

## STATE CAMPAIGN

Opens at Orangeburg in the Presence of a Good Crowd.

TILLMAN GETS AN OVATION.

Charges Preferred by Some Candidates Against Other Candidates.

Promises to be Warm.

The first meeting of the State campaign was held at Orangeburg on last Thursday in the presence of a good crowd. County Chairman W. O. Tatum called the meeting to order a little after 11 o'clock. Rev. W. A. Rogers, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist church, opened the exercises with prayer. Mr. Tatum then introduced Governor McSweeney as the first speaker.

The Governor said he appreciated all that Orangeburg had already done for him. He served three years as Lieutenant Governor. He had been endorsed as Lieutenant Governor. On the 22d of June last Governor Ellerbe died and, under the Constitution, he became Governor. He had tried, he said, to carry out to the very letter the laws of the State, he has made every effort over whom he has had control to do his full duty. He has conducted the affairs of the State in what he regarded as a business-like way, without regard to previous politics. The State is now enjoying a period of prosperity and good feeling as far as he could see, and as far as he desired, there were no longer the old-time and troublesome factional lines, and in this connection he modestly wished to lay claim to the credit for having done as much as any one man in public office towards allaying this unpleasant and unprofitable era of bickering, and he sincerely trusted that the people would continue to live without factional politics and not be at dagger's point with each other. The State was now moving along rapidly towards progress and peace. South Carolina is now looked upon as one of the most progressive States. There is no reason for further political trouble. All of the State House officers with him have worked harmoniously. He attended to his own business. All departments have been conducted honestly. He did not claim to be an orator, but did not claim to be a successful business man, and as such he had attended to the business of the State in a business-like way. He wanted to be judged by his record. He believed in self-government and left county matters largely to the county delegations and acted on their suggestions. He favored a liberal and hearty support of the common schools of the State. He had always been a strong supporter of the higher educational institutions and regarded this as a most important matter. He has always been an ardent supporter of all of the State higher educational institutions and would so continue and after consultation with Senator Tillman he suggested an appropriation to look up the Black report. This has been passed and he was pleased to say Senator Tillman was, with these documents, on the high road to recovering and turning \$100,000 into the State treasury. He invited the closest scrutiny of his record as Governor and thought it deserved endorsement.

The liquor question possibly overshadows all others. This, he thought, unfortunately, that one subject should have so much attention given it. The dispensary system was the best solution of the liquor question. It was giving more satisfaction than ever. There is now no trouble or friction in the enforcement of the dispensary law. It is unfair to hold the present administration responsible for the mistakes or friction of the past. There was a short experience of prohibition in the State during the interim when the law was tied up in the Courts, and it was an utter failure. From the very circumstances and purposes prohibition would mean in the end fire liquor and false peace.

He was satisfied that the dispensary law was best. The purpose of the Prohibitionists and their liquor allies is to break down the dispensary law by a combination. Each to get what he could. The Prohibitionists come before you with a regular organization. He came without organization and advocating what he believed right and proper, and, standing on his own responsibility, and without organization. He thought he was fairly entitled to the nomination. Suppose a Prohibition candidate be elected, what assurance is there that there will be prohibition legislation and what good can be accomplished? At all events there will not be prohibition. Let the dispensary law be amended. He asked his auditors to read his message carefully, and see if it was not right and liberal. He promised at all times to do his duty and that which was best for the business interests of his dear old State, and thanking the audience he took his seat.

Governor McSweeney had the crowd cheering lustily for him. Having the opening speech he spoke briefly and generally and gently, and his speech made a good impression, and he was told that he was all right and would get the votes and the like.

COL. JAMES A. HOYT, of Greenville, said he was no stranger here. He had been in the county often before and knew the good people of the county. He had been here as a private citizen and knew the people. He never thought of Orangeburg without remembering an incident that had taken deep seat in his memory. The day after the battle of Fredericksburg he sent a young Orangeburg lad, named McKewen, on a perilous mission and he went to his death. McKewen came to him as a stranger and every day he learned to love him the more. McKewen was a graduate of the Citadel and enlisted as a private, and afterwards he appointed him sergeant major, and he made a fine soldier, and died as did many other gallant Orangeburg boys.

He said: "That's got nothing to do with this matter."

Col. Hoyt: "I do not think the time has come to forget these grand martyrs

and soldiers." Col. Hoyt briefly pictured some of the trials of the old soldiers and why they should not be forgotten. Then Col. Hoyt went on to say he was a friend of Governor McSweeney and applauded him for all the good he has done. He had known him for many years and thought kindly of him. But Governor McSweeney claimed too much credit for putting down factionalism. He, too, had done his share towards bringing about the era of good feeling. "God forbid that I should ever disturb the equanimity and placidity of this State," he went on to say.

"That sin in the dictionary," he said, "is laughter."

Col. Hoyt went on with his speech and some one wanted Col. Hoyt to go on without disturbance from the jesters.

Col. Hoyt went on to say that restrictive laws were nothing new in South Carolina. Eight years ago a similar issue was made in the State. As far as there was a vote or expression of opinion there people voted for prohibition and he is still of that opinion, as he viewed it. The House passed a prohibition law and the Senate brought forth the dispensary. It is to be believed that to say this liquor question has never before been an issue and that the people do not want prohibition. Governor McSweeney says a Prohibition Governor would not know that the Legislature will not favor prohibition. Candidates favoring prohibition will be run in the various counties. Public sentiment is in favor of prohibition he thought, and no one could or would deny such legislation as may be needed in response to public sentiment. The Prohibition Democrats are submitting to every rule and regulation of the party, and are expected to continue so to do. He was one of those who in 1892 was willing to try the dispensary. It has been tried, but its record shows that it is not fit or proper to be continued. The Prohibitionists do not want the State to engage in the sale of liquor. Every citizen now is a partner in the liquor business, and he, for one, protesting against being made a partner in this obnoxious business in the name of the State. He did not propose to abuse or vilify any one. He would rival the Governor or any one in pitching the campaign on a high plane, for that alone was his purpose. He was going over the State as a Democrat, and any one had a right to differ with him and he would not get mad about it, or lose his head. He was not a demagogue and as a citizen who was well known asked the nomination. He then got to joking about how people made up excuses to get liquor. As to enforcing any liquor or prohibition law, a Prohibition Governor would have every incentive to enforcing the dispensary law to the letter. He was opposed to the dispensary because he did not believe the State should engage in the liquor business. He gave full credit to the good points of the dispensary law. It was altogether wrong, he urged, to say that prohibition would lead to high license. The Constitution covers that, and the old bar room system, held up as a bogey, amounted to nothing. The dispensary was a dream and could never be brought back to this State. He favored high schools. He has differed years ago as to the policy of the State as to the number of higher colleges, but he now took it as entirely settled that the four great State colleges should be liberally supported and favored. He said he had often heard about the policy of the State now as to the State colleges. He heartily favored common schools and their liberal support.

He urged the support of legislation and action towards good roads. The county and state government ought to put the appliances at the hands of the people to improve the roads. The roads in this State are in a deplorable condition and he wanted future legislators to think seriously of the good road question.

He thanked the audience for its attention and promised to keep himself strictly within the lines of propriety, and would enforce the laws of the State if nominated. While Col. Hoyt was interrupted at times it was entirely good natured and the orator for "Hoyt" showed that he had many friends in the audience. Then came

MR. A. HOWARD PATTERSON, of Barrow, who waded right in to make the fur fly, and got things pretty much excited. He said in open reply he was to reply to Col. Hoyt's remark that he was to confer a Veteran. He had a great respect for the old soldiers, but that was not the question to-day. He had two brothers in Hart's Battery and he himself was too young to enter the service. Then he said he was glad the campaign idea had not been abandoned. He favored the county to county campaign plan. He felt that he was almost addressing a Barrow meeting, so closely allied were the two counties by marriage and kinship. He wanted it understood he favored proper support of the colleges and wanted the common schools liberally supported, and advanced every college worthy of the name. The present prosperity continues. Although he favored State colleges he did not approve of their preparatory work. He was also in favor of a more rigid enforcement of the rules as to pay tuition.

Then he took up the support of the common schools. More money is needed. If he were elected he would suggest the appropriation of more money to the public schools, as the dispensary money is now being diverted.

Then he took up the liquor question and said the dispensary law allowed drink, but the regulations acted as a check rein to drink. He wanted to call attention to a few good things in the dispensary law lest they be forgotten in the rush, and then he enumerated the strong features of the dispensary law which he heartily endorsed. Above all it did away with the social treatise habit.

He heard a great many men say better liquor was sold before the dispensary law. This is not so. Almost every barkeeper had his regular outfit

for doctoring his liquor. The vilest concoctions were palmed off on the poor white man and the negro. There is no distinction now made in serving and in the price. Generally for the State look what that law has done. The towns like Orangeburg and Barrow. It has done away with rioting and fighting and disturbances. Christmas now looks like Sunday. Has drunkenness and the sale of liquor decreased? Emphatically, "Yes."

There were over nine hundred bar rooms in the State in 1892 and now there are only ninety-two dispensaries. He then gave figures from Governor Evans's message in 1895, showing that his replies showed a decrease in the consumption of liquor of 47 per cent and a decrease of drunkenness 57 per cent. Governor Ellerbe addressed a letter to all the ministers of the State, out of 463 replies 324 said the sale of liquor had been reduced. There was no one who would like better to see prohibition than he. He was chairman of the county prohibition committee in his county when only 23 years of age, and he worked day and night to bring about the enforcement of the law by helping make reports to the grand jury. These were thrown out by the grand jury. "I saw a man sell, in my presence and in the presence of the sheriff, and the grand jury threw this bill out." (Remember Mr. Patterson is speaking of Barrow, not Charleston.)

He was in favor of a conservative operation of the law, but when a man made a bar room of his house then it was not entitled to protection. It cost the State over \$43,000 last year to enforce the dispensary law, and how could prohibition be enforced without a constabulary force? Col. Hoyt talks about public sentiment. Don't you know nine-tenths of the people drink liquor?"

Mr. Snell: "All of them." (Much laughter.)

Mr. Patterson went on to say with so many people drinking, it was the hardest thing in the world to enforce the law. The Prohibitionists come out and endorse the dispensary, every word of it, except they eliminate the beverage feature. The while ago they denounced the sale of liquor, and now their platform calls for a prohibition dispensary, prohibition and all the balance. That's all right, but every body would carry around with him a pet snake to bite him.

Mr. Snell: "I wouldn't carry any." Mr. Patterson: "Then how would you get it?"

Mr. Snell: "Make it." (Laughter.)

Mr. Patterson said Col. Hoyt wrote every word of the Prohibition platform and quoted from the address.

Col. Hoyt admits that over a million dollars worth of liquor a year is still sold in prohibition Maine, which has only a population of about one-half that of South Carolina. Whereas, under the dispensary law, only \$1,788,425 30 was sold lawfully last year in South Carolina. Think of it. A prohibition State for forty years selling \$1,000,000 worth of liquor a year. Therefore we have more prohibition in South Carolina today, under the dispensary law, than they have in Maine, with a law against the sale of liquor. But I have got a higher authority here upon the state of affairs in Maine than Col. Hoyt. I have often heard about the prohibition State of Maine, and although I had heard that the law was openly violated there, I thought that I would find out from headquarters, so I went and got a copy of the Attorney General's report. Here it is. This report shows that during the year 1898 there were over 1,600 indictments for the violation of the law in Maine. There were over 1,600 indictments, how many violations of the law were there that never came to light? Multiply this by one thousand and you will about have it.

Col. Hoyt's platform says that the dispensary law is responsible for a host of evil and wrongs. He compared it with the reign of the carpet-baggers and the like.

Col. Hoyt: "Now, Mr. Patterson, I wish you would read that."

Mr. Patterson: "Yes, sir, I will do it."

Mr. Patterson then read the extract, in which he said the "reign of terror" was to be compared with the reign of the scalawags and carpet-baggers. That does not appear to be necessary. When Mr. Patterson denied the charge we will give the names of those who informed us that he did frequent the blind tigers and drink liquor Sunday night at the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club.—The Oconee News, June 7, 1900.

Governor McSweeney rose and quietly said: "As Governor of South Carolina the people know me and my relations, as is judged from the experience of Iowa and Maine. Prohibition has made a far worse record than the dispensary. It was as well to argue the abolishing the postal service, because of its shortages and scandals. Why not talk about the killings in the old bar rooms? I know no one had ever been killed in a dispensary and hundreds have been killed in bar rooms."

Col. Hoyt, in his platform, has not a word about coalition, but he had no faith in coalition between prohibition and the license men.

Mr. Snell: "You mean Hoyt is going to run a blind tiger?"

Mr. Patterson: "I have no faith in such coalitions; that is all."

In the Prohibition platform, which Col. Hoyt wrote, not one word is said by him about favoring a coalition. You would have supposed by reading it that he would have been horrified at the idea of such a combination, but I tell you here to-day that he has advocated such a coalition, and will prove it to you from his own words, and that the State newspaper, in Columbia, which has always been a bitter opponent of the dispensary law, is now supporting Col. Hoyt on account of his favoring a coalition. In the State, January 5, he says in effect: "Let us all, all opponents of the dispensary, go together as far as we can; and when we have gone far enough to destroy the great machine, which is the chief impediment to prohibition, then let us agree, as we can, upon a plan which will give prohibition a major part of the territory wrested from the common enemy." Col. Hoyt quoted in the State.

Now what do you think of this, you who are prohibitionists from principle? Here is the candidate of the prohibition party favoring a return to the saloon

system in some counties and prohibition in others. What is it for? The man who does this simply wastes office. Charleston, Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg may wish the license system, and that would be a winning card to play.

Now let us see how Governor McSweeney has enforced the dispensary law in Charleston. There are said to be 354 blind tigers in Charleston; anywhere there are 180 United States revenue licenses taken out there, and do you know how many constables Governor McSweeney has placed in Charleston to enforce the law with? Only four.

The constables are only required to make a few raids, and the indictments are turned over to the police, and I say right here that not one indictment has ever been brought in Charleston by the constables of the State since Governor McSweeney has been in office.

To show you the mockery of the enforcement of the dispensary law in Charleston by the police I have before me now a report of the chief of police to the Governor of thirty cases which he reported in July, 1899, giving the names and addresses of the keepers of the blind tigers. All of these cases were thrown out by the grand jury. Why? Because in every single one of them the same two men were the witnesses. On February 24 of this year, Chief Boyle reported thirty-nine new cases and again only two witnesses were used. Do you blame the grand jury for throwing them out? No. Why did not they haul up these places and make them testify? As Sam Jones said a few days ago, when down in Charleston, he could take an old pointer dog, stop up his nose with wax, and he would find more blind tigers in one hour than the whole police in a month. How can you blame the police for not enforcing the law when the aldermen run blind tigers? He read here from the Christian Citizen of May 4:

April 21 the building of Mathies & Stelling, wholesale grocers, was raided by the State officers. They found entrance to a blind cellar, through a trap door, hidden by a large desk. Two hundred and seventy-four gallons of whiskey were found and confiscated. August Mathies, the senior partner, is a member of the State House and he serves and enforces the laws of the State and municipality. The Federal authorities removed the collector of the Custom House for a similar offense. Will the City Council remove the Alderman? You all remember the affair of the Custom House, used for the storage of blind tiger liquor, and of \$1,000 worth being emptied into the sewer? Mr. Patterson: "What's that?"

Mr. Snell: "What's that?"

Mr. Patterson: "You're a fool." The applause was loud and Mr. Patterson went on and said Governor McSweeney was too slow in seizing the Custom House liquor. The State had concurrent jurisdiction. Then he sprang his mine and said:

While I dislike to bring it up, yet there is another matter which the Governor is charged with by his brethren of the press, and which he has never denied, and it is this: "That since he became Governor of South Carolina he has patronized blind tigers himself. Here is the paper that makes the charge, and the editor of it says that if he does not produce the proof, he'll read this:

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## HIS PLATFORM.

Gov. McSweeney Stands on His Record and Administration.

HE ASKS ENDORSEMENT.

The Dispensary Law is Administered More Effectually and With Less Friction Than Ever Before.

In view of the fact that Col. Hoyt and Mr. Gary have given the press the platforms upon which they will make the race for governor Tuesday upon filing his pledge Gov. McSweeney gave the press the following outline of the platform upon which we would ask the suffrage of the people in the coming primary:

"In entering the campaign as a candidate for the nomination of governor I expect to stand on my record in the administration of the office during the time I have held it. Upon that record I am going before the people and ask their endorsement. If an administration has been successful the custom has been to endorse it by a re-election, and I invite the closest scrutiny of the administration, and if it has not been successful and business-like and non-political, then I do not expect to ask the people to endorse it; but if it has been business-like and free from blunders; if the affairs of the State have been administered by me as chief executive in a wise and judicious manner and in such a way as to emphasize the fact that I have endeavored to be the governor of all the people and have carried out my promise that I had no political enemies to punish and no political friends to reward; if factional differences have been wiped out and the people have been brought together; if there has been progress and prosperity in the State under my administration; if the law has been enforced and peace and good order have prevailed throughout the State; if these things are and have been, then I feel that I have a right and it is my duty to ask my fellow citizens to endorse my administration by giving me the nomination in the approaching primary. And I believe that the sense of justice of the people of South Carolina will give me the endorsement I seek. I stand ready to meet any criticism of the administration and I desire only to be judged by the record."

"Much has been done during the past year to restore good feeling among our people and to bring all factions together and to get all the people in harmony and working together for the progress and development and upbuilding of the State."

"The State has gone forward more rapidly in the past year in material development than in several years preceding, and every day wealth is seeking investment in our borders and new enterprises are going up in all portions of the State. The people are happy and prosperous. Business conditions are good. The administration has the confidence of the business men and all of the State officers are working in accord for the achievement and development of South Carolina."

"The management of the State hospital for the insane is excellent and economical."

"The affairs of the penitentiary are in excellent condition, and the superintendent and warden have managed the institution with good business judgment."

"Under the reorganization of the dispensary the management has been good and entirely satisfactory. The board of directors and commissioners are working in harmony."

"The chief plank in my platform is that I have honestly and faithfully tried to do the right as I saw it, and to conduct the affairs of my office on business principles and free from politics and to recognize in county affairs the right of local self-government. Neither have I assumed to discharge the duties of any other department of the government, nor have I interfered with the management of the different departments to which they properly belonged."

"As to my position on those matters upon which there is difference of opinion I refer to my annual message to the legislature."

"The education of the people is the bulwark of our form of government. An educated yeomanry is worth more to the perpetuation of our government than large standing armies or great navies. I favor the hearty and liberal support of our common schools, for it is only in these that the great majority of our children can be educated. I am also in favor of sustaining our State institutions of higher learning—not extravagantly and yet not niggardly. The promotion of the State in this matter is settled, and it would not be wise now to cripple or injure them by withholding more than is necessary for their proper and adequate maintenance."

"In my message I recommended a small appropriation to make search for the Black report, which was considered necessary to establish the truth of the National Federation of women's clubs committee can get at actual local conditions in any part of the country, or in the whole country, in a few days."

"Black Woman Bounced." Mrs. Ruffin of Boston, who was excluded from the Federation of Women's clubs convention, Milwaukee, on account of her color, left Chicago for Boston Wednesday afternoon. It appears that the dues paid by the Black report for admission to the National Federation of women's clubs were returned to Mrs. Ruffin before she left Milwaukee. In view of this fact, it is understood that the Woman's Era club of Boston will retain the money under protest, not waiving any rights of membership in the federation.

"A New Thing." To prevent the stealing of a watch from a vest pocket a New York man has patented a safety attachment, which can be sewed in any pocket, being formed of a heavy piece of fabric, with two eyelets in its upper edge, through which the chain is laced before connecting it with the watch.

## WILL NOT RETIRE.

The Grand Old Man of Methodism Still in Harness.

A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says the board of trustees of Wofford college has persuaded Dr. James H. Carlisle to act as president for another year. This was the most dramatic incident of commencement week, and the announcement creates great enthusiasm. The following are the graduates of Wofford College for this year and their addresses: Class Poem—C. C. Alexander, Darlington county.

"John Ruskin"—B. H. Boyd, Laurens county.

"The Gospel of Work"—C. B. Burnett, Spartanburg county.

"Jackson as a Political Force"—J. C. Fair, Orangeburg county.

"Railroads and the Union"—P. C. Garris, Colleton county.

"College Athletics"—E. H. Hall, Fairfield county.

"The Ordinary Man"—E. M. Lander, Anderson county.

"Dissemination in Ideals"—C. D. Lee, Darlington county.

"An Old English Poem"—E. C. Major, Greenwood county.

"Four Types of Greatness"—W. C. Martin, Williamsburg county.

"Our Best in Letters"—E. P. Miller, Greenwood county.

"A New Southern Problem"—C. P. Rodgers, Orangeburg county.

"Caliban and the Presidency"—H. T. Shockley, Spartanburg county.

"Lost Leadership"—L. E. Wiggins, Hampton county.

"Class of 1900"—L. L. Hardin, Lexington county.

The following were excused from speaking: A. D. Gray, Laurens county; W. H. Phillips, Orangeburg county; J. E. Edwards, Abbeville county.

After this interesting portion of the programme, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, Dr. H. Baer of Charleston arose and presented the bronze tablet to Benjamin Wofford, the founder of the college, to the board of trustees. Bishop Duncan, chairman of the board, responded appropriately and expressed thanks for the valuable gift.

The only degree conferred was that of A. M., on L. L. Dantzier of the class of '98.

Bishop Duncan then made the annual report of the trustees. This showed clearly that the year just ended had been one of the most prosperous and successful in the history of Wofford. The greatest feature among the many was the promptness and practicality of the student. The bishop then stated that the board of trustees had persuaded Dr. James H. Carlisle to hold over as president of the college for another year. This announcement almost set the cultured, sedate audience wild. Such a sight was never witnessed before in the chapel. Young and old, male and female, cheered vociferously and lustily. This was the biggest and most universally satisfactory piece of news of commencement week.

The St. Louis Strike. To all appearances Wednesday witnessed the beginning of the end of the riotous demonstrations and scenes of bloodshed that have characterized the street railway strike for over a month past at St. Louis. In many quarters it is thought the strike itself will soon be over. The testimony of the statements of the chief of police and sheriff that the critical stage has been passed and upon the fact that the St. Louis Transit company is slowly but surely approaching a complete resumption of business with the aid of non-union men. The inquest over the bodies of the victims of Sunday's riot began Monday. The testimony taken was not of a character calculated to base a decision as to which side was to blame for beginning hostilities the witnesses disagreeing on material points. Some placed the blame on the posse and others placed it on the strikers. Many contradictions have arisen in the accounts of Sunday's tragedy and these were emphasized in the testimony taken.

Wants Asbestos. The secretary of State has received the following from C. W. Geiler, an exporter and importer of Hamburg, Germany, which is published so that any interested may open correspondence with Mr. Geiler: "I understand that asbestos is found in South Carolina. The State ought not to deal in this business. Long ago I asked myself whether I could enforce prohibition and he decided it could not be done. Prohibition will not do, simply because the old Adam in every man will show. You can only persuade by law. He did not want to see the people go to lying and become hypocrites, for he knew the people will have liquor, as certain as they will have love, women. Men are poor, frail mortals, and it is hard to keep them in the right track. He wanted to impress on every one here how the Northern Republicans are playing with the South. The Southern States are moving to disfranchise the negro, one after the other. The North is waiting for us to get through and then if they have the next House, the President and hold the Senate they are certain to reduce the representation from this State. Mr. Spooner taunted him that 28,000 votes were cast for all the Congressmen last year. They do not want to understand the explanation. They say one white man here wields as much power as six Northern voters. This weapon should be taken away by registering and voting every man in a district in the national election. This is not blowing, but is of vital importance. The other Southern States will suffer likewise. He spoke of how he secured four census supervisors and how he secured the enumerators. He wanted an honest and clean census. He said he wanted to ask the advice of the audience as to what he should do. He wanted an expression as to whether he had better go into other close States and work or remain here in this State. Some one asked him to get that in the papers. You know, he went on to say, I once said that if the News and Courier supported me I knew something was wrong or I had sold out. Well, it is all right, but I have not sold out, and we are pretty good friends now. In conclusion Senator Tillman expressed his gratification at the continued confidence shown him.

One More Reduced. The State board of equalization of railroad property Wednesday finished up all its work so far as actual assessments are concerned. The only change made in the list as originally published was the reduction of the assessment on the Hampton and Branchville road from \$2,000 per mile to \$1,000. The board fixed the assessment upon the Pullman Palace Car company's business in this State at \$80 per mile.

## TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

He Sounds a Note of Warning to the Democracy

WHICH SHOULD BE HEEDED.

The Injustice of Making Charges Against Candidates When They Had no Chance to Answer Them.

Senator Tillman said at the campaign meeting at Orangeburg on Thursday and was received with the old time enthusiasm. He began his speech by saying everyone was hot and tired and he would not talk long. Someone had just told him to hurry up and get through before the dispensary closed. (Laughter.) To go on under any other system there was plenty of liquor at any and all times. There were great many things he