# The Fairfield News and Herald.

VOL LIV. WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY. MAY 30, 1900. NO. 42


## AN ADDRESS

### To The People of the State of South Carolina

### FROM THE PROHIBITIONISTS

### The Dispensary Law Assailed in Unmeasured Terms and Many Crimes Laid to Its Door.

The following is the address to the Prohibitionists of South Carolina to the people, which was prepared by Col. Hoyt:

"The prohibitionists of South Carolina in appealing to the Democratic voters to join them in suppressing the liquor traffic in this State, deem it proper and right that they should clearly and unequivocally state their position with reference to the business conducted in the name of the commonwealth, which thereby makes all its citizens responsible in a measure for the continuance of this traffic, which we believe to be a crime against humanity and a means of degradation to the people.

"In the first place we have chosen to make this contest at the Democratic primary because we are members of this political organization, which is in virtual control of all the affairs of the State.

"We have the right to raise this issue within the party lines because the machinery of the State government has proceeded to construct and operate a system of liquor selling, which has for its object the constant increase of the consumption of liquors by the people of the State, mainly with the object of making money out of the business in which the State is engaged. We would violate conscience and prove false to duty as good citizens if we did not protest against this iniquitous method of obtaining money through the sensual indulgence and debauchery of a portion of our citizenship, and we are making this protest in a fair, manly and consistent way, appealing to the higher instincts of humanity, and pleading for the social, domestic, moral, religious and political elevation of our whole people. By banishing the evils now fastened upon the State in consequence of the system under which the sale of liquor is conducted, we would protect our young manhood, bring relief to wronged and suffering women and children, and inaugurate an era which would eventually rid our homes of the blight following the use of liquor as a beverage. The State is now encouraging this use of liquor on the part of its citizens when it should by every means discourage that which wastes the resources, paralyzes the energies and destroys the manliness of those who should be the shield and protection of our homes. The State is engaged for profit in a business that strips the home of comforts with as much certainty as a cyclone mows down the mighty forest; a business that opens the gates of perdition to lost souls; a business that the genius of hell has never fashioned a more complete method of recruiting its ranks; a business that has borne from time immemorial the badge of disgrace in civilized and Christian communities, and that is now exalted in the sovereign and enlightened commonwealth of South Carolina to the dignity of government service and government protection, so that our youth are taught by the example of the government itself that the manufacture and sale of liquor is an honorable and desirable occupation. Whence came this usurper of governmental authority? Did the citizens of the State decree its introduction as "the best solution of the liquor question?"

"Eight years ago the Prohibitionists of South Carolina asked the privilege of testing public opinion as to whether licensed saloons should be prohibited within its borders. This request was made of the managers of the Democratic election machinery, who consented that a separate and unofficial box might be placed at each poll where voters could cast a ballot for or against prohibition. The opponents of the license system were without efficient organization, but the voters voluntarily went to the polls and rolled up a decided majority against the saloons. Political exigencies did not favor a prohibitory law, and although a majority of the house of representatives passed such a law, enough members were afterwards found to reject the law which they had aided in framing and a substitute was discovered in the present dispensary system. 'Ye asked for bread and were given a stone; ye asked for a fish and were given a serpent.'

"Prohibitionists were then placed in an awkward position and many of them knew not what to do. The saloon had been abolished, and this was one of the objects for which they had struggled in the past, yet liquor selling was not stopped. On the contrary, the State had been made to engage in the business under the pretence of controlling the traffic and giving to consumers a commodity that was "chemically pure," at a price that would not admit of profit. This was coupled with the declaration that the system thus inaugurated without the consent of the people was "a step towards prohibition," and many acquiesced in the legislation with the belief that the State would really undertake to minimize the consumption of liquor. It was a law upon the statute books, and many of the law-abiding and peace-loving citizens, though honestly opposed to liquor selling in any shape, threw the weight of their influence in favor of the execution of the law.

"An armed constabulary was furnished with guns to shoot down citizens who violated the liquor law, if in the judgment of the constable it was necessary to enforce their authority, and thus began a long reign of violence and turbulence in the land, for the law-breakers were as ready and anxious to shoot as the men "clothed with a little brief authority," who acted upon the theory that their own lives were in constant peril, and their surest defence was to take quick and deadly aim. The bloody catalogue need not be dwelt upon, for it is the most shameful record in the history of the State, with the single exception of the reign of the carpet-bagger and the scalawag. Meanwhile the law was contested at every step, and the courts were invoked to compass its destruction, with the result that the main features of the system were sustained by the courts, and the statute was unimpeded in its progress towards prohibition. Dispensers neglected to observe some of the most salutary features of the law and themselves became violators where they were expected to become guardians; minors and drunkards have found it easy enough to procure liquor with or without the connivance of the dispenser; 'chemically pure' has become a by-word and to mean the vilest of the vile; the agents of the State have defrauded and defalcated in large numbers, and few have been made to feel the penalties for their misdemeanors; the State board of control has more than once become an exhibition of exceeding offence in the nostrils of the good people of the commonwealth, so that time and again it was necessary to make changes and bring about reformations; scandals almost without number have tracked its pathway; charges of dishonesty have been constant, and the public was made familiar with rebates and the sample room; in a word, the entire system has been permeated with suspicion, distrust and causes of offence in striking contrast with the honorable record of South Carolina's glorious past.

"Has the system proven 'a step towards prohibition?' Not in the sense that originated this phrase, but in another and truer sense the demand for actual and honest prohibition of the liquor traffic has been largely increased by the failures and shortcomings of the dispensary system, which has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." That is the indictment we bring against it today, and to the Democratic voters we turn for a verdict. In its stead we would offer them still further restriction of the liquor traffic, destroying the profit and beverage features of the present system, and limiting the sale of alcoholic liquors to strictly necessary purposes, such as medicinal, mechanical and sacramental uses. This substitution would take away the odium of the State's being engaged in a business that is prostituting the youth of the country, wasting the resources of the poorer classes, bringing disgrace and degradation upon families, impoverishing the homes of our citizens, and withholding bread from the women and children who are cursed with the blight of the drink demon. Prohibition offers an opportunity to work for the elevation of the entire people, the better instruction and training of the young, the creation of incentives to industry, and the moral advancement of the State to keep pace with its material prosperity.

"The benefits of a prohibitory law will not be fully realized in a year or even in five years, for the longer such a law is in existence with reasonable chances of enforcement the greater will be the benefits derived from its presence as a permanent policy of the State. A generation that shall grow up without any knowledge of liquor saloons, whether operated by individuals or the State, will be a population noted for its sobriety, which will be the rule and not the exception among the young men. Once firmly rooted and grounded in the minds of the people, a prohibitory measure will come to be regarded as a necessity. More than a generation has passed since this law was enacted in Maine, and for a long time there was a vigorous fight against its continuance, but at this time both political parties are pledged to its maintenance as the settled policy of the State. The cry of repeal has been frequently raised and not many years ago one of the political parties made repeal a plank in its platform, with the result that not more than a half dozen members were elected to the house of representatives which has over one hundred in its membership, and the fight for repeal was an ignominious failure.

"Gen. Neal Dow, who was the apostle of prohibition, a man of upright character and irreproachable versacity, in his testimony before a Canadian commission on the liquor tarffic, declared that there was no State in the Union where more liquor was consumed in proportion to population than in Maine, prior to the passage of the prohibitory law. It was then one of the poorest States, and under prohibition it has become one of the most prosperous, largely the result of savings by the people from the discontinuance of the liquor traffic. He said it was quite within the mark to say that not one-twentieth as much liquor is sold clandestinely in that State as was sold by the saloons before this law was passed. Portland, its chief city, where Gen. Dow lived and died, had seven distilleries and two breweries, while many cargoes of rum were brought every year from the West Indies, and now liquor is sold there on a very small scale, the quantity not a hundredth part of what it was in the olden time. His estimate was that there is a saving of $24,000,000 annually, which goes to increase the prosperity of the masses, and he declared that it is far within the truth to say that $1,000,000 would pay for all liquor smuggled into Maine and sold in violation of the law. This is the testimony of a man who spent the best years of his life, even down to extreme old age, in advocating a cause that he knew was beneficial in a moral, religious, industrial and financial sense. A whole generation has grown up there without being witnesses to the effects of liquor, and there are grown men and women who have never seen a drunken man. Is not such a state of affairs worth striving for, even though the attainment of such a result involves sacrifice, toil and endurance on the part of its advocates? Christian men and women can well afford to make the sacrifice and bear the toil, because it is in the direct line of obedience to their Master.

"The contest we are entering upon is not child's play. The prohibition Democrats of South Carolina are not responsible that the issue has to be made on the political hustings. There is no choice left to us except to abandon the field, wherein we would prove recreant to the most solemn obligations that rest upon a christian people, charged with the moral and religious elevation of those around us. To relinquish the field means the continuation of the liquor traffic under the aegis of our beloved South Carolina, and perpetuates a system that is undermining the public weal and destroying the probity of our public men, a system that sanctions with the broad seal of the State an annulment of the divine injunction, 'woe unto him that gives his neighbor drink, * * * and makes him drunken also.' Every day, and every hour through the day, the State of South Carolina is vending that which destroys the souls of men, and the servants of God cannot remain indifferent or unconcerned while this law is contained in the statute books 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to and people' any the hideous enormity of this sin of drunkenness fostered by the State must not longer stain the proud escutcheon of our common mother. We must protest against this anomalous perversion of governmental power by which every citizen of the State is made responsible for a traffic that is abominable in the eyes of God. The means of our protest is through the political agency with which we are in part entrusted as citizens of South Carolina, and we come now to make an appeal to our fellow-citizens that they will join us in restoring the old commonwealth to a right relation whereby the liquor traffic will be put under ban, so that our rulers and lawmakers will be spared the necessity of legislating to increase the sin of drunkenness within our borders. To do this effectually we are compelled to make this issue at the Democratic primary, and hence to have representatives of our principles who will contend for them before the people, and 'seek to obtain control of the executive and legislative departments of the State government.' This is no unworthy aim or object and we proclaim the purposes, which are not hid in a corner, to our political associates, demanding the right to make the issue at the primary polls, and insisting that fairness and justice requires the recognition of our representatives inside the party lines, where every other issue is settled for the maintenance of good government in this State. We deny that any class of Democrats have peculiar and special privileges accorded to them under the constitution and laws of the party, and we will maintain our right to be heard on the hustings and to cast a free, untrammeled ballot at the poll."

The reading of the address was attentively listened to, and greeted with applause.

### Reads Like Fiction.

Ten thousand people, men, women and children, witnessed the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Frances Slocum, the Indian captive, and more generally known as "The White Rose of the Miami's" at the Miami Indian burying grounds, ten miles from Chicago recently. The event is a notable one in commemorating the history of this woman whose story reads like fiction and has become one of national interests and history. She was tolen when a child of five years from her home on Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the fall of 1777. Brought west by her abductors to Fort Wayne, she was adopted by one of the Miami Indian chiefs and brought to the Osage village, six miles from Chicago. She grew up to womanhood to all intents an Indian. She was married to one of the principal chiefs of the nation. Through Col. G. W. Ewing, an Indian trader, her identity became known, leading to a visit of two brothers and one sister from Wilkesbarre. She recognized the relationship but refused to return with them, dying here March 9, 1847 at the age of 75, and was buried where the monument now stands.

### A Brute Lynched.

A dispath from Pueblo, Colorado, says a mob of five thousand people lynched Calvin Kimblem, a Negro who assaulted and murdered two little white girls, inmates of the Pueblo Orphans home. The lynching took place at half-past one Thursday morning. Women cheered as the Negro was swung to a telegraph pole. The officials of the Rio Grande had ordered all trains to be rushed past the stations for fear the mob would board the train and seize Negro. But the mob placed ties on the track and stopped two trains before it found the one the Negro was on. He was dragged with a rope around his neck to a telegraph pole and thrice strung up before the rope held.

### A Terrific Explosion.

A terrible explosion occurred in the Cumnock mines, located some forty miles from Greensboro Wednesday afternoon. Twenty-three miners were killed and thirty injured. Of the dead eleven were whites, including several foreigners, and the remainder colored. The cause of the explosion is unknown. At 6 p. m. all the bodies had been recovered, and surgeons were working over the injured, many of whom were fearfully mangled.

### Democrats Will Win.

Mr. Arthur Sewell has been interviewed. He said, "I am positively out of it" and then to make his words go straight to the heart and bring conviction, he repeats, "I am positively out of it." Mr. Sewell means by this that he would under no circumstances listen to a suggestion that he again become the candidate of his party for the vice-presidency. He believes that the Democratic party can win in New York if a campaign without mistrkes is made.

### Turned Table On Him.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Thursday night Will Adams, a desperado, attempted to rob the Tracy City bank, which has a vault enclosed in plate armor a quarter of an inch thick. He entered the bank building and concealed himself, awaiting the arrival of the cashier, with the intention of holding him up when the safe was opened. He was surprised and captured by the cashier and constable.

### Street Car Officials Indicted.

A dispatch from Augusta says D. B. Dyer, president of the Augusta Railway and Electric company, and E. C. Jefferson, a conductor on a car on which Whitney was shot by a Negro, have been indicted by the grand jury for alleged violation of the State law in requiring a separation of the races on the cars. Since the death of Whitney the company has been carrying Negro passengers in trailers.

### Killed by a Falling Tree.

A dispatch from Culloden, Ga., to the Atlanta Journal, says: "Charles King, a well known young man of this county, was instantly killed and horribly mangled last night by being caught under a falling tree. While a party of his friends were cutting down a bee tree, King went to sleep. His body was broken and mangled in a frightful manner. Death was instantaneous."

## NAMES A TICKET.

### Twenty-two Counties Out of Forty Send Delegates to PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

### Col. Jas. A Hoyt Nominated for Governor and Col Tribble for Lieutenant Governor.

The Prohibitionists held a State Convention in Columbia last Wednesday. The Conference was called to order by State Chairman A. C. Jones, of Newberry. He read the call under which the Convention assembled and emphasized that only three delegates were asked from each county. Chairman Jones announced that the first business was the election of a temporary chairman. Mr. C. D. Stanley named Mr. T. N. Berry, who ran for railroad commissioner two years ago. Mr. Berry was unanimously elected. He was escorted to the chair by Messrs. E. D. Smith, of Sumter; L. B. Haynes, of Lexington, and Joseph Spratt, of Manning. Chairman Berry called upon Dr. Gwaltney to open the formal exercises with prayer. He prayed that the sins and blunders of the past be forgiven. Mr. Berry thanked the convention for his election and said he was ready for work. Prof. A. B. Stallworth, of Greenville, was elected temporary secretary, and on motion of Mr. C. C. Featherstone Mr. B. E. Nicholson, of Edgefield, was elected assistant secretary.

Mr. Joel E. Brunson suggested that each county be called and that the enrolment be named from the floor. This plan was approved and the roll was handed in as follows:

Abbeville—M. L. B. Sturkie.

Aiken—C. L. Jones and J. F. Philip.

Anderson—J. L. Hall, R. P. Clinkscales and J. W. Quattlebaum.

Barnwell, Beaufort and Berkeley—No representation.

Bamberg—W. E. Johnson.

Charleston—J. E. Kirby, E. O. Watson.

Chester—No representation.

Chesterfield—J. T. Hurst, F. M. Cannon and J. G. Rivers.

Clarendon—Joseph Spratt, C. M. Mason and D. J. Bradham.

Cherokee and Colleton—No representative.

Darlington—T. N. Berry, B. O. Bristow, J. F. Howle and R. N. Howle.

Dorchester—S. Utsey Walker and G. M. Davis.

Edgefield—L. R. Gwaltney and B. E. Nicholson.

Fairfield, Florence and Georgetown—No representation.

Greenville—James A. Hoyt, A. B. Stallworth and W. W. Keys.

Greenwood—J. G. Jenkins.

Hampton—No representation.

Horry and Kershaw—No representation.

Laurens—Robert Abercrombie, C. C. Featherstone and J. M. Friday.

Lexington—L. B. Haynes and J. S. Abercrombie.

Lancaster—W. T. Gregory and Waddy C. Thompson.

Marion and Marlboro—No representation.

Newberry—A. C. Jones and the Rev J. W. Speake.

Oconee—No representation.

Orangeburg—J. R. Fullmer.

Pickens—J. E. Boggs.

Richland—T. J. Lamotte, C. B. Stanley, M. Speigner, Frank Roberts, G. J. Huffman and J. L. Berg.

Saluda—No representation.

Spartanburg—C. T. Scaife, J. B. Stepp.

Sumter—E. C. Hainesworth and E. D. Smith.

Union—S. M. Rice, of East Union. Williamsburg—Joel E Brunson, T. O. Epps and E B Rhodus.

York—S. M. Grist, F. M. Whisonant, H. C. Strauss.

The number of counties represented in the convention is twenty-four. The number of counties not represented is sixteen.

When Aiken was reached it was stated that the two delegates present were volunteers, not having been elected. They were elected to membership. When Bamberg was reached a delegate announced the name of the Rev. W. E. Johnson as a delegate and asked that he be enrolled.

The temporary officers were made permanent, and Mr. Waddy C. Thompson was elected vice-president. Mr. Fulmer, of Orangeburg, then moved that the convention hear the address prepared by the campaign, or executive committee, which was in the hands of Col. James A. Hoyt, of Greenville, and prepared by him for the committee. This motion prevailed and Col. Hoyt read the address, which is published elsewhere. The address was received with applause.

Mr. Abercrombie moved that a committee of five be appointed to select such portions of the address as were deemed advisable and use the same as an address to the people.

Mr. Rice, of Union, wanted the address amended so as to address it to the Prohibition Democrats and all other Democrats.

Mr. Featherstone thought some of the expressions used were too rough. He thought it unwise to say that the dispensary reign was the worst in South Carolina except reconstruction. He opposed such severe expressions, because there were honest and sincere men who advocated the dispensary. He fought and worked for prohibition, but thought the address should be toned down in a few particulars.

Mr. Hoyt thought Mr. Featherstone was mistaken in his interpretation as to the comparison.

Mr. Haynes wanted to avoid contention with the dispensary. It would be best, he thought, to leave the dispensary alone and plead for prohibition alone.

Col. Hoyt said his comparison was simply as to the shooting of citizens, and that reign of terror and turbulence and killing was what was said to be second only to the reign of the carpet-baggers in South Carolina. Mr. Hoyt read the paragraph and insisted it was warranted by history.

Mr. A. C. Jones thought it best to refer the address and all other papers to a committee of one from each county represented.

Mr. Boggs and the Rev. E. O. Watson urged that this would simply mean a doubling of the discussion and delay work. Mr. Watson wanted to adopt the paper as a whole, word for word. The strong statements appeared to him as being exactly correct. He did not want to wake up more snakes than could be killed, but he was an open fighter. He wanted no emasculation. Let the paper go forth just as it reads.

Mr. Abercrombie said he did not want to arouse any scare. He ojected to the paragraph comparing "that gang to the carpet baggers." He thought it would be just as well to leave that out.

Mr. Scaife, of Spartanburg, wanted an aggressive fight from now on. The very point criticised in that address and and he was all. He thought voting down the address was taking away their strongest weapon.

The addresss was then adopted, word for word, with the exception of inserting the word Democrat after the word Prohibition throughout the address, so as to read Prohibition Democrat.

Mr. Joel E. Brunson, to test the sense of the Convention, moved that the Convention suggest candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There were some opposition to making nominations but the convention finally resolved to do so.

After the adoption of a resolution endorsing the Charleston Exposition, the platform was presented by Mr. E. D. Smith, and it was adopted. It reads as follows:

We, the Prohibition Democrats, of the State of South Carolina, in conference assembled, hereby declare the following platform:

1. That competency, honesty and sobriety are indispensable qualifications for holding office.

2. That taxes should be made as low as possible, consistent with efficiency of government.

3. That the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is not a function of government, but a disgrace to Christian civilization; a dishonor to manhood, and a political wrong of unparalleled enormity; that it is an awful crime against the women and children, against the home, against the Church and against God.

4. That prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, is the true, consistent remedy, and to this end we demand that the dispensary system be shorn of its evils, such as selling intoxicants as a beverage; and that authority be given by the General Assembly for the State to sell alcoholic liquors for only medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

Nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor was now gone into. Col. Jas. A. Hoyt and Mr. Joel E. Brunson were placed in nomination for Governor. A ballot was taken which resulted: Jas. A. Hoyt 30, Joel E. Brunson 11. The Rev. Mr. Davis moved that nomination be made unanimous by a rising vote. Adopted and all rose.

Col. J. L. Tribble was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor without opposition.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was ready to adjourn, when Col. Hoyt was called for. He said it was too late to make a speech. He would appear in each county. He would do his utmost to gain a victory and believed it would be had. The conference then adjourned.

### A Large Lake Vanishes.

A special from Guadlajara, Mexico, says: Many buildings in the town of Autian, situated in the southern part of the state of Jalisco, were demolished by the recent earthquake. When the first trembles were felt the inhabitants fled to the mountains. Had they remained in the houses there would have been heavy loss of life. Much damage was also done in Tuscacuesco and Tonitapa. The water of a large lake near the town of Zapotalan disappeared in a great fissure in the earth, which seemed to be produced by a second shock that lasted about one minute. The bed of the former lake is now dry, and fissure can be plainly seen. It is over three miles long and from one to three feet wide. The tidal wave which swept in from the ocean after the shock did little damage.

### Wreck Near Laurens.

The wreck of a freight train on the Chaleston and Western Railroad near Laurens Wednesday morning caused the instant death of Engineer William Mecklin and the colored brakeman, Charley Haynes. The train with twelve loaded cars was moving on at a twenty miles rate, when the engine suddenly jumped the track, turned over and plowed into the deep embankment, a distance of about fifty yards. As the engine turned over, McKinney and Haynes, who was on the seat with him, were violently hurled against the furnace and covered with coal. They were literally roasted to death. The fireman who was on the opposite side of the engine from the engineer escaped with slight injuries.

### A Big Failure.

Price, McCormack & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in New York, failed Thursday with liabilities estimated at thirteen million dollars. The firm is a member of the stock, cotton and produce exchanges and of the Chicago stock exchange, and has branch offices in about 30 cities throughout the United States. The failure is ascribed to the fact that the firm was long of cotton in the face of a fast falling market.

### Shell Did Explode.

A special dispatch from Culloden, Ga., to the Atlanta Journal says two little children of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick were playing with an "unloaded" shotgun shell yesterday afternoon, when the shell exploded. A portion of the flying missile passed through the window, striking the infant child, which was in his mother's arms. The children were badly powder-marked.

### Severe Coast Storm.

From reports received at Astoria, Oregan, from points along the coast it is thought that more than four lives were lost in Thursday afternoon's storm. The gale which suddenly sprang from the southeast was the worst that ever prevailed on this part of the coast at this time of the year. The wind reached a velocity of over 60 miles an hour. Fishermen were everywhere on the river with their nets out.

## SENATOR TILLMAN

### Gets a Bauquet from Rev. Sam P. Jones.

### HIGHEST SORT OF PRAISE.

### Greatest Senator South Carolina Has Had Since the Days of John C. Calhoun.

Rev. Sam P. Jones, the great evangelist, writes as follows from Baltimore to the Atlanta Journal:

There are no dull days now. The record of any day's happenings would make a book. Political conventions, Methodist general conferences, Baptist conventions, soldiers' reunions, race courses, etc., besides a thousand other things to fill the columns of newspapers and satisfy desire for the sensational.

The two wings of the "Pops" have held their conventions and nominated their candidates and adopted their platform, and adjourned.

A few days later the old regulars, the Democrats and Republicans, will gather, one in Philadelphia, the other in Kansas City, announce their platforms and nominate their candidates.

It is a foregone conclusion, that the Republicans will nominate McKinley and the Democrats will announce Bryan as their candidates. Then will come the tug of war.

The present outlook makes things look brighter for the Democrats. There is a growing feeling among the masses that Mr. McKinley is the tool of corrupt political bosses, and that the Republican party is in league with the trusts and combinations, and that it moves to the tap of the drum of the moneymongers. If the Democrats won't act the fool and will put a live, strong man as chairman of their national committee, they stand a good chance this time to put in their candidates. If they will put the silver question in the background, favor expansion, denounce imperialism, champion pure Democracy, and fight paternalism, stand for principles and fight protection, and leave out a few of the nonessential planks of the Chicago platform, then they have a chance.

Strikes and dissentions are already multiplying among the laboring masses. The Republican party is constantly making the most egregious blunders. Bossism growing more unpopular daily.

Boss-ridden and money-ridden and trust-ridden as the Republican party is, still it's a power. A party with more brains than conscience, more prejudice than principle, a party perpetuated by pensions and mastered by millions, may still be more than a match for the Democrats.

Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, spoke in Baltimore two nights ago at a Democratic rally of the several wards of the city. He said some true and strong things. I give you a few sentences of his speech:

"I am fresh from the senate chamber at Washington, where I have worked hard all day today to prevent the treasury of the United States from being looted of eight million dollars by two armor plate factories. When the treasury is looted, it is you debased, ignorant Democrats and Republicans who possess heads but no brains, you men who have votes and put men in office who steal and you haven't honest sense enough to catch them or manliness enough to expose them. If the individual is corrupt and ignorant he will send men to the halls of legislation who are thieves and who will reimburse themselves out of the public treasury for the expense of their election. Democracy means government by the people. It doesn't mean that the people get orders from some boss or instructions from a few leaders. Are you going to stick your fingers in your mouths and be bossed by the same? Boss ridden, newspaper-ridden, corporation-ridden leaders? Get on your knees every time you pick up a newspaper; it is full of lies. You must think for yourselves. They are subsidized by the wealthy classes, and the purpose is to have the editors fool you."

These are plain words and no doubt true words as they apply in many instances.

I have watched with some interest the career of Ben Tillman and I believe in him because he is a man who has the courage of his convictions. We need him in the United States senate with his pitchfork and all. Ben Tillman is a bigger man today than any day in his life. He is more highly esteemed by his friends and more feared and hated by his enemies. He and old Senator Hoar say the strongest and the truest things that have been said on the floor of the senate since the days of Ben Hill and Roscoe Conkling. Ben Tillman doesn't contribute much dignity to the senate, but he is a mixture of mule and billy goat. He kicks with one end and butts with the other. Ben Tillman has as much brains and more backbone than any man in public life today. Go it, Ben, you are a joy to your friends and a dose of calomel to your enemies. You made South Carolina a good governor and since the days of John Calhoun she has not had your equal in the senate.

Old Senator Morgan of Alabama, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, have well nigh run their race, but they are loved and honored by a grateful constituency and may die in the harness if they choose.

They seem to be puzzled for running mates for McKinley and Bryan; each party wants a tail to the kite heavy enough to steady the kite as they fling it to the political breezes.

Teddy won't play tail to McKinley's kite, and Towne may be tied on to the Democratic kite. The Republicans may have a Long tail to their kite.

Sam P. Jones.

### Converts With the Sword.

The situation of Christians in Armenia is rapidly becoming intolerable. The Turks are forcing Armenians by the hundreds to embrace Islam, and outrageous vexations to Christian residents are of daily occurrence.

### Crushed to Death.

A dispatch from Rome says in the great crush in the canonizing ceremonies at St. Peter's Friday morning, to which over a hundred thousand pilgrims flocked, two persons were killed and many others fainted.

## LIGHT AT EVENTIDE.

### A Beautiful Prose Poem That is Worth Reading.

Below we publish one of the beautiful prose poems that has made A. B. Williams, Editor of The Greenville News, famous. Read it, and then cut it out and put it in your scrap book. Here it is:

When we grow beyond the freshness of youth and have not yet begun to know the decay of old age we are in the land and time of prose. No poet sings of us, no painter paints us—except portraits for which we are required to pay—no novelist puts us in his stories except as filling and background. They do not make heroes or heroines of us, and our trials and sorrows and triumphs and adventures seem to be of interest to nobody. It is just at that time when we are old to the very young and young to the very old that is called middle life, where we begin to know and be part of real life that all those whose business is with fancy and poetry neglect us. Youth and age have each their special graces and beauties, but we between them are allowed neither. One is loved and the other venerated, but we are merely useful. It is the privilege of youth to dream beautiful dreams and look forward longing to rainbows broad as the firmament and distant, stately alabaster temples, towering amid purple hill tops and tinged with the hues of the sunrise clouds, glowing in the glory of the dew risen sun. It is the happiness of age to dream yet more beautiful dreams of a past softened and glorified by the silver mist of the gathering years, the far receding temples shining with the light of tender memories, the fragrance of old joys stealing across the shadowed hill tops in the deepening silence and the subdued radiance of the sunset time. It is the part of middle age to be, to do and to suffer—to be the verbs of life, giving it meaning, to bear the burden and the strain.

It is the time of strength and ripeness and production and value, for middle age must be the help for the young and the prop for the old. It is the time, too, of struggle and weariness and discouragement when the first impulse and eager, sanguine hope of youth have gone and the restfulness and resignation of age have not yet come. It is the time when men and women are said to be in their prime, and they need to be, for all their power and strength are demanded by the ever gathering weight of responsibilities. Yet it is the time when the least help and sympathy is given. Everybody is kindly and tolerant to youth, its follies and faults are readily forgiven and sympathetic hands and hearts are ready to raise it from its falls and aid it in its progress. Old age appeals to every instinct of benevolence and its foibles and exactions and sins are condoned with prompt complaisance. For the middle aged there is no allowance. The man who goes down at that time of life is in evil case and must recover by his own strength and courage for the world is busy helping and pitying the old and the young.

It is all right. It is just that in the time when our strength is greatest the burdens should be heaviest and that we should be the helpers of those who are coming after us and the props of those who have gone before us, and some of whom bore burdens for us in their day. But somebody ought to write some poetry or paint some pictures about us or make us heroes and heroines of some novels. We are not yet ready to be venerated nor do we want anybody to pat us on the head and feed us sugar plums or make love to us, but we tire now and then—all of us—of being so entirely prosaic. We want to be considered somehow as something more than the world's working people and draught animals and general burden bearers—things to be made use of without being admired. Yet brethren and sisters—we who are living in the late spring and the full summer and ripe autumn—let us not repine because we must be the prose part of the story of life and looked on as the general bearers and carriers and helpers. Surely there is no place more honorable. Let us do our work staunchly and sturdily and with cheerful and hopeful and clean and wholesome hearts.

For the summer will begin to wane presently and glide gently but swiftly into autumn and from autumn to winter. Little by little the light of the sun and the moon and the stars shall be darkened and the clouds gather after the rain and those that look out of the windows shall see dimly and the strong men bow themselves and the keepers of the house shall tremble and fall more and more and the grasshopper be a burden intolerable on the backs now broad and strong. Let those of us who must bear and can, rejoice that we can, looking to that sure time, if we be spared to it, when we can not—that time when the golden bowl of life shall be wearing thin to its inevitable breaking and the silver cord shall vibrate but feebly to the faint and failing melodies of the daughters of music because it is about to be loosened.

It will be good in that time to know that the knees bending beneath our own weight have been strong and willing to bear the burdens of many and swift to answer where there was need. It will be comforting to know that the hands trembling impotently have in their time done much work and builded well and been powerful to lift and raise and hold and prop. When the eyes see but dimly what is about them it will be peace and glory to look back through the veil of silver mist of the gathering years to the far off white temples of our sunrise dreams and know that while dreams were beautiful and have vanished work well done shall endure. So in the deepening silence and darkening shadows and fading glories of the sunset time and the winter the memories of the noon and summer days shall live in the soul and illuminate and gladden it. And there shall be light at eventide.

### They Will Vacate.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says Republican Auditor Sweeney sent for Democratic Auditor Coulter Friday morning and notified him he was ready to turn over the state records and possessions of the office in the statehouse without waiting for action by the court of appeals. It is understood the other Republican officials will do likewise in the next day or two and that by next week the statehouse will be officered exclusively by the Democrats.

## THE SMALL POX.

### Gov. McSweeney Reviews the Situation in the State.

### HE OFFERS SUGGESTIONS.

### They Are Based on a Letter Received From One Who Has Watched Course of Things Closely.

In talking of the smallpox situation in the State which has required so much attention for some time, Gov. McSweeney Wednesday said:

"I have been very much interested in the effort to stamp out smallpox in this State and all cases reported to me have been promptly referred to Dr. James Evans, secretary of the State board of health, and by him given immediate attention. In spite of these efforts the disease still lingers in the State and if not checked or stamped out may cause much trouble during the coming fall and winter. I am afraid our people do not realize the importance and necessity of vaccination. The State board of health has endeavored to impress the importance of vaccination as a preventive and has emphasized the fact that through vaccination was the only way to prevent a spread of the disease and to stamp it out effectually. And yet we have been unable to secure complete vaccination. If the managers of our cotton mills and the operators could be made to realize the importance to their own communities and to themselves and their property of vaccination I am sure they would not neglect it any longer. Compulsory vaccination is not only not popular but the use of force is not always the best way to accomplish results.

"In fact I doubt the wisdom of a resort to force except it may be in extreme cases where persons persistently and stubbornly refuse to submit to vaccination. My purpose now is to call the attention of the people to the importance of this matter and to urge upon them the good judgment in assisting the suppression of the disease by submitting to vaccination. I would be glad to have the managers of the cotton mills to call the attention of the mill communities to the importance of vaccination and I am sure if it is done in the proper spirit there will be no resistance or objection to vaccination. School trustees and teachers and superintendents could also aid in this work by requiring evidence of the vaccination as a requisite for the entrance of pupils to the schools. I hope all the people of the State will unite in an effort to stamp out the disease.

"Some days ago I received a letter from Col. J. B. Cleveland of Spartanburg on this subject which states the case very plainly and which I recommend."

The following is Mr. Cleveland's letter referred to by the governor:

Hon. M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir: I am afraid that the State will have much trouble during the fall and winter with smallpox. There are so many more centres of effection now than there were a year ago, and from what I can learn, they are increasing daily.

I do not think our people are educated as yet up to the idea of compulsory vaccination. There is a woeful lack of knowledge of the benefits of vaccination. In the town of Whitney it has been shown conclusively that vaccination gives perfect immunity from the disease. In one house which was a boarding house, there were some twenty people all of whom were exposed, seventeen caught the smallpox, and the three that did not take it were the only ones that were vaccinated.

In the German empire where they have compulsory vaccination, there are only eight deaths in ten thousand from smallpox. In England where they have not compulsory vaccination, there are one hundred and thirty deaths from smallpox out of ten thousand. Statistics taken from official documents in Germany show as against eight deaths from smallpox, there are four hundred and fifty deaths from typhoid fever out of ten thousand.

In fact, out of sixteen different diseases which are enumerated, the death rate from smallpox is much lower than that of any other disease.

This to my mind is conclusive that the only way to stamp out the disease is by vaccination. As I have said, I do not think compulsory vaccination would be popular, but there is one way that I think it can be done and that is for the trustees of every public school in the State to lay down the law that no child shall be enrolled in the school unless vaccinated, and the proof of the vaccination shall be a well defined scar. I think this rule could be enforced and the result will be that in a few years our entire population would be vaccinated.

The making of such a rule is not a hardship; it is simply making the parents do what they should do.

The schools for the fall session will be open in a few months, and if it is possible for you, the State board of health or the State commissioner to take up this matter with the different school trustees, and see that such a regulation is made, it would do more to stamp out smallpox in this State than any other plan.

If this matter cannot be handled in this way, I am going to see what can be done in the mill towns about it.

Yours very respectfully,
John B. Cleveland.

### Political Suicide.

The Spartanburg Herald says: "Lawrence W. Yoemans is getting cold comfort from the weekly press for his ill-timed effort to stir up strife in the state convention. If he had only had the good sense to see it, there might have been a future for Yoemans."

### Cut Her Throat.

Mrs. Anna Chisolm Gilmore, wife of Major J. C. Gilmore, assistant adjutant general of the National guard of Pennsylvania, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor at Philadelphia Thursday. She died in her husband's arms.