

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

EARL ON THE STUMP.

THE JUDGE PITCHES HIS CAMPAIGN ON A HIGH PLANE.

The State Campaign Meetings Resumed at Sumter—Little or No Enthusiasm Manifested by the Crowd—Several of the Candidates Absent.

SUMTER, July 15.—The State campaign meetings were resumed here last Monday. At 10:10 County Chairman R. O. Purdy called the meeting to order. The Rev. N. W. Edmunds invoked divine blessing, asking that all things might be done decently and in order here today.

Chairman Purdy then announced that Mr. T. W. Standland had authorized him to state that he had withdrawn from the congressional race, leaving Mr. Stokes and Mr. Moses to fight it out.

Stokes and Moses, candidates for Congress, spoke first. These gentlemen were followed by Judge Earle. After being introduced the Judge made an interesting speech:

"I stand here today," he said, "where I have stood many times before, facing a people I have known since childhood. I see here men who I knew as boys over there in the academy. I see here friends of the past; friends who were with me in '76, in '78; friends who stood at my back in 1890. I can say that I am standing among friends. Some of you differ with me today. Here and there some political friends of the party are perhaps now my enemies. But this I say: Friend or foe, you have always known where to find me; you always know where I stood. No man can say that I ever threw a rock and hid my hand. No man need say he had to hit me in the back; he had only to stand to the front.

"Some years ago I had the honor to run for Governor of South Carolina. I knew I could not be elected; I knew I was doomed to defeat, but I had been honored by the people who elected me to a responsible office. There were whisperings, charges that there was something wrong in the offices of the administration of which I formed a part. I could not meet those charges except by being a candidate. I had a right to stand as a candidate for governor and speak to my people. What I said on the stump was not a campaign on a high plain, and my opponent, who was not a statesman, said: 'On his election my position was that the people had spoken; that the Democrats had rendered their verdict; that I would accept it, and would not oppose him. When one of the most prominent newspapers in South Carolina wrote to me as well as others, asking what I was going to do or advise doing in the face of the result, I answered: Stop abuse, cease vituperation, treat all men with fairness and do what can be done to bring the people together. I have no apologies to make to anyone for anything I said then. I said what I felt, what I believed in my heart. We are one people; we are the Democratic party. The constitutional convention buried the hatchet, and now, fellow-citizens, I bring a message from the Piedmont. Stop strife, stop discord; be united.' Gen. Earle alluded to an anonymous card which had appeared in a Sumter paper, asking why he withdrew from a race for a county office in 1876. 'You all know the author,' he said, 'but I am ready to answer it. If any man in the crowd will stand sponsor for those questions let him appear and I will answer. Let him stand up.' There was no sponsor. 'You all know where I stand on State politics. I am a Democrat; I have not joined in vituperation; I have given credit for what was done.

"There have been rumors and charges of dishonest transactions in this State. Now, I say here to friends and opponents that I do not believe B. R. Tillman is a dishonest man. I opposed him and have no apologies to make for it. I have not agreed with him in all things; I do not agree with him in all things; I do not believe he is honest and I don't believe Tillman ever stole a dollar of dispensary money or bond deal money. If there has been any stolen, let those who got it answer for themselves.

"It has been said that a judge should not go upon the stump. That is an aristocratic idea which does not now hold good. If going upon the stump interfered with his duties he should not do so, and for that reason I have been prevented from appearing before the people of the State as soon as I wished. But when it should have the privilege of doing so in these days when our United States senators, governors and other men holding high offices go on the stump. No office is too high to allow the man who fills it to meet the people face to face.

Judge Earle then boldly sailed out upon glittering financial sea, speaking in an interesting manner upon a subject that is almost too threadbare to be handled in public by any but masters of it.

The people knew there was something wrong, and they could expect little or no relief from any State administration. Candidates for congress who had spoken had declared for 16 to 1 but had neglected to state why free coinage at that ratio was right and would be beneficial. The speaker proceeded to give a historical sketch of the use of silver and gold as money or purchasing medium from the time Abraham purchased a burying place for Sarah with silver to the present time. Silver was the money metal unit both gold and silver were used by the Romans 400 years before Christ.

For 500 years before 1873, he said, the ratio of silver and gold had ranged from 11 to 1 to 16 to 1. The history of the demonetization of silver by the Latin union was gone over step by step—and it had been done in each case at the demand of the wealthy, the money power.

Judge Earle declared that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was rightly termed the crime of '73, because silver was a money of the constitution. Mr. Webster, the greatest constitutional lawyer, had said that congress had no power to demonetize either silver or gold. But while the people were working in the shops and fields, their representatives in congress had, criminally or ignorantly or both, demonetized silver.

In England the history of demonetization of silver had been that after a

period of 20 years the land owners had been reduced to only 8 percent. of the free holders in 1819.

Silver bullion, said Judge Earle, would buy as much now as it ever would; it falls in value as other commodities fall, and will continue to do so so long as it is a commodity.

The speaker predicted that if the gold policy was successful in 10 years the farmers in this section would not own their lands, whose value had already been deteriorated one half. Therefore, he had said, and he said it again, that he approved of what Tillman was trying to do in congress, because he was fighting for the masses.

Many people said there would be a panic if the policy of the silver men was carried out. He believed there would be. There would be a devil of a time for a while, but it was not better to tighten the cord about their necks by a sudden jerk, snap it and set them free with but a bruised skin, than to allow it to be slowly tightened until they were choked to death.

They must stand for silver and gold; stand for the State of Nebraska and Sewall of Maine. They were not demanding anything new. They simply asked to be put back where they were from 1837 to 1873—a period of prosperity. Dethrone the money kings; take their hands from the throats of the people and enact laws, not that the rich man may become richer, not that the poor man may get what does not belong to him, but that brain and brawn may get that which it honestly earns.

Gen. Earle advocated the income tax. Of the 70,000,000 people in the United States 30,000 own more than one half of the property in the country. This was gotten by unjust laws; laws fostering trusts and monopolies. Let these 30,000 pay a tax in proportion to the protection they receive. It is a menace when a half dozen men in New York can make cotton go up and the greatest good to the greatest number. That was the design of the founders of the government.

The judge said he did not charge dishonesty of purpose against Pres. Cleveland, and he he great as may be, his administration had been the worst of any President, so far as the effects of his policies on South Carolina was concerned. Under his administration property values had been steadily decreasing.

At the conclusion of Gen. Earle's speech there was a liberal amount of cheering, considering the undemonstrative character of the crowd. Judge Earle was followed by Duncan, Whitman, Harrison, Richbourg, Watts, Mayfield and Robinson. Gov. Evans, Maj. McSweeney and some other candidates were absent.

The campaign meeting at Camden yesterday was not as a laudator. Messrs. D. E. Finley and T. J. Strait, candidates for Congress were the first speakers. They were followed by the candidates for State offices as follows: Richbourg, Robinson, Mayfield and McSweeney. Gov. Evans was unavoidably absent.

Attorney General Barber made his second appearance in the campaign and caught the crowd from the start by stating that he had no opposition, and was glad of it, and telling some apropos jokes. This has been one of the fairest races ever held in South Carolina, although there has been some whining and wheezing about shutting out candidates. For himself he didn't mind if some of these fellows did come out against him, but their object was to make a still hunt and come in at the last moment. He denied that there was any ring so far as he is concerned. He was here to say that he stood ready to meet the slanders and slurs cast against the Reform movement. He was prepared to prove they were false. (Cheers.)

As to the Dispensary law he held that it was the best whiskey law ever placed on the statute books, and sending them to the prohibitionists wanted. If a law had not been properly enforced in some respects that was no reason why the law itself should be condemned. According to statistics drunkenness had decreased in South Carolina 57 per cent.; cases of drunkenness before mayors' courts had decreased 66 per cent., and the consumption of liquor 47 per cent. He denied that the Dispensary was a monopoly. It was simply the State taking up the business in trust for the people. He held that considering the treatment the constables had received, they were the most considerate set of officers ever seen on earth. They avoided difficulties, but enforced the law. Otherwise they would have been unworthy of their commissions. He closed by asking the people of Kershaw to endorse his record in his fight against Federal judicial usurpation of authority in trying to prevent the holding of the Constitutional Convention.

DUNCAN FOLLOWS. Mr. Duncan opened his speech by wading into national issues. He eulogized Tillman, saying that since that wonderful speech of his in the senate, the people of the United States had resolved themselves into two factions—Tillman and anti-Tillman. Papers in this State were criticizing Tillman for his course in the Chicago convention. He was no politician; he had gone straight on and smoothed out the rough places, while others had sailed in smoothly. Tillman was the man who was no name for and ran out at the nomination from any State South of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Duncan said that he trusted he would hereafter not be handicapped by the absence of candidates, whom he could not strike in their absence. There were questions in the minds of many which he wanted answered, but he could not bring them out till the man came here to reply. As to General Earle, he said the man who stands between two factions would not get the support of one nor the respect of the other. If he was a Conservative, come out and fight like a man; if a Reformer, say so. Don't stay on the fence. The man who is not a party man does not deserve success at the hands of parties. It was not fair for a man to join the race at the quarter pole and run out at the wire. General Earle said he was a man of peace. So, was he, but he spurned that peace which would prevent a man who seeing a wrong would not at once try to correct it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Duncan's speech a half dozen men called for "Evans."

EARLE JOUGLAR. General Earle was greeted with quite a hearty cheer. He told a joke which produced a laugh at Mr. Duncan's expense. General Earle said the appearance of Mr. Barber here today reminded him of the position he had been in. He had been attorney gen-

eral of South Carolina and the honesty of officials serving in the administration with him had been impugned. He had taken the stump six years ago to defend that administration. It was his right to do so, and he used his best energies. As he went through the State there was one cry constantly growing louder and louder. The cry was "Hurrah for Tillman!" Tillman had been nominated and he paid him a handsome compliment. He said of him: "He is an honest man and I wish he was on my ticket for attorney general." Tillman had treated him fairly and he treated him fairly. Tillman had said he had the right to oppose him for governor and that he had conducted his campaign on a high plane.

In answer to a question from The News and Courier as to what he advised, he had told them to stop abuse, lay aside bitterness, and give Tillman credit for the good he had done. He urged now that bitterness would cease and that the whole people work for the welfare of the State.

That letter to The News and Courier, said General Earle, had cost him the district attorneyship of South Carolina. Cleveland had promised him the office, but Conservatives, who had been his friends, had gone behind and undone him. Another man had been appointed, a worthy, honest, capable man, but the loss of the office was his punishment by those who were narrow and bitter.

General Earle then went into the financial question, and, in the limited time allowed, made a clear statement of the case. He said he knew he had friends in the crowd and would get their votes. (Cheers.)

OTHER CANDIDATES. Mr. Whitman said that if the people expected to find a better Reformer than himself they would have to burn the woods and sift the ashes. But he proceeded to arraign the so-called Reformers who had gotten control of the movement. He had been prodding these fellows with his pitchfork, trying to get them to keep their promises but they would not. When Whitman criticized Tillman there were cries of "Hurrah for Tillman."

Col. McSweeney, for lieutenant governor, was liberally applauded. He said the Reform party was not pursuing a tearing down policy. Its principle was to build up and improve. They did not wish to pull down any educational institutions. In the miscellaneous of Charleston had commended Senator Tillman for his work for education in this State.

Inhuman Mother Hangs. LOUISVILLE, July 16.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Pikeville, Ky., says that news reached there yesterday from Coburn, Va., to the effect that Mary Snodgrass was hanged at that place last Friday for the murder of her child.

The Snodgrass woman was a respectable character and was compelled to leave Pikeville on that account. She went to Coburn where her child was cared for by negroes until it was about a month old. Then it was turned over to its mother. She did not want it and tried to get rid of the child in various ways. The county judge told her that she would have to provide for it and she took it to her home some people living close by heard the little one screaming. Black smoke was seen issuing from the chimney and the door was burst in to ascertain the trouble. The child had been placed in the fire and the mother was holding it in place in the flames with a long iron poker. It was burned almost to ashes. The inhuman mother was arrested and placed in jail. The infuriated people wanted to lynch her, but the promise of speedy justice caused them to allow the law to take its course. She was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. The parents of the woman live in this county. She was married to a worthless man when she was about 16 years old and soon separated from him. She was about 28 years old.

Opinion of a Colorado Judge. GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., July 15.—Judge J. H. Caldwell, when asked his opinion of the work of the Democratic convention, replied: "The wisdom of its action amounts to an inspiration. No better man or sounder platform has been presented to the American people by any party in a third of a century. It marks an epoch in the political history of this country. If McKinley is the Napoleon of the gold standard, Bryan is the Wellington of the allied silver forces and the historical parallel will be complete except that this modern Napoleon, after his Waterloo, will go to the headwaters of Salt Creek instead of St. Helena."

Free Silver in Maryland. BALTIMORE, July 15.—Congressman Harry Rusk, who is also chairman of the Democratic executive committee, has written a letter to Mr. William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, inviting him to visit Baltimore, and promising him a rousing reception. In speaking of the outlook the chairman of the committee said that the rapid growth of the silver sentiment in Maryland had been a matter of great surprise to him, and that he fully expected to see the State go for Bryan and Sewall by a large majority in November.

Florida Democrats. JACKSONVILLE, July 14.—The State Democratic Executive Committee met here today and organized for the campaign. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Chicago platform and Bryan. A majority of the committee has been supposed to favor the gold standard, but since the party has spoken they have fallen into line. The nomination of Bryan and the platform adopted have caused great enthusiasm throughout the State. Rousing ratification meetings have been held at Lake City, Williston, Leesburg and other points. A big ratification meeting will soon be held at Jacksonville.

The Bamberg Fitting School. Prof. H. G. Sheridan, Principal of the Holly Hill Graded School, having declined the position of Headmaster of the Bamberg Fitting School, to which position he was elected some time ago, Prof. W. E. Willis has been elected to fill the vacancy. Prof. Sheridan has a better position at Holly Hill than the Bamberg position.

Will Support Bryan. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 15.—Captain J. W. Anderson, the Republican leader of Putnam county, has left his party and will support Bryan. Captain Anderson can't stand the gold standard plank of the Republican platform.

A SPICY MEETING.

A LIVELY LITTLE WAR OF WORDS BETWEEN THE CANDIDATES.

Judge Earle Asks Some Questions, Which are Answered by Governor Evans—Both Get a Little Warm Though Apparently Cool Enough.

LANCASTER, S. C., July 16.—For the first time since the campaign opened there was some life in the debates here today, and the indications are that other things besides the dry free silver issue, upon which nearly all agree, will be made prominent in the speeches. Mr. Duncan made his usual bold speech, adding one or two new points, and it was noticeable that he is improving in debate very much. However, there was very little spirit in the crowd during his speech.

The chief incident of the day was a series of questions propounded by Judge Earle to Governor Evans as to how many meetings the State Board of Control had in 1895. Governor Evans admitted practically that none had been, though he said there was little use for them as all members were agreed as to policy. Judge Earle interrogated him about cancelling dispensary insurance and giving it to his brother at a higher rate Governor Evans most positively and indignantly denied that he had ever done such a thing or knew that it had been done.

He retorted on Judge Earle that he knew he (Governor Evans) did not know it and Judge Earle said he did not, but while not responsible for the questions which were given to him he was certain that Governor Evans's answers would be replied to. Governor Evans replied that he would hold Judge Earle responsible for both questions and answers, and the latter replied very forcibly that he was responsible for anything he said now or anywhere.

Governor Evans said he was too, and during this colloquy the crowd pressed close around the stand to hear every word. Judge Earle had a good many friends in the audience who cheered him, but unquestionably the larger part of them were with Governor Evans as was shown by their voluminous yells for him.

Judge Earle said privately that the question propounded to him was the foundation for some future remarks he would make. There were about 400 people present. The candidates and representatives of the press were most hospitably entertained by the citizens and the Lancaster meeting will long be a red letter day in their memories.

Judge Earle was the first speaker introduced, there being several calls for him. After giving his reasons for stumping the State in 1890, which are the same as he stated at the Camden meeting, Judge Earle then took up the financial question. As to the cry of overproduction, he said it was nonsense. So long as there was one grain of wheat in the world there was demand for more cotton, so long as there was one hungry man there was need of more wheat. If all the wheat made was divided there would not be a half barrel to each inhabitant; nor if all the cotton was made into cloth, there would not be enough to go around. It was not overproduction, but underconsumption, and there was underconsumption because there was not enough money to pay for the products.

He dwelt upon the history of coinage and then showed how the weight of the silver dollar had been maintained a 44 grains, while the amount of gold in a dollar had been reduced. Was it right and just, after the United States had incurred a debt based on the gold and silver standard to have to pay that debt on a basis of gold standard; was it just to make that discrimination against the debtor? The United States has the right to fix the system of weights and measures. Suppose a man was to give his note today for 150 bushels of corn to be paid next year, and in the meantime congress should change the measure of a bushel to one-third more, and that when he went to pay his note the creditor demanded one-third more corn. Would that be honest? And yet the government had done that identical thing as to silver. Gen. Earle strongly favored the income tax, and spoke at length upon the iniquities of the tariff. If a silver dollar carried the day we would have a hard time of it for a while, but it was better to endure that for a short time and so get free from the halter that was about our necks. Let us lay aside dissensions among ourselves; let us stand together as one people for the good of South Carolina, working together and with one purpose. We are all Democrats and should stand together as one people. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. T. Duncan said he rejoiced to see the two great parties arrayed openly in the fight on a great issue. Heretofore it had been a cowardly contest. He maintained that Tillman had done more for silver than any other man in the United States. Mr. Duncan referred to the history of the Reform movement; how Tillman had led it on to success when in other States it had been a failure. Now Tillman had made the issue in congress, he had stirred the people and made all men take sides. Mr. Duncan claimed, with modesty for the great leader, by saying he was greater than a President; he made Presidents. The national committee had given him the honor of blazing the way to victory. He had done so and those who had done so had sailed into victory. As to Judge Earle, he had no quarrel with him, but a man who was not a party man need not expect support from any party. He had him to defeat and he could do it like a gentleman. As to his other competitor he would speak without prejudice or passion. He would speak to honest men and would stand by them. He had seen Ben Tillman who had declared he was hands-off in this race; when he convinced the Reformers of that fact then Evans' chances in this race would indeed be slim.

He repeated his question as to whether, when Evans had gotten Rhind the appointment of agent to refund the debt, he, Evans, expected to make anything out of it. He wanted him to say whether or not he had expected to make anything out of the bond transaction. Evans would get up and cry, "Prove it, prove it," when he would not even deny it. He objected to being misquoted on the stand in order that the crowd might be made to laugh and turned from the point. If Evans did deny having an agreement with Rhind, he would have something more to say.

Governor Evans, who was seated behind the speakers' stand, was heard to say, so to speak, that some men were "natural born liars." This amused some of the woolly boys about him, who by quiet laughing expressed approval of his excellency's wit.

Evans had done some boasting, said Duncan, about this bond business, and now he was probably sorry he had talked so much, but he would not dare deny that in the very recent past he had tried to persuade a friend he was mistaken as to an impression he had in regard to his connection with the bonds of Rhind.

Evans—Who is the man? Duncan—Larry Gantt. Evans—That is a lie. I never said any such thing to him. Duncan—That is his only defense. "That's a lie," is all he can say. I say no brave man would take advantage of a man on the stand like that, particularly when he is protected by paid men, here to do his bidding. Men hired to go around with him to protect his cowardly bones. (Shouts and cheers.) This reference to paid men was directed to the presence of Detective Newbold, who has followed the campaign from the beginning. There have been one or two other hangers-on, but they are not known to have the job of protecting Governor Evans.

The truth, said Duncan, was hard to take sometimes, and when he told it, Evans tried to blow ink over him, "See him come with the lie again," said he. In Charleston, in 1894, Butler had charged Evans and Tillman with having a finger in the bond pie. At Waterboro, the next day, Tillman swore no man in South Carolina had gotten one cent. Evans had not told him of his connection with Rhind. He don't dare deny that.

Evans—I do deny it; Tillman will, too. Duncan—Do you dare charge Senator Tillman with knowing your guilt and trying to hide it. Evans—No, I don't say I was guilty; you do. Duncan—You don't dare say Tillman would try to hide any man's guilt. As to the dispensary the law was all right—

A Voice—The whiskey is not, though. Duncan—No, but don't hold the law responsible for the bad management. That's what I want to talk to you about. After the Darlington riot, said Duncan, all the insurance on dispensaries were cancelled. Mr. Seibels, an insurance agent, went to Governor Tillman and offered to insure all the dispensaries. Governor Tillman told him to do so. Seibels went to New York, made arrangements with all his companies and placed the insurance. "This man," pointing to Governor Evans, "took it away from him when he got to be governor and gave it all to his brother." Governor Evans will tell you I am a clerk in the State house and that I have a brother in the State's employ. B. R. Tillman appointed him.

Evans—Did you not ask me to appoint him? Duncan—No, for I advised him not to take the job. Evans—You have a short memory about some things. Evans, said Duncan, had singled out three railroads in South Carolina to attack in his annual message. He shook the Southern road severely to please the boys. Just after that his brother, George, a lawyer in Edgefield came through Columbia on his way to Washington to get employed by the Southern road. He returned from Washington in the private car of the general counsel of the road.

Evans says he was watching someone in the dispensary closely, yet he only called one meeting of the board of control in 12 months. That was a fine way to keep watch. As to the bonding of dispensers, he asserted that after the new board had taken charge, blank forms of the company represented by the governor's brother, had been enclosed in official communications. The premiums from this amounted to about \$4,000.

Governor Evans was received with a few hand claps. He was glad, he said, to see General Earle here. He was a dignified gentleman, a judge who had but just laid aside the ermine. Governor Evans was tired of going around this State shooting at carrion crows and sparrows. He had been endorsed at Hampton. They said he was not guilty of any wrong. He could not put brains in a pumpkin, but he could understand. He had not made Duncan and was not responsible for him. God Almighty made him and he sometimes wondered why he had. He had decided to pay no further attention to him and unless he was asked questions he would make no answer to the charges. He had letters from friends all over the State telling him to pay no attention to Duncan. It was not possible to satisfy his enemies, and Duncan was his enemy. He had slept in his room at Manning and he now realized that he might have had a cold dagger plunged in his heart. Why did this man keep on in this way.

Duncan—I have asked questions and you have not answered them. Did you have an understanding with Rhind to get a fee before you recommended him to Governor Tillman for appointment? Evans—I can't give you brains to understand. You must take my answers as I give them. (Cheers.) You can't preach yourself in the United States senate by abusing me to these boys. You must show you have ability and not only say "This man is not worthy and Ben Tillman is the greatest man that ever lived." He was not his brother's keeper, said the governor. One was a lawyer in Edgefield and had a right to choose his clients, and the other was an insurance agent in Columbia who had the right to get insurance where he could.

Duncan—Did you not give him the insurance on the dispensary in Columbia? Evans—No; if he got it, Mixson gave it to him. Governor Evans then made reference to the famous dispensary bill, about the drawing of which there has been so much discussion. Duncan said: "Governor, I propose to face you with Gen. Barber to prove there was a bill agreed upon by you, but which was not drawn."

Evans—Barber won't say it. Here Judge Earle asked leave to propound a few questions. "As chairman of the State board of control, how many meetings did you call in 1895?" Governor Evans could not remember.

MISS TILLMAN'S DEATH.

LIGHTNING'S FEARFUL WORK REMOVES A WOMANLY WOMAN.

The Eldest Child of Senator Tillman, While Out Horseback Riding at Brevard N. C., is Instantly Killed With Her Escort.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17.—Sympathy deep and sincere of all Columbia was felt for the bereaved family of Senator Tillman yesterday, when the few brief lines were read telling of the tragic death of his eldest daughter, the pride of his household. Inquiries were made on all sides from those anxious to know more of the details, but nothing could be learned until the train bearing the body reached this city last night.

Some time before the train was due numbers of friends began to arrive at the union depot, among whom were Assistant Attorney General Townsend, Col. W. W. Bruce, Col. Mixson, Frank Tompkins, Chris Atkinson, Fitz Norton, General Watts, Governor Evans and scores of others, who came out despite the pouring rain to pay their last tribute to this popular and well known young woman, who was a shining example of all that is excellent.

Accompanying the body were Mr. T. C. McNeely, general agent of the Hendersonville and Brevard railroad, and Messrs. U. X. Gunter, private secretary to Governor Evans, and T. W. Bunch, an uncle of Miss Tillman, the latter two having gone to meet the body at Spartanburg. Mr. McNeely was in the party when Miss Tillman was killed and was the only eyewitness of the sad affair.

Mr. H. F. Addicks, Jr., Miss Nettie Addicks, Miss Addie Tillman, Miss Mae O'Bryan of Allendale, S. C., Miss Lizzie Bingham of Salisbury, N. C., Miss Annie Warren of Hendersonville, the Rev. Robert A. Lee of Yorkville, Mr. M. D. Cooper of Brevard, with Mr. McNeely, composed the party from which death was so snatched two members.

Mr. McNeely said: "It was 10 a. m. on Wednesday when we left Hendersonville for Brevard, which place was reached at 11:30 o'clock. By 12:30 all of the persons I have named were mounted and on the way to ascend Rich mountain, which is six miles from Brevard. When three-quarters of a mile from the top of the mountain we were overtaken by a thunderstorm. The Trescott house was a few hundred yards away and all hurried there to get out of the rain."

"Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee and I stopped, however, in order for Miss Tillman and myself to change horses, as hers was afraid of the thunder. By the time the change was made, the rain began to fall and all three of us took shelter under some chestnut bushes, but about 40 feet away was a large oak tree.

"Miss Tillman and Mr. Lee still remained on horseback, the former with an upraised umbrella, while I, 20 feet away, was standing on the ground. It was while thus waiting that a bolt of lightning struck the tree and continuing instantly killed Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee, and their horses. The shock was so severe that my horse was knocked down, but I only had my finger burned slightly. This was at 3:30 o'clock.

"In a few seconds I was by the side of the two fallen people. Not a muscle of either moved, their death was instantaneous. There was no mark left by the lightning to show its fearful work. 'A wagon from Mr. McCreery, a farmer living near by, was procured and the bodies tenderly moved to the Trescott house, where Mr. Carroll and the Misses Pleasant, another horseback party, gave all the aid possible.

"The home going was sad indeed. Two of our party were still in death, and we that remained rode silently along. 'It was about 11:30 that night before Brevard was reached. From here a telegram was sent to Senator Tillman."

This is the story as related by Mr. McNeely, who was the only one to witness the double tragedy. At 1 o'clock yesterday the body of Miss Tillman reached Hendersonville and was sent on to Columbia. Only a very plain wooden coffin could be procured there, but when Columbia was reached, Mr. Berry had a handsome metallic casket, covered with white cloth, in readiness in the ladies' waiting room of the depot. Across it was a silver plate beautifully engraved with the name of the young lady, and after it the words, "Died July 15, 1896."

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COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17.—Sympathy deep and sincere of all Columbia was felt for the bereaved family of Senator Tillman yesterday, when the few brief lines were read telling of the tragic death of his eldest daughter, the pride of his household. Inquiries were made on all sides from those anxious to know more of the details, but nothing could be learned until the train bearing the body reached this city last night.

Some time before the train was due numbers of friends began to arrive at the union depot, among whom were Assistant Attorney General Townsend, Col. W. W. Bruce, Col. Mixson, Frank Tompkins, Chris Atkinson, Fitz Norton, General Watts, Governor Evans and scores of others, who came out despite the pouring rain to pay their last tribute to this popular and well known young woman, who was a shining example of all that is excellent.

Accompanying the body were Mr. T. C. McNeely, general agent of the Hendersonville and Brevard railroad, and Messrs. U. X. Gunter, private secretary to Governor Evans, and T. W. Bunch, an uncle of Miss Tillman, the latter two having gone to meet the body at Spartanburg. Mr. McNeely was in the party when Miss Tillman was killed and was the only eyewitness of the sad affair.

Mr. H. F. Addicks, Jr., Miss Nettie Addicks, Miss Addie Tillman, Miss Mae O'Bryan of Allendale, S. C., Miss Lizzie Bingham of Salisbury, N. C., Miss Annie Warren of Hendersonville, the Rev. Robert A. Lee of Yorkville, Mr. M. D. Cooper of Brevard, with Mr. McNeely, composed the party from which death was so snatched two members.

Mr. McNeely said: "It was 10 a. m. on Wednesday when we left Hendersonville for Brevard, which place was reached at 11:30 o'clock. By 12:30 all of the persons I have named were mounted and on the way to ascend Rich mountain, which is six miles from Brevard. When three-quarters of a mile from the top of the mountain we were overtaken by a thunderstorm. The Trescott house was a few hundred yards away and all hurried there to get out of the rain."

"Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee and I stopped, however, in order for Miss Tillman and myself to change horses, as hers was afraid of the thunder. By the time the change was made, the rain began to fall and all three of us took shelter under some chestnut bushes, but about 40 feet away was a large oak tree.

"Miss Tillman and Mr. Lee still remained on horseback, the former with an upraised umbrella, while I, 20 feet away, was standing on the ground. It was while thus waiting that a bolt of lightning struck the tree and continuing instantly killed Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee, and their horses. The shock was so severe that my horse was knocked down, but I only had my finger burned slightly. This was at 3:30 o'clock.

"In a few seconds I was by the side of the two fallen people. Not a muscle of either moved, their death was instantaneous. There was no mark left by the lightning to show its fearful work. 'A wagon from Mr. McCreery, a farmer living near by, was procured and the bodies tenderly moved to the Trescott house, where Mr. Carroll and the Misses Pleasant, another horseback party, gave all the aid possible.

"The home going was sad indeed. Two of our party were still in death, and we that remained rode silently along. 'It was about 11:30 that night before Brevard was reached. From here a telegram was sent to Senator Tillman."

This is the story as related by Mr. McNeely, who was the only one to witness the double tragedy. At 1 o'clock yesterday the body of Miss Tillman reached Hendersonville and was sent on to Columbia. Only a very plain wooden coffin could be procured there, but when Columbia was reached, Mr. Berry had a handsome metallic casket, covered with white cloth, in readiness in the ladies' waiting room of the depot. Across it was a silver plate beautifully engraved with the name of the young lady, and after it the words, "Died July 15, 1896."