FSTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

CAMPAIGN PARTY VISITS CAMDEN

EIRST HALF OF RACE FINISHED IN

HISTORIC OLD TOWN.

Oal, Bloyd Eloquent at Home-Only Incld at Was Spat Between Himself and Gen. Watts-Candidates Royally Enter-

[Special to The State.]

Camden, July 21.—The campaign ers passed the half mile post today at classic Camden, rich in historie associations.

Here is the monument to the Con federate dead, in honor of the gallant Dickinson, lieutenant colonel of the Palmetto regiment, who was as anxious to get a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns as any other member of the field or staff.

Hard by Hampton park, where the candidates spoke, stands the well known monument in memory of Baron DeKalb, who gave his life for his adopted country.

Near by is the range known as Hobkirk hill, where Green so successfully met the British. And not more than six miles off is the field of the battle of Camden, where Gates met with his inglorious defeat-Gates, of whom it was said he never drew up his horse until he reached Charlotte for battle, in which he exchanged his northern laurels for southern weeping willows.

Another feature of this place is the opportunity which the candidates enjoyed of sojourning at Upton Court, so well known not only as a winter sanitarium, but as an agreeable inn at all times.

Though I write with a running pen, reference should be made to the memories which the town's cemetery affords, memories connected with such men as Kershaw and Konnedy, and other knightly heroes of the lost cause.

And to crown it all, this is a community known for the graces of its womanhood and the excellent characteristics of its manhood, illustrated in the field and in the forum ever since revolutionary days. Memories here of church, memories of State, memories of war!

The candidates wer at the expense of the county execu tive committee, and in Mr. T. J Kirkland's hands they fared well. The meeting was a small one, there being only several hundred persons present, but as an evidence of the era of good feeling, I am told that there were present a score or so of those who have not attended a political meeting in this county for

THE RAILROAD SEXTETTE.

Mr. Berry spoke first. He thought he could fill the office of railroad commissioner as a practical business man. He did not believe in oppressilig the roads. There were no boys ranning for this position. They are all men with records, which records the people should sift and vote for the best man. As an insurance man for many years he had settled many financial matters, and was able to arbitrate between the people and the roads.

Mr. Evans yielded to no man when it came to a business transaction. The interests of the people and the railroads were linked, and he was competent to pass upon questions of

disagreement. Mr. Garris said he never could joke when talking politics, and his face showed it. He knew something about the burdens of the people and the discrimination of the railroads. He warned the crowd that when a candidate told them that any office was beyond the capacity of the ordinary juryman, that office should be abolished, because any rascality committed therein could not be

caught up with. Mr. Thomas unrolled his map and declared he spoke from the records, showing that he kept his oath to do justice to the people and the roads. The other members of the board had made a trade with the roads, saying, you work the fertilizer rate and we will recoup you by a raise on other articles, and he had protested ag inst rect.) Br' his whole struggle is to it. He presented himself as an ab- make this a campaign of mud-sling

man in politics. But for that he mud-throwing, and treat it with concould not afford to fight his col-

he asked what would become of the nished." State if Thomas should die. In spite of the monumental self-praise the impression was prevalent throughont the State that when there was an ssue Thomas lined up with the rail-

Mr. Thomas-I dare you to prove

Mr. Gray replied by realing from the records a resolution offered by Thomas to the effect that the ferti-Ezer rate be reduced 25 per cent. and that the railroads recoup them selves by raising the rates on merchandise. In this way Thomas had tried to fool the people by "evening up" things with the railroads.

GENIAL GENTLEMAN FROM ELKO.

Mr. Stansoll, the genial gentleman from Elko, was beaming with smiles as he spoke. I am no silver tongued orator, said be, or lawyer. I am fresh from the field of Barnwell county, one of your men, and I am a candidate for railroad commissioner. We have assisted you in electing your candidate from the upper part of the State, and our lower section has never been represented on that board and we are due that. It will be my pleasure if elected to look after the interests of the people of South Carolina, and let the railroads, which are long enough, strong enough and broad enough, take care of them-

AT HIS OPPONENT'S HOME.

Gen. Watts said he had come today to beard the lion in his den, to liquor could be gotten for medicinal meet Col. Floyd on his own stamping ground. He was not a Confedate soldier, but he was the son of one who had been on the staff of Kennedy and of Kershaw. He was surprised that "our old Virginia Confederate" had gotten mad at Bishopville because he had said he (Floyd) was not born in South Carolina. He had said that no South Carolina Confederate had opposed him for re-election, and that he had their endorsement, and Floyd had charged him with stooping low. Said he: "Col. Floyd is an old man and a Confederate soldier, but I tell him he must stay in a Confederate soldier's place. I smiled at him because I knew he did not mean what he said. I am sorry for him."

The speaker went on to say that if any man in the two local military companies would say he had not done his whole duty as adjutant general he would retire from the race. He remarked that he was no factional or combination candidate, without explaining the supposed significance.

COL. FLOYD'S ELOQUENCE.

Col. Floyd was greeted with cheers, and he made the grove ring with his eloquence. Said he: "My heart this morning thrills with deepest gratitude at the apparent unanimity with which my candidacy seems to be endorsed by Korshaw County. I have lived her for 33 years, and at no time have I not been willing to risk my life in defense of your honor and liberty. I know I have made mistakes, but I shall not attempt to an swer his misstatements."

Watts demurred at this and he and Floyd repeated and reiterated. "His record is before you," said Col. Floyd, "and I will leave it to the people to say whether or not the history of the militia is not other than they wish it to be. I have attempted to run this campaign on pure friendship, devoid of mudslinging, but Watts is in the position of the Spanish in Cuba. He is hunting for every little dodge, because he is beaten in this race. I ask you to measure us up in competitive examination and elect the best man. I have tried to get him to discuss what is good for the military system. (Watts-That is not cor-

about traffic matters to operate a tin their feet down on such conduct. I railroad that wound up with a key. promise you at the end of two years Gen. Gray elicited a laugh when to return my commission untar-

> As Col. Floyd took his seat, Watts ramarked: "I can't throw any mud on a brick."

Floyd-You better not throw any on me. I'll knock you down if you

Watts-Two can play at that game. GRANITE INSTEAD OF BRICK.

Mr. Blythe was applauded. He said he could not measure elequence with Floyd, but would compare with either of his opponents as far as military records were concerned. If elected he would render faithful service and the people would not regret that they voted for Blythe.

NEATLY ROUNDED.

In touching on the liquor question, Col. Tillman said that nearly all the rabid prohibitionists drank coffee and tea strong enough to give an alligator the shakes, and because some poor fellows couldn't govern their appetites they wanted to put straight jackets on the rest. Every government collected more than half its taxes from stimulants, and alcohol was the favorite. The Federal government collected it, and South Carolina derived something from liquor also, but instead of it going in the treasury to lighten taxes it was used to support dispensary drones.

Featherstone would sprawl all over creation expounding the beauties of sobriety, but if he stood on the Childs bill there was no prohibition in it, as purposes, and everybody would get

SCHUMPERT DECLARES FOR DISPENSARY. Col. Schumpert referred to the lamented Kershaw, "whose white plume, like Henry of Navarre, was always seen where danger was imminent, that pure jurist and upright statesman, Joseph Brevard Kershaw." In eloquent tones he paid tribute to the memory of one who had been his friend, on whose grave he had heretofore been debarred the privilege

of laying a chaplet of laurel. Col. Schumpert said that prohibi tion was a nice thing to preach about, but the hydra-headed monster could only be scotched, not killed. Over at Chesterfield he innocently asked a man how far it was from the North Carolina line and he replied that it was six miles, significantly adding "but you can get all you want here." (Laughter.) And yet, said he, this was where there was no dispensary "and I never said a word about liquor."

He declared that the dispensary was the best solution of the liquor question, one reason being because it throws around the sale of liquor certain safe-guards.

COL. WATSON ON SAME LINES.

Col. Watson could see no virtue in prohibition. There had been lying enough in South Carolina alr ady, but if the sale of liquor was prohi bited except as medicine, it would make many more liars. Featherstene did not propose prohibition, neither did Childs, but they would sell it for medicinal purposes and this would throw down the bars to all who wanted liquor.

He believed he was more thorough ly in sympathy with the common schools than his opponents. At the same time he was a friend to the colleges and did not favor crippling them.

FEATHERSTONE IS FRANK.

Mr. Featherstone was glad his opponents had assailed his position. It was a straw showing how the wind blew. "I say," said he, "lay on Macduff, I fear no man or set of men." He advocated prohibition because it. was right and because he wanted the sale of whiskey by citizens and by State stopped.

Col. Watson claimed that the prohibitionists had tried to get him to solutely clean and irreproachable ing. I shall avoid and ignore his lead them. That was so. He him-

solf had written asking him about it, tempt and conduct this campaign and Watson had replied with about Dagnes in office, as they had charge with dignity to the end. I despise s'x pages lauding himself to the skies of the minutes and to records. The the n a 1 who attempts to sling mud, as a temperance man, but clung to other candidates did not know enough and I believe the people will put the dispensary, so they had dropped him like a hot potato.

A! CHER'S ARROWS.

Mr. Archer remarked that Feath erstone was attempting the impossible task of mixing religion and polities. Watson_and Tillman were on the campaign for their health. Ellerbe was a trustee of Clemson College contrary to the constitution.

WHITMAN'S NEW SIMILE.

G. Walt Whitman "opened his fins." Not to know him was to ar gne one's self unknown. Ellerbe was dragging a coon skin around the State, and it had been supposed from the bark that there was a coon in it, but it was now apparent that it was only a dry hide with all the hair rubbedoff. Tillman and Watson had kicked it so hard that it showed signs of life. He advised the governor to stop whimpering and be easy and make his speech. All of them but Archer had compromised themselves

ELLERBE VERY PLAIN.

Governor Ellerbe met with ap plause. It was easy for his oppo nents to make charges, but what one of them would have done better? He deplored a tendency among public officers to sacrifice their convictions of duty for public favor and declared he had always been single to the people's interests. He could promise only an honest and an economical administration.

THE OTHERS.

The other speakers were Candilates Mower, Bellinger, Derham, Epton, Tompkins, Bradham, Cooper, Rice, Mayfield, Brown and Me-Mahan. J. Wilson Gibbes.

DEATH OF JUDGE BENET'S WIFE.

Sudden and Fatal Illness Seizes He While on a Visit to Her Old Home in Abbeville

(Special to News and Conrier.) Abbeville, July 21.-At 12.25 o'clock this morning the sad news of the death of Mrs. Benet, wife of Judge W. C. Benet, was announced receive American customers. in this city. She was taken violently ill on Monday last, and gradually grew worse until yesterday, when Dr. Holmes, of Atlanta, was called to her beside to perform an operation, from which she did not recover. Mrs. Benet was the eldest daughter of the late Samuel McGowan, of this city, and was here spending the summer at the McGowan house. She will be buried here tomorrow even ing at 5 o'clock.

Campaign Appointments.

The report of the sub-committee on campaign schedule was adopted as follows.

Yorkville, Wednesday, July 27. Gaffney, Thursday, July 28. Spartanburg, Friday, July 29. Inion, Saturday, July 30. Newberry, Monday, August 8. Laurens, Tuesday, August 9. Greenville, Thursday, August 11 Pickens, Friday, August 12. Walhalla, Monday, August 15. Anderson, Tuesday, August 16. Abbeville, Thursday, August 18. Greenwood, Friday August 10. Aiken, Monday, August 22. Edgefield, Tuesday, August 23. Saluda, Thursday. August 25. Lexington, Friday August 26. Columbia, Saturday, August 27.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

The Mountain-Locked Miracle of the Oznrks

The hot waters, the mountain air, equable climate and the pine forests make Hot Springs the most wonderful health and pleasure resort in the world, summer or winter. It is owned and controlled by the U.S. Government and has accommodations for all classes. The Arlington and Park hotels and 60 others and 200 boarding houses are open all summer, Having an altitude of 1000 feet it

is a cool, safe and nearby refuge during the heated term in the south. For information concerning Hot Springs address C. F. Cooley, Mannger Business Men's Leagne, Hot

Springs, Ark. For reduced exeursion tickets and particulars of the trip see local agent or address W. A. Turk, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Southern Ry., Washington,

HOLD PORTO RICO

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE PUR POSE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Firm Determination to Hold the Island Forever as United States Territory as Part Payment of the Expenses of War.

Washington, D. C., July 21.-The authoritative statement was made today that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent posses sion of this country as the price of war. The subjoined official state ment was made to the Associated Press today:

"Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first Once taken it will never be returned It will be forever into the hands of 'Uncle Sam' and there never has been any other thought. Its posses sion will go toward making up the heavy expense of war to the United States. Our flag once run up there will float over the island permanent-

Secretary Alger today received a dispatch from General Miles saying he sailed for Porto Rico at 3 p. m. today. The warships accompanying him are the Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis. Lindon and Wasp.

SANTIAGO IS HAPPY,

Everybody Busy and in Good Humor To Recome Americans,

Santiago de Cuba, July 19, 6 p m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 20, 10 a. m.—Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers, who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago today, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over and that the horrors of the siege are ended.

Quaint stores, with gaudy displays of wares, are opening rapidly and the storekeepers eagerly accept American money and courteously

The narrow, cobbled paved streets, grilling in the fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning to night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking men belonging to General Shafter's army.

Great barge loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross steamer State of Texas and the United States army supply ships and there is evidence that privation is rapidly disappearing.

Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hard tack, and food is being distributed very rapidly. About the plaza facing the palace and in the numerous airy cafes the officers of the opposing armies lounge throughout the day.

The Americans are buying swords, medals and buttons from their late an interpreter can be obtained.

Santiago today presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did two days ago. Over thirty steamers flying the stars and stripes are proudly in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and froon the blue waters. Several large steamers, the State of Texas, Leona and Arkansas, are alongside the wharves, busily engaged in unloading their cargoes of supplies and provisions. In short, everything denotes bustle and activity. The immense sheds along the water front are already packed with n.erchandise and the large stores rented along Marina street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity

and prosperity. Miss Clara Barton yesterday began distributing supplies, relieving thousands of cases of distress from hunger and sickness. The ice factory has resumed work and the water supply will be turned on today.

The change in the appearance of | well.";

the city is kaleidoscopic, and a couple of days, when further shipments arrive, will suffice for the normal

business to revive. All the stores are open this morning, by General McKibbin's orders, but the salcons remain closed for the present in ordor to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in case of drunk-

The electric light plant is working. The pawn shops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and conditions, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses and furni-

The American troops are being removed from their old encampments behind the trenches to cooler and better spots in the hills north of the town.

Officers assort there is not a case of yellow fever in Santiago and that there are but few cases of small pox.

The streets look fairly clean and show signs of care taken by the Spaniards to prevent an epidemic during the siege.

There seems to be no race hatred, the bitterness being all directed against the Madrid government, which is charged with gross mismanagement of Cuba and bungling during the conduct of the present

The hospital headquarters are still ocated at Juragua. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported there yesterday, but the names of the victims have not been made public. The physicians say there are but few new cases appearing, and that the epidemic is under control. They also think that the danger to the army is about passed.

Commodore Schley, with a party of officers, visited the city during the morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The commodore called on General McKibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases and apparently greatly enjoying shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his

The wound of General Linares is much more serious than reported. His left arm has been amputated and tonight he is in a serious condition.

There is no ready made clothing n the city except blue and white striped linen uniforms and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. They present a strange appearance and are greeted with laughter.

The readiness and avidity with which the storekeepers accept greenbacks is remarkable.

General Shafter's orders to close all the rum shops has had the effect of keeping the city quiet and peaceful. So far there have been no drunken brawls or noises.

Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens and are applying for naturalization. The useable ammunition of the

Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 2,000. 000 cartridges found in the magazines of Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers and that their discipline was excellent, but they insist that more lives were lost or either side than was warranted by the conditions of July 1st. They assert that our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot foes and all talk cheerily whenever | fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at the time. It appears that they had only a few thousand men and they al went to El Caney at the time that battle was fought, leaving Santiago unprotected. Reinforcements, howover, arrived later and brought the number of Spanish troops up to 8, 000 men.

At the battle of El Caney our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 300, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of the wounded has been in creased since to over 2,000 men, who are lying in the Prince Alfonso, Mercedes and other hospitals here.

The Spanish officers here are loud in their condemnation of General Linares, whom they accuse of faint heartedness throughout the war, to the extent of "under the plea of a slight wound," laying the mantle of the shame of surrender upon General Toral's shoulders, instead of facing the disgrace him self. This feeling is general among the men, who, passing the palace where the stars and stripes are fly ing, clench their fists and mutter: "Que verguenza para la patria. Poro lo mercece bien." ("What shame to our country. But she deserves it

LOYAL "REBS"

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS PLEDGE ALLEGIA. CE TO UNOLE BIM.

Ready With Men and Money to Answer the President's Call While the War With Spain is Pending.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.-The following resolution, offered by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted at today's session of the United C nfederate veterans:

"Whereas, the United States of America are at present engaged in war with Spain in the interest of human liberty and

"Whereas, our comrades and our sons are members of that glorious army and navy, the achievements of which are now exciting the worder of mankind,

"Therefore be it resolved;

"That we, the survivors of the United Confederate Veterans, pledge our loyal and hearty cooperation as an organization in this crisis of affairs, to stand ready at all times with men and money, irrespestive of political affiliation, to support the president of the United States as commander-in-chief of our army and navy until an honorable peace has been conquered from the enemy."

Gen. John B. Gordon, commander in chief; Gen. Stephen D. Lee, for commander of the department of Tennessee, Gen. W. L. Cabell, for commander of the Trans-Mississippi department, Gen. Wade Hampton, for commander of the army of Virginia, sign this document.

NEWSPAPERS ARE LIKE MEN.

The Reintive Value to Advertisers of the Character and the Circulation of News papers...The New York Evening Post and the London Times.

[Petersburg, Va., Index Appeal]

In the course of a splendid adlress on the subject of newspapers, delivered by Mr. Joseph Bryan before the Virginia Press Association at Old Point, on 13th instant, a most suggestive and significant comparison of the relative value to advertisers of newspaper character and newspaper character and newspaper circulation was made which should be studied by publishers and public alike. Among other things Mr. Bryan said:

"It is a notable fact that the pe-

cuniary value of a newspaper, and

certainly its influence, is not to be

measured by its circulation. That achetype of rabid sensationallism, the New York Journal, has today a circulation which it claims to be a million and a quarter. This includes, however, all of its various editions, morning, noon and night, all of which are sold in New York at one cent a copy. Yet it is doubtful if to-day the Journal is paying expenses or ever has at any time since it started. I remember hearing authentically that at one time the Journal owed the concern of R. Hoe & Co., about \$400,000 for presses alone. On the other hand, the New York Evening Post, which has a circulation of only about 25,000 is regarded as one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in New York, and has maintained withont abatement its price at three cents per copy. The London Times, too, which, without doubt, is the most valuable piece of property in the world, not even excepting the New York Herald, has a circulation today of only about 50,000 and has steadfastly maintained its price at three pence or six cents a copy. The London papers have adopted the American style of striking headlines and have raised the circulation to enormous figures, and have realized great sums for their enterprising promoters who follow the lead of American journalism. These bold invaders upon English conservatism put down their price as they increased the size of headlines. The Daily Mail ran up its circulation to about 400,000 while the Daily Telegraph reached 500, 000 It has been said, however, that with a circulation of only a little over 50,000 the Londen Times remains at the Lend

of the list."