

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER 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, 1866.

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Coffee or Pistols?

The Campaign Outlook May Mean Anything.

THE MOST EXCITING MEETING UP TO DATE.

Flat Contradictions and Finger-Shaking—Governor Evans Says That Col. John C. Haskell Lied.

Special to The State.

CHERAW, July 21.—Hungry, weary, wet wornout and more or less disgusted were the newspaper men who reached here from Chesterfield tonight in search of a telegraph office. They drove there this morning, heard six and a half hours of solid speech-making to 350 farmers, returning twelve miles tonight in a rain. The revelations expected today did not materialize. Secretary of State Tompkins made a statement of a mild order and not affecting Governor Evans; Duncan produced no affidavits. The sensational feature was the colloquy between Judge Earle and Governor Evans. Debates can scarcely continue in the strain of today without there being trouble between these men. There are limits which must be reached even in these days of indecency upon the stump. There were contradictions flat. Judge Earle declared Evans had condemned himself by his own statement in the bond case. In his talk about Detective Newbold, there were some remarks which might be construed to mean anything you please from coffee to pistols.

The one wire from this town being burdened tonight, and the lightning interfering, the candidates for State officers will pardon being made to take a back seat. There was nothing out of ordinary.

Mr. P. B. Sellers and Solicitor J. M. Johnson, candidates for solicitor, met here today. Mr. Johnson made the humorous speech of the campaign. Rev. B. F. Hargett invoked the divine blessing and Mr. D. M. Barentine was county chairman.

When Mr. Tompkins was introduced he said that he was no public speaker; that his duties were purely ministerial, demanding no explanation; that they had been satisfactorily performed was evidenced by absence of opposition to his re-election. He would not have been here except for the fact that there had been talk of differences between Governor Evans and himself about the new dispensary law, and an editorial had appeared in the Manning Times insinuating that he had appropriated some rebates from liquor obtained when he was a member of the board of control. He would tell them of his connection with the board and about the alleged differences with Governor Evans. The dispensary law of '93 made the attorney general, the comptroller general and the governor constitute the state board of control. In 1894 Attorney General Barber asked him if he would not go on the board in his place, as he had no time to attend to the business. He agreeing, was put on the board. During the month of January, 1895, Chairman Evans called a meeting of the State board of control. They then elected the commissioner and clerk. Afterwards he signed three orders closing the distilleries. On another occasion he walked into the governor's office and found him considering the application of the Southern railroad for permission to sell liquor on dining cars running through the State. The governor submitted to him a system of bookkeeping prepared by Mr. Scruggs. This year another meeting of the board was called to consider the application of the city of Columbia for a portion of the dispensary profits. He had never asked the commissioner to buy liquor from but one man—his immediate commander in the war, an officer under Gen. Gary. He had no interests which would enable him to obtain any rebates.

As to the alleged differences with Governor Evans, Mr. Barber had told him of a dispensary bill proposed by the governor, leaving off himself and Comptroller General Norton and letting the legislature elect two members. Mr. Tompkins said that he objected to that, saying that if there was any defect in

the administration of the law Governor Evans was wholly responsible. He wanted to get off of the board but to get off of it decently. Afterwards he agreed on a bill retaining the old members and allowing the legislature to elect two additional members. These differences had been settled. It was unjust to Governor Evans to make public reference to that matter; unjust to him to try to connect him with the rebates.

Governor Evans opened his speech by referring to Whitman's charge that he had six thousand dollars for the exhibit at Atlanta, making the explanation heretofore printed. As to the explanation of Colonel Tompkins' explanation, it was entirely correct.

General Earle said he was neither a Reformer nor a Conservative, but a Democrat. It was not necessary for a man to be more than that. He must say he favored the alliance demands of 1890. There are Democrats, and Reformers.

Evans—Yes, and Reformers and Reformers and I was a Reformer while you were trying to stab us in the back. We put Earle on the bench because he said these fellows ought not cuss our Ben Tillman when governor. Was that not paying him pretty well? Are you now going to turn out an old horse when he has made the crop to let him die in the woods and be eaten by buzzards?

Earle—Where were you in 1890 when I went to Aiken.

Evans—I was on the same side then as now.

Earle—Then you played on both sides.

Evans—Then you and I are in a boat.

Earle—That day you were understood to be on the other side.

Evans—Why they said the Evans boys bowled down General Hampton. John Haskell said the Evans boys bowled Hampton down, but he knew it was a lie.

Evans—I told a story about a boy on whom companions had fixed a cow's tail. He was congratulating himself on such an acquisition which would enable him to exhibit himself, when he pulled the tail off. Now as soon as Judge Earle got a tail on the bench he was going to tear it off in the hope of getting to the senate, and he would be likely to lose both. The people were not going to turn down men who knew their needs; Judge Earle had been sitting like an autocar on the bench and did not know what the people wanted. Through Ben Tillman South Carolina had made more impression at Chicago than any other State in the union. He made allusion to Whitman's charges against extravagance.

Whitman—"You don't deny that taxes were \$200,000 more last year than in 1882?"

Evans said that the taxes had not been increased; the increased taxes was gathered from property that had been added to the books by Reformers.

"If some of these men," said Evans, "well look up the tax facts and bring them out I will venture to say that he (Whitman) will tuck his tail and quit the stump. Evans appealed to the people not to sleep in the belief that victory was already won. Don't let these men, who were your enemies, tie you hand and foot. When the primary comes off don't stay at home. This election is your instrument to secure victory nearly won." They were not going to put in the senate at Washington a man who fought their principles in 1890. Evans then broached the bond deal. His time was exhausted, but was extended. He went over the oft repeated statement. At the conclusion Judge Earle asked, "How much did you make out of it?"

Evans—Not one cent; I expect to get a fee.

Earle—Did you not state to Phil Gadsden that you were going to get from \$10,000 to \$15,000 as your fee?"

Evans—No, and if he says so, he lies. You know, sir, that such a fee as that would be too big for the service to be an honest one.

Earle—I do not made the charge. I ask you if it is not so.

Evans—If Phil Gadsden says so, he lies in his throat. Boys, Phil Gadsden is one of the bitterest ants and is my political enemy. Do you suppose if this thing was so, I have so little sense as to go and tell one of my enemies that I was corrupt? (Cheers)

Earle—Did you not tell Gantt you expected a fee?

Evans—I have said that in the presence of about every one in the State. Certainly I expect to get a fee. Now I think General Earle should answer the questions of Mr. Kollock.

Earle—I am not ashamed to answer any question about myself.

Evans—No I don't believe you are ashamed to say that you were an anti; that you fought Tillman; that you said the Shell manifesto was a lie from beginning to end. He really did not think Earle expected to get this office. He was studying geography and would come and ask the people for something six years from now when they would give it to him.

Earle—Not if you can help it. Governor Evans closed by making an

appeal for the people to stand to their guns; not to be persuaded to desert their cause and not to swap off votes. He was cheered and applauded.

Judge Earle was applauded, the ladies in the audience leading. He immediately alluded to Governor Evans' speech as a remarkable harangue, the like of which he did not suppose had ever been made by any governor of any State in the union.

Evans—These are record breaking times.

Earle—In this campaign when the people are supposed to be instructed on important questions, they come here and listen to a tirade. All he can say about me is: "Don't vote for him; he ran against Tillman in '90." Yes I did run for governor in 1890, but I ran against Tillman, and in all of that campaign I never heard such little, mean contemptible flings as I have heard here to-day.

Evans—What do you mean by contemptible?

Earle—I always mean just what I say—mean, contemptible flings.

Evans—Why, if there was nothing charged against you in 1890, did you have to take the stump as a candidate to explain?

Earle—Because it had gotten into the minds of the people that something was wrong, sir; just as it has gotten into the minds there is something wrong about you, and you'll be fortunate if you clear yourself before them as I did.

Evans—I guess so.

Earle—At the Kingstree meeting the governor of the State occupying that position of dignity, said of me: "I'll rip him up the back," he being the Aiken gamecock.

Evans—Well haven't I?

General Earle said that without making charges of his own, and just accepting Evans statement, he would say that if Tillman had known of Evans' connection with Rhind when he suggested him for financial agent he would not have appointed him.

Evans I had no connection with him, sir, at that time. Tillman knew my relations with him.

Earle you have said so, and I say it is so.

Evans—I did not, sir.

Earle—Your own statements place that as the only logical inference and it is so.

Governor Evans had risen, and Judge Earle turned his back on the audience and advanced toward Evans. Both were shaking their fingers and they did so until the index finger of the right hand of each came within a foot of the other's. Judge Earle appeared more angry than I have ever seen him. His face was white, while that of Evans was red.

Earle—I have the floor, sir, and I'll stay here. You stand convicted by your own statements. No other construction can be put upon it. When a State senator you recommended Rhind, and if Tillman had known you were a friend in the sense of an attorney he would never have appointed him.

Evans—I repeat I was not his attorney, then.

Earle—If Tillman had known he was your co-partner he never would have appointed him.

Evans—He was not my co-partner; I've said its not so.

Earle—Its the only inference. Why was he selected by Rhind? Was it because of his extraordinary ability, because of his brilliancy at the bar? Were there not men sufficiently capable of doing the work in Baltimore and elsewhere? Why was Rhind recommended—a broker of no national reputation, with no standing in the great financial world?

Turning to Detective Newbold, Judge Earle said: "As to this gentleman, if I do him an injustice, I beg his pardon, but it is asserted that he has been appointed to follow this campaign around to protect Governor Evans."

Evans—He went around with Tillman.

A Voice—There is no need for him to come here.

Just here one side of the stand could not bear the weight of humanity that had crowded upon it, went down with a tremendous crash. The speakers were on the other side and escaped. As it was going down, Governor Evans was heard denying that Newbold was here to protect him. "I don't need any one to protect me," said Evans.

Earle—And if you did, a detective would not stay in the way.

Evans—No; if I did, I would be before him.

Earle, scornfully—Oh! you would. But all this is child's play, gentlemen. There are more important subjects to discuss." The Judge then discussed the financial question. Before he concluded there was a diversion, General Earle having drifted to the dispensary question. Seeing Secretary Tompkins, he asked him if it was so, as stated by Evans at Lancaster, that the board of control has agreed on a certain policy for Evans to carry out.

Col. Tompkins—I know of no such agreement.

Evans—Did you not tell me you would back me up in carrying out Tillman's policy?

Tompkins—I remember no such understanding.

Evans—Well you did. (To General Earle) Is there any evidence the State lost by the board having no meetings?

Earle—I asked to find out what Mr. Tompkins had to say about it. I may need it and wish to find out these things as I go along.

Mr. John T. Duncan had not the time to devote to Earle while Evans was here; he could look after Earle in Evans absence, and he had been absent five days recently. Rhind could clear Evans by a word; but would not speak that world. Evans could insure his election by having him speak; but he would not speak. Evans says that the other members of the board of control were in concord with him, when he knows they opposed the establishment of five dispensaries in Columbia; opposed the establishment of another dispensary in Spartanburg; opposed allowing brewers to peddle beer on the streets; and opposed allowing a particular brewery to have exclusive beer privilege. Evans whines when Earle puts Phil Gadsden on him. Now he was going to put a good Reformer on him. Duncan referred to Larry Gantt's alleged statement that Evans had said he was going on to Baltimore to get \$15,000, his fee in the bond case. Duncan then read Gantt's letter to The State commenting upon it, in proof of Evans having talked like a boy of what he was going to get out of the deal.

At 5:30 the approach of a severe thunderstorm hastened the conclusion of Duncan's speech, and the meeting adjourned. The party leaves here at 5 a. m., for Bennettsville, going the fifteen miles in carriages. Next day the meeting will be at Oates, in Darlington county, fifteen miles from Darlington court house and many, many miles from a railroad. Is there a collusion with liverymen?

W. E. Gonzales.

## On Darlington's Soil.

Judge Earle Answers the Kollock Questions.

Special to The State.

DARLINGTON, July 23.—The largest meeting of the campaign, barring Cunningham's picnic in Chester, was held at Oates' Cross Roads, 15 miles from here, to-day. There were about 900 men and 200 ladies. Oates' is in the heart of the Reform section of Darlington, which probably accounts for the meeting being held 15 miles from the court house. The candidates came here from Bennettsville this morning and took hacks for the meeting point. Fortunately the road was exceptionally good, and while the candidates who straggled in here this evening are fagged out, no sunstrokes or other casualties are reported. There are inconveniences which must be endured even in securing an audience that is composed of 99 per cent. of Reformers.

There were no sensations to-day. It was expected in Darlington this morning that Col. Dargan would make it warm for General Earle at the meeting to-day, but the presence of Col. Dargan had an opposite effect from that intimated. It warmed the crowd to General Earle when they would otherwise have been decidedly cool.

Mr. Duncan made a somewhat sensational statement about Governor Evans' friends having asked him to express his connection with Rhind and his refusal to do so. This Governor Evans denounced as "a lie as black as hell." Governor Evans declared his intention of not again noticing Mr. Duncan.

At the request of County Chairman J. Kirven, Rev. John S. DuBose prayed for peace at this meeting and Divine blessing on all.

Adjutant General Watts opened the ball. He related his connection with the reorganized militia, claiming to have prepared the new militia law and had it passed by the legislature.

General Richbourg had something to say about the Darlington war. He had volunteered his services to protect Governor Tillman's life when it was threatened. He had refused to resign his office of brigadier general on the day after the riot.

John T. Duncan came here as man to man; he knew this people were here to hear the truth. Senator Tillman had written him a letter complaining that he should not have used on the stump what was said in private conversation. But it had not been denied that Tillman had said what he reported. Duncan said Judge Earle had lost the respect of Conservatives by his change of politics and the Reformers had paid him enough. There was not room for a man who took neither side. The line in State politics had been too clear out. If Earle had not run the lines would have come together, but his candidacy would again draw the factions apart.

As to Evans, he had told the truth, about and would continue to tell it from day to day until the people understood it, if it took till the end of the campaign. By the use of a letter written by Senator Tillman when not conversant with

the facts it would be attempted to be shown that he had misstated certain circumstances.

Tillman had not been informed as to the true conditions. This man had gone to his house to try and make him believe he had only been employed by Rhind to get the commissions just as he had been trying to make the people believe. Evans had already changed his statements on that point since the opening of the campaign. Why did he not stick to his story?

Mr. Duncan said he would tell of a peculiar circumstance. When this bond matter was being agitated Evans' friends in Aiken had held a consultation and had advised him, on the eve of battle, to make a clean breast of the whole thing. Evans' reply was, "I'll be damned if I'll do it."

Evans (from his seat): "What a lie!"

Duncan said he could give the name of his informant—a man who would tell the truth to any man's face, T. W. Standland.

Evans: "Great God, I have not seen him."

Duncan: "Standland did not say you told him, but he got it from one of those who advised you to speak out."

Evans: "Oh, that's a third man. Bring Standland here. He's in Berkeley. (Cheers)

Duncan concluded by saying if Evans got \$15,000, when the man who did the greater part of the work in the bond deal got only \$1,000, then Evans' legitimate fee would be \$500—and all above that amount was simply robbery of the taxpayers of this State, because he could have got the refunding done by Rhind for just that much less.

GOVERNOR EVANS.

When Governor Evans was introduced there was the first real cheering of the campaign. It lasted half a minute.

These people of the Pee Dee knew his family, which had been here for generations, and when such men as these came along with such insinuations he felt his character was above them.

This man, said Evans (pointing to Duncan) does not know the sentiments a gentleman. I went to Senator Tillman's last week to pay my last tribute to my best friend and to try to comfort Tillman in his grief. Do you think I'd be such a brute as to mention a word of politics in that stricken home of weeping, when they were laying to rest the remains of their first born?

After this day never will I say anything to that man. B. R. Tillman convicts him. I had not attacked him; God forbid I should make vile accusations against any man. I would rather lose the office than descend to that.

Voice: "He could only beat you by lying."

Evans: "He can't do it that way, boys, for you know a liar when you see him." (Cheers)

Governor Evans then read Senator Tillman's letter, interjecting remarks: At the conclusion of the letter Governor Evans said: There I rest my case. If they are not satisfied they can go to eternity where all slanderers go."

"As to the caucus at Aiken that was as false as hell itself. I am no man's candidate. I am your candidate. The days of bossism are over. I know what the result will be as well as I know I am standing here. (Cheers.) You are not going to change horses in the middle of the stream."

Judge Earle, Governor Evans said, says he is neither a Reformer nor Conservative, but a Democrat. David B. Hill said two years ago he was a Democrat, now he is considering whether he will vote for McKinley. If Judge Earle had gotten religion it was a little too late. What was the fight made for six years ago? Why was the organization at that time? The farmers knew there was wrong.

Governor Evans dipped into finances. Free silver was opposed only in the towns, by the fellows in banks who pass out money, and counter jumpers, who don't know as much about the question as a hog does about salvation. They were against silver in Charleston, and the grass was growing in her streets, where it would grow until that city kept in touch with the people. They don't know down there whether to vote the Republican ticket or not: But they want office.

JUDGE EARLE.

Judge Earle knew the people of Darlington were fair and honest. He did not come here to accuse any one; he came as a candidate for the United States senate, an office he had the right to ask for.

Before General Earle had gotten fairly started in his speech Editor Kollock of the Darlington News made his way to the stand and laid on the

table in front of Judge Earle a roll of paper.

Judge Earle: "What is this?"

"Mr. Kollock: "Questions I wish you to answer."

Judge Earle: "Who asks them? By whom were they inspired?"

Mr. Kollock: "A gentleman, who is out there in the crowd."

Col. John J. Dargan showed himself in the crowd, standing on a buggy. Judge Earle: "I thought so."

There was an immediate evidence of feeling, favorable to Judge Earle. Judge Earle declared his willingness to answer any questions, and proceeded to read them serially. They were the same as printed the week before in the Sumter and Darlington papers, and afterwards printed in The State in a card signed by Editor Kollock.

The first was:

No. 1. "Why did you, Joseph H. Earle withdraw from the Democratic legislative ticket in Sumter, in 1876, at the darkest hour of the Hampton campaign?"

Judge Earle—That recalls a matter of which I am proud and I am glad the question was asked. In those dark days every man of us favored good government. I was among the first who moved to redeem Sumter from Radical rule. I was nominated by the Democrats and afterwards Mr. James Epperson came out as an independent. He had some following and in the interest of the cause I wrote a letter, asking that for the sake of harmony, my name be taken off and Mr. Epperson put on the ticket. After that I fought as hard for Hampton as any man.

No. 2. "Did you believe then as now in what is known as the rule of the majority?"

Judge Earle—"Yes, I have always believed in the rule of the majority."

No. 3. "Did you not, in the gallery of the house of representatives, when the Sumter delegation was turned out of the convention, advocate, in a speech to those around you, a bolt and a ticket in opposition to Tillman?"

Judge Earle—"I say this: When the Sumter delegation was turned out of the house I denounced it as wrong. I said, 'this will come back on you.' I was provoked as I had not been before or since. I said many things. I don't deny it. The delegation was fairly elected and Tillman had a large majority; there was no excuse for it. But the next day when I was approached and asked to lead an independent movement, I replied I did not oppose the ticket."

Colonel Dargan attempted to ask General Earle some questions, but General Earle said: "I will answer the printed questions; I have no answer for anything of yours, sir. I know you." (Cheers.)

Colonel Dargan—"I know you, too, general."

Earle—"Any man who attempted to stir up the negroes against the white people of this State I will have nothing to do with." Here the crowd broke loose and yelled for Earle so that the end of the sentence was not heard, except that Judge Earle suggested that he go to Edgefield.

Mr. Dargan said if he were given ten minutes he would show the crowd something. After both had said they were not afraid of each other and Judge Earle had expanded his answer he went on to the next question.

No. 4. "Why did you consent to run against Richardson in 1888 as Tillman's man, after you had denounced Tillman in Sumter for false charges against the Richardson administration of which you were a part?"

General Earle—"I am glad that question has been asked. That period is a part of my history of which I am proud. Richardson had canvassed the State. Two weeks before the convention he said to me that he had a letter and from the reading of the contents, he said to me: "You are the man I have to fear." I told him to dismiss the idea, that I would not run. I was attorney general and had no reason to expect to run for governor. I had wanted an endorsement as attorney general, but declined to go to Columbia to work for it. That night I received a telegram from Mr. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg, leader of the farmers' movement, asking me to become a candidate for governor. I replied that under the circumstances I could not accept. I saw Dr. Bates in Columbia the next day, and he congratulated me, saying 'We are going to run you for governor.' I told him the circumstances and again said I could not accept. Mr. James and Mr. Thomas came as a committee next day from the farmers and urged me to run, and I told them my personal honor and duty would compel me to decline, as I had promised Governor

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

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