. They are for war. They kill a thousand negroes to our one. They make a land desolate and call it peace. They have trampled the love of liberty in the dust and all for lust of power and place.

A woman from Kansas City sends me a paper with a speech of a Grand Army of the Republic orator on Decoration Day, in which he says that he wishes every Confederate monument were placed in the bottomless ocean and that every vindictive thing, and she says she would like to see it there. I want me to answer it. It is not in use. That Grand Army of the Republic is full of just such contemptible creatures and I can't answer them all. It is a standing curse to the peace of the land. Let the ball roll on. Turn Angelina—ping pong, dingo dingo, dingo dingo. I will survive the wreck of matter and the crush of world. And so I went off to sleep murmuring, there is no Grand Army. It is a two for a nickel or four to one concern. If I couldn't fight better than that I'd apologize and hide out. Some of them down here in Atlanta would like to make friends, but they have never apologized and the way they do reminds me of the old couplet:

"I know that you say that you love me,
But why did you kick me down stairs?"

Ping-pong—ding—don—Turn, Angelina—wish I was well enough to work in my garden. BILL ARP.

IN SLAVERY DAYS.—The Southern Farm Magazine is at some pains to show that a story current in the press, illustrative of the fact that Gen. Hampton did not know some of his slaves at sight, was applicable to several thousand men who owned slaves to the tune of a hundred and more. The particular case mentioned was that of Gen. Hampton once met one of his farm laborers on the road and asked him "who he belonged to." It is familiar to everybody in the South, as it is localized in every county with a different owner in each case. Some of the facts which the Magazine mentions in its article are interesting, however, in a widely different application.

The total white population of the South in 1860, according to the census, is noted, was 8,099,760, of which 384,864 owned the 3,953,696 slaves in the country, excluding 2 owned in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska, 29 in Utah and more than 1,000 slaves and he was a South Carolinian. Eighty-eight owners, in nine States, had more than 300 each, and thirty of the eighty were South Carolinians. One-fifth of all the slaveholders—or 77,322—owned but one slave each, and the greatest number of these small holders in one State was in Virginia, which had also the largest proportion of slaves, 490,865.

The figures just given show that all the slaves were owned by less than 5 per cent of the white population, and were themselves but half as numerous as the white population.

In these conditions, seeing that the slave worked only for his owner, it is evident that the Northern idea that the white people in the South enjoyed an indolent existence, lying up in the shade all day, and never working, but depending on the blacks to support them, rests on rather a slim foundation.—News and Courier.

IMPROVE THE RURAL SCHOOLS.—Much of the dark side of life on the farms of America is due primarily to isolation. The more constant intercourse of man with man in the towns and cities is largely responsible for the better education which prevails in closely settled communities. Education itself would be much improved with more frequent social intercourse, for this would stimulate a desire for more knowledge along many lines, yet one cannot help feeling that an intellectual rural community must be most delightful, for under such circumstances, people will seek one another and social amenities will prevail. It seems to me the most far-reaching influence that can be brought to bear upon the problem is an educational influence. It must begin with the rural schools, and it must have its full flower in a larger knowledge and a constant companionship with good literature. As means to this end the traveling library, the circulating library, the magazine and the reading clubs are all actively assisting, and they must result in a much happier social relation in country neighborhoods, and a higher moral standard as well.

Mr. M. F. Ansel was next introduced and was greeted with cheers. Mr. Ansel is a clear and interesting speaker and was well received. He gave his message from the Piedmont—"Ansel for Governor"—defined his platform, as has been published, took well with the crowd, as was evidenced by the applause he won.

Capt. D. C. Heyward arose amid a storm of cheers and applause and made one of his best speeches, was enthusiastically cheered, received some flowers and made way for Col. W. J. Talbert, the next speaker. Col. Talbert was well received and he made a good speech, which was frequently applauded. Col. Talbert addressed himself vicariously to the discussion of questions which on the occasion he was in favor of the dispensary law and would try to enforce it in Charleston should he be elected Governor. Col. Talbert had some sparring with one or two individuals in the audience, who were asking questions. One especially insisted upon knowing if he was in favor of letting the mill presidents have entire charge of educating our children.

The audience was still large when Lieutenant Governor Tillman began his speech. With brief preliminaries concerning his other opponents Tillman went for Talbert and his long record as an office-holder. In the first place he considered him dead now, so far as this race was concerned. Col. Talbert, he said, had held office since he could remember. He again assailed him for not being on duty at Washington, where, though much needed, South Carolina now has only one Congressman—Johnson—on duty. He is drawing \$5,000 annually to look after the interests of his constituents and here he is looking after his own, he said.

About the only time he ever shows up in Washington is on the day he added. Reading from a transcript which he had just received Col. Tillman cited Congressman Talbert's record as follows: "In the 53d Congress, introduced six bills; none reported; none passed. The 54th Congress, two bills introduced; none reported; none passed. The 55th Congress, three sessions, four bills introduced; none reported; none passed. In the 56th Congress he did manage to get in a small bill to pay a deputy collector of internal revenue. Possibly it was in view of the fact that he thought he was of no value in Washington that he took a vacation home. Col. Talbert introduced an appropriation for your Ex-Governor. He did, but unfortunately every speech he makes generally kills a bill. Ask your committee who went to Columbia what I did as Lieutenant Governor. I aided them in securing \$50,000 and with them did valuable work for your State in Edgfield. A bill is now pending in Washington for \$150,000 for the relief of your Ex-position deficit, and where is my distinguished friend, Col. Talbert? Tonight I am the ring master of the circus, but the star performer who just preceded me surprised Johnnie Lowlow in his last days. Col. Tillman referred to his services in the Horse Creek Valley rural troubles; answered a question regarding his work on the bill putting vestibules on street cars and he closed a fine effort, splendidly put, amid applause.

IN HISTORIC HIBERNIAN HALL.

CHARLESTON GREETS STATE CANDIDATES.

The Chief Feature Was Tillman's Severe Attack Upon Talbert—Gary and Blease Have a Spat.

The State campaign meetings at Orangeburg, Bamberg and George's were devoid of any special interest, but the candidates began to warm up when they reached Charleston, where there are several thousand voters who hold registration certificates and are ready to hear the pleas of their friends from the country. The meeting was held in the historic hall of the Hibernians, and there a close and a hot fight was on for five hours on Saturday night, and several hundred twined in the heat, beginning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and ending after 10 o'clock at night. The speakers were often interrupted, but were willing to answer questions, and all were given appreciative applause.

The feature of the gathering was the manner in which Lieutenant Governor Tillman administered a dose unto Congressman Talbert. Tillman, with skilled sarcasm and strong arraignment, held up Talbert's office-holding record, giving facts and figures from a transcript which he held in his hand. It was a telling piece of work, most effectively accomplished. It was heard with the greatest attention.

Dr. George Douglas Rouse received a most complimentary reception by his friends in the audience, but Col. John D. Frost, at the conclusion of his speech, was called again, amid long applause, to the front, where he made graceful acknowledgment of such a reception.

Among the small army of candidates for the office of railroad commissioner Mr. Hugh H. Prince captured the crowd, though Messrs J. G. Mobley and W. Boyd Evans both had good receptions. Mr. Prince made a good speech, boldly attacking the commission, saying that the law governing this body was violated every day, and adding that the penalties for these violations, if collected, would pay annually the salaries of every commissioner of the State. The speeches of most of the candidates, while on the same general lines, had some differences, modifications and additions peculiar to the environment.

Chairman Thayer presented Mr. O. B. Martin as the first speaker, candidate for State Superintendent of Education. Mr. Martin began throwing bouquets at Charleston, "great metropolis of South Carolina," which was kept up by each candidate. Mr. Martin was highly complimentary to the city and was applauded when he paid tribute to McMahans' zeal and work and also when he said it was time for a change. To a question by Mr. McMahans, "Do you not know from Prof. Cook, of the State board of education, that adoption of text books was made without my knowledge?" Mr. Martin replied that he "did not know how my friend or Mr. Cook voted, but he would not have voted for such wholesale adoption." To the further question by Mr. McMahans, "Do you not know that the Governor, in entire disregard of my wishes, appointed this State board?" Mr. Martin replied affirmatively. Mr. Martin was heard with interest and closed with a ringing appeal.

Mr. John J. McMahans was next introduced and was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. McMahans began by saying nice things about Charleston, to whose claims he had never been indifferent. He would not discuss issues, but principles and purposes of education. He said, "I feel, made character, manhood and womanhood. Education is the foundation of all that makes a State great, grand and glorious. He would rather improve the education of the people than anything else. There are two classes of citizens, he said, one who only thinks of what is popular—a dog upon public improvement and progress he said, "I feel, made character, manhood and womanhood. Education is the foundation of all that makes a State great, grand and glorious. He would rather improve the education of the people than anything else. There are two classes of citizens, he said, one who only thinks of what is popular—a dog upon public improvement and progress he said, "I feel, made character, manhood and womanhood. 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