

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SOUTHERN WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850. "Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's" THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1836.

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The Watchman and Southron.

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First Guns of the Campaign at Greenville.

Below are the two speeches of Gov. Tillman and the speeches of Col. Sheppard and Lt. Gov. Gary made at the late meeting at Greenville.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Democrats: It affords me pleasure, after an absence of nearly two years, to return once more and meet the men of Greenville and of the Piedmont escarpment face to face. When last I had the pleasure of addressing an audience of my fellow citizens on this spot I appeared as the man put forward by the masses of the people to lead the fight for Jeffersonian Democracy. (A voice: "You've got it.") I thank you on this first opportunity I have had for the gallant manner in which you supported me both in the Democratic convention and at the election in November. For eighteen months I have been Governor of South Carolina by your suffrage, and appear here today for the first time in my life as a candidate. I am here to ask you to re-elect me Governor. (Loud cheers and applause and cries: "We can do it.") I am here to give an account to you of my stewardship. (A voice: "Talk on.") I am here to meet my traducers face to face, and let God and justice decide between us. (Applause.) A voice: "Tell us about that free press." Now my fellow citizens, what were the issues in 1890? They were whether the people of South Carolina should govern or whether a ring should govern. (Cheers and "Hurrah for the Bunker.") It is true we have a ring now, but a band is all around the ring, (laughter and applause) and composed of every white man in South Carolina. But I refer to the old ring—a ring like a joint snake. (Laughter.) Although smashed to pieces it is wiggling and wiggling and making a desperate effort to get itself together again. (Laughter and applause.) Now, what are the issues today? In few words, and boiled down to its essence, it is whether the people of South Carolina shall govern or whether corporations and monopolies shall do it. In all free governments it is best and necessary, if the government is to remain pure, and liberty remain intact, that there should be two parties. We have but one in South Carolina—at least one decent party—that of the white men; but hitherto we were bound so we had to submit without discussion. There was not the benefit to the people of open and free discussion on which they could decide intelligently and which privilege exists today. Some of us invented the March convention, in which a portion of the Democratic party met and laid out their grievances and their demands before the people and selected a candidate to represent them. We invited the opposition to do something. But oh no! Tillman and his methods were ridiculed by almost every paper in South Carolina. It was advanced by every stump speaker the ring could put out. In March 1892, our opponents, our friends everywhere, come forward and said: "Well, you boys, you were pretty sharp and we are going to imitate you," and they endorsed Tillman and his methods. Now we did not take any patent out on our March convention, and we therefore could not claim any royalty on it; but we can say, and I do say, and I want you to hear it, that the fact that they came and acknowledged that there was virtue in it and that it was right is a confession that I and those who were with me are two years in advance of them in statesmanship. (Cheers and applause.) I congratulate you, fellow Democrats, that we can come here, free and untrammelled, to enter upon discussion for the good of the people of South Carolina, who no longer before us the danger which has hitherto confronted us of divisions in our party and an appeal to the negro. This is true if those gentlemen mean what they say, and I must believe it, because they tried appeal to the negro and failed. So then I repeat that we are tending on a condition in which we can discuss all questions without danger from the Republican party. Therefore I do congratulate you that we have arrived at a point where those in power can be criticised by those outside to the limit without danger of a split. (Applause. "Hurrah for Tillman.") These gentlemen who are opposing me are representatives of peace and unity. (Derisive laughter and applause.) But the only thing I can't understand, and which they will doubtless explain, is why there has not always been peace and unity. (Applause.) A voice: "That's right—that's what's the matter now." They love peace and unity, oh, how dearly, fellow Democrats they do love it. (A voice: "Yes, and offices above all. Prolonged cheerings and applause.") Now listen to me one minute and save some of your hurrahs for my last speech. Just as the last Legislature adjourned all of the newspapers of South Carolina, with the exception of a few which are in favor of the people, let loose an avalanche of slander, falsehood, abuse and malice on me such as has never been witnessed in this State before. The leader in this was the State Organ founded by the Haskellites to keep alive the embers of malice and misrepresentation of the unfortunate strife of two years ago. (A voice: "That's right, and tell 'em to get that down.") The men who put up the last convention—the last March convention—were N. G. Gonzales of the State, (No Good Gonzales), and the editor of the Greenville News, A. B. Williams. (Laughter and cheers for Tillman.) Now I have something to read, hear. Here is a piece from the State of March 14. (Governor Tillman here read an extract from the State, and continuing said: "Therefore you see, boys, that it was not Tillman, but the farmers' movement they were after. Although this last convention—the abortion of a convention—swallowed the farmers' movement, they swallowed it with

the exception of its best part, and that was myself. (Laughter and applause.) That convention, I tell you, was nothing but the old ring under a new name. It was Haskellism in disguise. (Applause.) A voice: "That's so, and believe every word of that." Now, listen again. On February 28, N. G. Gonzales said—(The speaker here read another extract from the State criticising a position assumed by the Greenville News.) Commenting on the Greenville News, he said: "Well, if I can judge anything by the temper of the audience and if he gets more votes at the primary than I do, I will take it again this year. The man does not live who can monkey time over it." (A voice: "Tell us about Edgefield Well, Edgefield is three miles from the people's candidate. Our boys are too wise to be caught by wolves in sheep's clothing. (Applause and cheers.) But let me read the proof that this convention is not the beginning of it, and that N. G. Gonzales is the father of the movement and not Williams. Here is what Gonzales said. (The speaker here read an extract from the State in which the editor spoke of the address to the people as the result of the State's exhortations.) Some of you who read the State will remember that three days before the address was issued N. G. Gonzales came to the front in an editorial in which he demanded of Williams 'Shoot, Luke, or give up the gun.' Well, Luke shot. (A voice: "That's what he did.") Well what was the result? (A voice: "He didn't hit nothing.") Hold on—let me tell you about it. Luke shot, but while in that plaudit in it that all they enunciated the fact that Gonzales and his crowd must take back seats, they found that unless these Haskellites were allowed to come back and run the convention they could have no convention at all. ("Yes, Lord, that was it!") So telegrams were sent out to the signers of the call to say that they didn't mean it—that the convention was sovereign, and that they could do what they pleased. (A voice: "They ought to have put Enos on the ticket, too.") Well, let me tell you what this movement is, and I'll prove it after awhile. It is only Tillmanism diluted. It is like mountain coffee: too weak to run down hill. The platform is a confession that these men, including the distinguished friend, who was in high position for ten years, never had the ability to originate anything looking to the good of the masses, and which they now say of our platform that it is a good one, but you must throw Tillman overboard and make him a Junko. (Laughter and cheers.) Now again, listen to this, and I want every man here to catch it. The speaker here read an extract from the Thirteenth platform, in which they accepted the results of 1890. Now, if we have done anything, we have taught these Bourbon one less son, and that is that the farmers have some rights, and that they have learned how to accomplish the ends they aim at. This platform is a confession that if you will throw Tillman overboard we will grant you an agricultural college or anything else you want and yet men who fought the college to the last ditch, and who oppose it still, are on that ticket. Men who helped to make Richardson Governor in 1888 although he was opposed to it, and men who defeated Sheppard for him. The men who defeated Sheppard in 1888 are now coming forward and telling the farmers that they are willing to give them a little more voice in the government. But I know, my friends, that you will never surrender what you already have won. I know that you are not going to take these men whom you have found wanting and throw overboard the honest servant who has tried to do his duty. (Applause and cheers for Tillman.) I stand here and tell you that these men are only my followers my students in statesmanship, but they haven't graduated yet. But my friends, my time is nearly out, but I will have something to say again to the opposition who have put up two distinguished lawyers to prosecute the cause of the people—that is, the ring, against B. R. Tillman. You are here as the ass of a jury. I say it, but you never would do that for me. You never would have had the opportunity of hearing candidates discuss issues before you, this, then, is the court of last appeal. I say to these distinguished attorneys who are prosecuting this case: one of them your Solicitor for many years—and I say to you that I am ready for trial; and while I now give way to speakers who are to follow me, I say, "Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough." (Prolonged cheering and applause.)

General Gary introduced Governor Sheppard as "an old schoolmate and lifelong friend." I was with him in the historic Wallace House. He so distinguished himself in that body as to be chosen presiding officer. Though young in years and political experience he discharged its duties with such conspicuous ability as to gain universal esteem as being the peer of any other South Carolina ever produced. During the short time he was Governor, upon the resignation of Governor Thompson, he exercised his administration with such ability and conservatism that his name was placed before the convention of 1886 for Governor, and Governor Tillman in commenting on his personal worth and meritousness said that to say more of him was "to give refined gold."

"Now we'll hear something," was the shout that first rent the air as Governor Sheppard walked to the front. He spoke in substance as follows: I am very much gratified to be permitted to address my fellow citizens of a county which from the first has been so devoted to the Farmers' Movement. While not the author of that movement I can prove by the people of my own county, and by the people of the State, and by Governor Tillman himself, that I have been a friend to it from the first, and am to-day devoted to it as much as any

man. My friend told the truth when he said that the March Convention swallowed the Farmers' Movement—all of it, except Gov. Tillman. (Here the uproar was so great, that Gov. Tillman had to appeal to the crowd to keep quiet.) All I ask, continued Gov. Sheppard, is for you to hear the arguments and the facts, and then to make up your verdict, as a sworn jury. As far as the March Convention being an offshoot of Haskellism is concerned, my friend knows that I took the stump in his own support in the last election, and if he gets more votes at the primary than I do, I will take it again this year. I have shown increased expenditures during Gov. Tillman's term. Another serious charge. In the demands of the Farmers' Platform was one that the department clerks get to their business earlier, and Tillman charged that they would work at 9 o'clock and were kid gloves. What did Gov. Tillman say? You have to elect the right men to the legislature; I can't do anything unless that is with me. You gave him a legislature, has he made any change? I want you to ask Gov. Tillman when they get to business now; and have the offices been abolished or the salaries reduced? Not one change has been made there since he was governor. (Here the question of being president of a bank, is again thrust in.) I have told you before I am a bank president, and I tell you again, and that I conduct my business on business principles and that is what you need in your government, and that is what you have not got.

When you talk of being in sympathy with the laboring people you touch me right on the heart, for I have been of them. No man has grown up in more sympathy with them than I have. I am as close to the farmers and the people as any man in the State. I am here not to defend myself or my business, but to take up the challenge from Gov. Tillman. Your taxes have increased your year have paid \$36,500 more than last year. Now about Coosaw. I have been perfectly familiar with that question since 1874. I never doubted that the charter would expire in 1891, and was gratified that the attempt was made to deprive Coosaw of its exclusive privileges? Other attorneys before Gov. Tillman's administration thought so, and Gov. Tillman admitted in print that he took his cue from Gen. James Conner, of Gov. Hampton's administration. That admission is a very unkind cut against Attorney General Pope, of his own administration, who wanted the credit for the Coosaw matter badly. I sympathize with the litigation to settle the question, but was it good business management to stop all operations pending settlement? (A voice: "It was human nature.") No, it was not human nature, it was human folly. They say the State has lost nothing by suspending the royalty; that it is still there. Suppose a 1,000 acre farm is yours and is put into litigation; how will it pay you to let it lie idle, until the litigation is settled. Yes, you need to follow the governor's advice and sweep your State house once in two years, and see if there are any rats in it.

Here, at Greenville, on this spot two years ago, on 10th June, 1890, Gov. Tillman denounced former administrations for having their business conducted by other lawyers than the attorney-general, and you applauded him to the echo. But since Gov. Tillman has been employed outside of the attorney-general than by all other administrations put together since 1876. (A voice says something about the administration having been abused.) You are an old man, and I have ever respected old age. You must be in your sixties, but in all your years have you ever seen one who has abused more people, who has hurt more hearts and made more wounds than Gov. Tillman has?

At the beginning, said Gov. Gary. I beg you to listen quietly to what I have to say. I do not come to discuss men but measures. I lay down the gauntlet fairly and squarely, and tell you that if they convince you that they are right I will see that Abbeville county goes for the nominees. There is no right in or reason for all the trouble of this year. This is no holiday occasion; you have come to hear those who claim your suffrages to-day and to decide. There has been a crowd of men that for a long time alone exercised the rights and privileges which ought to be exercised by the men every where in the country and villages, as well as in cities. They went on in it so long until they felt they had a divine right to office. Two years ago you broke up all of that. Before when any one tried to run for office who was not in the line of this military promotion, they had some little fellows here and there to throw down him, and they called him demagogue. I have learned to define demagogue to be a man who runs for office and does not ask the ring for permission.

Do you remember the objections they used to raise against Gov. Jackson? They said he was a military man, and was arbitrary and dictatorial. Well, Gov. Tillman is not a military man, and so they can't say that against him, but they call him dictator. They talk about his fighting the banks. Gen. Jackson fought them in the past and the republic still lives. When Mr. Sheppard spoke of the appropriations he did not lay a finger on any extravagant appropriations that were made. As one of the administration I can say that when the bill was introduced to reduce salaries, the administration through me, as its servant, cast the deciding vote against the bill being killed.

As to farm illustration: is not the phosphate there still, and growing? When he says more lawyers have been employed than by any other administrations, why did he not tell you that they forced us into it? We would make a government for the people, but they think it should be a government of the people by the statesmen and for the statesmen.

As to the banks. There never has been any decision to show that the banks were taxed too high; but the banks by not denying the traverse admitted that they were taxed too low. About the railroads. There is a provision that the Secretary of State and Comptroller General are on a board of equalization for fixing the value of railroads. The railroads had waited until the last day for paying their taxes, and then said if they could not get a receipt in full they would not take any. Why did they not tender the amount they were willing to pay, until the Courts forced them? The platform put forth by the convention in Columbia speaks of a State deficiency, but the money from the railroads had not been paid, and they were unfair in dealing with the administration in so speaking of an impending deficiency.

I charge them with being inconsistent from first to last. I charge them with opposing you all the time until you showed that you were going to have a hand in the government. I charge them with inconsistency in saying that you were undemocratic, and then turning about and doing the same thing themselves. I charge them with inconsistency in calling for peace and unity, and then stirring up the biggest trouble South Carolina has ever known. Has it not been their policy all along to oppose the present administration? Were not the railroads agreed beforehand to do exactly as they did; and have not the papers done all they could to hinder and hurt the present administration.

The lieutenant governor was heard throughout with a comparative degree of order and attention, and was loudly applauded at many points during his address. After Col. J. L. Orr.

CLOSING SPEECH OF GOV. TILLMAN. Governor Tillman then began his reply, opening by telling his old joke of Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever. At this juncture the confusion became very great and there was an evident intention on the part of the crowd to retaliate for the unseemly howling down of Governor Sheppard. Governor Sheppard came forward and begged the crowd as a personal favor to him to hear Governor Tillman.

Governor Tillman read a piece from the State commenting on Col. Orr's speech at Laurens, in the attempt to show that Col. Orr is the mouth piece of N. G. Gonzales. There was so much confusion in the crowd that Governor Tillman begged all of his followers to come over to the right side of the stand. The crowd here grew wilder than it had ever been. Governor Tillman kept waving his hands and inviting his friends to congregate together and out howl the other side. Even the ladies in the audience were not spared, and but for the persistent struggles of some gentlemen they would have been smashed by the struggling crowd. It was impossible to obtain order and Col. Orr stepped forward and said that though he was interrupted without having a chance to say what he wanted to he begged that they would give Tillman a hearing.

I suppose that is what you people understand by peace and harmony. [Laughter and applause.] But I tell you that I came here to speak, and I am going to speak if it takes till to-morrow. I tell you, young men, that you will have to vote for me or appeal to the nigger just as Haskell did. You may out-holler me, but you can't out-vote that grand army out there. Sheppard has alluded to the farmers' movement and said that every feeling, every motion of his heart was loyal to our agricultural people. He grew so eloquent that he almost made me believe that he had discovered the movement instead of myself. [Laughter and applause.] Well, I tell you that in 1886 in convention I voted for Sheppard for Governor and tried to elect him. Why? First because at that time I knew none of the public men of the State, and second because we had been school-mates and were then and are now personal friends. There were then three candidates in the field—Senator Coker of Darlington, John Peter Richardson and Sheppard, who had received the office at the hands of Hugh S. Thompson. The movement then had two principal demands—the reorganization of the agricultural bureau and the establishment of an agricultural college. I wrote to Coker and asked him if he would support those demands. He wrote me back that he would not, and I had Richardson approached and found that he was the ring candidate. [Voice: "Tell us about that free press."] Yes, I'll tell you about it if you'll hush, because I am not here to dodge anything. I then went to Sheppard, and we had a conference. He told me he was in favor of everything the farmers' association had demanded except the abolition of the Citadel Academy—the dade factory. I was then left in this condition with Sheppard, who had been my school fellow. [A voice: "And Judge Wallace's son-in-law."] Well, yes, but that had nothing to do with it; and why shouldn't I vote for him, and especially after he came over and joined us? But what was the result? Col. Orr and W. L. Mauldin headed the delegation from Greenville, went to Columbia and were responsible for Sheppard's defeat in 1886. John C. Sheppard had beaten Col. Orr for Speaker and he hates him for it to this day. [Col. Orr: "Didn't you vote for Hutson, who was opposed to the Agricultural College?"]

Tillman—Yes, and Mauldin was opposed to it. [Col. Orr: "No, sir; he cast the vote that saved the college."] Tillman—In 1888 I again asked Sheppard to oppose Richardson. He said, "I will go to Columbia next week and see about it." It was two or three days before the meeting at Hodges. He went down there and was converted to the other side, and Orr presided over the convention that defeated Earle in favor of Richardson.

Now we'll hear something," was the shout that first rent the air as Governor Sheppard walked to the front. He spoke in substance as follows: I am very much gratified to be permitted to address my fellow citizens of a county which from the first has been so devoted to the Farmers' Movement. While not the author of that movement I can prove by the people of my own county, and by the people of the State, and by Governor Tillman himself, that I have been a friend to it from the first, and am to-day devoted to it as much as any

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Now we'll hear something," was the shout that first rent the air as Governor Sheppard walked to the front. He spoke in substance as follows: I am very much gratified to be permitted to address my fellow citizens of a county which from the first has been so devoted to the Farmers' Movement. While not the author of that movement I can prove by the people of my own county, and by the people of the State, and by Governor Tillman himself, that I have been a friend to it from the first, and am to-day devoted to it as much as any

man. My friend told the truth when he said that the March Convention swallowed the Farmers' Movement—all of it, except Gov. Tillman. (Here the uproar was so great, that Gov. Tillman had to appeal to the crowd to keep quiet.) All I ask, continued Gov. Sheppard, is for you to hear the arguments and the facts, and then to make up your verdict, as a sworn jury. As far as the March Convention being an offshoot of Haskellism is concerned, my friend knows that I took the stump in his own support in the last election, and if he gets more votes at the primary than I do, I will take it again this year. I have shown increased expenditures during Gov. Tillman's term. Another serious charge. In the demands of the Farmers' Platform was one that the department clerks get to their business earlier, and Tillman charged that they would work at 9 o'clock and were kid gloves. What did Gov. Tillman say? You have to elect the right men to the legislature; I can't do anything unless that is with me. You gave him a legislature, has he made any change? I want you to ask Gov. Tillman when they get to business now; and have the offices been abolished or the salaries reduced? Not one change has been made there since he was governor. (Here the question of being president of a bank, is again thrust in.) I have told you before I am a bank president, and I tell you again, and that I conduct my business on business principles and that is what you need in your government, and that is what you have not got.

When you talk of being in sympathy with the laboring people you touch me right on the heart, for I have been of them. No man has grown up in more sympathy with them than I have. I am as close to the farmers and the people as any man in the State. I am here not to defend myself or my business, but to take up the challenge from Gov. Tillman. Your taxes have increased your year have paid \$36,500 more than last year. Now about Coosaw. I have been perfectly familiar with that question since 1874. I never doubted that the charter would expire in 1891, and was gratified that the attempt was made to deprive Coosaw of its exclusive privileges? Other attorneys before Gov. Tillman's administration thought so, and Gov. Tillman admitted in print that he took his cue from Gen. James Conner, of Gov. Hampton's administration. That admission is a very unkind cut against Attorney General Pope, of his own administration, who wanted the credit for the Coosaw matter badly. I sympathize with the litigation to settle the question, but was it good business management to stop all operations pending settlement? (A voice: "It was human nature.") No, it was not human nature, it was human folly. They say the State has lost nothing by suspending the royalty; that it is still there. Suppose a 1,000 acre farm is yours and is put into litigation; how will it pay you to let it lie idle, until the litigation is settled. Yes, you need to follow the governor's advice and sweep your State house once in two years, and see if there are any rats in it.

Here, at Greenville, on this spot two years ago, on 10th June, 1890, Gov. Tillman denounced former administrations for having their business conducted by other lawyers than the attorney-general, and you applauded him to the echo. But since Gov. Tillman has been employed outside of the attorney-general than by all other administrations put together since 1876. (A voice says something about the administration having been abused.) You are an old man, and I have ever respected old age. You must be in your sixties, but in all your years have you ever seen one who has abused more people, who has hurt more hearts and made more wounds than Gov. Tillman has?

At the beginning, said Gov. Gary. I beg you to listen quietly to what I have to say. I do not come to discuss men but measures. I lay down the gauntlet fairly and squarely, and tell you that if they convince you that they are right I will see that Abbeville county goes for the nominees. There is no right in or reason for all the trouble of this year. This is no holiday occasion; you have come to hear those who claim your suffrages to-day and to decide. There has been a crowd of men that for a long time alone exercised the rights and privileges which ought to be exercised by the men every where in the country and villages, as well as in cities. They went on in it so long until they felt they had a divine right to office. Two years ago you broke up all of that. Before when any one tried to run for office who was not in the line of this military promotion, they had some little fellows here and there to throw down him, and they called him demagogue. I have learned to define demagogue to be a man who runs for office and does not ask the ring for permission.

Do you remember the objections they used to raise against Gov. Jackson? They said he was a military man, and was arbitrary and dictatorial. Well, Gov. Tillman is not a military man, and so they can't say that against him, but they call him dictator. They talk about his fighting the banks. Gen. Jackson fought them in the past and the republic still lives. When Mr. Sheppard spoke of the appropriations he did not lay a finger on any extravagant appropriations that were made. As one of the administration I can say that when the bill was introduced to reduce salaries, the administration through me, as its servant, cast the deciding vote against the bill being killed.

As to farm illustration: is not the phosphate there still, and growing? When he says more lawyers have been employed than by any other administrations, why did he not tell you that they forced us into it? We would make a government for the people, but they think it should be a government of the people by the statesmen and for the statesmen.

Now, these are the men who say, "We are in favor of the farmers' movement. Oh! we do love you farmers so well that we could take you in our arms and embrace you." [Laughter and applause.] But how let us see what they have done with our platform. The speaker here compared the two platforms and made points that the Thirteenth had omitted the demands for railroad control and a constitutional convention. He then denied the charges of extravagance, alluding to the building of the inauguration platform, which he said was suggested by the committees of the House and Senate. He then acknowledged that he had alluded to some of the legislators as driftwood, and showed that the failure to carry out economies was not due to his want of suggestion, but the blocking of legislation in the Legislature. He quoted from his inaugural and his speeches to show that he had been consistently in favor of reform. He denied that he had acted as a dictator. He quoted a letter of Haskell to the State which he said explained how the members of the Legislature had been bamboozled and also how that newspaper had twitted the legislators with being under his control and causing them to vote otherwise than had been expected. He admitted that a good deal of time had been spent in the election of a United States Senator; that nothing was being done, and that he therefore called upon two Solicitors to assist in what administration measures embodied the views of the farmers' platform. He then went on to show how these measures were defeated, but contended that he had carried out his pledges and that the Legislature had failed to carry out theirs.

As a part of the argument here he quoted extensively from the party platform, stating in what respects he had endeavored to carry out its declarations. He also entered into an elaborate discussion of the causes which led to the defeat of several of his measures, and especially the railroad bill, the Sheriff bill, and others. He then replied to some of the statements that he had lost ground in the State, and continued thus: Sheppard has claimed that he will carry my township as sure as fate. Well, Gen. M. C. Butler, who has had a finger in this pie, has had a heap to do with stirring up this township, and so has A. P. Butler, who was sent home by the Legislature, and who lives on the edge of the township. They have been distributing the States free seditis. I have been at home but seldom, because I have stayed in Columbia attending to your business; but I will say that I will go home, make three speeches, and if I can't beat him in the primaries I will withdraw from the race. Governor Sheppard, will you say as much? I have gone my friends, through h—l to get this office, and I have been told that no other man could have led the movement to success. Since my election I have discharged my duty as faithfully as I knew and I am now asking this people whether they think I have done it or not. I made a living before I got into the Governor's office, and whenever the majority of the people say "we don't want you any longer" I will retire without a murmur.

Speaking of the Judge Wallace incident, he said: One of the unparadiseable sins, the unwashable sin, which is charged I have committed, is that in my message I took issue with Judge Wallace because he had decided that the Governor had no right to remove Cantwell, the Supervisor of Registration, while the Senate was not in session. I have shown the law under which I acted, and no lawyer has yet answered it. They don't dare to take issue with that law, although I am no lawyer. Now, what were my motives? The people of Charleston were under a ring. They had the most outrageous tyranny practiced upon them, and Cantwell was one of the instruments which the ring used to keep itself in power, by issuing bogus tickets and allowing them to be voted. The reform movement there begged that this man be removed. I looked at the law and I had the right to suspend him until the Senate met. I simply desired to remove the shackles from the hands of your friends in the City by the Sea, and Judge Wallace by his decision had them locked again. Now, what is the scheme of our government? It has three departments—the legislature, the executive and the judicial—and they are considered equal. Now, it looks to me that if it is proper to criticize the Governor, especially as I have been criticised—I mean, criticism of my office—and if my office is not enough to insure being criticised decently, in God's name where is the propriety in my criticising another branch of the government? And besides, are these judges always infallible? Let me show you: Here is a list from the Supreme Court records. I am in the crowd now, you see, and I can get the records. I am not obliged, as I used to be, to have to climb around for things, as before I was elected. This list shows that during the last five years, or from 1885 to 1890, there were 657 appeals taken from decisions of the Circuit Judges, and that over 250 of them were overruled or modified. That is, that over one-third of these opinions delivered by these Judges—the Sandhills, the priesthood of the inner temple—men too holy to be criticised by the Governor—were overruled by the Supreme Court. And as to this Supreme Court, haven't you many a time heard the lawyers curse and damn it as being a set of peckasses. [Great laughter and applause.] You will understand of course, that this is not my language. In this issue the Senate has sustained me and the Supreme Court has not yet decided the point raised by Judge Wallace, and I will do it again; and if any other Supervisor shall act in the way that Cantwell did I would not hesitate to take him by the throat and pat him out to-morrow. I am told that my time is about out. Colonel Orr has borrowed your souls by charging that I in an interview declared that the farmers movement could whip the Alliance.

I deny absolutely that I ever thought such a thing, wrote such a thing or said such a thing. Can you believe that I would see the reform movement split in half and taking each other by the throat, and like two dogs quarrell