

The Campaign.

Evans May Hold McLaurin Responsible.

Kingstree, Aug. 26.—The meeting to-day after that of yesterday was like a calm after a storm. The two speakers exhausted their supply of invectives at Georgetown, but had on hand a few new ones for to-day's meeting. They were listened to by about 200 men who were quite undemonstrative. Both speakers were mildly applauded when they concluded.

Col. J. L. M. Irby began: This campaign is unparalleled in the history of the State for taking underhanded advantage and for dirty tricks of dirty honohman. I cannot speak of Mr. McLaurin's record while he is on a bed of sickness for fear of doing him an injustice, but I can speak of the infamous fight that is being made against me.

Colonel Irby here vehemently denied the report that he was running as a "loose horse" to elect Evans.

They have established a lying bureau over there in Columbia. They are sending circulars all over the State and they are flying about as thick as snowflakes. And to add to the infamy of the act the circulars are not signed by anyone. They are anonymous and there is no one whom I can hold responsible. In addition to being lies, the circulars are written by a pack of cowards. The men at the head of that bureau in Columbia are liars and cowards. "Here's one of the little darlings," and Colonel Irby took from his pocket a circular containing remarks he and Governor Evans were said to have made about each other last year. After reading it Colonel Irby tore it up and denied that he had ever said any of the things attributed to him.

He then went over much of his speech of yesterday concerning the Murphy loan, but failed to bring out anything new.

His record as a Democrat and his opposition to bolts were repeated. He told how he made Evans governor and nursed Tillman to carry out the scheme. Bill Neal, over there in Columbia, came on to Washington with Tillman to help muzzle him. Bill Neal, who hasn't 10 cents worth of sense, was trying to dabble in politics then as he is now.

I understand that Ellerbe has made another deal with Charleston to remove metropolitan police if the vote of that city is cast for McLaurin. It has come to a pretty pass when the people of Charleston have to surrender their franchise to get the right of self government. I hope to God some one will make the governor carry out his contract this time. Evans ought never to put the metropolitan police on that grand old city. No law should be passed for one part of the State unless it was made to apply to all. The legislature should have made the law for Laurens or any other town as well as for Charleston. Some other way for enforcing the dispensary law in Charleston should have been devised.

Colonel Irby concluded by warning the voters of the dangers of the suffrage clause.

Mr. John Gary Evans opened his speech with some pleasantries about Colonel Irby being his political daddy and then passed on to a defense of the suffrage clause.

"But," said he, "I do join him in one thing and that is the way this campaign is being run. Fellow citizens, you know the low campaign that was waged against me last summer. But the newspapers have held up in their abuse this year and instead put two gutter snipes in charge of a bureau in Columbia. And I say here unless Mr. McLaurin openly and publicly denounces this bureau I will hold him personally responsible. Irby has shown you one of these circulars and this morning I got one giving my supposed record and putting words in my mouth that I never said. I got a letter from a man in Greenville saying Bill Neal had offered him money to distribute these circulars. Where did he get the money? What business did he have to mix up in this fight? Instead of being the Superintendent of a penitentiary he should be dressed in stripes and put to work as a convict.

Irby (to voice): "I endorse all that."

Last year while I was governor I had to send Neal to the Keeley institute because he became incapable of attending to his business.

Irby: Did he get a diploma?
Evans: I don't know, but it would be the best recommendation he could have.

All the papers of the State are supporting Mr. McLaurin, but not satisfied with that some of his friends have resorted to this gutter-snipe practice of sending out circulars to stab Irby and myself in the back.

After this denunciation of the bureau, Mr. Evans took up the tariff and said all farmers should be free traders for the reason that they produce in free markets, but could only buy their goods in protection markets. Farmers should also favor free raw material, because the manufacturer could make his goods cheaper and the farmers could, therefore, buy them cheaper.

Mr. Evans concluded with his argument on the tariff.

The Masonic Temple in Rome, Ga., was burned Friday. The lodges lost \$8,000.

McLAURIN SPEAKS.

He Issues an Address to the People.

His Physician Forbids Him to Attend Any More Campaign Meetings.

The following address to the voters of the State has been issued by Senator McLaurin, whose physician declined to permit him to attempt to speak at the last two meetings of the campaign as he desired to do:

Fellow Citizens—At Yorkville I was stricken with a sudden and severe attack of illness. To my great disappointment, I find myself unable to make another speech during the present campaign. My record is before you, and by it I am willing to stand or fall. During the canvass I felt that I preferred to succeed by relying upon this record, rather than by attacks upon the record or character, however vulnerable, of my opponents. The attempt to pervert my record and to charge me with being a protectionist, because I demanded for the South equal rights with other sections, is an insult to the intelligence of the voters of South Carolina.

On June 17th in the senate, while discussing the Dingley bill, I said: "Mr. President, I am not a protectionist, have never given a vote in support of that principle nor uttered a word in defense of that doctrine. I look upon the doctrine of protection as a potent factor in building up and maintaining trusts and monopolies. Certain newspapers in the north instead of answering my arguments against protection, have been pleased to call me a protectionist because I demanded equality before the law."

I stand squarely upon the tariff plank of the Chicago platform, and my votes were given in defense of the people whom I represent, and to compel the Republican party to place the south upon an equal footing with the balance of the country. We were convened last March in extraordinary session, and the Republicans presented us with the most unfair and sectional tariff bill ever framed. It had free binding twine for the northern farmer, and taxed cotton ties and jute bagging for the southern planter. The northern products, wheat, corn, barley and rye were protected, and cotton left to shift for itself; a trust in northern railroad ties and white pine at the expense of the southern pine and tie timber. The classifications in the rice schedule were so arranged as to place high duties upon the rice used for food, while the grades used in manufacturing beer were admitted almost duty free.

In manufactured products, certain grades manufactured in the south were discriminated against in favor of other grades in similar lines manufactured in the north. An analysis of the coal, iron and other great industries would show how eastern monopolists arranged their intricate schedule for the purpose of plundering the south.

I was on the ways and means committee, and saw from the beginning the bold attempt of the Republican party to liquidate its political obligations by means of a tariff bill which should levy tribute upon the Democratic south for the benefit of the Republican north.

Before the bill left our committee room it had degenerated into a contest over schedules, while by the time we were through hammering it in the senate, it represented no fixed or particular economic theory, but was a mixture of them all, and only a Republican conference committee saved it from destruction.

Every practical man realized from the beginning that sooner or later the Dingley bill would become a law. It was simply a question of better or worse. Whatever might be one's opinion on the subject of protection, here we were in extra session considering, not a Democratic revenue bill but a Republican measure, whose avowed object was protection. It seems to me under such circumstances the first duty of a representative is to oppose the passage of such a bill, but in the committee and elsewhere, by offering amendments and otherwise, to secure as far as possible fairplay and justice for the industries of the section which he represents. If he fails to do this, does not he abandon to those believing in protection all the benefits which arise from the imposition of tariff duties? Does he not fail to compensate neglected interests for the burden cast upon them by the policy of protection? With \$500,000,000 to raise annually by custom duties, how can you destroy protection except by equalizing burdens and benefits? It is idle to talk of a direct tax; such an idea lives only in the minds of cranks and socialists.

The essence of protection lies in the tribute that one class is permitted to levy upon another, and the moment that equality exists protection is gone. It was in line with this thought that Senators Cannon and Tillman advocated an export bounty on wheat and cotton to equalize the burdens and benefits of the protective system. I have no harsh criticism for my colleague in the

house or senate who differed with me. I acted after careful thought according to the dictates of my judgment, and I give it as my deliberate opinion that had all those who were opposed to the Dingley bill fought it out as intelligently and as persistently on the lines indicated, instead of repeating the hackneyed old speeches that have been made biennially for the last 50 years, the Dingley bill would have been defeated or a full measure of justice secured.

Actuated by love for my section, with a full knowledge of the struggles and trials since the war of the noble men and women, who by honest efforts have tried to repair broken fortunes and restore the south to her proper status in the commercial world, I simply stood up and demanded for my section and my people a full share in all the benefits that should accrue from national legislation. Had I the power to frame a tariff bill, it should be simply to raise sufficient money to pay the expenses of the government, and the burdens should be placed as equally as possible upon all the people of all the sections and the incidental protection be given to labor where it properly belongs.

For six years by diligent study I have tried to fit myself for the intelligent discharge of my duties as a representative. I have spared myself in neither mind nor body, and the only reward I ask is the "Well done, good and faithful servant."

If it pleases a merciful God to restore me to health, and the people to continue me in the senate, all that patriotism and zeal can inspire will be done for South Carolina.

To the people of the Sixth district I will say that one of the keenest disappointments of my political life is that after passing all through the State where I was personally unknown, in sight of home my strength failed. Your confidence in me has never wavered during all the storms of the past years and your strong hands and brave hearts have sustained me in every emergency. Four times I have held your commission in congress, and I can face my God and say that my heart has ever beat true to South Carolina.

I put my trust not in scheming office seekers or men who make a business of politics, but in the great, honest masses, who know the true from the false, the counterfeit from the genuine. With them I rest my case.

A few years ago a political cyclone struck our State; it had to come in the very nature of things, but its main purpose has been accomplished, and there is no need or excuse for factional feeling in South Carolina. The time has come when instead of making ourselves noted abroad for the bitterness of our factional fights, the progress and developments of our internal resources should advertise us to the world as the land of "peace and plenty."

We should stamp out what is little, petty and mean, and send representatives abroad whose intelligence, patriotism and independence of character commands respect and confidence, and fittingly present us to the world as a broad minded, cultivated and progressive people. I have fallen far short of this ideal but I have the consciousness of knowing that I have done the best that I could. Thanking my friends for the kind sympathy expressed during my illness in the hundreds of letters and telegrams which I have received, praying God for again restoring me to my family and my people, I am,

Yours, etc,
JOHN L. McLAURIN.

Evans' Charleston Friends.

The Sumter Item says:

"A well-known Charleston drummer, who was in the city says that he blind tiger keepers of Charleston are all for Irby and Evans and are working for them. The vote will be about equally divided between the two in the first primary and will all go to the one that gets in the second primary."

We can't say positively that the drummer is correct but it is a well-known fact that last year in the race against Earle, Evans had the strong support of the blind tigers under the direction of the metropolitan police.

This year, it is said, the metropolitan police and its supporters in Charleston are again working for Evans. We presume, therefore, that the blind tigers are for him, since the protectors of the blind tigers are his friends.

There is one thing the Item may be assured of; that Evans is going to make the same pitiful showing of votes in Charleston in the coming election that he usually does at the polls here. Despite the metropolitan police and the blind tigers his votes will hardly be worth the counting.—Charleston Post.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

Governor Ellerbe on Friday dismissed Chief Constable Bahr from the force. The cause of removal was not given.

Irby Tells a Truth.

Admits Securing Tillman's Nomination by Fraud.

Manning, Aug. 27.—With the exception of a declaration by Col. Irby that he cheated in the March convention of 1890 to secure the nomination of Tillman, the candidates made their usual speeches without variations. The crowd numbered 600.

Mr. Evans at the outset of his speech repeated much that he said yesterday about the dishonorable warfare that was being waged against him. He compared the sending out of circulars to tumblebug tactics, and taking up a circular entitled, "Evans' Evil Record Unrolled," he hastily read the subheads and denied the allegations until he came to the explained bond deal charge. He had, he declared, last year in this very court house his connection with the refunding of the State debt. His explanation satisfied the people then, and after he had finished, Mr. McLaurin came to him and said he showed conclusively that his transactions in the matter had been honorable.

"My Dear Appelt," he said he would not get 100 votes in Clarendon, but Appelt doesn't carry the votes of this county in his pocket. He made several other allusions to "My Dear Appelt," which were received with yells and hurrahs for Appelt. Some one in the audience asked Mr. Evans if the constables returned to their homes last year and worked for him under his orders.

Mr. Evans:—How do you know they worked for me?
"Of my own knowledge," was the reply.

Mr. Evans then said if the constables worked for him it was without orders from him. He never dealt with the constables, but gave his orders to the chief constables, who were alone responsible to him. He compared his relations to the constables to that of a general of an army. He was not responsible for what the constables did, but the chiefs were.

Col. Irby said he was delighted to be present, for he wanted to see "My Darling Appelt," whom he had not seen since he ran away from Charleston.

Col. Irby then announced that he would not attack Mr. McLaurin's record in his absence; denied he was running as a "loose horse" to elect Evans; told his "stud colt" joke; gave his reasons for not running last year, and denounced the campaign bureau in Columbia for the circulars which it was sending out. He explained how he made Evans governor, and said he was the daddy and grand daddy of the politicians, big and little, in the State except Tillman, but he hatched him. "The truth of this whole matter is," said Col. Irby, "that Tillman and I joined teams in 1886, after his agitation in 1885, for the purpose, first, to establish an agricultural college in South Carolina. As I remember, the counties of Clarendon, Marlboro, Marion, Newberry, Chester and Laurens responded to the call from Edgefield. Some of the representatives from these counties even flunked, and on the question of college or no college we were ingloriously defeated.

Tillman became disgusted and attempted to organize the farmers of the State, threw up the sponge, wrote a long letter to the people of the State expressing his contempt, and retired to his home among the hills of old Edgefield. I didn't surrender, however, and kept up the fight in the legislature along the lines of reform in the administration of the State government. The college seemed to be hopelessly gone; but God came to the rescue by putting it into the heart of Mr. Clemson to make his bequest.

A fresh hold was taken, the fifth was renewed and the college established. But Tillman was out, voluntarily out. To get him back I originated the March convention idea a year before the convention was held and gave him the nomination on a silver waiter. On the question of nomination or no nomination in that convention we were defeated by one vote. I cheated the question of nomination in, which saved Tillman, who was to be the nominee. The end justified the means, because persons opposed to nominations had not been invited to that convention and they had no right to control its deliberations.

Tillman is the last man in the world to raise his hand against me, for up to last year I had been a better friend and closer to him even than a brother. Without me he would have been on his plantation to day, an humble farmer and a busted politician. He says he's hands off in this fight. God grant it! I ask no man to be my political godfather. If I can't make the fight with my own heels, I am not fit to be senator."

Colonel Irby closed with an appeal for the factions to get together and save the Democratic party in this State.

Both he and Evans were applauded. Chairman Bradham announced that he had been requested to read the address of Senator McLaurin to the voters of the State, which was published in today's newspapers. On account of being too unwell to do so, he asked Mr. Appelt to read it. Mr. Appelt complied, and on concluding the address was applauded.

An exceptionally handsome and artistically arranged basket of chrysanthemums, roses and ferns was sent to the chairman, with the request that he, on behalf of the ladies of Clarendon, turn them over to Mr. "Appelt to be forwarded to Senator McLaurin.

The Norton—Ellerbe episode of yesterday was adjusted by hack making explanations and the latter reading the telegrams from the Marion bank presidents published to day.

Neat Issue Raised

Will State Courts Recognize the Decision

OF JUDGE SIMONTON?

Mr. Whitus Ruled to Show Cause—Original Package Agent Abiding the Federal Decision.

From the statement of Mr. P. H. Nelson, given below, it would appear that the State has adopted a new policy of dealing with men who act as original package agents in this State, when they have before been hauled up for the violation of the dispensary law. The State wishes to see whether the State courts will recognize the authority of the Federal courts.

Yesterday morning Mr. Charles Whitus, quite an aged man, who says he has circumnavigated the globe six times, came down from Chester, his home, and called on Mr. Nelson to secure his services.

It appears that Mr. Whitus on July 7th, last, when it was a matter of doubt as to what Judge Simonton's decision meant, imported a lot of liquors into the State and began to sell as Mr. Meetze was doing here. He was arrested and an order was issued by Judge Witherspoon of the State court restraining him from selling liquor.

When Judge Simonton's supplemental decision was filed he began the importation and sale of liquors as an agent. Each package was put up in a wooden box and all shipments were exactly in the form of the Guckenheimer consignment.

He has the written authority of L. F. Graves of Pleasant Ridge, Gaston county, N. C., to act as his agent, receiving \$50 a month therefor.

The first shipment was made on August 20. This was sold-out, being pronounced all right by the constables.

The next shipment came on the 24th. The boxed packages were packed in sawdust and each was delivered to Mr. Whitus separately. In short order he was arrested by State Detective Newbold and an order was issued by Judge Witherspoon requiring Whitus to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for the violation of his previous order. The order requires him to appear before the judge in Yorkville at 10 a. m. on September 2.

Mr. Nelson yesterday said, after a visit to the governor with Mr. Whitus: "Mr. Whitus came here to see me and showed me all his papers. Thinking that everything appeared so plain, I took him down to see the governor and submitted the papers to him. I was detained until the governor got through with what I supposed to be a political discussion. When the papers were submitted to him he said everything appeared to be regular and in proper shape, but he wanted to make a test case of it. I told him I was not surprised, as Mr. Williams had told me what Newbold had said and I called on him to tell the governor what he had told me. Mr. Whitus said Newbold had told him that the governor had ordered him to take no notice of Judge Simonton's decision at all. I thereupon told the governor that my reasons for coming before him were that everything was regular and in conformity with Judge Simonton's order and I was giving him an opportunity of releasing the liquor. He said no, he wanted to make a test case of it, have Whitus put in jail and see if Simonton would turn him out. He had no doubt, however, but that Simonton would do it and went on to say he thought Simonton would do anything. He seemed to take it for granted that Judge Witherspoon would put Whitus in jail and that the State courts would do anything he wanted. I, however, still have some confidence in the judges of the State courts and believe that they will act according to law. I have taken the matter under advisement and will appear before Judge Witherspoon for Mr. Whitus."—The State.

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

In "the gallery of illustrious Americans," the author enumerates three obstacles to John Calhoun's ambition to be president: "His (Calhoun's) unconquerable independence, his uncorruptible integrity, and the sublimity of his genius." The Indianapolis Sentinel cruelly uttersly advises somebody show that extract to Hon. William McKinley.—Augusta Chronicle.

The Murray-Moise Vote.

Why Senator McLaurin's Ballot Was Not Cast.

Extracts from minutes of board of State canvassers meeting in November 23d, 1892, p. 393: "Mr. Tolbird presented argument for contestants. Mr. Miller for contestees. Mr. Verdier closed for contestant. At this point General McLaurin was excused to catch his homebound train. After some consultation the board adjourned until Friday, 10 a. m., to-morrow being Thursday, Thanksgiving day."

The same November 26-b, 1896, p. 407: "Mr. Miller heard in reply for Mr. Murray. During Mr. Miller's argument Mr. McLaurin came in.

"In the matter of contest in the Seventh congressional district it is the judgment of this board that the votes returned for G. W. Murray for congress by the various precinct managers in Georgetown and Berkeley counties be counted for the said G. W. Murray and returned for them by the precinct managers at Ladies' Island in Beaufort county and Salters in Williamsburg county as thus returned. On the above Messrs. Bates, Tindal and Blease voted aye. Gen. H. L. Farley voted no."

State of South Carolina.
Office of Secretary of State.

I, D. H. Tompkins, secretary of state, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true extract from the minute books from the State board of canvassers kept in this office.

Witness my hand and seal, this 26th day of August, 1897.

D. H. TOMPKINS,
Secretary of State.

In giving out the foregoing, Senator McLaurin's headquarters in this city announce upon the authority of members of the board of canvassers, the reason Mr. McLaurin did not vote was that having been called home on account of sickness in his family, he had been unable to hear the evidence and arguments and was therefore unprepared to pass judgment upon it. The decision of the board having been reached without the vote of General McLaurin, all of the members, including General Farley, who had voted against awarding the certificate to Murray, signed the resolution awarding the certificate in conformity with the decision of the majority.

This signing of the resolution was merely a legal form.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." Mrs. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.
You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

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