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THE CAMPAIGN WEEK.

AN ANGRY UPROAR OCCURS AT EDGEFIELD.

Lively Incidents at Barnwell and Aiken—Tillman is "Hands Off" as to Ellerbe and Evans Larry Gantt Scored by Ellerbe.

BARNWELL, S. C., July 17.—Governor Tillman announced today that neither Evans nor Ellerbe was entitled to a place on his coat tails in the gubernatorial handicap. The campaign meeting here today elicited some interesting contributions to the general mix up in reform politics.

Gubernatorial Candidate Ellerbe announced that Tillman was largely responsible for his being in the race, and called upon the governor to "enumerate" himself, as some wag did with Charles Dana.

The governor's specifications were not very detailed, but he informed the Marion swamp fox and the Aiken game cock that they must fight it out between themselves, and that he was "hands off."

It begins to appear as if matters are coming to a head in the gubernatorial race.

There were about 800 people here today. The meeting was held under the trees whereon the eight negroes were lynched five six years ago, and the platform is made memorable as being that upon which Governor Tillman, two years ago, at the first meeting of the campaign, declared he would, as governor, lead a mob to lynch a negro who raped a white woman.

General Ellerbe, referring to an article in the Laurens Herald, an Evans organ, charging that there was no longer doubt of his treachery to Tillman, said that this was the first time he had been called a traitor and no man dared characterize him so to his face. He had been the personal and political friend of Tillman ever since he began his fight, nine years ago, and he would ask if Tillman had ever doubted it. He challenged the Herald to prove him guilty of treachery.

ELLERBE JUMPS ON GANTT.

Ellerbe said that Larry Gantt misrepresented him in regard to favoring a snapshot convention. Before expressing himself concerning such a convention he had visited Governor Tillman, as representative of the reform movement, and found that he favored an early convention. The Governor afterwards changed his mind. Ellerbe denied having attended any caucus at Wright's Hotel in Columbia as charged by Gantt. The only one he attended was at Tillman's house, and no man was mentioned for governor. As to Gantt's charge that he attended the Sunday caucus in Spartanburg, Ellerbe said that he, W. D. Evans, Neal, Shell and McLaurin were in the parlor for several hours during a rain, but did not discuss the governorship. On that day Neal asked Shell and McLaurin if they were going to vote for Tillman for the Senate, and they replied "Yes."

"Fellow citizens," Ellerbe continued, "I dislike to say what I am going to do, but I won't stand slander and misrepresentation any longer, and I will tell you whose candidate I am: Several leaders of the Alliance and Reform movement, Governor Tillman among them, asked me to make this fight, and I agreed to only after I had told them I wished they would get another farmer, as my health was not good then. I want to know how it is these men continue misrepresenting me. Tillman said the people wanted a farmer for governor, and I was persuaded to make the fight."

A voice—"Why do the conservatives want you?"

Ellerbe—"I don't know. I would rather have the good will of a dog than his bad will. If they vote for me with the expectation that I will compromise the principles of the Reform party they will be badly mistaken."

Ellerbe urged the people not to turn the farmers' movement into a lawyers' movement by electing Evans. He was loudly applauded throughout his speech.

LIKE A 'POSSUM DOG.

John Gary Evans was the next to speak. He compared Ellerbe to a 'possum dog that had to be pulled into the race by the ears, and jerked out by the tail. Ellerbe talked about Alliance principles, but had quit the Alliance to make money.

A voice—"Well, you want to make some too." (Laughter.)

Governor Tillman unlimbered himself to explain things. He said he was glad to have two such friends as Ellerbe and Evans, and either one would make a good governor for South Carolina, "but I don't want either one to say he is my candidate. You know who you want, and it is none of my business." The governor declared that Ellerbe was mistaken in saying that he favored an early convention of Reformers. He had favored a convention some time or other in order to select one man among the Reform candidates to pit against the antis. He had nothing to do with the caucus that called it. An effort had recently been made to call it off. "Why, I do not know. You can guess."

The committee refused to rescind the call, and intimated thereby to the people that they were not going to give the antis an opportunity to get into power. The governor exonerated Ellerbe from attending any caucus in Columbia.

SIMPLY ENCOURAGED ELLERBE.

"As for my bringing out Ellerbe for governor," said Governor Tillman, "I have this to say: There had been talk of a farmer for governor, and I had been giving lawyers the devil now and then, and when Ellerbe mentioned the matter to me I asked him where there was a farmer to bring out. He named several and I said I didn't believe the people would elect any of them. I then said, 'why don't you run?' I told him if he did I would 'hands off.'

A voice—"Evans will get my vote."

The governor—"All right. Vote for him if you want to, but don't do so because he is my candidate, for Tillman would be equally satisfied with either."

A voice—"Tillman is the head of the whole damn business." (Laughter.)

The governor abused Judge Simonton right and left, declaring that when Judge Bond died, Receiver Chamberlain, of the South Carolina road, sent word to New York: "Here's a bully fellow. He will do our dirty work every time," and Cleveland appointed Simonton in Bond's Place.

A voice—"How about the Chicago strike?"

Tillman—"There's a lot of devilment among those judges up there, too. They infamously usurped power when they forbid men to quit work."

General Butler only spoke five minutes on account of the terrific rain. He pleaded for peace and harmony, declaring that Tillman did not want unity and that he could live only in muddy water.

AN ATTEMPT AT HOWLING DOWN—TILLMAN AND THE DISPENSARIES.

AIKEN, S. C., July 18.—"I am going to open the dispensaries on the 1st of August, I think," said Governor Tillman in his campaign speech here today.

This announcement and an attempt to howl down General Butler and the Governor's vitriolic attack on Cleveland and the Democracy constitute about all of the interest developed in the meeting. There were 1,000 persons present and they were disposed to be orderly, with a few exceptions.

General Butler stated that he was glad personalities had been dropped, and he hoped Tillman would not throw any rocks at him any more, as he (Butler) was bound to hit him about thirty-nine times in return as sure as fate.

"Tillman! Tillman! Tillman!" rang out from many throats, led by a few obstreperous fellows, and for a while nothing else could be heard.

"Oh, I understand that, but you are not going to howl me down," cried General Butler.

At this the shouts were redoubled, but they caught a tartar. General Butler caught sight of a howler with a committee badge on and he pitched into him. "You have no right," he shouted, "to stand there with a committee badge and howl me down, and you shall not do it."

NOT TO BE HOWLED DOWN.

Chairman Gaston started to take hold of the crowd, but General Butler waved him back and said he was going to speak if he had to stay there till night. The General looked at one or two fellows who were still lustily shouting for Tillman and told them if there was any person who had anything personal against him he would give him all the fight he wanted after the meeting.

"I am not going to be bully-ragged," he declared. "I see through the whole business. I saw it this morning and saw these men were put there for the purpose. But you can just make up your minds that I am going to speak." There was fire in the General's eye, and the howlers quailed before the old warrior, and his determined talk soon quelled them.

A Voice—Shake hands with me and say that Wall street owns the United States.

General Butler—I won't do anything of the kind, because it is not true. [Applaue.] It does not own me. There is not enough money in the United States to buy me, with all your rings and cliques, and whoever says the Senators were bought by Wall street commits a deliberate slander upon them, no matter who he is."

TILLMAN IS VIOLENT.

In his speech Governor Tillman said that Cleveland had commended the formation of national Democratic leagues in the South, as it would help make the people redeem their pledges.

"My God," the Governor continued, why does a man have so much cheek? What has become of the Democratic platform on which he was nominated? As soon as he got in office he carried out the trade he made with those bondholders, scoundrels and thieves of Wall street. He called Congress together and used his patronage to seduce and debauch and buy enough Congressmen and Senators to demonetize silver by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

IN A BAD WAY.

"Who can trust such thieves and scoundrels as they are? Who will care to go in another Democratic convention with them? He and his minority of Democoratic traitors are cheek by jowl with Sherman, the arch devil of the Republican party, in this conspiracy against the people, and are united to squeeze and rob them. These people who quit the Democratic party in the West quit too soon. I had a mighty strong leaning that way himself. But Cleveland has now shown that he regards us as his bond slaves, to be robbed in the interest of the people in that part of the United States where he lives. I say to you when Butler say the Democratic party has not had a fair chance, he knows it has, and that it has failed to redeem its pledges. Now we are in the woods and the Democratic party is broken to pieces. They are trying to pull the old hulk together, but I tell you that the election next November will show that the Republicans and Populists will gain everything and the Democratic party will lose everything,"

SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS IN THE COUNTY OF THE CANDIDATES.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 19.—The campaigners have escaped Edgefield with whole bones, and they are devoutly thankful for a safe deliverance. It had been said that when we reached this "land of fights and funerals" we would find a people with the devil in them. And that devil was as big as an elephant.

Danger lurked in the breeze that fanned the cheeks of the 1,200 persons assembled in Academy Grove to-day. The atmosphere was surcharged with it and it needed only one more thunderclap to condense it into the leaden hail of death that would have scattered its pellets on fair women and brave men alike. Two years ago we had something of the same sort of rumpus, but it was not as danger-fraught as was the meeting to-day. Somebody remarked that this was a quiet meeting for Edgefield but circumstantial evidences is "again" this and a whole family could be found across the Savannah that would unite in calling it a sort of "h—l-broke-loose-in-Georgia" affair. That the meeting was not transformed into a carnival of blood was a mercy. It all occurred over an insult to Gen. Butler to which he gave the lie. He hurled it point blank at a man on the stand, and in an instant the platform was occupied by an enraged crowd of both factions. The man's political friends backed him up while Butler's friends sprang to his side and repeated his denunciation. Pistols were clasped and a deadly precipitate was looked for. Angry words were exchanged and for several minutes fate trembled in the balance. It seemed as if some of the very flower of Edgefield's fighting stock had gathered here. There were Hammond and Townes and Hardy and Bladon and Reese and Holland and Scott and many others. The commendable bearing of both Governor Tillman and General Butler was probably what calmed the storm. A single word or look that might have escaped them in the excitement of the occasion might have reddened the grove with blood, but they went to work to calm the hot, surging passions, and men came to their senses again.

Right here I wish to call attention to and protest against the habit of allowing men to crowd upon and all around the stand during the speaking. It is a fact that there has been the best order at those meetings where the chairman have roped off a dead line around the stand and insisted that the crowd hold its base. The candidates and newspaper men have enough to do in trying to keep cool and attend to business without being hemmed in by a miscellaneous crowd.

Had it not been for this crowd on the stand to-day it is very probable that there would not have been any trouble, for the man who started it was perched up on the platform shooting off his mouth right and left. The women of Edgefield are dead game. Whatever may be said of men who forget themselves so far as to start a bloody fight when women and children are in the thick of it, there is no doubting the high courage of these ladies. There were scores of them here to-day, and they acted like heroines in the presence of impending danger. General Butler acted like an old Roman to-day. While the maddening throng was encircling him he told them he could not be intimidated by the blatant bleatings of wild jackasses. A white man and a negro became involved in a difficulty during Gen. Ellerbe's speech and for a few moments there was some indication of a more serious row, but it ended in the negro, who works on Gen. Butler's plantation, being cut in the arm and the white man being led away.

TILLMAN AT HAMBURG.

A second ebullition was looked for when Gen. Butler read an affidavit of seven men as to Governor Tillman not being in the fight at Hamburg, inasmuch as the Governor had previously announced that he would prove the men who made the affidavit liars, but this ended in smoke. The Governor read a counter-affidavit signed by eighteen men and now it's all settled cock sure both ways and everybody is satisfied.

COUNTY CHAIRMAN TIMMERMAN

was as modest as a woman to-day and as he presided over the meeting, which he did gracefully and well, and did not speak in behalf of his own candidacy.

THE GENERAL'S TREAT.

Gen. Butler provided a splendid barbecue for the crowd and everybody had a good dinner. Messrs. Holland and Reese were the caterers and they cooked things brown. They fed nearly 700 persons.

The crowd is claimed for both Butler and Tillman and not unreasonably by either, as it was well divided and a correspondent with a conscience is not prepared to swear which faction was numerically the greater.

WILD OVER TILLMAN.

[The following is taken from the Columbia Register's account of the meeting]:

Governor Tillman was greeted when he advanced to the front with a tumult of applause, wild cheering and a waving of hats. His partisans rose to their feet and jumped in the air and yelled.

I have known Governor Tillman for years and have reported many a speech of his, but I never saw a tear in his eye until to-day. It came when he opened his speech by saying that his heart was filled with gratitude to the people of Edgefield, to home people, those who had stood by him on every occasion. He talked of his previous campaigns and of what he has done for the people.

Voice: "How is it that taxes are higher?"

Tillman: "They are not and you know it."

Governor Tillman said that the people are divided, but it was through no fault of his. He said that Butler now spoke of the antis and the uncles. He told how the uncles had been imposed on for years until they rebelled. Butler is hustling to get the votes of the uncles, but will not get them. "If ever a man tried to ride two horses, my friend, the General is that man. He has lost the love and respect of the men who supported Sheppard, but they are going to support him because they hate me.

One of the proudest days of his life Governor Tillman said, was when the Edgefield Rifles came to his assistance during the Darlington trouble and were followed on the next train by the Edgefield Hussars. Irrespective of political feeling, the men of Edgefield were soldiers.

A literal volcano of applause followed the Governor's remarks on this subject.

Mr. Tindal advises, said Governor Tillman, that the uncles allow the antis to come back into the family. I don't object if they are penitent and honest; and if they no longer claim to be the best people on earth. For God's sake let's have peace if these people really want it."

The Governor turned his attention to national politics and said that a shaking up of the antis in Washington is needed. (Laughter and applause.)

Taking a silver dollar from his pocket, Governor Tillman said: "The News and Courier and those other little fice dogs say this is a dishonest dollar."

Voice—"Hand it over here; I will take it."

About fifteen minutes was given to national affairs and ended his speech by saying to Butler: "I want to notify you that unless you withdraw your accusation that I ran at Hamburg I am prepared to prove that the men who make that charge are liars." The Governor said this in the most dramatic manner imaginable and sat down amid a whirlwind of applause, and a waving of hats which was almost blinding.

Senator Butler, who was sitting in his chair, turned to Tillman and handed him the certificate which appears elsewhere.

Tillman told him to read it when his time came and he (Tillman) would read the one he had.

Four or five beautiful bouquets were handed Governor Tillman.

BUTLER'S INTRODUCTION.

Butler was received with strong applause. He said that there was apprehension all over the State that the men of Edgefield would get the devil in them to-day, but he believed there would be good order. With pathos in his words, Butler said he was glad to see so many of the fair daughters of Edgefield present.

Butler made a fervent appeal for peace and for the cessation of bickering and strife.

General Butler said that he endorsed the noble sentiments of Mr. Tindal. He endorsed every word and believed that Tindal's advice could be accepted by every man of every faction.

Tillman, General Butler said, accused him of riding two horses. If he (Butler) was any judge Tillman is riding four.

Tillman: "But keeping in the middle of the road."

Butler: "Yes, but allow yourself plenty of margin on each side."

"How much sugar has he put in your gourd?" asked Butler of the audience.

Voice: "How much have you put in there during eighteen years in the Senate?" (Counter cheers and applause.)

Butler: "Just keep quiet now. I know I am hitting you in sore places, but you must take it."

Butler jumped on Tillman harder than he has for days and accused him of being stingy and penurious. He charged Tillman with not paying his subscription to a Reform paper.

The yells and applause for Tillman partially drowned Butler's voice and the noise was terrific.

When it was over Butler said that every time he hit Tillman the Governor's supporters wince and try to drown his voice by cheering.

Butler said he had been riding only one horse since 1876 and that horse was the deliverance of the people. He told what he had done in 1876 and of his participation in the Hamburg riot.

THE ROW BEGINS.

While speaking of the Hamburg riot H. A. Townes asked Butler if his (Butler's) house had not been burned by negroes because he took part in the riot.

"Yes," answered Butler.

J. O. Atkinson, a Tillmanite, who standing on the stand to the right of Butler, said: "Yes, but you denied it in Washington."

Butler turned like a panther and said: "That is a lie; an infernal lie." If he had stopped at this there might not have been any trouble at that time, but he repeated what he said several times.

Men began to surge toward the stand while Butler continued his denunciation. In an instant Charles Hammond jumped upon the stand, followed by H. A. Townes, each with his hand resting on the butt of his pistol in his hip pocket. It was then that the desperate men of both sides jumped upon the stand and those of less courage moved off.

Hammond and Townes got behind Butler, and Tillman's friends crowded around him. The antagonists began to glare at each other and to talk in strong language to each other. Pistols were changed from one pocket to the other to be convenient for quick use.

It was a squally time. The excitement was beyond description.

Atkinson did not move one inch from where he had been standing. He was surrounded by excited men.

General Butler quickly recovered his wits and worked masterfully to check the riot which seemed imminent. Tillman did likewise. Each appealed to the men of both sides to stop jowering. They begged those trying to get on the stand to stay off and those who were already on to get off.

Among some of the men toying with their pistols were several known to have been in thrilling affrays and noted for coolness and recklessness.

The uproar continued for what appeared to be ten minutes. During this time the hundreds of men who had remained on the stand had gotten ready for action.

I know it to be a fact that almost every man had singled out a target for his pistol and merely awaited the signal to turn loose.

The excitement gradually subsided, but was really oppressed.

Butler resumed his speech to try to get the audience back to its former disposition. He gradually grew salty again and there was another outbreak of cheering for Tillman. Butler got mad again and said there was an attempt to drown his voice with their braying. "Any common jackass," he said vehemently, "may bray, but I do not propose to be stopped in free speech by a lot of blatant jackasses. I have seen too much of real danger to be intimidated.

"Governor Tillman says I am not in this race. He says he will beat me. I say if he will leave out his rings and give me a separate box I will beat him three to one. I will beat him three to one in Merriwether Township, where both of us live."

Butler charged Tillman with being a ring and caucus man and said it was charged that there is a ring controlling the gubernatorial race. Tillman, he said, had not denied this charge.

Turning to Tillman, Butler exclaimed: "I dare you—I dare you, sir, to give me a primary. You will never do it because you are afraid. Even rings won't save you."

Butler attacked Tillman for his denunciation of Cleveland.

Butler took from his pocket the certificate relating to Tillman at Hamburg. He said that he had not considered it a matter of much importance and had not intended to refer to it again, but as Tillman demanded it he would give it. The certificate is as follows:

"This is to certify that at Hamburg, July, 1875, we, the undersigned, were present, and that Mr. B. R. Tillman was not seen by any one of us when the firing began. That we were in the thickest of it from start to finish, and if he had been there we should have seen him, and certainly did not after the firing began.

(Signed)—"W. H. Hammond, T. P. Hammond, L. V. Strom, H. D Strom, John M. Hightower, G. W. Walker, Jos. B. McKie, John A. Butler."

The reading of the certificate finished, Butler sat down.

The Governor waited a few seconds and walked to the front. His eyes were flashing. He read the following certificate, refuting the charges of the others:

"Aiken County, S. C.

"To all concerned: This is to certify that on the night of the Hamburg riot, in 1876, we, the undersigned, were in the town of Hamburg from the beginning to the end of said riot, and that we know of our own knowledge that B. R. Tillman staid in said town and did his whole duty until the ending of the said riot.

(Signed)—Henry Gitzen, L. W. Reese, J. O. Holder, W. H. H. Butler, J. C. Hammond, P. O. Thurmon, L. D. Reese, G. W. Medlock, J. F. Atkins, S. B. Mays, T. A. Hays, J. A. Timmerman, S. W. Miller, W. F. Roper, J. C. Lanham, J. A. White, Timmerman, W. F. Dobey."

(Some of these men are Butlerites.)

As the Governor read each name he asked the signers if the were not with with him, and they answered in the affirmative.

Another row was expected at any minute during the reading of the certificate, but it did not materialize.

A large number of men who had not signed the certificate shouted to Tillman: "Yes, you were there. We were with you and saw you."

The Hamburg riot incident was wound up by the following from Governor Tillman: "If any man doubts that (referring to the certificate) let him meet me on the public square."

While Tillman was reading, ten or fifteen of his friends surrounded him. A whirlwind of applause followed him and a hundred of his admirers warmly shook his hand.

The scrofulous taint which may have been in your blood for years, may be thoroughly expelled by giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

TAKES A HAND.

President Cleveland is at Last Pushing the Tariff, and Wants at Least One Pledge Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is President Cleveland's letter to Representatives Wilson read as a part of his remarks in the House this afternoon:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, July 19, 1894.—(Personal.)—Hon. William L. Wilson—My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform.

"My public life has been so closely related to the subject; I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis that you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and study adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these absolutely necessary to the constitution of Democratic existence.

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best, if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but as it seems to be, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned. There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring out tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered.

THE PEOPLE DID LOOK TO CONGRESS.

"In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who, with you, have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines, guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly suggested by the action, under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending. Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted, to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored; for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform, and in every way possible, declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has the power. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy and nothing has occured to release us from our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw material. In the circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles; and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporation and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outragious discriminations and violations of principle?

A PLEA FOR SUGAR.

"It is quite apparent this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of taxation, great or small, is a like violation of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith.

"I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform, and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling, yet, it seems to me, we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting, under guise of taxation, and opportunity to further their pecular methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which leads to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me, that we would not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff and taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds. Whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle. With all at state there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

THE PARTY'S WILL BE DONE.

"I ought not to be prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusion of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the result, so far as these are concerned, will be to place home necessaries and comforts easier within their reach and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a county as vast as ours must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and honorable compromise. I expect very few of us can say when our measure is perfected that all its features are entirely as we would prefer.

"You know how much I deprecated the incorporation into the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In a matter of this kind, however, which does not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is the party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and certain turn of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being.

"The Democracy of the country pleads earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff Legislation which our Representatives have undertaken, but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principle. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

PROVED HIS SHEILD BULLET-PROOF.

W. J. F. Leonard of Brooklyn Was a Target for a 45-Calibre Bullet.

[New York Times.]

W. J. F. Leonard of Brooklyn yesterday strapped on his breast a shield of his own invention, with himself as a target an with William F. Richards as marksman, proved that the shield was proof against a forty-five-calibre bullet fired from a repeating rifle at a distance of thirty-six feet.

This and other tests were made in presence of a large number of spectators in Atlantic Park, Prospect Place and Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn. A committee examined the shield the rifle, and the cartridge, and pronounce the test genuine. The bullet struck the shield about in its centre and penetrated it not more than half an inch.

Mr. Leonard says that the shock was very slight, not sufficient, in fact, to cause him to stagger. He showed to a reporter for the Times a number of bullets which had beed shot into his shield. They were all flattened. Some of them looked as though pieces had been torn from them when they peneterated the sheild, while others appeared as if they has been melted, so great was the force with which they struck.

Mr. Leonard's shield, which he declares has no iron, steel or metal of any kind in it, is made of a combination of cotton, felt, wool and a compound of mineral and vegetable matter. It is 1¾ inches thick, 13 by 17 inches on its surface, and weighs 11 pounds. Herr Dowe's weighs 16 pounds.

Before Mr. Leonard adjusted his shield for the final test, he placed it and another one upon dummies and had five shots fired at them, none of which pased through. For the purpose of showing in public the penetrating power of the ammunition which he intended to use he erected an iron-backed target, consisting of twenty-seven one-inch pine boards fastened side by side, and had it shot at. The bullet passed through the wood and drove the iron from its fastening. He then make the test by wearing the sheild under fire.

Mr. Leonard says that he has been at work on his invention for two years, but not with the idea of having it used as a shield for soldiers. His invention was originally to perfect something that could be applied to men of-war in place of heavy plates. His invention he believes will be of immense value when applied to light-built war vessels as it will prevent penetration and will add but slightly to their weight. He said he would not have brought his shield to public notice at present had it not been for Herr Dowe's claim for his bullet-proof cloth.

Mr. Leonard lives with his wife and family in a cottage at Park Place and Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn.

Politics in Newberry.

There are all sorts of political rumors afloat. Slates, combinations, trades, unions, caucuses among the various factions, by day and by night. Without endorsing, repudiating, contradicting, defending or denouncing them (because of not knowing "where they are at"), we simply state them for what they may be worth. It is hinted that some alleged Reformers expect to go to the Legislature by Conservative votes; that some alleged Reformers have made a bargain with Butlerites; that a few Prohibitionists would like to go to the Legislature as a proof of their devotion to the temperance cause; that the Conservatives are using the Prohibitionists as a blind and as tools; that the Conservatives and Butlerites will concentrate their strength on one or more alleged Reformers; that there has been a caucus of some of the leading Conservatives; that there has been a caucus among the Reformers; that the Reformers will unite on three certain men who can be depended upon to vote for Tillman for Senator; that the Conservatives will all be Butlerites at the proper time; that Keitt and Son would both like to be Senator, and that Keitt or Son will be in that race; that the Prohibitionists, anti-Prohibitionists, Conservatives, Haskellites, Tillmanites, Populists, and those who are simply anti anything or everything just for the sake of being anti, would all like to know just exactly what the others are going to do; that the Conservatives are playing a 'possum game. We don't know whether we have it all down or not; or if any or all of it is true or not; but we do know that nearly every other man you meet with now is politically untruthful, no matter what faction he belongs to.

"Have tried others, but like Ayer's best" is the statement made over and over again by those who testify to the benefit derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Disease never had a greater enemy than this powerful blood-purifier. It makes the weak strong.

THE PROSPEROUS C. N. & L.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Officers Elected.

[The State, 19th.]

Yesterday the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens railroad was held in this city in the office of the president of the company. The report of the president was presented, and while no figures were made public, the statement was made that the road had been more successful financially during the past year than it has ever been. The road, under its term lease with the Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line systems, is now being operated by the Atlantic Coast Line system, the Seaboard Air Line system having operated it during the past year.

The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year, all being members of the old board except Mr. R. A. McCreery, who succeeded Mr. C. W. McCreery: H. Walters, J. R. Kenly, W. G. Elliott and W. A. Riach, all of Wilmington, N. C.; R. C. Huffman, of Baltimore, G. S. Mower, of Newberry, J. C. Winder, of Portsmouth, Va., H. C. Moseley, of Prosperity, and W. T. Martin, W. A. Clark and R. A. McCreery, of Chlumbia.

The directors at a subsequent meeting re-elected Mr. W. G. Childs, the efficient president of the road, and Mr. H. C. Moseley, the vice president, to their respective positions.

For Superintendent of Education.

[From the Columbia Register.]

Our State needs a faithful, earnest and energetic man for the head of her common school department. She needs a progressive man who knows the wants of the public schools, and who will be untiring in his efforts to improve them.

We feel that Newberry County has just such a man. Mr. T. W. Keitt, the present School Commissioner of Newberry County, is in every way well qualified to make a good and progressive Superintendent of Education, and as one who knows his worth we take pleasure in suggesting him to the Democracy of the State for the position.

While we fully appreciate the past services of our present Superintendent of Education, and give him credit for all that he has done, yet we feel that changes are frequently in the line of progress, and in keeping with the spirit of Democracy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Keitt will enter the race.

NEWBERRY COUNTY.

AN ENDORSEMENT FROM FAIRFIELD.

[From the Columbia Register.]

I wish to suggest a man for Superintendent of Education, as the only new candidate thus far for this most important position (that of "guardian of the youth of the land") is wholly unfit in morals as well as intellect. Mr. Mayfield may be offering for re-election out of a sense of duty though anxious to retire.

The great problem before this State now is the improvement of the common country schools. An educated gentleman who lives in the country and farms, has been a progressive country school teacher, and is now a County School Commissioner, distinguished for activity in devising means for the greater efficiency of the schools, a young man in the prime of mental and physical vigor, such is the man to feel the educational needs of the farmers and of the State and to take charge of our educational system at this time.

If there be such a man, an additional reason for his elevation is that a worthy school commissioner should be recognized and able men encouraged to serve as school commissioners. That man is Thomas W. Keitt of Newberry. An able graduate of Virginia Military Institute, belonging to a family of the soil of South Carolina and distinguished in Alliance ranks, popular, and in touch with the, people, he is in no sense a politician, and if brought out he would truly be, what candidates often farcically claim to be, put forward by fellow citizens.

I have not consulted with him or any of his friends and he barely knows me. But one needs only to meet him to know him, as a modest, but progressive man—honest, frank, genial, intelligent, practical and manly. It is hoped that he will not stand back because of Dr. Pope's candidacy for Governor. If Dr. Pope stands a good chance of election, still we want the best man for Superintendent of Education, even if we have to honor Newberry, as it has usually been the lot of Edgefield alone to be honored. It is hoped that the Reform papers will speak out.

FAIRFIELD.

DR. POPE ON THE DISPENSARY.

An Interview in which Governor Tillman's Threats to Reopen the Dispensary is Sharply Criticised—Does not Wish to See the People Stirred up.

[From the Columbia Register.]

Dr. Sampson Pope came to the city yesterday to arrange about issuing writes of election for two vancant Senatorships. The writs are to be signed by the President of the Senate and by himself as clerk in order that the candidates for Senator may be voted for at the coming general election. Two Senators—Messrs. Hazard, of Georgetown, and Smythe, of Charleston—have resigned, and an election must be held to fill the vacancies.

Dr. Pope was seen by a reporter and with other matters the liquor question was discussed.

"What do you think of Governor Tillman opening the dispensary, Doctor?"

"I see by the papers that at Hampton Governor Tillman said that he would open the dispensary in two or three weeks. I am sorry to see this, as I think that it will irritate our people and possibly may lead to bloodshed, and I cannot see how he can do so without the sanction of a majority of the board of control. The Act of 1892 has been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional and I think that it would be much better to wait until the Supreme Court meets in November and test the Act of 1893, which Act is really about the same as that of 1892.

"There are cases I believe which will come before the Court at that time and it would be better to wait until then. The Legislature will then be in session and if the Court should declare that Act unconstitutional the Legislature could pass an Act disposing of the stock on hand and at the same time could enact a high license law. I have favored the dispensary, but I had rather see it go forever than cause the loss of a single citizens or the sheding of another dron of blood.

"Everything is quiet now, our people are coming together, why disturb this peace and quiet? It has been demonstrated that prohibition does not prohibit. At least, let the people have a chance at the coming election to pass upon the matter and settle it for once and forever.'

NOTHING FITS your case, if you're an overworked or "run-down" woman, like Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In any condition of the female system, this will build up, strengthen, regulate, and cure.

Every mother needs it. It lessens the pains and burdens of childbearing, insures healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother.

It is an invigorating tonic made especially for woman, and the only *guaranteed* remedy for her weaknesses and ailments. For periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, displacements, and all "female complaints" and disorders, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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For a perfect and permanent cure of Catarrh, take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors offer $500 reward for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

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Main Street, Newberry.

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Crepe Moire, new weave	12½
White Dotted Swiss	10
Black Lawns, new patterns	10 to 12½
Imported Fancy Dimities	25
Light Colored Crepe, very stylish	12½ to 15
Merrimac Light Prints	5
Simpson's Light Prints	6¼
White Goods—Plain Checks, Broken Plaids, Stripes and Fancies in every style and description and quality	6¼ to 25

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