HEAVY GUNS ARE BROUGHT

The First Engagement Was On the Banks of the Congaree. The candidates for United States

Senator met in forensic display at the for the canal and in other matters for the advancement of this city, and he He was born near Sumter. He de theatre in Columbia on the 17th inst., and not more than five hundred peowith roses and statuary.

Each speaker was given the closest of Northern capital, for it must come. attention and was generously applauded. Mr. Henderson's reference to the Booker Washington incident produced an outburst of applause. tional issues, ship subsidy, isthmian ca-nal, so-called "expansion," the Philippines, and so on.

There were no striking features of the speeches, most of them being very campaign last summer, save for the trade in that section, and would thus speech of Ex-Governor John Gary still keep us in financial subserviency. Evans, who told plainly why he was in the race again, touched up Mr. Lattold them that McLaurin was a Repub-Cuba and Cubans in no complimentary

Chairman W. H. Gibbes, Jr., called the meeting to order and thanked the and declaring against the ship subsidy. ladies for their attendance. He then He had signed the pledge and would warned all present that no disorder would be allowed and said, in introducing the candidates, he would simply announce the speaker.s

Mr. Latimer was the first speaker, and at the outset he threw some bou- a while taken a trip down the Congaree quets at Columbia, speaking of her and he was struck with the adaptability great progress and the activity in of the river for navigation. He went buildings, and predicted a greater somewhat into the history of the atprogress in the future. He said that tempts to inaugurate a boat line on the ast summer there was an issue, but that does not now exist and all the aspirants are agreed to what they be-lieve to be the best policy for the gov-did advantages of the South and of ernment. There are no issues involved between them and it will be of his great interest in the river and 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 is-lands had been conducted in cruelty that since boyhood he had always done clared the war in the Philippine isand inhumanity. Our trade with the his duty to his State, in war and in islands only amounts to \$30,000,000 peace, and he had succeeded in ridding per year, and every other civilized power has the same trading privileges. We at the condition of the coast now in have already spent nearly \$500,000,000 comparison to what it was twenty on the islands, and are spending nearly \$60,000,000 yearly on them yet, and still there are people who believe that and humorously referred in the outset requiring that religion should be spread by the sword. If we hold the islands, next we will want to conquer and finally annex all Asia. Because of the Philippines, tariff and trusts in we are taking the same steps the Ro- a most entertaining manner, saying mans took and eventually he predicted that following the theory underlying our downfall would be like theirs. No these questions if adopted would lead Democrat is more of an expansionist than himself, but it is not necessary to ciples of the Democracy. own foreign territory in order to extend our commerce. We have treaties whereby we can have the privileges of trade similar to that of other na-

He denounced the ship subsidy bill, If \$9,000,000 a year is given, it will 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 all corporations should be compelled to show their books, so that the trust problem can be intelligently

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 to be a Republican. Let us be progressive, but let us not cast aside the principles of the Democratic party. He declared that some things had

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 ment and now desired experience in 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 le gitimate offspring of the Republican tariff, and in the good old days of the Democratic tariff such a thing was the citizens of our State. He is an adnever heard of. No one but the most vocate of education, which makes betblatant demagogue would prate against corporations because they are such, but when they stifle competition and

In closing, he congratulated Colum bia on its grand advance within the pa t five or six years. He spoke of his fa-miliarity with Columbia and her trials Mr. Ansel then showed our duty in and tribulations and referred to his caring for the brave old soldiers of presence in Columbia in 1876 when the Confederacy at length. He spoke the great Hampton redeemed the heartily in favor of good roads, show-State. He declared the people of Co-ing the real meaning of this all imlumbia had a sacred trust committed portant question. He cited instance to them—the remains of the grandest showing how this work could easily be man of the country, Wade Hampton.

Confederate soldier boy who came into Columbia soon after Sherman's van-dals left, and had been a witness of So with the law regarding trusts—let

THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN that terrible devastation which had stricken inhabitants in regaining their homes and property. 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, locally and was greeted with appliance. He had voted for the college, and was greeted with appliance of the carel and in other matters for and was greeted with appliance. He came here to make friends and was greet to see that he had them.

ple out of 25,000 population were present during the meeting, which included a large number of ladies, many of them the lealers of social life at it would build up the South Atlantic then the leafers of social life at it would build up the South Atlantic ple demanded a clean, straight camboxes, who were occupying the ports. The completion of that canal paign. He was glad that he saw a well have wired: "Keep on living and balcony. The theatrical scenery reports are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony. The theatrical scenery reports are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony. The theatrical scenery reports are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are described by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are developed by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are developed by the control of the Asiatic united people. The common develop-balcony are developed by the control of the Asiatic united by the control of the Asiatic united people are developed by the control of the Asiatic united by the boxes, the parquette, dress circle and balcony. The theatrical scenery represented a beautiful grove, in front of interior would be compelled by comthe grounds of a picturesque European petition to do business through South pletion. From time to time the peopalace, the terraced grounds covered Atlantic ports. Build that canal and we ple of South Carolina have expressed will not have to ask for the investment

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 The speakers touched on the great nato 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 subthe speeches, most of them being very sidized ships would still run to the like those delivered in the preliminary ports north of us in order to keep the

Our mission in the Philippines should be one of peace and liberty and imer by implication, recited his own not of despotism. In concluding he political record and stated that the said that in our prosperity now it is people had taken four years to find easily seen that in the near future this city will contain 100,000 inhabitants, with her business increased a hundred the people of South Carolina was the lican. He also paid his respects to fold. In this increased prosperity he would rejoice with her people. Col. William Elliott made a vigor-

ous speech, touching his own record, heartily support the platform of the party. He complimented the people of Columbia greatly on the material was, in every one of its numerous beferred to the fact that he had once in a while taken a trip down the Congaree of special importance. Good roads and he was struck with the adaptability should also bring the people of the river and the physical and other obthis State especially. He also spoke harbor bill and showed what great benefit it brought to people living in Water transportation in many instances

only drawback to New York was its distance from Columbia. He treated the subjects of expansion, retention us away from the time-honored prin

Ex-Gov. Evans said that he had been in the campaign for the Senate against McLaurin and had told the people that McLaurin was a Republi They had taken four years to find out what he had told them was so He had known that he was right. He go to the rich owners of railroads and had been a reformer from principle.

THE FIRE OPENED AT SUMTER. STATE CAMPAIGN STARTS ON A HIGH PLANE.

Candidates Denounce Commercial Democracy and Favor the Dispensary.

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 of this campaign. If I am not entitled meeting to order and introduced the speakers, who addressed about 300 both on my personal character and people. duced, and expressed his pleasure at meeting friends in Sumter. It was too lukewarm upon the subject of ed-

Mr. M. F. Ausel was first intronot the first time, he said, that Sum-ter 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 governhis class to sit down at the same table the executive department. He would confine himself to only a few of the income tax. Taxation concerns all of many interesting issues before the peo-He had always been in favor of

the primary system.

Mr. Ansel stated that he would aiways favor appropriations for the gal-lant 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 ter citizens of us all; the burning, important question of the day, a living question. He would not do a single oppose the people then it is time that thing to any institution that would pre-they should be shorn of their power. vent any boy or girl from getting an vent any boy or girl from getting an education. This is a duty we owe to

the coming generation, to ourselves done on the instalment plan. Good (Cheers and applause.)

Col. George Johnstone made a pathetic reference in the opening to a down hill, means very much.

laws be just to all and let them be enbeen visited upon the city. From that forced. He does not believe all the day he had determined to aid the great men lived in the past. This is

rejoiced with her people at the marvel- sired to say to the people of South ous development. Mr. Johnstone was Carolina that he was running for this birthday, which is today, the 15th, but themselves upon the dispensary law. He regarded this as a settled fact and properly coducted 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. session of Legislature should enact such a law, gradual in its operation, as to age. The speaker gave thoughtful reasons for this and was not, by any means, unmindful of the rights and interests of the factory owner or the

The most important question before subject of education. He was in favor of maintaining the higher educational interests, but the great question

was common and public schools. one of the earliest movers in the subject of good roads and was still decidprogress made in the city. He re-ferred to the fact that he had once in cially, industrially, religiously—it was town and country together. A vital 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. Bi-ennial sessions of the Legislature met with Mr. Hey-

Congressman W. Jasper Talbert ollowed in a speech that was largely devoted to a vigorous denunciation of guise of a Democrat and preach Reoublicanism and the doctrines fostered favored liberal support of the colleges berry Finn and any other huckleberry. should be enforced in Charleston, Columbia and Sumter and all other

candidate for United States Senator, judging from the way he went on Col. Talbert left the halls of Congress where he might do some good, and of is 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 Kibler bill and his subsequent exposure by The State newspaper. He charged Editor Gonzales 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 ad sustained his ruling.

Dr. W. H. Timmerman came next. and said his record and platform are to the high and honorable office I seek. to your votes." He was always a Democrat. Many whites are entirely ucation, 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 us. Said there was no hope in the immediate future for a reduction. 'In terest on State debt must be met with borrowed funds. Taxes would necessarily be increased at next legislative

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.

The. Woll's Greatest. Cure for Maiaria X For all forms of Malarial poisoning take Johnson's Chili and Pevertonis & Atlant of Malarial poisoning in your blood means misery and failure. Blood medicines can'tours at the antidote Malarial poisoning o'he antidote or it is JOHNSON'S TONIC. jet a botile to-day. Loste 50 Conts If It Bures.

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

If anyone else was concerned ! would not write this sick letter, but it may benefit others who are similarly affected. I have been a very sick man I have scuffled through and am now on the up-grade. One of my far-away boys wired me to work on my stomach 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 helpless. For two days and nights I suffered more of real agony than I ever 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 rouble he called it angelina pectoris, for I don't hear well now, and I got the refrain on my mind, that pretty verse

Turn, Angeliaa—ever dear— My charmer turn to see, Phine own, thine long-lost William here, Restored to heaven and thee."

ng on the tin roof, but it didn't rain a drop. All night long I was murmur-ing "Turn, Angelina, ever dear." I else to say, but I wasn't restored-next lic is full of just such contemptible day I got some better and as I hadn't creatures and I can't answer them all. taken any nourishment for three or four It is a standing curse to the peace of days I craved something acid, and like a the land. Let the ball roll on, Turn foolish boy eat a small piece of huckle-berry pie for supper, which they told me not to do. That set the dogs to of matter and the crush of worlds. barking about midnight and set me back just where I had been, and the doctor's work all had to be done over two for a nickel or four to one concern. again. Emetics and hot baths and hot If I couldn't fight better than that I'd water bags and more morphine finally

That night after supper the young people had the dining table cleared off apologized and the way the and were playing that pretty little minds me of the old couplet: childish game called ping pong or ding dong or sing song or Hong Kong, or some outlandish name with its tinkling balls, and so I got up another refrain devoted to a vigorous denunciation of the trusts. He also paid his respects to "Commercial Democracy" and dong and ding dong bell all night. One to "Commercial Democracy," and of my boys, who is always punning vigorously denounced any man or men told his mother that huckleberry pie who would come among us in the dis- business was simply a case of too much pie-eaty, and they tried to make me smile, but they couldn't. I was past by trusts and monopolies. He would all wit and humor and puns and jokes. all wit and numer and puns and junes are nothing to say about our junior But I am done with huckleberry pie and huckleberry cordial and Huckleberry pie and huckleberry cordial and Huckleberry pie and huckleberry pied an

law was the best possible solution of I have no brother, and he was althe liquor question. He believed it ways a good brother to me. But alheart failure now, and so I am looking out for it, but don't want it to come Lieutenant Governor Tillman is out along the Angelina line. The heart is to take the scalp of Col. Talbert. the most wonderful and mysteri us Speaking immediately after him, he organ of our anatomy. It is called the said that Col. Talbert was evidently a scat of affections, the desires, the emotions. The organ of love and hate and joy, but it is not. It is mentioned in bout the trusts. But he would like the Bible more than six hundred times, to know, and so would the people, why and always in connection with our good or bad traits, but it has nothing to do with feeling or emotion or character. It is nothing but a fleshy, pulpy organism, a mechanical contri vance, and has to be carefully nursed or it will rebel. It is the engine that South Carolinians. One fifth of al drives the whole anatomical machine. If overworked or overfed with ice or tobacco or anything else it will work on faithfully until it can't work any dies suddenly at its post.

The book says that but little was known to medical science concerning the heart until the eighteenth century, and that within the last fifty years many books have been written, and now no part of the human system is well known. "I am the Cincinnatus better understood or more satisfactorily treated. The disease called angina pectoris, is declared to be the most dangerous to which it is subject be cause 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 tell me nor let me read it. He says it is better to minify rather than magnify the apprehensions of his patients. But the young people ought to be told, told often and that they can't fool with the heart. A boy who smokes cigarettes on the sly s 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 newsboys 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 his varied experiences and this one uttered a truth the other day that ought to provoke serious hought in every parent's bosom. He says that his greatest foe in the treatment of diseases of children is their most generally the mother's fault. They will do things and eat things that are forbidden, but she loves the little dears so much she overlooks their disobedience and so when they get sick they will not take the physician's medicines without force or a struggle, and if the doctor is not there to force it the mother lets the time pass rather than hear the screams or cries of the child. Not half the parents enforce obedience from their children. Prompt and willing obedience should be the first lession taught a child. Their happiness depends upon it and so does he mother's peace.

We old-fashioned people have but ittle patience with a generation that is

BILL ARP A VERY SICK MAN trying to reform the world with new IN HISTORIC HIBERNIAN HALL. nethods-abolishing the ways of their forefathers-raising children on love instead of discipline, and filling all the schools in the land with athletic sports and intercollegiate contests. honor, what manliness, is there in kicking a ball or batting one or wrestling or rowing a boat? These sports have gotten to be the most important part of the curriculum and fill the daily papers with pictures and thrilling re-ports of the games. It is all an "ignis fatuus" that fools the boys and makes them think they have acquired on education. When they went to college their parents had fond hopes of them -when they come out that hope is gone, for they are unfit for business or the duties of life.

While I was half recovering from the country. The meeting was held the morphine state I got to ruminating in the historic hall of the Hibernians, 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. wouldn't give a good shower of rain just now for Roosevelt and all he has got or ever expects to be. But I love Roosevelt because he hates Miles, and love Miles because he hates Roosevelt and I despise them both-" Turn ernor Tillman administered a dose un-Angelina "-ping pong. And last of to Congressman Talbert. Tillman, all came Satau. They are for war. with skilled sarcasm and strong arraign-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 peace.

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 was buried in the bottomless ocean and other vindictive things, and she wants me to answer it. No, it is no couldn't stop it nor think of anything use. That Grand Army of the Repub-

And so I went off to sleep murmuring, there is no Grand Army. It is a 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 re-

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

Ping-pong-ding-don-Turn, Angeliua-wish I was well enough to work in my garden.

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 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 of the flock of the country, and that the Columbia was prosperous, and that the country and the upbuilding of common schools.

Only last Saturday my only brother number of a hundred and more. The number of a hundred and more. The country is a suddenly of heart failure away off from home. His time was not out, for he was nearly twenty years in the Bible can be found a sentence.

Only last Saturday my only brother number of a hundred and more. The saturday my only brother number of a hundred and more. The country is a start any other nuckiesers.

Only last Saturday my only brother number of a hundred and more. The saturday my only brother number of a hundred and more. The country is a start any other nuckiesers. is familiar to everybody in the South as it is localized in every county with everybody is threatened 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 applia

The total white population of the South in 1860, according to the census, it 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 18 in New Jersey. One man alone owned 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 the slave-holders-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 longer, and then gets discouraged and the largest proportion of slaves, 490,

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 all the white people in the South erjoyed an indolent existence, lying up in the shade all day, and never working, but depending on the blacks to suppor 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 inter course of man with man in the towns and cities is largely responsible for the better education which prevails in closey settled communities. Education it self 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, peo ple 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 companion disobedience, to their parents and it is ship with good literature. As means to this end the traveling library, the circulating library, the magazine and the reading clubs are all actively use ful, and they must result in a much happier social relation in country neighborhoods, and a higher moral standard as well.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The King You Have Always Bough

CHARLESTON GREETS STATE CANDIDATES.

The Chief Feature Was Tillman's Severe Attack Upon Tal-

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 where eloquence is wont to flow, and for five hours on Saturday an audience of several hundred sweltered 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 appreciaive applause.

The feature of the gathering was the manner in which Lieutenant Govment, held up Taibert'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 and 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 ap-plause, 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 re-ceptions. Mr. Prince made a good speech, boldly attacking the commission, saying the statute laws 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. 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, candilate for State Superintendent of Education. Mr. Martin began throwing boquets at Charleston, "great metro-polis of South Carolina," which was kept up by each candidate. Mr. Martin gave his reasons for desiring the office and was applauded when he paid tribute to McMahan's zeal and work and also when he said it was time for a change. To a question by Mr. McMahan, "Do you not know from Prof. Cook, of the State board of education, that adoption voted for such wholesale adoption.' To the further question from Mr. Mc. Mahan, "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 losed with applause

Mr. John J. McMahan was next in roduced and was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. McMahan began by aying nice things about Charleston. to whose claims he had never been indifferent. He would not discuss issues but principles and purposes of educational work. Educated thought and sentiment, he said, made character. manhood and womanhood. Education, the foundation of all that makes 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 drag upon public improvement and progress. His "first and only purpose is to try to do something for my State.' He said he had faith in the people. trust in their breadth and progressiveness. "Our public school system was inaugurated under carpet-baggers in 1868, not by the best men of our State Now is the time to look for improvement, to see necessary changes, to honestly try to make the office better.' He closed in the midst of a sentence,

with his full share of applause. Candidates for office of Comptroller General came next, Mr. N. W. Brooker opening. He made pretty much his same earnest speech, charging gross irregularities in this office, and said be would quit the race before intentionally hurting anyone's feelings.

Mr. A. W. Jones showed the im portance of this work, its details extending into every department of ex-Senator W. H. Sharpe made a taking

speech. He was not in anyway con-

nected with the office now, although

he soon expected to be and would ad-

ninister such laws as were enacted by the Legislature. Mr. G. L. Walker, a modest speaker, but forcible in sincerity of utterance and knowledge of his subject gave a recital of the business affairs of a business office. Had not, as some, mastered the machinery of this all important office, but was yet a student in the tax department of South Carolina. (Ap

Dr. Timmerman, candidate for Governor, came next and was applauded Dr. Timmerman made his speech as has been previously reported, clearly defining his positions on all issues. He gave his record, a long and honored one, was asked a question or so, gave straightforward replies and closed amid

Mr. M. F. Ansel was next introduced and was greeted with cheers. Mr. Ancel 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 enthu-

ers and made way for Col. W. J. Talbert, the next speaker. Col. Talbert was well received and he made a good incident to the occasion and was applauded when he stated he was in favor bert - Gary and Blease Have a of the dispensary law and would try to enforce it in Charleston should he be cleeted Governor. Col. Talbert had hoped Charleston would also soon 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. Talbert, he said, had held office ever 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 cnly time he ever shows up in Washington is on pay 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 sessions, five bills introduced; none reported; none passed. The 55th Congress, three sessions, four bills introucee; 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 Col. Talbert now indulged this vacation at home. Col. Talbert talked of favor ing an appropriation for your Exposition. He did, but unfortunately every speech he makes generally kills a bill Ask your committee who went to Co-lumbia what I did as Lieutenant Govsrnor. I aided them in securing \$50. 000 and with others did valuable work for your grand Exposition in Edgefield A bill is now pending in Washington for \$150,000 for the relief of your Exposition deficit, and where is my disinguished friend, Col. Talbert? Tonight I am the ring master of the circus, but the star performer who just preceded me surpased Johnnie Lowlow n his palmiest days." Col. Tillman referred to his services in the Horse

bil putting vestibules on street cars and he closed a fine effort, splendidly put, amid applause. Immediately at the conclusion of Col. Tillman's speech Congressman Talbert stepped forward for a reply. Col. Tillman stated that he had no objection to a reply at the proper time, but objected to this regular thing of Talbert's making another speech in reply when his time was up. The aud fusion Col. Talbert continued a state ment, saying he had been on duty ten years, and had never been absent, except when he or some member of his family was sick, He further stated that he was paired, which was equivaent to a vote, and mentioned severa bills he said he had passed. He added that he did not object to having his record ventilated, and was willing to be judged by it.

Creek Valley labor troubles: answered

question regarding his work on the

Col. John T. Sloan made a good speech and paid a high tribute to Charleston, where he said the first mpulses to patriotism had been stirred in his heart when the first gun of the war was fired. Col. Sloan told of his war record and his record in the Legislature, where he had always been a firm friend of Charleston, which had given him over 2,000 votes in the las election, and he felt sure would do even better for him this time. In reply to questions propounded Col Sloan said that he believed in the right of every one to organize and he thought that a child labor bill should be passed to prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age.

Mr. Cole L. Blease was the next speaker. He did not wait for any questions to be asked him, but declared at once that he was in favor of a child labor bill, of biennial sessions of the Legislature and of the laboring classes organizing to protect themselves from the oppression of trusts and corporations. In regard to the schools Mr Blease said that he believed in the white man's taxes being devoted to the education of white children. He favored the dispensary law as it stands today and if he was Governor he would enforce the law in Charleston as well as in the country.

Mr. Blease at this point got into wordy combat with Mr. Gary. Mr. Blease having called on Mr. Gary to lefine his position on the dispensary question, Mr. Gary said that as eac county got the profit from its own dispensary sales there was no reason why my county should have a dispensary i it did not want it. "If you don't want a dispensary in Charleston," said Mr Gary, "you oughtn't to have it. There was great applause from the aulience at this, and Mr. Blease then declared that it was the first time Mr. Gary had ventured to declare himself on the subject. Mr. Gary, in reply said that Mr. Blease had formerly told him he was in favor of local option, out now he had changed his tune. Mr. Blease denied this outright, and there was considerable sparring for a ime between the two, until Chairman Thayer finally succeeded in getting them to take their seats and let the speeches proceed.

Mr. Gunter made a good short speech He said that he had been assistant to the Attorney General for four years and was thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office. The time had come, he said, for Charleston to assert itself again in the political field of the

the The Kind You Have Always Bought

siastically cheered, received some flow- State and he would always do all he

could to assist her cause. Mr. W. F. Stevenson made a telling speech. He referred to his six years speech, which was frequently applauded. Col. Talbert addressed himself he had been a friend of Charleston record in the Legislature and said that vigorously to the discussion of questions when she needed friends. He had been associated with every industrial enterprise in his native town and with the building of the Seaboard Air Line possess a competing line in the Seaboard Air Line to assist her. As laboring man himself he believed i labor organizing to protect itself, an he had always voted for child labor bil

in the Legislature. Mr. Gantt, a candidate for Secretary of State, said there had been no mudslinging in that race. The candidates were old friends and it was only a question of ability. He had served three years as assistant to the Secretary of State and had accomplished many reforms in the preservation and pro tection of the State records, and had prepared the splendid exhibit at the Exposition. The United States owed South Carolina \$2,000,000, he said: the records were there to substantiate it, and he promised if elected to see hat something was done in the matter.

Col. J. H. Wilson, "the war horse of the House of Representatives," made a good speech. He said that the records of the Legislature proved that he was a friend of Charleston. He had voted and worked for the Exposition and he admired the pluck and enter-prise of the men behind it. He had carried Mr. Gantt's bill through the House in relation to the Secretary of State's office. He had the unanimous endorsement of the voters of Sumter and Lee Counties. He had no diploma, but he had left college to enter the army, and had followed the flag from Fort Sumter to Appomattox, and had always served his State without the hope or expection of reward.

Col J. T. Austin was the last speaker. He said that Charleston had a glorious heritage and no city had produced so many great men as Charleston had done. He favored all laws that were for the betterment of South Carolina. He had served ten years in the Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention and felt he was the man for the place.

STATE NEWS AND NOTES.

Immense quantities of granite are being shipped from quarries about Columbia to Fernandina, Fla., for government jetties.

Chester is going to build another school house, the present one built in 1892 at a cost of \$12,000 being insufficient for the accommodation of the children.

The commencement exercises of the South Carolina Miltary Academy will take place in Charleston, June 30 Thirty-seven cadets are in the graduating class. Reginald H. Griffith, a former pro-

nan University, has been elected instructor of English in the University of Texas over more than 50 Extensive forest fires raged for about

week in the neighborhood of Little Mountain, Newberry County. The fire was left in the woods by some berry pickers. The State hospital for the insane is

n great need of more room to accommodate its patients. The board of regents is trying to make some arrange ments to meet the necessity. Sumter is arranging for a big firemen's tournament on the 25th and 26th of this month. Many prizes are

offered to contestants and reduced rates granted on all railroads. Gen. Leroy F. Youmans will be in charge of the attorney general's office until September 1 while Attorner General Bellinger and Assistant Attorney General Gunter are conducting their

espective campaigns. The comptroller general is now sending out checks to the beneficiaries of the artificial limb fund provided by the General Assembly for one-armed and one-legged Confederate veterans. Each of the beneficiaries gets \$22.98.

Theodore Kohn, a prominent merchant of Orangeburg and father of August Kohn, the well known newspaper correspondent, died at his home on Monday night. Mr. Kohn was 62 years old and leaves a widow and seven children.

At the instance of Congressmen Johnson, Talbert and Latimer the United States government has sent two surveyors from the agricultural department to investigate soil conditions in Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood and Laurens counties.

Mrs. Julia Ancrum Davidsop, s granddaughter of Colonel William Washington, first cousin of George Washington, died at her home in Chicago, last Tuesday, aged 87 years. She was in Charleston when Lafayette was entertained there in 1857.

The Edgefield County Democratic executive committee has decided to allow the county dispenser to be voted for in the primary election. This action is contrary to the instructions of the State convention, but is said to be approved by the great majority of Edgefield people.

Thirty-three young women were graduated from Winthrop last week and received their diplomas from C. A. Woods, of Marion, a trustee of the college. Twenty-one others were given certificates for having completed some of the industrial courses. The enrolment for the past year reached 459.

The State board of equalization of railroad property has fixed the valuation of all railways for next year. The actual increase on valuation of ten lines amounts in round numbers to a half million dollars. Three new lines were also assessed amounting to \$4,-500 in the aggregate. The valuations of all other roads were left the same as last year.

Bears the Bignature Charlet The Kind You Have Always Bought