

The Herald and News

McLAURIN ADDRESSES HIS FELLOW CITIZENS.

STATEMENTS MADE NECESSARY BY TILLMAN'S CHARGES.

Several Malicious Falshoods Charged Against the Senior Senator—Appeal to People to Help Relegate Him to Exile.

[Special to The State.]

Bennettsville, May 30.—Senator McLaurin today issued the following address.

To My Fellow Citizens:

The address of Senator Tillman to you rendered it necessary that I should say something in explanation of my motives and actions. I sincerely regret that you are to be subjected to the expense and excitement of a senatorial primary this year, but I feel that I am not responsible. Had it not been for Senator Tillman's intrusion upon the Gaffney meeting there would have been no necessity for it. A joint debate was precipitated by him contrary to my wishes and of the gentlemen who invited me. He forced himself upon the meeting by his own admission. No other honorable course was left to me but to accept his proposition or lay myself open to the charge of cowardice. It is too late now to consider whether it was wise or unwise and the people must judge between us. I desire to announce my candidacy in opposition to the senior senator for the unexpired long term, and will discuss with him in a fair and reputable manner the national issues of the day, and leave it to you to judge who can the more "honestly and honorably" present you in the United States senate. In 1897 I was elected to the senate as Democrat and I am still a Democrat.

In everything I have said and done I have had the good of my people at heart, to them I am ready to render an account of my stewardship, but not to the senior senator; perhaps in this lies my chief sin.

In my recent speech at Greenville I gave the people the reason for my official action since 1899. It is useless for me to reiterate what I said in that speech, as it has been extensively published and I presume generally read. Were it not for charges made in the address of the senior senator it would be unnecessary for me to say more. But I cannot allow him to assail me and my Democracy without saying something in my vindication. He charges, that after the adjournment of congress in March last, with the aid of my friends, I commenced "a the state an active propaganda of my new doctrines, which are claimed to be Democratic but are nothing but Republicanism in disguise." He arrogates to himself the power to decide for the people as to the righteousness of my course and views, and is not willing for them to hear and judge for themselves. His indecent intrusion upon the Gaffney meeting illustrates his methods of "bossism" and his desire to "rule or ruin." After my return home in April last I received invitations from citizens of Greenville, York, Cherokee, Newberry and Spartanburg counties to address the people on the national issues of the day. As their public servant, I could not disregard their imperative calls and accepted the invitations. Had I not done so, my political opponent would have charged that I could not meet my constituents face to face and explain my political action. It was not my purpose in accepting these invitations to inaugurate my campaign for reelection more than a year in advance of the primary, but to attempt to enlighten the people and remove false impressions produced upon the public mind by the senior senator and his sympathizers. I had been persistently maligned and misrepresented and the only means afforded me for my vindication was to get the ear of the people. This was my only object in making speeches where I was invited to go, and had it not been for these invitations I should have remained silent.

Have we reached the point where a number of private citizens cannot invite one of their representatives to address them, without including the senior senator or first obtaining his permission? The senior senator, it seems, would that I should not be heard at that time and determined that I should wait his bidding to go before the people. The senator also charges that I am a Republican and was organizing a Republican party here. If he believed this charge, why did he consent to run with me in a Democratic primary? I denounce the charge as an infamous falsehood and the senior senator knows what he says is untrue. In his recklessness, the senior senator further charges that the dispensing of the public patronage has been placed at my disposal and "unlimited money" is furnished me by the Republicans to aid in the scheme of the organization of a new party. I denounce this as a malicious falsehood. In my Greenville speech I explained why I had been consulted about the federal patronage and at Gaffney I denounced, in his presence, both of these charges as wilfully false, and yet he reiterates them in his address. His purpose in repeating what he knows to be slanders must be evident to all.

The senior senator undertakes in his address to throw the whole responsibility of the present situation in the State upon me. After defining my Democracy and branding me as a traitor to the party, he meekly says that he and his Democracy were assailed by me, and it was incumbent upon him to crush me and my influence in this State. The senior senator has undertaken a herculean task for "truth crushed to earth will rise again." The senator forgets that he insidiously and maliciously assailed me last summer, when I was unable to defend myself, and after my Charlotte speech, in an interview, made false and slanderous charges against me. I did in my Charlotte and Greenville speeches criticize his Populist Democracy, and I have nothing to retract. He impugns the motives of others, but when a reply is made he cries out that he has been attacked in an unjustifiable manner. The people shall judge of our Democracy and not the senior senator. It is evident that the senior senator fears that he cannot defeat me on a fair field with no favors. Else why is he assailing me in his address and threatening to put out other candidates? What was said on the stand at Gaffney and the correspondence between us, will convince any fair-minded man that our resignation was with the understanding that the race was to be between us only and the campaign was not to take place until the fall.

The senior senator said on the stand that he would unite with me in a letter to Gov. McSweeney requesting him to withhold action until a decision by the primary. The address is characteristic of the man and his political methods. He is addicted to making reckless and false charges against others which he never substantiates. An honest man is always chary in charging others with dishonesty. The thief often "stop thief." He is an ambitious boss and habitual disturber of the political peace and harmony of South Carolina. Last summer, for the sake of peace he was given no opposition, and as soon as the doors were closed and all entries barred, he made a slanderous attack upon the Bible and the ministry of this State. Fellow citizens there will never be anything like unity or quietude among our people until he is relegated to private life. His incendiary appeals to class hatred and prejudice, such as he made at Gaffney to the factory operatives, and his dictatorial spirit and utterances, will keep up dissensions, divisions and discord in the State. With the aid of the people I will make a heroic effort during this campaign to break down "bossism" with its train of political evils and I invite all good citizens to assist me to inaugurate an era of free thought, free speech and independence of action on the part of the people of South Carolina. The senior senator, in the quietude of a farmer's life in Edgefield county, could be viewed as a pitchforkless pigmy and a blessing to the State. (Signed) John Lowndes McLaurin.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

THE SENATORS NOTIFIED OF GOVERNOR'S REFUSAL.

To Accept the Resignations Tendered Him. Takes Different View.

[Special to The State.]

Bennettsville, May 31.—There was general satisfaction expressed here this afternoon when the news of Gov. McSweeney's action was received.

Your correspondent immediately visited Senator McLaurin at his residence and the following is his statement:

"The unexpected action of Gov. McSweeney leaves me completely at sea. I was reluctantly forced into the fight but when I saw the insulting remarks of Senator Tillman, 'If McLaurin is afraid to meet me,' etc., made up my mind, if possible, to break off every prong of that old pitchfork and wear him out with the handle before I was through.

"The contemplation of my resignation is no new thing with me. I value my honor and integrity as a man far more than I do a seat in the United States Senate. I wished to resign last winter when I was so cruelly assailed for the taunts and sneers that met my efforts to benefit South Carolina nearly drove me distracted. I will withdraw my resignation if Gov. McSweeney has requested it, because I appreciate the patriotic motives that inspire him and am willing to unite with him in shielding the people of this State from strife and bitterness.

"I had been rejoicing at the coming opportunity to vindicate myself. I intend to speak on such invitations as I did at Gaffney when possible, and I will not consent to any interference by Senator Tillman or anybody else. I desire, where the people wish it, to speak and render an account of my stewardship. The people have a right to this and it is but just to me. After making my speech at Newberry I will take Mrs. McLaurin North for treatment and will not make any more arrangements to speak until after we return. I hope now I will be let alone and there will be no further newspaper notoriety as it is nauseating to me."

J. P. G.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY DOES GOVERNOR ACT?

Trouton, May 31.—Senator Tillman would have nothing to say in the early evening in regard to the governor's action, but late tonight, in response to numerous inquiries he issued the following statement:

"Have received no letter from Gov. McSweeney and therefore do not know upon what grounds or by what authority he acts. His power is purely ministerial and his declination to accept can have no effect from a legal standpoint. Unless I am mistaken the governor's function in such cases is simply to notify the president of the senate on one hand and the State legislature on the other that vacancy exists. He can advise withdrawal or resignation, but nothing more."

"B. R. Tillman."

Flies Spread Typhoid. How to Keep Them Down.

[The Atlanta Daily News, 28 May.]

In reply to a letter of inquiry as to some means of abating the fly nuisance, and by way of comment on a recent editorial in the Daily News, State Entomologist W. M. Scott sends the following communication:

Atlanta, Ga., May 25, 1901. Editor Daily News.

Your favor of the 22d inst., and editorial on flies are received. Absence from the office has prevented an earlier reply.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the suggestions offered in your editorial. Every one knows that the house fly is a nuisance, and looks upon its habit with disgust, but how few realize that a large per cent of the typhoid fever causes in the country are due to the communicating agency of flies. How few pursue the course of eternal vigilance against flies with a view to prevent contamination of themselves and their families with infectious diseases!

Dr. Victor M. Vaughan U. S. V., a member of the army typhoid commission, which was appointed in August, 1898, read a paper before the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, N. J., June 6, 1900, entitled "Conclusions reached after a study of typhoid fever among American soldiers in 1898." One of his conclusions was as follows:

"Flies undoubtedly served as carriers of the infection.

"My reasons for believing that flies were active in the dissemination of typhoid fever may be stated as follows:

"a. Flies swarmed over infected fecal matter in the pits and then visited and fed upon the food prepared for the soldiers at the mess tents. In some instances where lime had recently been sprinkled over the contents of the pits, flies with their feet whitened with lime were seen walking over the food.

"b. Officers whose tents were protected by means of screens suffered proportionately less from typhoid fever than did those whose tents were not so protected.

"c. Typhoid fever gradually disappeared in the fall of 1898, with the approach of cold weather, and the consequent disabling of the fly.

It is possible for the fly to carry the typhoid bacillus in two ways. In the first place fecal matter containing the typhoid germ may adhere to the fly and be mechanically transported. In the second place, it is possible that the typhoid bacillus may be carried in the digestive of the fly, and may be deposited with its excrement."

Now, since it is certain that flies are carriers of the typhoid fever germs, every possible means for controlling them should be adopted. Doors and windows should be carefully screened, and free use of fly paper should be made. The dining room should be kept dark between meals. Most important of all preventive measures, however, is cleanliness. Flies deposit their eggs on filth an decaying matter in which the larvae develop. According to Dr. Howard, probably ninety-five per cent of the flies found in cities come from horse manure. This substance seems to be the favorite breeding media for our common house fly (Musca domestica). One fly is capable of laying as many as 140 eggs. These hatch in about eight hours after they are deposited, and in five days the larvae have reached maturity. Then five days are consumed in the pupa state and the adult fly issues.

This rapid rate of breeding necessitates prompt disposition of horse manure to successfully prevent the development of these insects. Stables should be thoroughly cleaned every day, and the manure treated with lime. Every horse owner should gather the manure and keep it in a specially prepared pit from which flies will be excluded, and the free use of lime about the stables should be employed. Door yard filth and street sweepings should be cremated.

Drawing the Line on Jackson.

A good story is told in Missouri at the expense of its once famous governor, Claiborne F. Jackson. Before he solved the enigma of love-look he had married five sisters!—in reasonable lapse of consecutiveness. After one wife had been lost and appropriately mourned he espoused another, and he kept his courting within a narrow circle of his own relatives, for he rather liked the family.

The antiquated father of these girls was almost deaf, and when the governor went to this octogenarian to ask for his surviving daughter the following conversation ensued:

"I want Lizzie!"
"E?"
"I want you to let me have Elizabeth!"
"Oh, you want Lizzie, do you, What for?"
"For my wife!"
"For life?"
"I want—to—marry—her!"
"Oh, yes! Just so. I hear you, boy."
"I'm precious glad you do!" ranted the governor.
"Well," slowly responded the veteran, "you needn't holler so that the whole neighborhood knows it! Yes; you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my lad; but for goodness' sake, if anything happens to that 'ere poor misguided gal, don't come and ask me for the old woman!"
Jackson solemnly promised that he never would.—Tit-Bits.

How to Get Rid of House Flies.

Atlanta, News, May 27.]

In reply to a request from the Daily News for some method of abating the fly nuisance Mr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the United States department of agriculture, sends the following:

The stable of the United States department of agriculture, in which about twelve horses are kept, is situated about 100 yards behind the main building of the department, and about 60 yards from the building in which the division of entomology is situated. This stable has always been very carefully kept. The manure has been thoroughly swept up every morning, carried outside of the stable and deposited in a pile behind the building. This pile, after accumulating for a week or ten days, or sometimes two weeks, is carried off by the gardeners and spread upon distant portions of the grounds. At all times in the summer this manure pile has been swarming with the maggots of the house fly. It is safe to say that on an average many thousands of perfect flies issued from it every day, and that at least a large share of the flies which constantly bothered the employes in the two buildings mentioned came from this source.

On the basis of the experiments of 1897, an attempt was made, beginning early in April, 1897, to prevent the breeding of house flies about the department by the treatment of this manure pile with kerosene. The attempt was begun early in April, and was carried on for some weeks.

While undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of flies were destroyed in the course of this work, it was found by the end of May that it was far from perfect, since used at an economical rate the kerosene could not be made to penetrate throughout the whole pile of manure, even when copiously washed down with water. A considerable proportion of house fly larvae escaped injury from this treatment, which at the same time was found, even at an economical cost, to be laborious, and such a measure in fact as almost no one could be induced to practically adopt.

There remained, however, another measure which has been suggested by the writer in an article on the house fly published in 1895, namely, the preparation of an especial receptacle for the manure, and this was very readily done. A closet 6x5 feet had been built in the corner of the stable nearest the manure pile. It had a door opening into the stable proper, and also a window. A door was built in the outside wall of this closet, and the stablemen were directed to place no more manure outside the building; in other words, to abolish the outside manure pile, and in the future to throw all of the manure collected each morning into this closet, the window of which in the meantime had been furnished with a wire screen. The preparations were completed by the middle of June, and a barrel of chloride of lime was put in the corner of the closet. Since that time every morning the manure of the stable is thrown into the closet and a small shovel full of chloride of lime is scattered over it. At the expiration of ten days or two weeks the gardeners open the outside door, shovel the manure into a cart and carry it off to be thrown upon the ground.

Judging from actual examinations of the manure pile, the measure is eminently successful. Very few flies are breeding in the product of the stable, which formerly gave birth to many thousands daily. After this measure had been carried on for two weeks, employes of the department who had no knowledge of the work that was going on were asked whether they had noticed any diminution in the number of flies in their office. Persons in all of the offices on the first floor of the two buildings were asked this question. In every office except one the answer was that a marked decrease had been noticed, so that the work must be considered to have been successful.

The account of this remedial work has been given with some detail since it shows so plainly that care and cleanliness combined with such an arrangement as that described will affect the fly nuisance in neighboring buildings.

With the combined efforts of the persons owning stables in a given community, much more effective results can undoubtedly be gained. We are accustomed to think of the house fly simply as a nuisance, but

they are undoubtedly the carriers of contagion, as has been proved both practically and experimentally many times since Dr. Laidy during the war of the rebellion found that they were responsible for the spread of hospital gangrene. The enforcement, therefore, of cleanliness in stables and the obligatory building of receptacles for horse manure, would seem to the writer subjects worthy the consideration of the boards of health of our cities.

The house fly has a number of natural enemies, and the common house centipede destroys it in considerable numbers; there is a small reddish mite which frequently covers its body and gradually destroys it; it is subject to the attacks of hymenopterous parasites in its larval condition, and it is destroyed by predatory beetles at the same time. The most effective enemy, however, is a fungus disease known as empusina muscae, which carries off flies in large numbers, particularly toward the close of the season. The epidemic ceases in December, and although many thousands are killed by it, the remarkable rapidity of development in the early summer months soon more than replaces the thousands thus destroyed.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Many persons are commended for skill in disguising their feelings who have none to hide.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect Jan. 17th, 1901.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, and Nightly. Includes routes to Charleston, Greenville, and other local destinations.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, and Nightly. Includes routes to Augusta, Savannah, and other regional destinations.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, and Nightly. Includes routes to Columbia, Newberry, and other local destinations.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND GREENVILLE. Pullman Palace sleeping cars on Trains 8 and 12, on A. & O. division. Dining cars on Trains 15 and 16, on A. & O. division. Trains leave Spartanburg at 6:15 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 8:15 p. m., 11:30 a. m., 6:15 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 8:15 p. m., 11:30 a. m. (Vestibule Limited), and 10:30 a. m. (Vestibule Limited).

ATLANTIC COAST LINE! FAST LINE Between Charleston and Columbia, Upper South Carolina and North Carolina. PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 28th, 1901. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Morning, and Evening. Includes routes to Columbia, Newberry, and other local destinations.

VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West. IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 25th, 1900.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, and Nightly. Includes routes to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other major cities.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, and Nightly. Includes routes to New Orleans, Mobile, and other regional destinations.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, and Nightly. Includes routes to Augusta, Savannah, and other regional destinations.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Daily, and Nightly. Includes routes to Charleston, Greenville, and other local destinations.

Augusta and Asheville. Schedule in Effect Jan. 17th, 1901. Arrive Asheville 12:15 p. m. Arrive Greenville 12:30 p. m. Arrive Spartanburg 3:10 p. m. Arrive Columbia 3:30 p. m. Arrive Charleston 3:45 p. m. Arrive Savannah 6:15 p. m. Arrive Augusta 6:30 p. m. Arrive New York 11:30 a. m.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Morning, and Evening. Includes routes to Columbia, Newberry, and other local destinations.

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