As Viewed from a Distant State by One Who Feels an Interest and Pride in South Carolina-He Admires Governor Tillman's Pluck and Energy.

To the Editor of The Herald and News: I read with much interest the various efforts the people of South Carolina are putting forth for reform in the governmental department of the State. While the great majority of our people are suffering from maladministration of the National government to such an extent, particularuy in my State, as I never witnessed before; and they are clamoring both for the repeal and enactment of laws adverse and diverse in their nature and character, your people seem to be mainly engaged on questions or a question of State pol-icy. I mean "Dispensary Act," one which has arrayed against it all the power that unscrupulous avarice and cupidity can summons. The reason for this is very obvious; the vast emoluments of the liquor traffic, are wrested from the hands of private salesmen and given to the State both for the purpose of replenishing its treasury and reimbursing itself for the great damage

it sustains from private and (almost universally) lawless traffic. The liquor power, restless as the cyclone (when thwarted), and sleepless as the sun; possessing great wealth, de-termines to invalidate these laws which your most commendably vigilant and fearless government prevents it from violating. Our forefathers, after giving the people legislatures to enact laws for their government, and constitutions to define their authority, also wisely gave them judges, or courts, to determine the legality and constitutionality of disputed legislative enactments. To this court the rum power appeals as a last resort, and employs the ablest of legal talent to show the invalidity or unconstitutionality of the "dispensary act." After an exhaustive examination of the act in question, also acts of a kindred nature, of previous decisions, of State and individual rights, two of the judges desided the "dispensary act" invalid, while one decided to the contrary. The rum power gained its point, further it cares not, but these decisions being public property, are subject to the criticisms of those who read them. Some laws, (but few however), receive the unanimous sanction of courts, while others often are sustained by one court and condemned by an-other. Such has been the fate of the "dispensary act," and we know not how it would fare before the supreme in consuming garbage and keeping pure the atmosphere; though I'll adcourt of the United States. The genmit that the damage from your patrons eral government prohibits the manueating them to themselves and famifacture of liquor unless a tax is paid, lies would be nothing in comparison with that caused by the liquors they also the sale of it unless a license is purchased, thus asserting the right to drink. tispose of that business just as it pleases regardless of claimed-individual rights. The question then arises, is South Carolina prevented by constitutional bargiers from using the same authority? That does not appear, and the last de-cision seems to rest mainly upon fine drawn delineations of personal rights and privileges ignoring those laws that force a road or railroad through or over private land; that condemn parts of such land for public use, that impose taxes and make private rights yield mainly to public requirements. Jurists, like all other men, are human, and is it saying too much to say that in judg-ing laws of doubtful validity they are (to some extent at least) influenced by predilection and partiality. This may

"Who shall decide, when Doctas disagree; And soundest casuists doubt, like you

pensary law."

induce them to construct or form their

decisions upon different bases, one of which is, that no law is valid which

the constitution has not plainly em-

powered the Legislature to enact; the

other, that all laws are valid that do

not transcend constitutional restric-

tions. On these bases or platforms ap-

pear to have been constructed the dis-

cordant opinions of the courts concern-

ing the constitutionality of the "dis-

and me." There is another basis for judicial decisions which many courts overlook. Blackstone, the great definer of human rights; and of the authority of constitutions and laws, plainly teaches that "Any law contrary to the divine law, as expressed in the Bible, is invalid and should not be obeyed." I may not give his precise language, but I do h's meaning, and must add that, had the court taken Biblical teachings concerning indiscriminate liquor selling, backed by decisions of the United States court and State courts also, they would have unanimously decided that selling spirituous liquors as a beverage was unconstitutional. I will not burden my intelligent readers with the perusal of these decisions presuming that they know them.

But to return to the "decision." Not presuming to say whether the three judges were to any extent influenced by moral reasons or not, I must ask if etunning blow to the doctrine of "State | the industries and enterprises of the | winter a crowd was partially organized two of the judges did not give a most Rights," a question concerning which I forbear further to speak.

The Scripture says, "Happy is the man that condemneth not himself in the thing which he alloweth." May we not with equal propriety say: Worthy is that State which condemneth not itself in the things which it doeth. Now for the application. I mean no flattery when I express my admiration of, and my high regard for the courageous, the enterprising, the literary and the reformatory character of the people of South Carolina, the land of my parents' birth and my grand parents' home; the land I have thrice visited, and from whose people I've received the fullest hospitality and the kindest treatment. Many of her people exhibit the highest type of social life and are now striving with might and main to carry out these reformatory measures which, if successful, will exalt her high, high in the sisterhood of States. South Carolina is now in the van of the great temperance reform, her movements are watched with alarm by therum power, and with great interest by the friends of temperance. This ques-tion is slowly but surely forcing national recognition, and the meaning of the sentiment expressed above is, that as South Carolina appears as the leader in it, if she has done anything derogatory to temperance, she may purge herself of it, but if she has not she may continue so.

The "dispensary act," it was said. was a step towards prohibition; but when the Governor was reported as saying that it was not a temperance measure but one for revenue, prohibitionists thought it an act of stultification involving the Legislature, deceiving the advocates of temperance and incurring the charge of "condenning the thing which it did." The acrimonious discussions, personalities and recriminations indulged in by speakers at public assemblages during the past summer, did not in many

A Western man, reports The Youth's Companion, declares that his house was Companion, declares that his house was coloish as to put wings on the bound are liable to break out in the acrimonious discussions, personalities and recriminations indulged in by speakers at public assemblages during the past summer, did not in many

A Western man, reports The Youth's Companion, declares that his house was carried away by a cyclone just because the Demo-October Evenings; the "Sanitarian" of the magazine of fletion; the "Houth of the Herald: I wish to state through your columns that I was alone to blame in the difficulties that occurred last Tuesday afternoon, and deepily regret the unfortunate occurrence. I have seen Mayor Calvert and "Chat" are full of indication in the blood are liable to break out in the acrimonious discussions, personalities and recriminations indulged in by speakers at public assemblages during the periodical up to its usual high standing.

A Western man, reports The Youth's Companion, declares that his house was companion, declares that his house was carried away by a cyclone just because the Demo-October Evenings; the "Sanitarian" failure to do so. All I do not see why I should be held responsible for the result of any own conseiver that public opinion shall never that public opinion shall never that public opinion shall never that public opinions. I anybody had chosen to reorganize the Demo-October Evenings; the "Sanitarian" failure to do so. All do not see why I should be held any or any dury

THE LIQUOR AND DISPENSARY QUES- cases redound to the credit of either speakers or hearers. Where Solomon says, "In a multitude of counsellors there is safety," he evidently means those who govern their tempers and observe decorum, for such an one he says, "Is greater than he that taketh a city." Speaking of the converse he

says, "He that ruleth not his spirit, is like a city that is broken down and without walls." Was not this proverb exemplified in several of your political assemblages, and is it not to be much regretted? I must, however, express my admiration of the pluck and indomitable energy of your Governor in resisting the mighty, the conscienceless, the dominating and lawless liquor power before which many governors and legislators bow in almost servile obedience. Honest courage is respected from saints to savages, and when I saw your chief executive so heroically en-forcing the "dispensary law," while it was a law (but profoundly hated by the rum power) I looked upon him as a modern Hercules fighting the Hydra

and I wished him equal success.

I see the "dispensary act" is soon to be passed upon by the highest State court. This decision is regarded with great interest by friends and foes of the law; it trembles in so equal a balance that a small weight may turn it. As before stated, judges are human and in the doubtful scale where moral principles (as important) are left out and legal deductions alone prevail; the bias or choice of the judge often rules his decisions. Recognizing the above as privileges awarded to the State and the individual as you understand them, then be pleased to examine other restrictive laws whose validity have never been challenged. There are laws against killing certain birds even on one's own land, against a man selling a pound of his own raised tobacco to his neighbor. Many other laws both State and National might be given, but one more shall suffice. This is a State law pre-venting the killing of vultures. Now should the saloon men of Charleston or any other place in the State) take these unclean birds, dress and expose them for sale along with their liquors, they would scon be in the clutches of the law. Then when the offender claimed liberty and individual rights he would be told, "You've broken the law and shall answer for it." But that law is unconstitutional. The court has not decided so, and until it does you shall not use these birds so necessary

To conclude; let figures be witnesses; The fox (the "dispensary law") claims power in the sheep fold (the State) by virtue of "State rights." The wolf (the liquor power,) claims the same power as inherent; both alleging Constitutional support. Now if you see that one or the other will rule, and think their Constitutional rights are about as near equal as "tweedle dum and be in favor of the one that does the least damage. The fox spares the lambs; only worries the sheep, and gives their fleeces to the State; but the wolf virtually destroys all three. wolf, therefore, shall go, but the fox may stay.11

Will the court thus decide? Wait patiently and "we will see what we DAVID JONES. West Milton, Ohio, Sept. 8th, 1894.

CLASS LEGISLATION,

There is Enough Patronage Now-De Not Increase It or Add to the Functions of the Government-A Good Old Doctrine Lost Sight of.

and it was estimated that fully 15,000 people thronged the grounds. The big card was Senator David B. Hill. Mr. ranks they must be cursed and villified of the county cannot oppose the ring without being classed as a traitor. Hill, in the course of his speech, said:

"Today I plead for general legislation, class, which embraces all occupations, demns political and business selfishalone, ordinarily make men rich or them together. The ring plan is to do a poor, good or bad, vicious or virtuous, little killing. but that much, if not almost everything, essential depends on individual efforts, tendencies and inclinations. stitutions, but it should not own, or but there was some foolish talk and otherwise control them. It would be a threats. serious and fatal mistake to increase add to the official patronage of a nominal administration-patronage not al-

cred to private business. "I am here to inculcate the sentiment advised, and contrary to the true spirit of our free institutions. In recent years we seem to have lost sight of the good old doctrine that demanded 'equal rights for all; special privileges for Peace reigns to-day.

"Class legislation creates antagonism, engenders prejudices, perfects resentment, and, sometimes, defeats itself. The true question to be solved is not what subserve the interest of the farmers alone, nor that of the mechanic. the manufacturer, the capitalist, the professional man, nor the common laborer, but what will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the aggregate of the community. It should always be understood that the general purpose of all legislation is the promotion of purposes other than private interests-the good of the many rather than the food of a few."

Flighty Wit-

LAKRY GANTT LICKED.

Mart Floyd Knocked him Out in One Round, and Likewise Assisted in Licking Two Sons-A Significant Political Row in Which the Ring Came Ont at the Bottom.

[Special to News and Courier.] SPARTANBURG, September 12 -The campaign has opened in Spartanburg. It began in a vigorous way when least expected. While the second primary election was progressing yesterday a few of the Ringsters were taking a lively interest in the voting. They did not agree like brethren should do, and

as to the two candidates running for county supervisor. While this contest was going on in the family no one outside took any special interest in it. But in the afternoon Col. T. Larry Gantt, being pretty full of enthusiasm and the chemically pure, began to denounce in very plain language several persons who had not voted, and who gave as their reason for taking no part in the election that they were tired of being ruled by a ring, and while they had gone with the Reformers

beretofore they were now done with Col. Gantt then proclaimed all such men as damned traitors. One of them, Mr. Brown, said that he wanted to get into no trouble, as he was a poor man correct, then might the probibitionist and could not pay a fine for fighting in say to the court: "If your decision is the street, but if the Colonel would to depend entirely upon Constitutional walk to the town limits he would attend to his case. All the men were from the country who were designated by Col. Gantt. Mart Floyd was standing close at hand and the Colonel said:
"Mart Floyd will do my fighting." His reply was: "There is not a drop of Tillcarrying concealed weapons, against reply was: "There is not a drop of Till-fishing only in prescribed ways, against man blood in my veins, and if you men wish to sail in I will pay your fines. The Colonel's Irish then rose and struck at Floyd, who proceeded in regular Corbett style to knock the editor of the Headlight out before he could tell where he was at.

This was soon over, and no one was seriously hurt. It caused a considerable commotion in front of L. P. Walker's store, where the row began. Some time after that Mart Floyd was sitting in the veranda of the Windsor, quietly talkng to some men, when Jesse and "Scrap" Gantt came up to him and said: "You have whipped our father, and now you will have to whip us.' Floyd, in a most cheerful and accommodating manner, straightened him-self up and said: "All right. Just come one at a time and I will attend to you." Jesse began action at once by trying o knock Floyd's head off, but he failed to get in his work properly. The spar-

and they clinched. Some one attempted to separate them, when "Scrap" drew his pistol, just borrowed for the occasion. At that time John Floyd and his brother, Andrew, having been notified of the battle, appeared on the

John at once proceeded to arm himself with "Scrap's" pistol, which he was endeavoring to shoot. Being one of these hammerless guns he did not tweedle dee," then should your verdict seem able to discharge it. John Floyd used the pistol as a sort of settler or peacemaker and clubbed one of the boys on the head, while Mart Floyd took a sort of promiseuous part, striking wherever he saw a head. The two redemption of treasury notes and the Gantt boys were considerably disfigured. John Floyd captured one of the pistols and a policeman took theother. They were both borrowed for the purpose of using up Mart Floyd.

Thus ended the matter, so far as the

fight was concerned. The city council will have the matter up to-day. If this had been au ordinary street fight it would not have been worth re- metal than the general acts of the cording. It is significant in several ways. It shows that the Spartanburg ring is determined to bulldoze and domineer the seigniorage it will be observed from over all men, especially men from the the above that Mr. Carlisle holds he has Somerville, N. J., September 13.—
There was a big crowd in attendance at the Somerset County fair to-day, and the Somerset County fair to-day, and the some set county fair to-day.

the fighting had to come and it might ing coin certificates, dollar for dollar, which, rejecting the claims of the as well begin now. It is known that he will be covered into the assets of the classes, recognizes no distinctness of is one of the leaders of the party, a treasury and used for the regular exfriend and adviser of Tillman and penses of the government. In other harmonizes conflicting demands, con- Jagari Evans, and that he is in their words, the seignorage will be the govsecrets. It may be that the killing ernment's gain, and was contemplated ness, and exalts the use of pure, gen- which was suggested by Tillman and in the seigniorage bill which congress uine and unadulterated patriotism. It Evans during the campaign, and passed and Mr. Cleveland vetoed. is true that good laws may aid us and which was certainly desired by them, bad laws retard us in the great struggle | was what Col. Gantt alluded to. Just of life. Still the fact should be im- now as there is an apparent bolt from ressed on every one that good, bad or the Ringsters it is very desirable that ndifferent laws do not, of themselves | there should be something done to keep

In the excitement of the row Col. Gantt said: "The boys will be in here that had made her mad all over. Saturday, and take my part and defend sies teach that the government should persons in the county are very anxious own and control everything, the rail- to come in and "clean up the town." roads, banks, telegraphs and many of During the dispensary excitement last strike you?" country now conducted by individual to come to town and kill the negroes capital and effort. I concede that the and burn the city. That was the report government should regulate public in- at the time, and there is no doubt

This morning Col. Gantt is very penithe functions of our government; to tent. He sees that a great mistake has been made, and he is taking all the blame on himself. He wishes to exways wisely dispensed; to augment culpate the Floyds and his sons. The the channels requiring the expenditure | political significance of the whole affair of public moneys, and to engage in the is what was not expectd. It is working hazards of what should be deemed sa- ing against the ring just at the wrong

Col. Gantt appeared before the mayor that class legislation is undesirable, ill- and said he was to blame for the whole affair and that he desired to pay the penalty for all engagellin it. The mayor fined him thirty dollars, which was promptly paid. That ends the matier.

LARRY ASSUMES ALL BLAME AND PAYS FOR TWO. (Spartanburg Herald.) T. Larry Gautt is nothing in his va-

to answer for his scrapping match with Mart Floyd Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Gantt assumed all blame, apolo-Spartanburg for his conduct, and promsed that nothing of the kind should all blame and was exceedingly humble. The truth of the business is, he was so filled with humility that he apologized he came out of the mayor's court. He added \$30 to the city treasury.

dismissed, as I aggravated the assaults I also desire to publicly apologize to those gentlemen whom I offended, having already seen as many as I could and tendered a personal apology. As to the difficulties of my sons, i have only to say that like the brave boys they are, they defended their father, knowing that he was in the wrong. For this they have the respect of every true man. Respectfully,

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sar-saparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf, while taking it. These are recommendations they got up a sharp little antagonism worth considering.

COINING SILVER.

Mr. Carlisle Has the Mints Running on the Seignorage-Nearly Three Quarters of a Million Coined Last Month. The Existing Law.

[Special to Atlanta Constitution.] WASHINGTON, September 10.—Secretary Carlisle's heart seems to be warming again toward his old lovesilver. Mr. Carlisle is now domonstrating that he is decidedly more favorable to silver than he was a few months ago. I was at the treasury department to-day and learned officially that he is purchased under the Sherman law. The seigniorage he is covering into the treasury. But here is a full state-ment, which explains what the secretary of the treasury is doing. It is from a high official of the treasury department and may be considered official:
"The mints at New Orleans, Phila

delphia and San Francisco are engaged in coining standard silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman law. During the month of July \$430,000 was coined and during the month of August \$728,000. About the same amount will be coined during the present month, September, and thereafter such amount will be coined as the secretary may consider advisable under all the circumstances. The third section of the act of July 14, 1890, provided that the secretary of the treasury should coin each month into standard silver dollars 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of that act until July 1, 1891, and thereafter he should coin of the silver bullion /purchased under the provisions of the act as much as might be necessary to provide for the redempring was quite interesting until Floyd tion of the treasury notes issued in planted a sockdologer in Jesse's eye payment of the bullion, and that any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage should be accounted for and paid into the treasury. The coinage now going on is done under the authority conferred by this section of the law and the seigniorage derived from it is paid into the public treasury as required by law and used for the ordinary purposes of the government; but the remainder of the coins are held in the taeasury in order to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion. During the last eleven months 8,970,-727 standard silver dollars coined from "cleaned up" the other. Andy Floyd | the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, have been paid out in the notes so redeemed have been retired and conceled. This process is still going on daily. Prior of Mr. Carlisle's connection with the department no silver had been paid out for redemption of such notes and none of such notes had been retired and canceled."

The above would indicate that Mr. Carsile is more favorable to the white administration would indicate. Though Mr. Cleveland vetoed the bill to coin During the row Col. Gantt said that amount sufficient to redeem outstand-

Even Then He Wasn't Pleased.

[From the Detroit Free Press.] The lady witness had become quite picturesque in her testimony, and the attorney had called her down in a way "Confine yourself to facts, if you "I realize that recent political here- me." That is also significant, as certain please, madam," he said in confusion. "Very well," she replied tartly, "you are no gentleman. How does that

Some Notable Opinions on Co-Education

One of the most interesting topics of the day is undoubtedly co-education, and Demorest's Family magazine, with characteristic enterprise, has set before its readers in the October number a most excellent symposium on this important question. The contributors to it are among the best known educators of the country and comprise such names as, David Starr Jordan, Thomas S. Hastings, H. M. MacCracken, James M. Taylor. Charles H. Knox, Edmund P. Piatt, and S. S. Packard. As all of these men have very decided opinions on the question and are authorities on educational matters, their views cannot fail to be interesting. "Cadet Life as West Point" which appears in the same number, is a well-written and entertaining sketch of the life of a cadet from the time he enters West Point until he is a full-fledged soldier. An excellent description of the school and its surgaries of manner if not versatile. He roundings is given and, as it is all writwas up in the mayor's court yesterday | ten by a cadet, it has the charm of local color which only one intimate with the place can give; and the article is also superbly illustrated. "A Failure in gizing to the mayor and people of Dress Reform" is a sprightly and humorous parrative showing some of the difficulties in the way of would be prooccur again. He cleared the Floyds of gressive young girls assuming masculine attire. "How to Play the Guitar Without a Master" is so clearly written and so well illustrated that no matto nearly every man that he met when | ter how far from a teacher, one need not be ignorant of the best method of using this rather romantic instru- courage to go out from under it and

A REPUBLICAN TO RUN FOR CON-GRESS. Mr. Robert Moorman Issues an Address. He Will Place Himself at the Disposal

of the Convention.

To the Editor of The Herald and News: I saw from your paper some time since that you kindly offered the columns of your paper to all who had anything to say to the public. I therefore beg that you publish this. I am constantly being asked the question both by letter and by mouth-as to whether or not I am going to make the race for Congress, upon what platform, etc. It was my intention some time ago to canvass the district with the view of entering the race, but after finding out the expense connected with it, have thought very little more about it, and shall do nothing more until the Nominating Convention meets, at which time I shall be on hand to merely offer my services to them. Should the convention decide that Mr. Merrick can represent them better, I can but submit and uphold the hands of Mr. Merrick, for knowing him as I do he will be worthy of all the aid I can give him. As to the platform, etc., I will stand where I have stood for years, square upon the Republican National platform, and my every effort shall be to aid in the fight to maintain the pro-tective tariff. To the public, what the nation needs, and what the people have demanded at the ballot box, and what the Republican party has promised itself to accomplish is the maintenance of the McKinley law. Such a law now rapidly coining the silver bullion is wise, broad and patriotic, recognizing no section, discriminating against no legitimate interest, but protects American industries with an impartial hand. The protective laws have been beneficial, are beneficial and will be beneficial to the whole country. The Republicans are therefore determined to see to it, that the Democratic tariff

> means the revival of business every The Democrats may squirm and twist as they please, but they cannot throw from their shoulders the responsibility of the hard times which they have brought upon the laboring people of this country. Such blunders as havebeen made by Mr. Cleveland and his friends will never be repeated, for at the fall elections, the Republicans will resume control of both branches of possible from the wounds which Cleveandism has inflicted upon this people. The Democrats have been trying to place the condition of the country upon the McKinley bill, but I will declare to you, that the McKinley bill yielded a surplus every year until the Demostop ped, owing to the Democratic at-

abomination shall meet defeat. There

can be no victory so important to the

Republican party as the victory that

can be won by the battling against such a bill. The defeat of such a bill

tack upon the tariff. Yes, the cry to-day is, that the Republicans bankrupted the country and then turned it over to the Democrats. These United States were anything else but bankrupt the last year of Mr. Harrison's administration. When the Republicans turned the government over to the Democrats, there was more money in the United States Treasury than has been since the government was founded. There was also more money in circulation than there has been before or since. Why, since the Democrats have had charge, gold has been going out at the rate of one million dollars a day. They borrowed fifty million dollars of gold, every dolar of which is gone, and sixteen million more besides. The receipts show, too, that there is a deficit of seventyeight million dollars in addition to what has been borrowed and squan-

dered 'Why, they have gotten so low in cash, that they can't settle with a postmaster, after waiting six months on them. That shows that the money was there during the Republican Administration. The future financial policy of the Republican party will be, I predict, free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that gold and silver shall be equalized by conditions fixed by national agreement. The Republican party still approves

the Reciprocity Act, favors also the extension of our foreign commerce, and the increase of the American Navy. They have been urging the reduction of first class postage to one cent per ounce, which will become a law should they have a majority in the next house which they are sure to have. The Republican party is without doubt the party for young men of mind and manhood, its the party for the poor man, it has a platform broad sound, its a party that stands for progress and living ideas, her face today is to the front, her movement is ever onward. I urge you, therefore, my friends, to get aboard the ship for she can neverifail since truth is her anchor. Newberry County has in her bounds to-day more white Republicans than has ever been known before. Her number will reach almost three figures. They are men too of high character and ability and in 1896, there will be such a rush made for the Republican ranks, that it will astonish the oldest inhabitants. I am very sorry that they wish to stay in the back grounds now. Its true, it takes courage to take the step, but it does seem, that if a poor man like myself can stand the boycots, &c., that has been bedging me on all sides—and mostly too, by bogus Christians, broken down politicians, men who imagine themselves to be men of influence and all other dog in the manger sort of fellows-that you might show your hand. If your character is alright my friends and you have the approval of your conscience you need not fear the opinion of the masses. Its true I have been severely criticized for my political course, but I have one consolation, that notwithstanding all the unfair and unjust criticism, yet I now stand the equal of any man who is within the bounds of Newberry County who has dared to criticise my political action. I have ived h re all my life, it is not necessary therefore to go out of the county

o get the proof to the above. The South to-day would have been in a most prosperous condition, had the people followed Longstreet, Mosby and others, in their political course They can look back now with regret, but too late. Our great trouble has been, that we have been boss ridden, and under the spor and lash of a few blatant mouth politicians have been kept in line from fear of social ostracism. I thank God that I have had the I stand to-day with the bridge burned

Senator Butler Explains Why He Went into the Canvass-Rescued from the

Hands of the Despoilers. [From the News and Courier.] I do not like to burden your columns or your readers with overmuch writing, but the following from your editorial

of 8th instant moves me to trouble you with a few observations: "This is well said and we know that Senator Butler's friends and supporters throughout the State will approve of his obliteration of self in the work that lies before the Democrats of South Carolina. Their chief regret, as it is ours, will be that Senator Butler did not sooner awake to the necessity for the thorough organization of the Demoeratic party in the State, and that so much time has been wasted in a vain attempt to run the Democratic party on Populist principles.

"It appears to us that the Irby Machine is no more undemocratic now than it was when Senator Butler filed his conditional pledge with Secretary Tompkins last June, that the Ring was just as round during the whole of the recent campaign as it is now, and that the 'keform' party was as undem- swoon, it will be so much surprised at ocratic and 'corrupt' before as it is itself. after the primary election. It was out of the utmost loyalty to Senator Butler that his friends in the State held their peace and offered no obstacle to coming November general election. his plan of campaign. They felt all conducted as it was in the camp of the enemy, and they awaited the result self-explanatory.
without doubt as to how the campaign Headquarters of the State Republican

would eventuate. "There are some of us in South Caro lina who have been very close watchers of the political situation and who Populism, but they did not have the support that was requisite to make their opposition effective. They did not receive Senator Butler's active support, although they felt assured that he was with them in spirit. And since they feel that it is entirely proper for them to say in the modest and unobtrusive way that the question now confronting the Democrats of the State question of expediency.

that the Democratic Executive Comegislation, and will recover as far as as I now remember, by or before the 17th of June. I accordingly addressed a note to the secretary, Mr. Tompkins, simply complying, as I supposed, with crats came into power, but was soon ber, with a request for a separate box express their preferences for United States Senator in a direct primary and pledged myself to abide the result of that primary. The committee not only an acknowledgment of its receipt. The idea of a "separate box" was

February a number of gentlemen ap-Tilliman 3 to 1 in Edgefield County; that they wanted to vote for me, but ment." After I made the demand on the stump numbers of persons made similar remarks to me, meu who I felt could have nothing against me personally or politically. My personal friends and war comrades somehow or other it got into their heads that to elect a Legislature, to return me to the Senate, would be "going back on the Movement." They were, however, anxious to express their personal pre ference in this separate box. If the box had been allowed, or some good reason' given why it should not be, I would have been perfectly content to have abided by it. The Ring leaders had prated so much about having inaugurated the primaries and paraded the great credit they deserved for it, I determined to put them to the test. especially as it was a perfectly fair proposition, and had been adopted in the election of 1892. Now the anseparate box.

nouncement of my candidacy was in no sense a "pledge." The other fell with the refusal of the committee to allow a I went into the canvass because the rules required it. For four years prior to this I had been systematically, and now believe designedly, excluded from the canvass to keep me away from the people, and then say, as was said on the stump this summer, "I had lost touch with the people." They did not calculate that I would or could make such a canvass, crowded as this one was, in sc short a space of time, but I made up my mind to go through with it if I had to be carried on a litter. You surely would not have had me fold my arms and allow such heresies as were advanced go to the people unchallenged? I went before the people, and came out of the trying canvass stronger physically and otherwise than when I entered it. I uncovered the Ring and its methods. I exposed loose, if not corrupt, practices of the administration of the dispensary, and the funding of the State debt, and the charges have never been satisfactorily answered. I did this single-handed and alone, and at the same time threw confusion into the ranks of the Ring. Of course there were unpleasant occurrences which I been satisfactorily answered. I did this would like to have avoided, but when you meet a highwayman, who threatens your life or your pocket, you cannot afford to expend much politeness ERSKINE COLLEGE, on him, but must take him by the throat to check and thwart his audaci-

The sensational reports of the meetceptions the canvass was as orderly and the speakers are said to have received the speakers are said to have received when the speakers are said to have received with the speakers are said to ha quiet as any I ever engaged in. The appointed and well posted clacquers did most of it. This was transparent to GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE. everybody on the stand. The great body of the crowds was undemoustrative, but appeared anxious to listen, and did most respectfully, except when prevented by clacquers of the Ring can-didates. Of course you know all about the interruptions in Charleston and the

I went into the canvass for a purpose without counting the costs; I accomplished that purpose and have violated no pledges or obligations. If anybody

"hopeless" if every man will do his boarding or other details, apply to the duty, and stop finding fault with me. President, C. MANLY, D. D.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE RING. 21 I know "the head and front of my offending" is that every man who wanted an office did not get one, and that I did not get a special political dispensation from some persons, who had been in the habit of dishing out every man's political action, and considered me a heretic because I did not apply for it.

I have, however, become accustomed to such criticism and do not permit it to divert me from the line of my duty. The State ought to and can be rescued from the hands of the unscrupulous Ring, if prudence, common sense and firmness prevail.

Yours, etc,
M. C. Butler.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1894. REPUBLICANS RALLY.

State Committee Call Them to the Front-Congressional Candidates to be Put Out-Elections to be Contested All Along the Line.

(The State, 13th.) The Republican corpse in South Carolina has begun to show signs of life again. It has had a good long and peaceful slumber, and, as soon as it gets thoroughly awakened, will doubt-less fall off into another death-like

But to be serious, the Republicans are on the move now, and getting ready for the part they are to play in the The following address, issued by the along that the struggle was hopeless, State Republican committee, shows what is being done, and is entirely

Executive Committee. Columbia, S. C., Sept. 11, 1894. To the Republicans of South Carolina: ers of the political situation and who apposed as best they could the drift of and widespread importance is now in progress. Vermont and Maine have already spoken in such grand Republi-

can majorities as have not been known since the days of Abraham Lincoln. The Democratic party, in full posseshe was with them in spirit. And since sion of every department of the govern-Senator Butler has enlisted in the ranks ment for the first time since 1860, has demonstrated its incapacity to successfully administer the government. Everything seems to indicate that the next House of Representatives will is not a question of principle, but a be largely Republican, and that the

question of expediency."

To begin with I was informed on my then recent return from Washington of 1896. Although illegally disfranchised by the registration and elecmittee had passed a resolution requir- tion laws of this State, the Republi ing all candidates to announce their cans of South Carolina cannot afford to candidacy before the canvass opened, remain inactive and indifferent in this great struggle. Public sentiment is crystalizing against these infamous registration and election laws, and whether they are legally decreed to be the requirement of the committee. It unconst itutional or not, a Republican turned out afterwards that no such House of Representatives would not resolution was passed. I accompanied hesitate to unseat and send home in disgrace those whose only claim to in which the Democratic voters could the right to vote of a large majority of the citizens of the State.

The Republicans at this election should record an earnest and vigorous protest against their illegal disfrandid not grant my request, but did not chisement. Candidates for Congress deign to take notice of it further than should be nominated in every Congressional district, and all Republicans should attempt to cast their votes for suggested in this wise. When I spoke Representatives in Congress. A record at Edgefield on the first Mond y in should be kept of all who are rejected under the operation of the registration proached me after the speaking and law, which will serve as a basis to conseid if I could get a direct vote in a test that law before the next National separate box I would beat Governor House of Representatives.

Congressional committees should at once arrange for Congressional conven-"did not want to go back on the Move- tions to nominate candidates for Congress, not waiting for a call to be issued for a State convention. Congressional conventions will constituted as follows:

First District, 31 delegates-Beaufort Colleton, 3; Georgetown, 4; Williamsburg, 3. Second District, 27 delegates-Hamp-

ton, 4; Barnwell, 8; Aiken, 6; Edge-Third District, 27 delegates-Abbeville, 9; Newberry, 5; Anderson, 7; Oconee, 3; Pickens, 3. Fourth District, 35 delegates-Green ville, 9; Laurens, 6; Fairfield, 5; Spartanburg, 7; Union, 4; Richland, 4. Fifth District, 25 delegates—York, 7;

Chester, 5; Lancaster, 3; Spartanburg, Chesterfield, 3; Kershaw, 4; Union, Sixth District, 27 delegates-Clarendon, 4; Darlington, 5; Flerence, 4; Marlboro, 4; Marion, 5; Horry, 3;

Williamsburg, 2. Seventh District, 29 delegates-Berkeley, 4; Colleton, 4; Lexington, 4; Richland, 2; Sumter, 7; Orangeburg, 8 E. A. WEBSTER, Chairman. Attest: J. H. Johnson, Secretary.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, 1889. Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained II pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommend-ing it to all unfortunates like Yours truly, JOHN MORRIS. OFFICE OF J. N. McElroy, Druggist.
ORLANDO, FLA., April 20, 1891.

ORLANDO, FLA. April 20, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN Bros., Savannah, Ga:
DEAR SIRS—I sold three bottles of P. P. Plarge size yesterday, and one bottle small siz

o day.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism vinter before last. It came back on her the bast winter and a half bottle \$1.00 size, rejeved her again, and she has not had a symposize. tom since.
I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like ne was dead, but next morning was up holowing and well. Yours respectfully.

J. N. McELROY.

Yours truly, ELIZA F. JONES, 16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

DUE WEST, S. C.

OPENS FIRST MONDAY IN OCtober next, Offers Classical and ings were misleading. With a few ex- Scientific Courses. Large and handsome building completed. Delightful climate. Now in the 56th year of its existence. Total expenses for board

GREENVILLE, S. C. Rev. M. M. Riley, D. D., President.

Miss M. C. Judson, Associate Principal. Reorganized and newly equipped, with new furniture and new pianos, and under new management. A full corps of teachers in every department. Boarding and other expenses reasonable. Next session begins Wednesday, September 26, 1894. Send for Catalogue. Address M. M. RILEY, Greenville, S. C.

Furman University, CREENVILLE. S- C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEin September 26th, 1894. For first door nor catalogues or for information about the The "struggle" was not and is not courses of study, mess halls, private

IT'S DANGEROUS GROUND that you stand on -with a cough or a cold, and your

blood impure. Out of just these conditions comes Consumption. You must do

something. In the earlier stages of Consumption, and in all the conditions that lead to it, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. This scrofulous affection of the lungs, like every other form of Scrofula, can be

cured by it. In severe, lingering Coughs, all Bronchial Throat, an Lung Affections, and every disease that can be reached through the blood, it is the only medicine so effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Nervous prostration and debility are conquered by it.

Something is lost when you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's Catarrh. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties. No matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, you can be cured. Incurable cases are rare. It's worth \$500 to you, if you have one.

Have Just

PROM THE NORTHERN Markets, where I purchased the largest stock of CLOTHING.

> FURNISHING GOODS, HATS. ETC..

election is based on the suppression of ever brought to this market. I bought these goods cheaper than ever, therefore I am better prepared to supply the wants of the trade than ever.

Owing to a delay of a few days before I can occupy the Boozer Store, I will run the Smith & Wearn Stock at the store occupied by Scholtz until the 17th instant. This stock was bought at a sacrifice and our object is to convert it into cash, so if you want to buy goods at half their value call on me at Scholtz's stand, next County, 6; Berkeley, 2; Charleston, 13; to Robertson and Gilder's Drug Store.

Respectfully,

O. M. JAMIESON THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES.

ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the Court House in Newberry, S. C., on Thursday the 20th day of September 1894, from 10 a. m., to 5 p. m., upon the question of assessment and levy of a two mill tax for the purpose of the Newberry Graded Schools for the ensuing school year. Those favoring the tax will vote "For two-mill tax"; those opposed will vote "Against two-mill tax."

Managers of said election: D. B. Wheeler, F. Z. Wilson and F. L. By-

W. E. PELHAM, Chairman pro tem. F. N. MARTIN, Secretary. td.

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an annual school meeting of the voters resident in Newberry School District will be held in the opera house at Newberry, S. C., on Thursday, the 20th of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive the annua report of the Trustees of said school W. E. PELHAM. Chairman Pro Tem. F. N. MARTIN, Secretary. td.

Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.

Next Session Opens Tuesday. October 1st MOURSES LEADING TO THE Degrees of A. B. and B. S. Increased facilities for the study of Physical Sciences; Chemical and Physical Laboratory. Preparatory department under Principalship of an experienced instructor. Expenses of Session, \$98 to \$128. Send for catalogue or other information to REV. G. W. HOLLAND, Рн.D., D. D., President.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE COLUMBIA, S. C.

Session begins Sept. 25th. Nine regular Courses, with Diplomas. Special Courses, with Certificates. Requirements for admis-sion modified. Board \$8 a month. Total

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