SENATOR M'LAURIN

TALKS TO THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

His Election Means That the Day of Pollticlane or troy Evans Stripe is Passed. Gives Thanks

(Special to The State.) Bennettsville, Sept. 1.-A large prowd of the admirers of Senator McLaurin from the town and county serenaded him at his residence this evening amid great onthusiasm and rejoicing. The Senator, on account of his health, could only express his appreciation of the support and confidence reposed in him by his neighbors and the people of the State; pledged himself to try to prove worthy of the trust and prodicted the dawn of a new era in the State. Marlboro feels honored in honoring her worthy son.

Col. Knox. Livingston was called upon and made a short speech to the large crowd present, after which refreshments were served by the ladies of the house.

The ladies of Clarendon county have sent Senator McLaurin a large basket of pretty flowers.

Your correspondent interviewed Senator McLaurin for the State as follows:

Senator McLaurin was found a his home preparing to go to Mount Airy White Sulphur Springs. The senator was asked about his health, and replied that he was nearly well and was satisfied that a few weeks in the mountains would restore him to his accustomed good health.

"What about the election?" "Well, it is not as large a vote as usual, but I attribute much of that to the supreme confidence of my friends that I was bound to win any way. I am not surprised at the result, for up to the time of my illness there was hardly an audience that we addressed where it was not clearly apparent that I had a majority. My election, so far as I am concerned, is the culminatiom of four years of work upon the lines of 'peace and unity.' Ever since I wrote the 'Appelt letter' and inaug movement' I have been looked upon as peculiarly representative upon the Reform side the same ideas and principles that Earle did upon the Conservative side. An attempt was made this year to draw factional lines, but it utterly failed. Reformers and Conservatives worked side by side for my election, and today I stand as the representative of no faction, but of the reunited white Democracy of South Carolina."

"What have you to say of the campaign methods of your oppo-

"Well, I do not care in the hour of triumph, while they are drinking proval of the governing body of the the bitter dregs of defeat, to be so university as a whole may bring us ungenerous as to refer to them in unkind terms. The people have turned their 'pictures to the wall' in no way sought the severance of and politicians of the Irby Evans stripe are done in South Carolina, let us hope, forever. From henceforth it will take brains, character and attainments to win distinction in this State. No future campaign will ever be conducted upon a vulgar and low plane. I do not think that the tomato-flg syrup variety of statesmenship will long obtain, but men of more ability, more informa tion and greater usefulness will be selected for public office and each "hib will have to stand on its own bottom.'

"There is one feature of this campaign that was peculiarly exasperating to me, to wit: the attacks which were made upon Gov. Ellerbe. I felt that he was made the victim merely because of his appointment of me. I defended him as best I could, and my opponents soon found that Ellerbe needed no defense. I hand by most and probably all of the never witnessed a handsomer thing | members of the corporation as to the than the rebuke given Colonel Irby free and unlimited coinage of silver at Walhalla for his attack upon Ellerbe. These attacks made my ing the interests of the university triumphat election a vindication of and the fear that your views with Ellerbe as much so as of me, and I reference to it, publicly known or rejoice in it, because I believe he expressed, might perhaps in some has made a conscientious and true degree be assumed to be represenchief executive."

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1897.

"The election is a vindication of scribe the path in which you should my course and I want to say that tread or to administer to you any there were several splendid editor- official rebuke, or to restrain your als in The News and Courier on the freedom of opinion or reasonable tariff question, which I have no doubt contributed largely to my success. The News and Courier of last Monday was a fine campaign paper, and the editorial in the State running the Greenville News 'into a hole,' was the finest thing of the lege." sort that I ever read.

"I want to say this: that so far as my ambition is concerned, it is completely satisfied. My only desire now is to worthily wear the honors the people have heaped upon me. I am very proud of my vote for its brave, generous people, its historic memories and the trials which she has borne so bravely. I want to see every discrimination against Charleston wiped out. She has gut herself in touch with the progressive thought of the balance of the State and she ought to be 'fed out the same spoon' the balance

"I wish to thank the people all over the State · for their generous confidence and I say to each and every one that no man shall ever blush because he cast his ballot for me. I have received hundreds of telegrams and letters and just as rapidly as I can I intend to acknowledge personally the receipt of each.

"To Col. Neal, Mr. Blease and others, who, when I was stricken at Yorkville, took charge of the fight and carried it on to victory, I am unable to find language to express the profound gratitude that I feel. They did their work intelligently and effectively and much of the credit is due to their superb manage-

C. F. S.

ANDREWS ASKED TO REMAIN.

frustees of the Brown University Reg Him to Reconsider... Regret their Hasty Action and Insist That the Committee was Entirely Too For-

Providence, R. I., Sept. 2.—The rporation of Brown University urated what is known as the 'Forty | voted to-day, after a long meeting, to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation as president of

the institution. The request was embodied in a

resolution containing the following: "To the President of Brown University: The corporation of Brown University has this day received with the greatest regret your resignation as president. It most earnestly desires that you will withdraw it. It conceives that it was written without full knowledge of the position of the corporation. With the earnest hope that a statement to you bearing the formal sanction and apagain into hearty accord, the corporation desires to assure you that it our official relations, which so far as is known have been most cordial from the time of your acceptance of the presidency. The only vote and only expression hitherto made by the corporation bearing upon the question at issue was at the last June meeting and considered of the appointment of a committee to confer with you to the interests of the university. The extent of the authority thus given to its committee was that of conference which it fully believes you would unhesitatingly admit was a legitimate and friendly exercise of its privileges relating in the terms of the vote to the interest of the university, which you and the corporation have closely at heart."

"It is perfectly true that the vote in question was occasioned by the differing views entertained on the one hand by you and on the other by the United States, so far as affect-

tative and not merely individual. "What about your tariff views?" | "It was not in our minds to pre-

liberty of utterance, but simply to intimate that it would be the part of wisdom for you to take a less active part in exerting partisan discussions and apply your energies more exclusively to the affairs of the col-

The resolution closes by asking the withdrawal of Professor Andrew's resignation.

In addition to a letter from Secretary Olney, the now famous protest of twenty-five of the faculty of Brown and a number of petitions, including in Charleston. I love the old city one from college professors and pub lie men asking for the retention of Andrews, were also presented and considered.

Among the signers are: Daniel C. Gilman, President of John Hopkins University; Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard; C. K. Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin; Seth Lowe, President of Columbia; T. J. Coolidge, former Ambas sador to France; W. G. Sumner, Professor of Political Economy at Yale; John Fisher, the Hisiorian; William Lloyd Garrison; J. T. Trowbridge, the author; Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston; Professor James R. Jewett, University of Minnesota.

THE CONSTABULARY.

What a Prominent Prohibitionist Says.

The fact that Governor Ellerbe had decided to lischarge the constabulary on October Ist was the chief topic of conversation in certain quarters yesterday. Particularly did constabulary the dispensary law would be so openly violated, and the policemen overlooking violations, sembly were very encouraging.

Mr. T. J. LaMotte, who has been prominent among the prohibtionists matter, said: "There never was any necessity for the establishment of such a constabulary force as has been maintained since the dispensary law went into effect. I and those who have been with me have always maintained that the executive powers under the laws in this State are sufficient to enforce the dispensary law. In other words, there is no law on the statute books which is sustained by the sense of the people of the country that cannot be thoroughly and completely enforced through the ordinary officers of the law. So the recent announcement of the chief executive should be commended. A great mistake was made when the appointment of those extra constables were made. It had the effect of arraying a class of men against the sentiment of the people, and those who constituted the constabulary have been men unfamiliar with the enforcement of any laws, and even in cases when they were right a blunder was committed "

Mr. LaMotte said that it is beginning to look like extreme measures are dying out, and that the chances for prohibition would continue to increase. He said that much is now being done in the way of sending out circulars to the people of the State, and that personal appeals would be made to every member of the legislature in the interest of a

prohibitory law. Mr. LaMotte says no decision has been rendered in the case in which he wanted to bring some time ago. 1t will be remembered that Mr. La-Motte asked Magistrate Smith for a warrant charging that the licenses of the beer dispensaries in Jolumbia were not permitted by law. Magisthat the warrant should issue, the case was appealed to the supreme dian Territory about sixty ye. cour. Although the matter has been before the court for some time near 15,000; they number less than ment and all the young ones eduno intimation as to an early decision | that now. What is the matter with | cated free. Why, it would seem has yet been made.

INDIANS AND WHITES

BILL ARP WRITES OF THE MAR RIAGES WITH SAVAGE REDSKINA

He Discusses Ethnology...Refers To the Re cent Diatribes in the Boston Transcript. There Are Men of Many Minds.

Not long ago some writer from the west told us that white people were marrying Indians girls more frequently than ever before. "Indeed," he said, "the dusky maidens seem to prefer the pale faces to their own race and color."

This provokes me to write a letter about Indians for the special pleasure and benefit of our young people. Boys and girls like to read about them, I know, but most of the stories that appear are more romantic than true. During the war our brigade camped one night on the Chickahominy river, about thirty miles below Richmond, and we were shown the very stone on which Captain John Smith laid his head for Powhattan's club when the beautiful Pocahontas rushed wildly in the circle and threw herself upon his bosom and saved his life. About the stone I have my doubts, but it is historically true that Powhattan lived there, and that his daughter, a lovely lass of fourteen, did save John Smith's life, as he in his letter to the queen of England says, "at the minute of my execution she hazzarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine." She afterwards married John Rolfe, with her father's consent, and from that union came the Randolph's of Virginia, and a little strain of that same Pocahontas blood flows in my wife's veins, and she is proud of it and loves the local prohibitionists discuss the to tell the story to her numerous and situation, and several in Columbia lovely offspring. That little strain who have been actively engaged in isn't bigger than a cambric needle, the fight for prohibition thought but it has never lost its strength that with the discontinuance of the | She would make a right good Pocahontas now if anybody that she loved was in danger. In fact, she has some Indian traits still lingering in that the chances for prohibition at her bosom, and should have been the next session of the General As- named Indiana when she was christened.

But it seems that ever since Pocahontas married a white man the 1nof the State, when questioned on the dian maidens of all the civilized tribes have been willing to do the same thing. It is well known that the daughters of the Creeks and Cherokees in Georgia always said yes when a good-looking white man proposed marriage; but such unions were not hasty nor deceitful, they had to be in earnest and from honorable motives. If an Indian maid was betrayed by a designing white man, he could hardly escape, for the He was of a Cherokee and was born whole tribe became avengers of in Vann's valley near Rome. His blood. Her virtue was her dearest ornament, and if she lost it the third finger of her left hand was dismembered at the second joint, and that tribe in 1837. Not long after that left her shame always visible.

Now it seems to be settled by the men of science that the Indian belongs to the Caucassian or white and took his name. While he lived race, or else he is aboriginal and is a he stood high as a learned and elorace of his own. . He is neither Mongolian, Malay nor negro. He was first found here on the continent, just as the negro was found in Africa. As the elephant was found in Asia, the kangaroo in Australia and the llama in Peru, so the Indian may be a native of the manor born, for geologists say that this continent is the oldest by several thousand years. But where he came from or how he got here is a question too deep for me. The existence of Aztecs in Mexico is still an unsolved problem, and who were the mound builders is a matter of doubt and speculation. One thing, however, seems certain, that the race is doomed to extinction. The command "be fruitful and multiply" does not belong to them. According to the United States census reports, in 1853 there were in the United States and territories 400,-764; in 1860, 339,421; in 1870, 313, 712; in 1880, 306,543; in 1890, 248, trate Smith declined to issue the 253. Of these 58,806 are classed as warrant, and Judge Gary deciding civilized. The Cherokees and Creeks were sent from Georgia to the Inago. The former then numbered being supported by the govern-

pasturage and cultivation, and the bounty of the government would tunate to be born an Indian. The nearly support them. They have good framed houses to live in and black, are having a good time. have as good schoolhouses and churches as our country people have in Georgia. They are classed as civilized, and dress just like white folks, and cook and eat as nourishing food as we do. What is the matter? I asked of one of their educated ministers. "God knows," said he. I mingled with their people and talked with them. They did not seem to be sad or distressed about anything. It was not that the children died before maturity, but that mature died faster than children were born to take their places. The exception to this decline of the race seemed to be in the families where white men had intermarried with Indian maidens. These unions were prolific of children who were healthy and handsome, and always bred after the mother, having her cinnamon color, her straight black hair and high cheek bones. There is no apparent mixture of blood as in the mulatto who is the half breed of the whites and blacks. But these Indian types weaken in succeeding generations of quadroons and ectoroons and if ever the tribes are saved from extinction, it will be by this increasing amalgamation with the white race. These unions do not seem to shock the sentiment of mankind as do the unions of whites with negroes. Even Vassar college would not be horror stricken at the discovery of an octo roon among her pupils. Indian students may be found in many of our colleges and are not rejected at hotels or boarding houses or theaters or churches or on railroads. In some of the tribes, as in the Creeks and Cherokees, their features, their beauty and their traits of character approximate the Anglo-Saxon. Schoolcraft, who is the highest authority, says their features are regular, their expression noble; they are taciturn and stoicial to the last degree, cunning and watchful, persevering in the pursuit and revengeful in the destrucion of their enemies, hospitable and grateful for favors, a close observer of natural phenomena, his tempera ment poetic and imagination and his simple eloquence of great dignity and beauty of expression. Many of the comen are really handsome, and their skin is thinner, softer and smoother than is the white race's.

mother was by ied on a hill that overlooks Cave Spring. When but a lad he was taken west with the he was sent to Philadelphia to school and was adopted by Elias Boudinot, a wealthy philanthropist, quent advocate, and was the agent and ambassador of the tribe in all matters connected with the United States government. But now these tribes do not have to send their children so far away to get an education. What our government does is always well done, and handsome school houses are found all over the territories. In 1877 the policy of edu cating them was organized and \$20,. 000 appropriated. In 1880 it was increased to \$75,000. In 1885 to \$992,000, and in 1890 to \$1,364,568 I reckon it is two or three millions by this time. And, besides this large amount, the different religious societies of the United States give largely to the cause, the Roman Catholic church giving near half a million annually and having charge of more schools than all the other denominations put together. Then, again, just think of the land they have got-160 acres to each head of a family, 80 acres to each child eighteen years old and 40 to those younger. Just think of all the old and decrepid ones being supported

Boudinot was a very handsome,

impressive man even in his old ago.

I met him at Fort Smith some years

ago. He was educated at Princeton.

private benefactions a child is forwards of the nation, whether red or

There was an old song that was sung by a lazy vagabond, and it said:

"Oh, I wish I was a goose All forlorn, all forlorn, Oh, I wish I was a goose Eating corn!"

But now the song for our thous-

ands of tramps to sing is: "Oh, I wish I was an Indian!"

It used to be that in our college ext-books that population increased in proportion to the comforts of 1.f. that the common people enjoyed. This theory fits the southern negro pretty well, for they continue to multiply like rabbits, in spite of all the barbarity that The Boston Transcript accuses us of, but it does not fit the Indian, nor does it fit the average Boston family, that never has more than two children and wouldn't bave any but for somebody to inherit the estate. But that Hartford, Conn., Times knocks the blacks out, and goes further in defense of the south than our own papers or preachers. Verily there are many of many minds. BILL ARP.

LEE IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Tribute from a Northern Paper, Which Hesitates to Touch on his Greater Glory Later.

[From the Buffalo Enquirer.] The deeds of valor by which Robert E. Lee revealed himself to the world were also performed in an unobtrusive way. That was in Mexico, too. Lee was then a captain in the engineer corps, where there is a little chance for the display of personal heroism, but when sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's position he stopped at no risk if he saw a chance to learn more than he was called upon to do by his orders.

At Buena Vista Capt Lee volunteered to go into the enemy's territory and verify a report about the position of Santa Anna's army. A cavalry escort sent to protect him failed to be at the rendesvous, and his native Mexican guide showed himself so cowardly and incom petent that he cast him adrift and made the trip of forty miles alone He brought to the American camp news about Santa Anna, which gave Taylor's army its brilliant victory at Buena Vista.

Another feat that has been rehearsed a thousand times around American campfires was the perilous passage across volcanic rockbods of Pedigral near the City of Mexico, to carry vital dispatches between the divided wings of Scott's army. The rocks were pointed so sharp as to cut the shoes, the night was dark and stormy, and Santa Anna's picket ined the way on either side. After seven aids had given it up. set out alone and succeeded. Scott declared that it was "the greatest feat of physical and moral courage performed by any individual during ne campaign.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Cures Fever In One Day.

12,793 MAJORITY.

Official Vote in Election for United States terator.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 3.—The official vote was declared tonight, but Cherokee, Beaufort, Colleton and Union failed to send in their returns. As there was no question as to the result it was declared without these counties; Cherokee came in later. The vote as made up wite the news paper count as to the four missing counties stood: McLaurin, 29,326; McLaurin's majority over both Irby and Evans, 12,792; Evans, 11,375;

Irby 5,159 For congress: Johnson, 2,856; them? They have fine lands, both for that with all this fraternalism and Norton, 2,533; Ellerbe, 2,253.

WILL WED WEDNESDAY.

General Longstreet, Aged 80 Years, and

Chicago, Sept. 4.- A special to the Times Herald from Atlanta, Ga., says: The poistive announcement was made today by the friends of both parties concerned that the marringe of Miss Ellen Dorch to Goneral James G. Longstreet would be celebrated at noon next Wednesday at the executive mansion in this city. Arrangements for the coremony have been perfected by Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, and the best man will be former State Senator H. W. J. Ham.

General Longstreet is 80 years old and very deaf. Miss Dorch is 22 years old and very pretty.

The general is expecting by every mail his appointment from Prssident McKurley as railroad commissioner, to succeed Wade Hampton and Miss Dorch is a candidate for State li-

The Country Editor's Wife.

You have heard of the country editor's

With its care and worry and doubt, Of the shabby genteel of his seedy clothes.

Of his diamond pins and his calm re-His happiness, money and gout.

But, say, have you heard of the ed!-

tor's wife; Of that silent co partner, who, With a blending of sentiment, beauty

and skill. With a temperate knowledge, tact and

The whole of his labor can do?

It is she who embroiders the garments By the editor's hard old chair,

Now dressed up with cushions, soft and neat. And trimmed up with tidies and rit-

bons sweet Which once was so poor and bare,

If the editor's sick, or away or behind; In need of more hands and more

She directs his wrappers so they can be read. And writes his leaders right out of her

And willingly makes his paste.

She reads the magazines, papers and

As the cradle she softly rocks, While the editor si s in his easy chair, With his fingers thrust in his tangled

She quietly mends his socks.

Then she reads the ads with the edi-

Just to find out what each has paid. But the column ad of the jeweler, there,' So he says, "the harness and human

Must be taken out in trade."

So she we are the dresses he gets for

And rattles his sewing machine; She uses the butter and eggs and The country subscriber so faithfu"y

brings, With a cheerfulness seldom seen.

But her life so full 'of many delights, Has one dark cloud, alas!

Though she shares his tickets to the circus and play, To lectures and nigger minstrels gay, She can't use his railroad pass!

When time hangs heavy on his hands She begui'es his hours away

With joke and laughter, music and And pleasant talk, and thus ripples

The whole of each leisure day. Oh! who would exchange this sweet

content. This simple and trusting life, For that of a queen of royal birth

For the happiest woman in all the Is the country edit it's wife.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

Never Surrendered.

[From the Wayeross Herald.] The grave of General Toombs, has

only the words: "Robert Toombs." -Ex. Well, that is enough. Every body knows that Robert Toombs lived and died, and that he never surrendered to the enemy.