

VOL. LIV.

ON THE ROAD AGAIN.

The State Candidates Resume Their Speech Making.

THE ATTENDANCE SMALL.

The Well Trodden Ground Once Over by the Vote Hunters.

Not Much Interest Manifested.

The State campaign meetings were resumed last Tuesday week at Georgetown. The attendance was very small, and little interest was manifested in what was said and done.

WILLIAMSBURG MEETING.

There were about two hundred people in attendance on the meeting at Kingstree on Wednesday. Capt. Jennings, candidate for State Treasurer opened the speaking. Dr. Timmerman was absent.

Brooker and Derham warmed up a little. Brooker charged Derham with allowing treasurers to make settlements whenever the latter want to. Derham, interrupting, said this was untrue.

Brooker said he could prove it in the record for 1897 in the Richmond county. Derham said that he had a certificate from Sheriff Cathcart contradicting Brooker's statement.

Capers made the crowd holler by assailing McMahan for naming a flag on Winthrop college for "a Yankee soldier" who was teaching at the summer school. McMahan was not here today.

Col. Floyd said Williamsburg had been one of his banner counties. He wanted to keep its support. Dr. Rouse was absent.

W. D. Mayfield, W. D. Evans, J. H. Wharton, B. B. Evans, J. E. Pettigrew and Mr. Berry told why they ought to be railroad commissioner. B. B. Evans prodded W. D. Evans. Barney denied that rate on cotton had been reduced, "and I defy him to deny it."

W. D. Evans replied: "I do deny it." Barney asserted that the word is as good as another's. He then said some figures that the local rate from Kingstree to Greenville was 39 cents and to Norfolk 24 cents. Barney continued to make his charges, "and I defy him to deny it."

Barney stated that since the sale of the South Carolina rates had increased, W. D. denied this. Barney said this denial was not the truth. W. D. advanced toward him and it looked squally, but the Marlboro gamecock kept admirable control of himself under the terrible exhortation of his Edgfield namesake. Barney, shaking his finger excitedly at W. D., said that to prove his assertion the factional lines had been drawn since the sale of the South Carolina and Georgia he could cite the facts.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Gary was the first speaker for the office of governor. He today for the first time referred to the fact that he has no papers backing him up. He reiterated his support of the dispensary, and jumped on prohibition, but advocated local option between the two. He prodded the record showing that he had voted for the Archer bill as amended by Winkler so as to allow each county the right to establish or to remove dispensaries. Col. Hoyt said he had not referred to the Archer bill, but to the bill prepared by Mr. Robinson of Anderson, which provided for a vote between dispensary and prohibition. Gary charged coalition between blind tigers and prohibition to squeeze the life out of the dispensary. He accorded all honor to honest prohibitionists, but warned honest men not to be persuaded to vote for prohibition. He again stated that the factional lines had been drawn against him, as he was a Gary and a Tillmanite. He wants to be measured as an individual.

Patterson began by saying that while Mr. Gary is discussing local option, he would discuss the dispensary. Patterson attempted the role of humorist and told several jokes today. Gary is seeing ghosts. Nobody in the factional lines had anything about the Gary's holding offices until yesterday, when Walt Whitman said something about it. Nobody is attacking Gary for supporting Tillman. He said that Gary didn't have the courage to come out in favor of the dispensary at Charleston.

Gary—that is absolutely untrue. Patterson said that at Charleston he had asked Gary if the latter was in favor of high license for Charleston, and the latter said that his position was understood by the crowd.

Gary—I asked the crowd if they wanted me to explain my position again, and they said no.

Patterson—But the people of South Carolina must have an explanation. Gary—The people know how I stand. You are the only one who does not, and if you haven't got the brains to take it in I can't give them to you.

Patterson then paid his respects to prohibition. Everybody in South Carolina knows that if Gonzalez takes up a fellow it beats that fellow, and so Col. Hoyt says he did not seek the support of Gonzalez.

Patterson then began on McSweeney, making the same old charges of non-enforcement of the law. He made a new point. M. Welch, of the firm of Welch & Mason, runs a blind tiger and has a United States revenue license. Yet McSweeney has commissioned him a member of the Charleston county board of control.

McSweeney stated that he had nothing to do with it. The appointments were made by the legislative delegation from Charleston.

Patterson said that McSweeney could at least kick him out.

McSweeney replied that he could not kick out a man whom he had not appointed.

Patterson said he could at least report it to the grand jury.

McSweeney wanted to know if Patterson accused Welch of running a blind tiger.

Patterson replied, "Yes; I have seen the barrels seized in his place by the constables."

There was scant applause when Patterson concluded.

Col. Hoyt said there were admirable features in the dispensary law as compared with the barrooms. But the people who are appointed to enforce the law do not do it. It is enforced in towns and cities where the municipal authorities, but not in rural districts—at least not in his part of the State. Dispensaries set to blind tigers. The colonel then paid his respects to Mr. Gary. The bill he had referred to was introduced by Robinson from Anderson, not Robinson from Florence. It was introduced in 1899 and Gary voted against it. It was prohibition. The Archer bill was dispensary. Perhaps Gary had changed his mind while in that time and thinks that a little local option would help his candidacy.

Gary, from the crowd, asked if Col. Hoyt had not last fall favored coalition, and if he had not since changed his mind.

Col. Hoyt stated that he had taken that position for a purpose last winter, and that purpose was to kill the dispensary first and to enact prohibition afterwards.

The dispensary law is not a solution of the liquor question. Every legislature has changed the law. In reply to Patterson, he said there would be no corruption, or collusion or resale in a "dispensary" in which whiskey and wine is kept for merely medicinal, sacramental and mechanical uses. Prohibition can be enforced by magistrates and their constables supported by public sentiment.

G. Walt said he would divide his speech into three subjects. He would say something of himself, then discuss measures, and thirdly do some skinning. He would settle the educational question two years hence, and the liquor question this campaign. As he favored prohibition and the dispensary he favored the latter properly enforced, but license is his latest fad. There is not a single prohibition injunction in the Bible, he says. He then proceeded to the "skinning," addressing himself particularly to McSweeney.

The candidates for lieutenant governor then followed.

Col. Livingston opened. He accused Col. Livingston of dodging the liquor question, and said he was like the poem on the back of a Confederate bill, "Representing nothing on God's earth now." Winkler speaks of abolishing profit feature of the dispensary, but voted against it.

He was followed by Col. Livingston, who made a clear exposition of his position on the liquor question and said that the southern rates at Alken had been drawn against him, as he was a Gary and a Tillmanite. He wants to be measured as an individual.

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Barney disclaimed responsibility for his brother's voting wrong. Barney was generously applauded.

T. M. Berry made a prohibition talk and said a practical prohibitionist is a safe business man.

W. D. Mayfield contended that cotton mills in upper Carolina are sending to Alabama for cotton on account of local rates.

Mr. J. E. Pettigrew was at home and courteously declined to speak, but welcomed the candidates to Florence.

Patterson was the first speaker in the gubernatorial tourney. He discussed briefly the failure of the legislature to appropriate funds for the common schools after taking dispensary profits from them. He made his same dispensary speech. He said that the prohibition proposed is but the dispensary law without the beverage feature. The rich will then send out of the State for liquor and the poor will patronize blind tigers. He said that the educational question was more important than the liquor question. He charged all the crime in South Carolina to the dispensary. The attorney general of Maine attributes rascality there to prohibition. Repeated his old charges of coalition. Said that McSweeney is not a friend of the dispensary.

A SHARP SPAT.

Col. Hoyt took a hand primary, the first one since Patterson's dismal failure at Waterboro. Col. Hoyt was received with cheering. He was forced into a discussion of other issues and confine himself to the liquor question, as his opponents had devoted so much time to him.

Patterson interrupted Col. Hoyt once and the crowd cheered the colonel. Patterson had claimed that nine-tenths of the people drink liquor. Col. Hoyt disputed it.

Patterson—Take a hand primary. Hoyt—Why didn't you do it? The colonel took a hand primary to see how many in the audience drank liquor. The number of fists poked up was absurdly small and the crowd howled for Hoyt.

Col. Hoyt said that the crowd was so small because the dispensary was closed. The colonel pronounced this a slander on the people of Florence and the crowd cheered again. If prohibition is a farce, why did Patterson advocate it in 1892? And does he support the dispensary now because, as he says, "the majority of the people favor it?"

Col. Hoyt read a glowing editorial of the dispensary written by the Rev. W. R. Richardson of Columbia, and when he came to a paragraph where it was said that small politicians use it to ride into office, the crowd cheered again.

Would Patterson refuse the support of papers if they came to his rescue? he needs rescue? Would Patterson accuse them of being subsidized if they supported him? The news and courier is too busy booming an expedition to such lands, while bottom land generally is red and wet, and more rain at this time would cause further injury.

Farm work made rapid progress and was in the main devoted to cleaning staple crops of grass and weeds, somewhat to the neglect of the less important crops. Much grass was killed, but another full week of hot weather is needed to thoroughly rid the fields of weeds and to put crops into good condition.

The general condition of corn is improved, but it is scalding on wet bottom lands and firing on sandy lands to a considerable extent. Old corn is being rapidly laid by, while young corn is very grassy. Some overflooded bottoms were replanted to corn. The maturing portion of the crop needs rain.

Cotton fields that have been cleaned of grass are doing well, but many remain grassy on which cotton is turning yellow. The hot, dry weather was favorable to cotton, and in general this crop is decidedly better than it was last week. There is some complaint of rust and blight, the latter most severe on sea island variety. The plants are growing too much weeds in places, and in many instances are not fruiting well. A few localities report cotton very promising.

Wheat thrashing is now being hurried with continued heavy fields, but some grain is slightly damaged by rain—usually only the top bundle of the shock.

Early rice is doing well in all regions except in the upper Cambee where rice is about ten days late and is not doing well.

Tobacco improved in most sections and is a fine crop, with cutting and curing under way, but it will be a little short during the coming week.

Sweet potatoes, pastures, cane and gardens are promising. Melons are a partial failure. Many peaches, grapes and other fruits rot as the ripen. Figs and LeConte pears are ripening. Vegetables for local use are plentiful. Field laborers are scarce in many counties.

Why He Succeeded.

The Abbeville Press and Banner says: "Governor McSweeney, if measured by his early struggles, and his subsequent success, is the equal of any man in the race, and there is no reason for maligning him, except because of his past successes, and his future good prospects. He was a poor orphan boy, with neither money nor education nor influential friends to boost him. But he had character and an invincible determination, and the people will neither allow an envious spirit to east him nor deprive him of the friends of license to deprive him of the office to which he should be elected, simply because he enforces the liquor law."

A Tribute to Tillman.

One of the delegates from Virginia to the late National Democratic Convention says "Senator Tillman in reading the plank on imperialism sent a thrill through the great convention hall which is seldom equalled in such an assemblage. The spectacle which greeted the South Carolina Senator, a masterly reading of the plank, was one which may not be witnessed again for many years to come."

A Queer Mixture.

J. F. Pichelheimer was arrested at Middleboro, Tenn., on the charge of bigamy. It is alleged he has seven wives, two of whom are in Middleboro, and others will arrive shortly. In his grip were found a license to preach, a teacher's certificate from Franklin county, Ky., four marriage certificates, a deck of cards, bottle of whiskey and a pistol.

clear in favor of the dispensary, with allowances to the counties wanting prohibition. Col. Hoyt had said that the dispensary had brought the State into degradation and dirt. Gary asked what is the state of degradation. God forbid the day when free liquor will come into South Carolina. Col. Hoyt might not be in the coalition, but the result of his election would mean a riot of blind tigers. Gary was applauded when he said that he was an original advocate of the dispensary, and although it has broken from its original moorings it is yet the best solution of the liquor question. He favored the common schools and especially institutions for industrial training. He was liberally applauded.

M'SWEENEY'S MESSAGE.

Gov. McSweeney was not present at the meeting. The following message from him will explain why he was absent:

"A bounding baby boy arrived at the mansion early this morning. Request county chairman to present my best wishes to the Democracy of Florence and my regrets at not being able to attend meeting."

The reading of the message was applauded.

The candidates for lieutenant governor then spoke. Each improves daily in his exhortation for votes. Col. Livingston declared for prohibition; Col. Bleese for dispensary; ditto Col. Tillman and Col. Sloan for local option between prohibition, high license and dispensary, and Col. Winkler for dispensary with a prohibition local option rider. Col. Livingston had the largest share of applause. Dr. Timmerman, Capt. Jennings and Gen. Bellinger followed.

Banks.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

What the Young Crops Are Doing in this State.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops of the State issued last week by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the United States weather bureau's weather and crop service:

The week ending 8 a. m., July 9th, was extremely hot, with the average temperature between five and six degrees higher than usual, and for the first time this season the maximum rose to 100 or above, while the lowest minimum was 67 degrees.

The rainfall was largely local in character, with many localities that had no rain, while others had from a trace to nearly two inches. The hot sun dried uplands rapidly, and nearly all correspondents report red lands and clayey lands baked and hard to cultivate, and that showers would prove beneficial on such lands, while bottom land generally is red and wet, and more rain at this time would cause further injury.

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NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Situation Said to Bear a Most Ominous Aspect.

ALLIED TROOPS DEFEATED.

Stories of Wholesale Murder Continue to Come. Conflicting Accounts of the State of Affairs.

Affairs in China do not improve much. No authentic news has been received from Pekin, and the impression is that all foreigners in that city have been massacred. Over twenty days ago Sir Robert Hart dispatched his last message declaring that the situation was desperate and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Peking.

The London Daily Mail Tien Tsin correspondent says: "The situation is about as bad as it can well be. I only trust that we shall not soon war relieving ourselves. A forward movement is impossible. From 30,000 to 40,000 troops are wanted, and there are only 10,000 here. The foreign troops are working well together, but it is inconvenient that there is no supreme command. In some quarters the feeling is, 'Let us rescue Pekin and then clear out in favor of Russia.'"

All kinds of stories come from Shanghai, which it is impossible to verify. It is stated that the Boxers have murdered the chancellor of the Pekin university and 60 of the members of his family and retainers. A confidential officer of Gen. Yung Tu, disguised as a Boxer, is reported to have kept in Pekin, and the worst that could be said of him was that he was sleeping with the intention of stabbing him. He was caught by the sentries, so the story goes, decapitated on the spot. His head was sent, with Prince Tuan's compliments, to Yung Lu as a warning to him to beware. The French consul at Shanghai has news that the Chinese fought at Moukden himself, murdered the Catholic bishop, Guillot, in his own person. Besides Bishop Guillot, Fathers Crunnot, Corbet, Borgois and Vuilleminot and two sisters of the French mission and numerous native Christians were massacred.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin says: "Gen. Ma has defeated the allied troops and recaptured the Chinese arsenal, after inflicting great loss upon its defenders. The engagements lasted six hours, and was fought with great determination by both sides. The Chinese were eventually able to use the effective guns of the fort, and the city walls near the Postal's yard, the allied troops suffering severely from lack of guns and cavalry. The Japanese commander sent an urgent appeal to hurry reinforcements, as the allies were in imminent danger of a general defeat."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives the text of a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 29th, and addressed to the Chinese ambassadors, which the Express declares is identical with the message from Emperor Kwang Su, mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, and what the Chinese edict public had done in Washington. The Express considers that the edict proves that Prince Tuan's army is making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened. The edict contains the following paragraphs: "The anger of our people knew no bounds. They could not be restrained. The task of guarding the legations, which before was difficult, was made impossible."

Elsewhere, referring to the desire to protect the legations still unarmied, it says: "If it is impossible for us to continue this protection, let it be represented to the powers that we must be held blameless, for the anger of the people grows with the rising of each sun that sees more and yet more foreigners and soldiers coming to overrun and lay waste our country and slay our people. To army command it is intended to pave the way for a final lifting of the veil over the recent history of Pekin."

The German consul at Tien Tsin cables that the foreign settlements were continually bombed by the Chinese from July 5 to July 8. On July 8th two thousand Boxers attacked the French section, and the houses rented by the Russians. The British and Japanese forces July 7th bombarded the Chinese batteries. Toward evening Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German consulate and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done. On July 6th the Peiping sailed for Taku with the German wounded. River Taku has been safe since the Chinese fort midway between the two towns was captured.

FEARS THE WORST.

A terrible veil of silence enshrouds Pekin and there is nobody but believes the worst has happened. It is taken for granted that all the powers have exhausted every means to get direct news from their legations, and the fact that their efforts have been vain leaves but one interpretation.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai accusing the Russian news of indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese non-combatants, with regard to age or sex. The manager of a Chinese steamship company who has arrived in Shanghai, asserts that he only escaped from Tien Tsin by cutting off his queue and donning European clothes. It is said that the Tao-tai of Shanghai protested to the powers against Russian slaughters.

News is circulating throughout the Yangtze valley that Gen. Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien Tsin and that the foreign army has been cut to pieces east of Pekin. The actual impotence for the moment of the allied forces naturally give color to these stories with the worst results. The Shanghai correspondent of The Express gives Tien Tsin advices to July 8th, when the superior range of the Japanese artillery enabled them to relieve the Russians, who were hard pressed at the railway station.

FOREIGNERS KILLED.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the situation in Pekin emanates from Chinese official sources: "The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6th. Prince Tuan being in command. The attackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the center, the right wing was led by Prince Tsin Yin and the left by Prince Tsin Yin. The Russian were under Prince Tsin Yu. The attack commenced with artillery fighting which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock in the morning by which time the legations were destroyed, and all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese. Upon hearing of the attack, Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao were killed. Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

A dispatch to the New York Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo says: A courier from Sir Robert Hart, in Pekin, has just arrived bringing this message, dated June 28: "Close to good bye. Near the end."

A private letter from Pekin, dated June 24, and received at Tien Tsin July 2nd says: "We are in danger of death. Thirty thousand troops are attacking. Only three days' food is left. No news comes of troops. If no relief comes all seems hopeless."

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A dispatch from London says a news agency reports that an official message received in London states that all the foreigners in Pekin were murdered July 6.

All the foreigners and missionaries have evacuated when Chau and have arrived at Ning Po. Large bodies of Boxers appeared at when Chau and the handouts exterminate the foreigners and Christians. They also distributed banners, badges and inflammatory anti-foreign appeals.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of The Express, telegraphing under date of July 9, asserts that the Chinese are still driving in the allies. They have mentioned, says the correspondent, 12 fresh guns in advantageous position, which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlements, the incessant firing rendering position after position quite untenable.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours' battle under Tien Tsin, the Cossacks captured six Krupp guns and killed numbers of fleeing Boxers. The Chinese lost 3,000 killed, including Gen. Kek.

A Train Robbed.

The Illinois central fast train from New Orleans to Chicago was held up and robbed Wednesday morning two miles south of Wickliffe, Ky. The train was flagged, and when it stopped the bandits entered the cab. The fireman was knocked in the head with the butt of a revolver and badly hurt. The robbers, six in number, got off the engine and express car and ran a mile and a half to Fort Jefferson, near the Ohio river, and within sight of the Missouri shore. Here they blew open the express safe and secured all the valuables contained therein. The robbers then got off the train, but did not attempt to molest others on the train, which carried a large load of passengers. This morning a special train with blood hounds and an armed posse left Jackson, Tenn., for the scene. It is understood that Missouri officers are hot on the robbers' trail. About \$10,000 were secured.

A Big Job.

Some of our rampant imperialists are reminded, by the Salt Lake Tribune, that no foreign army can advance into central China except perhaps by her great waterways. To army command it is intended to pave the way for a final lifting of the veil over the recent history of Pekin.

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