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A LAWYER'S VIEWS.

Gen. Y. J. Pope on the Political Situation—Why the Farmers' Movement was Instituted.

[Charleston World.]

LAURENS, May 17.—Since the late March convention, Laurens has been termed headquarters for Tillmanism; and if the large majority of Tillmanites to be found within the borders of our county count for anything, she is entitled to this honored distinction. But there are other counties, it seems, vying with it in accepting the "Tillman" idea, one of the most noticeable being our neighboring sister county, Newberry. The daily growing popularity of Captain Tillman's campaign with the masses of the people throughout the state is very gratifying to the people of Laurens County, but none the less gratifying is the fact that a considerable number of the representative men throughout the State are heartily in accord with the Tillman platform, and in sympathy with the reforms demanded by the people. Taking it for granted that Gen. Y. J. Pope of Newberry was one of this class, knowing him to have been one of the uncompromising champions of the agricultural college bill in the last general assembly, your correspondent had quite a lengthy interview with him the other day, and from him were elicited the following answers to questions concerning the present state of political affairs in South Carolina:

Reporter—Mr. Pope, have you any objection to give to me for publication your views upon the political issues now being discussed in the State?

Mr. Pope—I esteem it the duty of a man in public life to make known his views whenever a request is made for them, and as I am a member of the senate of this State I feel quite willing to state my views upon such public questions as may be under discussion.

Reporter—What, in your judgment, is the cause of the agitation now in the minds of the people of this State?

Mr. Pope—Right there put a full stop. The agitation in question is not confined to the people of South Carolina. It arose as a cloud no bigger than your hand in the far West. It has increased with wonderful speed, until now it is a veritable political tornado, and embraces in its sweep all the Western States and all the States of the South. To my mind the cause of all this seems to revolve about the depression in agriculture. It is hard for the tillers of the soil to understand why all other vocations prosper except their own. They see new railroads built and equipped, manufacturing springing up on all sides, commerce in its different ramifications prospering; and yet agriculture is depressed. It is idle to merely sympathize with people in want or distress. They wish something practical for their relief, and as no other class of our citizens make any such practical propositions for their success, they are resolved to help themselves.

Reporter—But what plans do they propose in this State for their relief?

Mr. Pope—I am not able to speak of the work of that wonderful organization known as the Farmers' Alliance because, being a lawyer, I am not able to enter into its councils. But the fruits of this organization are patent to the eye. Prices are reduced to an extent that is almost incredible to the uninitiated. Respect for law and order is insisted upon, and by reason of discussion and general reading, the intelligence of its membership is wonderfully improved.

Reporter—Mr. Pope, what you state, so far, is too general; give me, if you can, what, in your opinion, you understand to be the purposes of the Tillman campaign?

Mr. Pope—You have anticipated me somewhat, for I was steadily moving to that point, merely wishing in the first instance to refer to some matters very nearly connected with that movement. Well, sir, I regard the opening of this campaign to have occurred in the spring of 1888, when the first convention of the Farmers' movement was held. It was a large, influential, conservative, determined body of men—patriots in every sense—white men and Democrats. They demanded the establishment of an agricultural college. They demanded reform in the expenditures of money by the State. They demanded that the constitution fixing the membership of the House of Representatives in this State should be complied with. Now, I know that many persons think that when the legislature last winter provided some means for the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, that this demand of the farmers and mechanics of this State was fully answered, but those persons who have this matter deeply at heart, believe no such thing, and I am one of them. Now let me quietly tell you why. You remember that the leaders in the Farmers' movement stated in their speeches that this new college could be successfully operated without an increase of the taxes. They did so. And this assertion was based upon the assumption that the duties of the Board of Agriculture would be devolved upon this college and the income of the Board of Agriculture from the privilege tax would also be given to that college. This year the revenues from that source are about \$44,000. Add to this amount, diminished of course by the cost of the analyses of fertilizers, and other proper charges connected therewith, the one-half of the interest accruing upon the bonds due by the State for the public lands donated to this State by the General Government to establish agricultural college, about

\$5,700, and the "Hatch Fund," \$15,000, annually and such contributions as are given by the State to the State university for the support of the school of agriculture and mechanical department. Of course some persons will insist that this is money belonging to the State. Yes, it is quite true; but it does not arise from taxation direct, and being paid by the farmers themselves, and being held in equity such a claim upon us as they do?

Reporter—But, Mr. Pope, I do not yet see where the trouble arises in regard to the support of the college.

Mr. Pope—No! and your position is just that of many others. You are too anxious to reach results without being willing to listen patiently to those who are supposed to be sincere in the expression of their views on this subject. Now, as soon as the question in the legislature was taking a practical shape in this direction, it was ascertained that the friends of the board of agriculture would refuse any and all overtures to disannul it and transfer its duties upon our new college. Besides this, with an adroitness and persistency that could not escape attention, the opponents of the new college were most careful and potential to prevent any appropriation of the privilege tax, a tag tax, to extend beyond this year.

In my judgment the farmers and mechanics of this State demand the complete establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and will be satisfied with nothing short of this. Suppose either branch of the general assembly should refuse to do this, or suppose both branches of the general assembly should consent to this, and the governor of the State should veto the bill. What would be the effect? Once stop the wheels of this new college, disperse its students and professors, and what would be its effect? The farmers and mechanics wish no "ifs" about their college. Besides all this, there were five senators upon the floor of the senate last year who denied that the farmers wished this college. This campaign is designed to settle that question. If the people do not wish this college then let it be abandoned; but no way exists to settle this matter under our constitution and laws save the election of persons pledged to its support. This is what makes them assume the offensive in this combat of ideas, of principles and of policies. They are alive to their importance. They demand, therefore, that they shall have a candidate for governor and members of the general assembly who will be pledged to the protection of their interests.

Reporter—Now, Mr. Pope, you have reached a point that will justify me, I trust, in asking you what you think of the March convention, its platform, and its candidate?

Mr. Pope—First, as to the March convention; some good men complain of its date. Why just reflect a moment, and you will see that many persons who would have preferred a candidate other than Governor Richardson in 1888, stated frankly that as Mr. Richardson made the campaign as required by the constitution of the Democratic party of the State, he alone should in common fairness stand as the candidate before the September convention, and the members of the Farmers' movement were twitted with this when they sought to prefer Gen. Earle as their candidate. Now, the farmers and mechanics have determined that this year they will be on the ground early and stay all the summer and fall—aye—even in mid-winter. I hold that any section or wing of the Democratic party in this State has the right to select a candidate for the office of governor; provided, always, that they submit their candidate to the State convention fairly and squarely when that convention meets, and faithfully abide by the result of that body. What possible harm to the party can arise by discussion of public questions before the people; provided courtesy obtains between man and man; provided an honest pledge is made to abide by the result of the canvass of the State which controls in the selection of our candidate or another. But our people ought always to remember that we are one family, and the fullest consideration should be accorded to every one, whether in office or out of office; that on no account ought we as a people to countenance the stiletto of the assassin. As brave men, if changes are to be made, let them be made publicly. We should not, on the other hand be too thin skinned. If the success of any department of the State government is challenged, it is not a reflection per se upon the integrity of the temporary occupant of such department. We ought to recall the stormy days in the history of this republic when Adams and Hamilton were on one side, and Jefferson and Madison were on the other. We should never forget that the officers belong to the people, and the officers occupying them are our hired servants; under a contract, and that as soon as that contract expires, it rests with the people whether such servants shall be hired again.

Second, as to the platform of the March convention, it is fully before the people and I believe meets with general approval. There is certainly nothing therein written that justifies a moment's anxiety as to what its framers and supporters will do in the event the people of the Democratic party of this State should fail to nominate its head for Governor.

Third, as to the candidate, let me in the first place state my deliberate conviction that Mr. Tillman's candidacy was the result of the earnest importunities of his friends—the friends of the

Farmers' movement in this State. Many of those gentlemen, remembering that Mr. Tillman in some of his first letters and speeches had said he "was not a candidate, etc.," anxiously turned to different portions of the State to obtain a candidate who has never made any such utterances, and who would carry into effect the principles and policy of the Farmers' movement, if elected. They wished a farmer fully identified with the principles and policy of the Farmers' movement. They wished a bold aggressive leader. They wished a true son of this State. They wished a son of this State the people trusted. And Capt. B. R. Tillman of Edgefield possessed these qualifications more thoroughly than anyone they knew, and, on this account, they prevailed upon him to become their candidate.

And now, sir, the farmers and mechanics of this State, having forced Mr. Tillman to the front, is it any wonder that these people are more warmly attached to him, every time a public speaker, or newspaper editor striggs him?

Mark my prediction: many of the very men who carp at the March convention and its candidate for governor will soon applaud another candidate of another convention which shall be assembled long before the State Democratic convention shall assemble in September next.

Mr. Tillman is known to me personally and that knowledge enables me to think of him most kindly as a man. His public acts lead me to trust him very heartily, and his ability as a farmer, as a business man, as the pioneer in every channel that presents itself for uplifting and bettering the condition of the farmer and mechanic, make me doubly sure that all other classes and industries in our State will have cause, after his election as governor, to hail him as a most worthy chief magistrate.

I have occupied so much time that I cannot discuss the questions relating to reappointment, although it is most important to the harmony of the people and the constitutional rights in this State that a legislature shall be chosen pledged to the discharge of this high duty.

And likewise I will not now occupy your time with my views on retrenchment and reform in the expenditure of the people's money.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Personalities Should be Left Out of the Campaign.

[Greenville News.]

We find the following printed in the News and Courier:

To the Editor of the News and Courier: Mr. Tillman went considerably out of his way in the meeting at Anderson to speak in the hardest manner of me. I am not a pugnacious man, and I deplore the injection of personal matters into this important canvass. But as I shall be at Anderson on the day (June 18) appointed at the State Democratic Executive Committee for a meeting there, I shall ask the good people assembled to bear me in vindication of my course in this campaign. I think it may interest those who heard what Mr. Tillman said of me in my absence to hear what I shall have to say of him in his presence.

JOHN J. DARGAN.
Statesburg, S. C., May 15.

We do not know what it means, but it does not read pleasantly. Nobody in South Carolina can doubt Colonel Dargan's courage or honesty, but the above card gives grave reason for doubting his discretion.

The people of this State have the right to demand that men who have personal differences shall settle them personally, between themselves. If fighting is necessary in any case, it ought to be postponed until the campaign is over. Quiet people who attend political meetings to hear political discussions should not be disturbed or endangered by personal brawls; and what is more, they will not submit to being so troubled. In this part of the State we have practical ideas regarding such matters, and any gentleman who manifests a disposition to make trouble at a public meeting, with provocation or without it, on the stand or off it, is liable to find himself collared by an officer and ignominiously marched off to the lock-up.

Col. Dargan has many friends in upper Carolina who would in ordinary circumstances be delighted to see him. In this case, however, the great majority of them, we think, would advise him to stay away. He can do no good to anybody and may do much harm by coming to confront Mr. Tillman at Anderson.

TO CAPTAIN TILLMAN.

An Open Letter from Commissioner of Agriculture Butler.

To the Editor of The Daily News: In your report of the meeting at Anderson on the 10th inst., Captain Tillman is alleged to have made certain charges against the management of the Department of Agriculture, in reply to which I beg you to give space to the following letter.

A. P. BUTLER.
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15th, 1890.
Captain B. R. Tillman: In the newspaper reports of your speech at Anderson, on May 10th, you are reported as charging, substantially, that the Department of Agriculture has permitted the farmers of South Carolina to be defrauded in the purchase of commercial fertilizers by failure to punish manufacturers whose goods fall below their guarantees. You are further reported to have said that you could prove all you charged and quoted from the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1886 as authority upon which to sustain your statement.

The legal penalty in regard to deficient fertilizers is seizure, condemnation and sale, and because this penalty has not been inflicted, you deny that any other penalty has been imposed. This provision of the law cannot be enforced for the sufficient reason that when the analyses are made the fertilizers have been put in the ground and are out of reach of an action of the kind prescribed. The defect in the law has been reported to the Legislature and could have been amended if that body had thought it necessary or desirable. That this has not been done, forces us to the conclusion that the representatives of the people honestly believed that the existing laws were sufficient, or that the action of the Department itself had made amendments necessary.

While therefore, we have not seized and sold deficient fertilizers, we have detected and exposed deficiencies, as the very report from which you quoted shows.

Finding that the law did not reach the case, as contemplated, the Department resorted to the publication of the official analysis, printing in italics those brands falling below the guarantee. This directed attention immediately to all deficient brands. It should be understood, however, that the Department has never undertaken to exercise the judicial authority to declare which, if any, of such brands were fraudulent. This penalty, voluntarily imposed by the Department, was, after detection, put upon every brand no matter how slight the deficiency. In one case this deficiency amounted to only one one-hundredth of one per cent of potash, the cheapest ingredient used in commercial fertilizers. The Department could not say that this was a fraud any more than it could officially pronounce other brands fraudulent where the difference was greater. Just what constitutes fraud is a question to be determined by the courts alone.

There may be a difference of opinion as to whether merely exposing the deficiency was sufficient punishment, but the Legislature has so regarded it because it has for ten years failed to provide other punishment, even after the defects in the law had been officially reported. But the best evidence of the effect of this method of punishment is found in the subsequent reports of the Department. This plan (for italicizing deficient brands) was first adopted in 1884. An examination of our reports since that time will show that there has been a steady improvement in the value of fertilizers. It was not expected that it would in one season result in bringing every brand up to the guarantee because new brands are being introduced every year and the manufacturers of such brands, not having realized the effect of this penalty, might take risks that those who had once been exposed would afterwards avoid if possible. With the exception of the ammoniated fertilizers in a single season, the improvement in the grade of fertilizers has been marked. Take, for instance, the report that you so garbled in making your charges. It is there shown that the averages of the manufacturers' guarantee for ammoniated fertilizers were: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8.22 Per Cent. Ammonia, 2.18 " " Potash, 1.49 " " Commercial value, \$20.70

The averages of the analyses by our chemist were: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8.30 Per Cent. Ammonia, 2.61 " " Potash, 2.17 " " Commercial value, \$24.47

Now this shows that, taking the general sale throughout the State, these goods for that season exceeded the manufacturers' guarantee in—

Pr. Ct. Available phosphoric acid, 1.08 Ammonia, 0.43 Potash, 0.68 Commercial value \$3.68 per ton.

Why did you not explain this also? Was it because you had determined to denounce the Department of Agriculture regardless of facts and simply made use of such garbled extracts as suited the purpose you had in view? I am forced to that conclusion. This is confirmed by the further reply you are said to have made when asked what had become of the money of the Department, and replied that you "did not know." The report in which you found so much to condemn, contained, as you well knew, an itemized statement of every expenditure made by the Department for that year. You therefore did know

the purposes for which it had been expended, and your answer was worse than a simple evasion of the question. You have assumed that all fertilizers found deficient are fraudulent, and that in all such cases the farmers are swindled. The agricultural value of many brands of this character is not affected by the slight deficiencies detected, but all are published because consumers have a right to know the exact results obtained. It is often the case that the commercial value of such fertilizers exceeds the guarantee. But, there being a difference between commercial and agricultural values, we regard and treat any plant-food as "deficient." You, ignorantly or maliciously, take extracts from a table compiled in this way to show that all "deficient" fertilizers are fraudulent.

The imperfections in the fertilizer laws have been admitted and pointed out and efforts made to correct them, but, until that is done, the Department of Agriculture can only execute such laws as exist.

At the risk of again being charged with collusion with the manufacturers, I will say, that in my opinion, based upon official experience for the last ten years, the manufacturer who deliberately and intentionally attempts to defraud the farmer is the exception, and further, I believe that in every case where this has been attempted, it has failed of success because of the Department's supervision. If you know anything to the contrary you should state it.

I therefore challenge you to point to one instance where the farmers have been defrauded by the manufacturers of fertilizers, where such fraud was not punished with all power that the Department had at its command, and demand that you make good your charge or retract it.

A. P. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

MR. TILLMAN ASKED TO ANSWER.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: I have just been shown by a friend Commissioner Butler's open letter to Capt. B. R. Tillman, published in the News and Courier in reply to charges made by him in his Anderson speech. I am free to confess that I have been a warm supporter and an ardent admirer of Capt. Tillman, because I have believed him to be a sincere and true friend of the farmer, and that when he uttered the charges of "rotteness, corruption," etc., against the State officers that he had indubitable proof, however much we might regret it, and that they would be sustained. But since reading Commissioner Butler's calm and dignified reply, and which seemed to me so truthful, that I am convinced that Capt. Tillman must bring forth positive proof to sustain the charges made not only against the other State officers, or he will and must go to the wall.

Mere accusations will not do, if the charges are not sustained by positive and undeniable proof. I don't believe that the honorable people of South Carolina will elevate by their votes any man to rule over them who will deliberately make false charges to the injury of the gentlemen who have been placed in the highest offices within the gift of the people—men who have served their country so well, both in peace and war. The true men of South Carolina will not permit any man to go into the high and distinguished office of Governor over the bodies of men who have been attempted to be dragged down by false and unsubstantiated charges. Captain Tillman must reply to Commissioner Butler's letter of denial with proof, or he will and must go down to posterity "unwept, unhonored and unsung." He cannot, he dare not try to escape by remaining silent, and if he fails I believe every true son of this State will use every honorable effort to defeat him, and will defeat him.

W. W. WILSON.
He Should Get Himself Together.

[Anderson Journal.]

Capt. Tillman should get himself together a little better when he speaks again. In his recent speech at Anderson, he said, and re-iterated, that he was a "candidate for Governor put up by the farmers," &c., and in the same speech he said the March convention was not a farmers' convention, and if any one disputed it he would prove his statement by reading the Shell call. If that was not a farmers' convention how did he get to be the farmers' candidate?

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Frederic Arthur Bridgman, the Oriental painter, is characterized by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June, as a typical American artist, because in art, "just now, it is the cosmopolitan who is typical, the thorough-paced American who is exceptional." Some admirable engravings and fac-similes of Mr. Bridgman's pictures are given. Another notable attraction of this number is a profusely illustrated article on that "mile of history," the Bowery, of New York city, by Felix Oldboy, the well-known local historian, who seems to have inherited Irving's charm of style and blend of Gotham-lore. Other interesting illustrated articles are: "The Life of a Longshoreman," Dr. Guernsey's concluding paper on "Frederick the Great," "Women Wearers of Men's Clothes," "A Mysterious and Dreaded Saurian" (the Gila Monster), "The Last of the Mohicans," and "Traveling by Air." The short stories, poems, literary and other miscellany, supplied in the abundance which is characteristic of this magazine, make up an uncommonly rich number.

CAPTAIN TILLMAN AND THE FARMER.

Let Him Tell What He Intends to Do to Make Their Condition Better—What Reforms and How?

[Greenville News.]

We observe that our usually level headed friend Col. Y. J. Pope, of Newberry, in a recently printed interview, has a good deal to say of "agricultural depression" and in that respect follows the example of many other gentlemen who have given their opinions to the public.

This caters to the natural tendency of human nature to find a melancholy satisfaction in regarding itself as the victim of persecution. It is likewise grateful reading to a number of people who by bad luck or bad management have failed to prosper and who are well pleased by any course of reasoning that removes the responsibility for their troubles from their own shoulders and lays it upon somebody else. As a matter of cold, hard fact, however, there is in this part of the country no "agricultural depression." The farmers appear to us to be full of life and strength and hope. They are well clad and well fed and generally pay their bills promptly. None of them lack the necessities of life and many of them have good supplies of its comforts. Very few of them are as well off as they would like to be, but that remark applies to every other profession and occupation. There are all over the world men and women with incomes of ten thousand to one hundred thousand dollars a year who feel poor and are frequently unhappy because they wish for more than they have and would like to own things they cannot get.

We do not wish farmers, or anybody else, to be satisfied. When people become satisfied with what they have done they quit and become useless to the world. Reforms are all brought about by dissatisfied people. We would like to see farmers continue working in their fields and in meetings and voting at the polls to make their condition better than it is, but nobody ought to try to make them believe that their condition is so desperate that desperate and revolutionary measures are necessary to amend it.

Every intelligent farmer knows that the condition of his class is better now than it has been in fifty years. A good crop has been made and sold at profitable prices; goods are cheaper than ever before; money is cheaper; lands are higher; stock is in good condition; debts are less.

The changes he needs in political matters in the State are reductions of taxation, improvement of public school facilities and changes in the lien and homestead laws and it is to those things he should direct his attention.

Men and names are of no particular value to him. It does not matter a rap to him whether Ben Tillman or John Hagood or anybody else is Governor. What he is interested in is what the man who asks his vote for Governor can and will do and that is the point to which he should keep his attention glued during this campaign. As a sensible man he should not run blindly off after a man he knows nothing of and join in a whoop and hurrah. As a citizen and a tax payer it is his duty to know that his vote will go for the man who will use his power intelligently to meet the needs of the State and the people.

Captain Tillman is running on a reform schedule, but so far we do not recall but one practical reform he has proposed. He has told the public much of what he thinks is done that is wrong, but he has told very little of what he thinks ought to be done that is better.

He has a plan for using the tag tax for the good of the Clemson College. That is right so far as it goes.

He has not indicated how a mill or a half mill can be taken from the State taxes.

He has given no hint of how county expenses and taxation are to be reduced in case a constitutional convention is called.

His platform calls for a constitutional convention but he has not told what changes he thinks should be made in the constitution.

He has expressed an idea for the improvement of the public schools which may or may not work successfully, which it is the duty of citizens to look into closely before endorsing.

He has told nothing of his position on the lien or homestead laws—which are of vital and far reaching importance and in which every farmer is interested.

He should be required to define his position on all these matters during the campaign. He should not be allowed to go to Columbia entrusted with power to recommend and vote on a platform of what somebody else has done wrong or left undone and of the persecutions and poverty of the farmer.

What the people should make him tell is what he intends to do and think ought to be done in the State to make their condition better than it is.

ASKED TO GET UPON A HIGHER PLANE.

Efforts to Arroy Class Against Class Reprehensible and Injurious.

[Augusta Chronicle.]

The Chronicle has been entirely fair to Capt. Ben. R. Tillman in his candidacy for the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor of South Carolina, and it is in no spirit of unkindness that it criticises certain expressions in his Anderson speech.

Capt. Tillman has as much right as any other citizen of his State to run for the Democratic nomination, but a candidacy cannot be advanced and Democratic unity cannot be promoted by his charges of extravagance and corruption against the present and preceding Democratic administrations, and by ridiculing and abusing certain institutions of his State whose officials and graduates have done so much in war and in peace for the honor and glory of their commonwealth.

There is no hope for Democratic supremacy in South Carolina but in the unity of her white people, and no man is justified in endangering that unity by endeavoring to draw a line of demarcation between them. Any estrangement would result in disaster, politically and materially, to the best interests of the party and the State.

Capt. Tillman complains because certain newspapers have misrepresented and maligned him, but he does not confine his abuse to the newspapers. He pitches into the South Carolina College and refers to the Citadel Academy as a "dude factory."

It was not in good taste for Capt. Tillman to refer to "aristocratic politicians," who are now in office, as big slave owners before the war. This is an effort to excite prejudice and to array one class against another. Surely it was no crime to be a slave owner before the war.

The Chronicle suggests to Capt. Tillman to bridle his tongue and to pitch his canvass upon a higher plane. He and his supporters should leave no wounds that cannot be healed. Capt. Tillman should remember, in the event of his election, that he would become the Governor of his whole people, and that it will be his duty to deal justly and courteously with the officers and students of the South Carolina college and the Citadel Academy, as well as those of the Clemson college.

Let us pitch our politics in both States on a high standard and frown down anything like personal abuse and appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people. There is nothing more reprehensible or injurious than efforts to array class against class, and interest against interest. The arts of the demagogue should be discountenanced. Policies, principles and measures should be discussed, and all efforts to divide our people and to disintegrate our party should be condemned. Abuse never helps any good cause and misrepresentation should never be resorted to in any interest.

In no spirit of unfairness, but with a single purpose to promote unity among the Democratic people of our own and our sister State, The Chronicle makes this appeal for justice, courtesy and harmony among Democrats in the discussion of public questions.

The Tillman Sentiment in Abbeville.

[Abbeville Press and Banner.]

It is claimed, we believe, that eighty per cent of the voters of this State are farmers, and it is further claimed that they should of right have the privilege of nominating at least one Governor from their own ranks.

Governor Wade Hampton was a farmer.

Governor Thos. B. Jeter was a farmer.

Governor Johnson Hagood was a farmer.

Governor John Peter Richardson is a farmer.

Governor Hugh S. Thompson was a teacher.

Governor W. D. Simpson was a lawyer.

From the above statement it would seem that the farmers have been holding their own against the world, and we don't know that anybody ever before advocated the nomination of a candidate for office because he was a member of any particular profession.

The objection to Tillman is not that he is a farmer.

three thousand white voters. In the towns of Abbeville County there are perhaps about one thousand voters, who are engaged in other pursuits than farming. Of those in town nearly all will vote against Mr. Tillman. His chief support will be from the country, but it is certain that a large per cent of the conservative and thinking element will not support Mr. Tillman. Looking at the situation in this light, we believe it pretty safe to say that in a primary election, where every man may vote as he pleases, Abbeville may vote down as doubtful now, with the certainty that Mr. Tillman can not keep all of his followers in line until September.

The majority as shown last sale day for Tillman was, in our opinion, more seeming than real. The Tillmanites in the county had exercised the same enthusiasm before that meeting that was manifested in the matter of the Shell convention. They were thoroughly organized, while the opposition was not organized.

MOCKBEE TO TILLMAN.

A Chester Representative Gives Some History of that Railroad Vote and Does Rather Plain Talking.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: In answer to your question in the editorial on the "Tillman-Shell charge of being 'bamboozled or debauched,'" contained in your issue of May 13, I beg leave to reply that I suppose Tillman, Shell, or whoever the author of that notable manifesto may be, was in need of something with which to fill up space and could think of nothing else when he could get in those two high-sounding words "bamboozled or debauched," so as to make them effective in misleading the Democratic farmers of the State, and in hiding their real motive of seeking office and power—the ruse of crying stop thief.

Just here let me say that in framing that paragraph of the "Manifesto" as a title regard for truth or want of information upon public affairs was shown as has characterized all or most all their utterances for the past two years and which has driven away from the "Farmers' Movement" some of the best men of the State.

I wish to charge, I thought, the truth contained in it is that I voted for the passage of the general railroad law in 1882 and at the next session voted to amend it—and why?

Because, in my judgment, after seeing the workings and effects of the law, it gave too great powers to the commission over the property and business of one class of citizens, and at the same time it was seen that the people of the State were not receiving the benefit that we expected from the law as it then stood. I found it especially so with my constituents, and after consulting with many of the leading business men of Chester County, farmers and others, I determined to do all in my power to correct what I believed to be a grave mistake. During the session of 1883 I was more fully confirmed in my change of opinion by the numerous petitions of Chester County, farmers of the State praying for the repeal or modification of the law. Notably among those petitions will be found on page 171, House Journal, 1883, one by Mr. Strickland of Chester County; on page 196, one by Mr. Aiken; on page 200, one by Edgefield County; and on the same page, one by Mr. Talbert, president of the Shell convention, "from the business men of Johnston"; on page 208, one by Mr. Cross of Johnston; on page 210, one by Mr. Shands of Laurens County; on page 285, two by Mr. Melver, from citizens of Darlington—all of which went to show the people of the State desired a change of the law, and would convince any fair minded man that those who voted to amend it were neither "bamboozled or debauched."

As to whether I was bamboozled or debauched, it is not the business of the Democratic party of Chester County. In the campaign of 1884 I was again a candidate at the Democratic primary, and went before the people upon my record and upon every stand in the county gave to the people, face to face, an account of my stewardship, and especially as to how and why I voted thus and so on all important measures, and particularly why I voted to amend the railroad law. Now, I would ask Messrs. Tillman, Shell & Co., do they think the Democratic voters, "farmers" and all who in that primary election nominated me by the largest vote given any man for the Legislature, were "bamboozled or debauched" into doing so, and if so, why did Mr. Tillman's particular friend and ally, Dr. Timmerman, of Edgefield County, who had served with me in the Legislature during the term of 1880-83 and knew my record, I and the Democratic farmers of South Carolina to bulldoze "bamboozle or debauch" its members into voting for such measures as he and his henchmen had agreed upon. All of which was conclusive proof to me at least that I and the Democratic farmers of South Carolina had made a serious mistake as to our leader, in which view I am confirmed by the Shell manifesto, the March Convention, and his every utterance before and since.

Democracy of South Carolina, the great Bamboozler is abroad in the land, and his name is B. R. TILLMAN.

R. T. MOCKBEE.

The Alliance Swindled.

[Pickens Sentinel.]

It is reported that the Alliance exchange at Dallas, Texas, has swindled the farmers to the tune of three million dollars in the last three years. Politicians inside of the ring is said to be the cause. Sensational developments are promised the public.

He Deserved a Square Meal.

"I led a poor prandial sort of life," said the scholarly tramp.
"What sort of a life is that?"
"I am always after dinner."