Qiven the Negroes by a Colored

ON EMANCIPATION DAY.

He Appeal to His Race to Fit Themselves for Citizenship.

Opposes Reduction in the

South's Representation. Emancipation Day was celebrated in great style in Beaufort. The grand marshal of the day was Joseph Dais. There was a street parade of colored eterans of the late war, colored militia and business men and citizens. The exercises were held at the school house. The emancipation proclamation was read by Edward Mayors. Rev. P. P. Watson was master of ceremonies. Robert Smalls delivered a short address reviewing the first emancipation celebration which was held at Beaufort in 1863. Gen. Rufus Saxon wired con-gratulations, as he was present in Beau-fort at the '63 celebration, which were read by Rev. Watson; after which he introduced the orator of the day, Presi-dent Thomas E. Miller, who spoke in

part as follows: Mr. Chairman, veterans and fellow citisens: I am here at my old home, having been honored by your commit-tee with an invitation to deliver the address on this the thirty seventh anniversary of our emancipation.

It is not in my power to express here or elsewhere the heartfelt gratitude that I owe you and how deeply I appreciate this call to be with you on this day—a day that means so much to us negroes. It is indeed our passover, for upon it the pronunciamento that made us men and citizens and that severed the chains that bound us in fetters that were galling indeed went into effect.

Every nation weak or strong has had its passover day; and the more loyal they are to their country, the more pa-triotic they are to their birthland, the more faithful they have been in commemorating the day of their deliverance. And this magnificent display of citizens and soldiery and especially that solid phalanx over there of battle-scarred veterans who fought that this day night not be robbed of its hallowed blessings, remind me of the full measure of loyalty, patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to principles that are the embodiment of the American Ne-

While in the state senate, one of the greatest compliments that was ever paid to the head, hand and heart of the American negro fell from the lips of that splendid Confederate chieftain, Gen. Mart Gary. Said he: "The ne-gro is ignorant, but he is loyal to a cause, he is faitnful to a trust, and there is no body of men found anywhere who will follow a leader with more confidence, love and fidelity than the negro." "Give him leadership," said Ger. Gary, "and he becomes blind to everything other than to the call of

Yes, Mr. Chairman, our peopre have betrayed a trust, whether at in the fields, in the work shops a the battle field. History resords him as never a carping hypo-

erite with foul treason in heart.

Standing here amidst the very first moments of a new century, having been permitted to live during the last half of the century that has just passed away, I am able to recall many events Which are recorded history And as I stand here and draw aside the curtain, and peep down, away down the vista of time, I see the events, as if with magic, passing before my vision all the way down, down the vista, portions which are obscured on account of

Can I, must I stop for a moment and previous to this, the birthday of our de-liverance? No, oh, no. Most of them are engraved upon our hearts as if burnt in by hot steel. Nevertheless this is not the time for me to indulge in the temptation to recall them.

There is another task—a self in-flicted task assigned me, and it is to deal briefly with present conditions, and from them take a reckoning so as to present to you a birdseye view of the blessings that are to be ours in the future-blessings that must come if we can only continue to bear and forbear; blessings that we will enjoy if we will only labor, prepare ourselves, and wait

for their coming.

Hence, I have chosen for my subject
"At spes non fracta." Franslated lit
erally my subject is, "Neverthless hope

At present our situation is not what we would like to have it. To one who sees an object superficially the outlook is gloomy, but after all the sun is still shining, and the fog, the mist, must and will disappear.

But, fellow citizens, we must lift up our hands and execute, for no people has ever prospered by waiting supinely waiting—for outside assistance or for outside interference.

Where are we? Where are the ten millions of negroes located? We are principally in the slave-holding states, nd there we must and will remain unless we fly iron under the American flag to a land over which the American eagle spreads not its wings in majesty and power.

The north does not want us. Why, even the great state of Illinois, which furnished our emancipator, through its present governor, Tanner, tells us we must not come. Have you forgotten that not two years ago he forbade negro laborers entering into the state of Illi-nois to labor in the mines? He called us aliens and said that if we persisted in coming there to work—not to vote to labor in the mines, the lowest of labor, to earn bread by the sweat of our brow; if we persisted in coming there to labor and to work he would meet us at the border with Gatling guns and shoot us to death.

Yes, friends, he was so reported in the daily papers, and I have never seen it contradicted. Nevertheless he is one

of our Republican governors.
In every Republican convention, up to the time Garfield was nominated, something was said in the platform favorable to the negro. But since then our great national Republican conventions have not had men in them who were loyal enough; to us to place in the platform one word of hope and cheer for the negroes who had been faithful

to them at all times and on all occasions. The nation has just succeeded in electing a republican president, Wm. McKinley, and he has written a long President McMinley's recent message was printed, I heard a negro woman ex- | dom, peace and happiness.

olaim-"I wou'd have been thankful to President McKinley if he had able to not remember to write us with any kind

of an "n" in his message.

The truth is, the national republican party, through its officers, have served notice on us that they bave grown tired serving us, and that they do not intend to interfere with or assist us.

When President McKinley made his southern tour he said in Georgia that every Confederate grave was a monument to "American patriotis in."

Fellow citizens, let me quote Presi dent McKinley again: "Every Con-federate grave is a monument to Ameri-can patriotism." Do you doubt it? If you are republicans, which I know you are, you do not dare doubt it, for our republican president, who is the official mouth-piece of the republican party, said so, and the party at the last election endorsed it by re electing him; hence, it is true.

It is useless to live if you intend to live in blindnesss. Every utterance of importance falling from the lips of nothern republicans, with very few exceptions, tends to show that the republican party is getting in doubt on the subject of who was right or who was wrong during the last war. What is a patriot? What is patriotism? Can the graves of men who were guilty of doing wrong be monuments to patriotism? No, fellow citizens, we must accept

One of the sore subjects with us negroes, particularly the negroes of Beaufort county, is the matter of our partial and temporary disfranchisement; and we blame the white people of South Carolina for it. In part they are to blame, but only in very small part. They have accomplished this act with, through, and by the permission of the national republicans of the north. If the north did not want it so, the hand ful of white people in the south could not make it so.

A regulican supreme court, by re fusing to interfere and assist us have said that they were right in this act. The republican congress, by refusing to seat recublican congressmen from South Carolina, have further cmphas z d the fact that the white people of South Carolina in this act have been right.

The truth is but the truth, and I am here to tell you the whole truth, and it is this; the national republican party has deserted us, has abandoned u and with a very few exceptions, they show by their failing to act, and aften by their utterances, that they need the forgivenness of the south for ever having assisted us.

We have a few friends left, but they are in a woeful minority. Chandler, Mason, Allison, Tom Reed, and Ben Harrison are still with us, but where are their backing? When it comes to the negro they stand almost alone!

From time immemorial (as measured by the life of the American republic) the negro has been the bone of contention. In the early part of the century the fact of his being in the south, and thereby was counted by the south in its claim to and possession of political reptesentation in the national council was a cause of a long and bitter strife between the north and south.

The southern masters said that though he was a black slave, he was human, and for that reason insisted that he shound be counted in the apamong the state's; and they did succeed in having counted him to pare. In the other hand the north said that although he was human being he was only a chattel, hence in the political appor tionment he should not be counted at all; and that only free white men should be counted.

tion for the negro agitated the nation from its carliest birth, and was the chief and dir ct cause of the firing of the first shot at Fort Sumter, and the surrender of that nobe chieftain at Appo matox. It was the chief cause of the emancipation proclamation that was read here today; and today, thirty seven years after our emancipation, it is the bone of contention.

The question that concerns us more than any other one question is the fifty congressmen who are accredited to the south on account of the presence of ten million negroes in the south.

Nearly every negro politician, nearly every negro preacher, nearly every thinking, well meaning negro throughout this glorious southland of ours, say that the south should lose those fifty congressmen because of our partial and temporary disfranchisement.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country;" and why so? Because he is a seer -one who unveils the future, and shows to his fellow countrymen things that are for their best good, but seldom in accord with their thoughts or wishes. Fellow citizens, that is my position before you today. I have studied well this subject, and as I see it, for my own good, my country sgood. and especially the good of my race. I feel that I am not in accord with the thoughts of that race, but, oh, country men, negroes, have patience, give me your sympathy and hear me; for the cause of negroes unborn.

I am unalterably opposed to the cutting down of the south's representation that is given her on account of the ten million negroes within her confines. am opposed to it, first, because I am a negro; second, because I am a southern negro; third, because it is my expectation to live and die here, and my solemn wish is that all who are connected with me, as negroes, should remain in this southland-the best place in the world for negroes.

Remain here and bear the oppression; remain here with a heart full of love for the oppressor; remain here doing the right; remain here making and saving money; remain here with a purpose to better your condition regardless of the surroundings; remain here clinging to the land becau e it is our birthright; remain here resting upon the promise of God, praying to God for a better day, asking God to open the eyes of our white citizens that they may see that it is to their interest to assist us in all our undertakings; to unite with us in a purpose to make this southland the home of free men. Remain here until the day comes when, with the as sistance of the white people, the law of the land will drive out violence; remain here until, through and by the white people, the law will be sufficiently ad ministered that the humblest black or white citizen will, at any and all times, be protected in his life, liberty and prosperity; remain here in the south land, that by our presence, and on ac count of our great numbers, great polit-

ical power will come to and remain with the south. Yes, General McCrady says we came here from Barbadoes, one year after the white man, with the gun in one message to congress. I know a negro hand protecting the life and property preacher who grows frantic every time of our masters, and with ax, pick and he sees the word negro printed with a hoe in the other, reclaiming and clear-"n!"; but on the night after ing the swamps and forests to make this fine habitation and abode for free-

hope is not broken, and let us rest upremember the negro with a little "n." on the anchor of hope, for the day

The truth is fellow citizens, he did when every right guaranteed to citizen. on the ancher of hope, for the day ship by the constitution will be given to us by and through the white man of

the south. God can move mountains. We are not any worse affi cted in our citizenship and rights than have been other

nations. I have stated that I am opposed to the cutting down of the representation of the south. Why am I opposed to it? B scause it would be wrong, and if it is a wrong to temporarily distranchise us, the taking away of the south's representation for that reason would be a greater wrong Two wrongs can never make a right. Have you ever stopped to count the cost to us negroes should the south lose its fifty congressmen that are allotted to her on account of our presence here?

If the representation were taken away it would mean absolute and total disfranchisement of the people who had no representation in the general

For a time the white people would suffer, but if the representation were taken away from the south the negro would be practically killed for one hundred years. Some go so far as to say that they do not care what happens to as negroes so long as the south loses her fifty representatives, but let us top and count the cost before we join the Wm. McKinley as authority on this hue and cry: "Cut down the representation, cut down the south's represen-

It is argued that it is no use to have a thing that you cannot use; a right that you cannot enjoy. But that does not hold good in all cases. The children of Israel were given the ark of the covenant, and after they had crossed the Jordan they forgot the teachings of Moses, and for them the ark of the covenant lost its power, but it was the insignia of Jehova's promise. It failed to do service for the sinful Israelites and the Cananini es carried it away, and placed it in their temple, in the midst of their idels to make it a thing of derision in its helplessness in that temple of blindness, wickedness and ein; but when they went back to look at it in derision, surrounded by the idols of Basi, what did they behold? Why all their idols had tumbled to the ground and were crushed; and in that sight the heathen saw that the ark of the covenant, which was the magna charta of the Jews, had in it the

strength and protection to the Jews. Let our right to vote be locked up temporarily in the temple of prejudice, but do not seek to destroy it by asking congress to cut down the representation of the South, which was given on account of our presence here. A right once given is never annihilated, and should the south lose the representa-tion given on account of our presence we will be disfranchised forever-we, and not the white man, will be the sufferer for all time if the act is per

petrated. No, fetlow citizens, let the south have herrepresentation, although the right is looked up in the temple of blind prejudice; but if the right remains the time will come, and come it must, when the white men of the south will invite us to enjoy it with them. Let us prevare ourselves for its en joyment, for it will come back to us in its

Let us resolve to use it with our white neighbors for the benefit of ourselves and our white neighbors. Let us resolve to fit ourselves educationally, spiritual and meerially for its use

and enjoyment. In short, let us look to the south, absolutely to the south to assist us in the enjoyment of every right that belongs to free ci zenship. If they do not give it to us the north will never inter This subject of political representat fere or assist us to get it. We have been the bone of contention between he two sections too long. It is time for us to educate ourselves that we may see the true inwardness or motive

of this political agitation. The Jews had been disfranchised a Europe for hundreds of years, but hey remained a virtuos aspiring, achiev ng, God-fearing, neighbor loving po le; and today on account of their in telugence, high moral development, integrity, and wealth, they dictate al most any terms of peace or war to the crowned heads of the world.

God is God and right is right. "Jusice, like a volcanio fire, may sleep awhile suppressed, but can't expire. Live right. Doright. God is not dead

'At spes non fracta.' We must possess ourselves of technical education, commercial education, industrial education. We must prepare ourselves to occupy every avenue of thrift and legitimate gain. Get money, but get it honestly. Keep money but do not hoard it. Keep it to assist you in developing the southland Keep money to assist you in bettering your condition, and securing homes. Keep money for a rainy day. Keep up your churches; support your preachers; sup port your schools; teach your girls to work at home, and by so doing you wil strengthen their morality. And let us ot forget that we owe a duty: first to South Carolina; second to the nation. hird, to our-elves; and last, but no

east, to God. From the report of Superintendent Mc Mahan we see that more negroes attend public schools than whites It is true that we get less than one third of the money appropriated for the public schools of the state, but when we consider who the ruling class es are, and are reminded of the politi cal antagonism that has existed be tween the two races, I am really surprised, edified and gratified to see that our political autagonists have treated us so well, and are spending as much as they do spend on the negro

or the purpose of education. My suljet, "At spes non fracta," is the mo to of the Hope family, but their court of arms is more striking than the motto. If I had the power of a great artist I would throw that great coat of arms on canvas that you might behold it; but as I cannot draw I will present you a pen picture of it. At the bottom of the picture is a representation of our world-the globe on which we live-but it is cracked nearly in half. On each side of the yawning abyss separate i by the chasm, are the two Hope sisters, each one of them with the end of a chain thrown over the shoulder that is ring belied to the earth, auchors that are held a oft by the right nance of the o her beams with smiles that separates them, and she casts her eyes away off to the sun that is just risng, do not mosn on account of this ya vn ing abyss that separates us, for nevertheless hope is not broken, and God's own time the strength of the sunlight vill close the breach in our sphere that par s us and we will be united again.

And, oh! fello q citiz ne, let us take

courage, and possess our elves of the

the sunlight of liberal education, the sualight of loving forbearence, the sun light of determination and patience will drive, yes, drive away the raneour and predjudice that divide our race from the white race.

Yes, if we live right, give and take, the day will come when the gulf that separate us will be bridged across. Then et us look to the southern white people for help; ask them by our life, to help us to e ose up the rent that now exists in political sphere; and until it comes let us not forget this beautiful motto, "At spes non fracta"-nevertheless hope is not broken.

The New Apportionment By a vote of 165 to 102 the house Tuesday accepted the reappotionment plan proposed by the Burleigh bill which increases the membership of the house during the next decade from 357, the present membership and the mem pership proposed by the committee or Hopkins bill to 386. The result was largely brought about by the influence of certain senators from several of the larger northern states who threw the weight of their influence in the scale in favor of the larger membership. When it became apparent that these factors were at work against his bill Mr. Hop kins attempted compromise by giving an additional representation each to North Dakota, Colorado and Fiorida, but his adversaries refused to compromise after complete victory was assured The Crampacker prosposition to recom mit the bill for the purpose of ascer taining what states abridged the right to vote to an extent which would entail reduced representation was defeated 130 to 110. There was no roll call on the vote but a number of Republicans vot ed with the Democrats. Under the bill as passed today no state loses a re-presentative and the following make gains; Illinois, New York and Texas three each; Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania two each; Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana Ma-sachuette Mississippi, Misouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin one each

A Strange Case Despondent because her love for Mrs

John White must be confined within the bound of friendship, Miss Katherine E. Gorham, of Wichedon, Mass., com mitted suicide Wednesday evening by shooting herself in the head while sit ting in a room with her mother. The infatuation dates back two years, when they lived in adjoining houses. intimacy was not pleasing to Mrs. Gorham, but there seemed no way to stop it. Last fall, when Miss Gorham went o Boston to study elecution, Mrs. White hired a room there so as to be near her friend. About a year ago Miss Gorham went to a sanitarium in Philadelphia for treatment for a mental trouble, and came back apparently cured. Miss Gorham was 21, the only daughter of Mrs. Marian Gotham, Grove street, editor and proprietor of the Winchendon Courier. Miss Gorham spent the greater part of the day with Mrs. White, going with her to her home on Linden street. Mr. White, who did not approve of the intimacy between the women, ordered Miss Gorham out of the house. She went direct to a store and b ught a revolver. She had gone to the Hotel Winchendon and hired a oom, to which she was accompanied by Mrs. White. They remained in the room until 7:30, when they left for their respective homes. Arrangements for the funeral will not be con notil the arrival of Mrs. Gorham cer. Mrs Smith, from Philadelphia. White

is a traveling salesman for White Bros ,

Force Hanna's Hand-According to the Washington corresto the Atlanta Journal t r Hanna is using the threat of an ex tra session of congress to force action on his ship subsidy bill. He is reported s having appealed to Sena or Clay, the eader of the minority, to allow the bill o come to a vote in order to prevent he necessity for an extra session; to which appeal Senator Clay, very proerly, turned a deaf ear. This is as it hould be, and it is to be hoped the op position to this inexpusable grab will tand firm throughout the present ses ion be called if Hanna and his crew in-ist upon it; .it will only make this ubsidy iniquity stand out in its true light. It is simply a determined effort on the part of Hanna and the administration to reward certain syndicates for their contributions to the Reublican campaign fund, and they hould be made to accept full responsibility for it. The people may wake up to a full realization of the situation when they see that the people who now have centrol of the government are ven willing to force an extra session congress if necessary in order to exort this immense tribute for the bene fit of a few millionaires.

Trusts Beat Him. The defeat of Seastor Chandler of lew Hamishire for renomination by e Republican esucus of his State gislature is possibly more of a surrise to the people of the country than o the senator himself, who has indiated forebodings of this result. It is ot often that a s nator whose service as been long as Mr. Chandler's is rejested by his party, and very seldom that his defeat is accomplished by so verwhelming a majority. It is posible that his attitude on the silver uestion has something to do with re lucing his popularity, but the senator alroad influences were devoted to his defeat. It has become a very ticklish natter with Republican statesmen to ffend railroads and trusts. Attorney deneral Monnett of Ohio prosecuted he Standard Oil trust and his head ell in the basket According to Chan-dier the railroads of New Hampshire are in charge of the Republican guilloine in that State. - The State.

The Kingstree Matter. The Columbia State says the board of irectors of the State dispensary met Wednesday and took up the Kingstree hortage matter. A conference was held with the Williamsburg delegation in the general assembly. It was determined to call the present county board up for a hearing, that charges of official misconduct are to be formulated, and that if the resignations of the members and at the other ends of the chains are are not forthcoming, the board will try them according to law The legislative hard of each si ter. One of them is delegation is understood to be in sym the picture of despair; but the counte- pathy with the board, and it looks as if as she points to the rent in the earth State board has determined to probe the Kingstree matter, so the members say, to the very bottom, and do everyhing possible to have justice meted out Director Dukes, at the request of Chairman Williams, went in person to Kingstree and directed the arrest of the ascused dispenser, taking the pre-liminary steps in the prosecution. The ernoon session of the board was voted principally to the consideration | published and these records put in faith of Abraham, the confidence of of various requests for the return of Daniel and Nehemiah, that some day. liquors seized by the dispensary consome how, only in God's own time will stables as contraband.

From Governor McSweeney to the Legislature

EXPENSES OF THE MILITIA

Incuired in Suppressing the Threatened Uprising In Georgtown, Some Valued Relics.

The governor Friday transmitted to he general assembly three messages upon matters of some interest. One is accompanied by the expense account of the soldiery sent to Georgetown to put down the alleged trouble.

The second message relates to the lags of the Palmetto regiment in Florida, and the vase presented Andrew Jackson by the women of South Caro lina and left by him at his death to the last survivor of the Palmetto regiment. This was referred to the committee on military in the house.

The message as to the expense of the troops went to the ways and means committee of the house, and the third which referred to the ceding of certain lands on Sullivan's Island to the Uni ed States government was sent to the udiciary committee of the house The following is the text of the three messages:

EXPENSES OF TROOPS

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: On two occasions during the past car it became necessary in order to maintain the reace and prevent mob violence to call upon the strong arm of the militia. The promptness with which the volunteer troops responded and the healthful influence of their presence is strong evidence of the effi siency of the service and the wisdom of properly maintaining a well organiz ed, disciplined volunteer soldiery. There was necessarily some expense

connected with the calling out of the militia, and I beg to submit herewith the item z d statement of cost and re commend that you make provision to ay the same. In the Florence trouble paid out of my contingent fund all the expenses except the amount due he railroads for transportation. In the Georgetown matter only one item has peen paid, that of transporting the Sumter company from Sumter to Georgetown, and which had been adranced by the captain of the company. could have arranged to borrow this money but there was no authority of law for it, and I thought best to let it tand until an appropriation could be nade by you, My contingent fund was padequate to pay it. Proper vouchers are on file for the various items. It is just and proper charge against the ate, and I am sure will receive your favorable consideration. Here are the items for which an appropriation is asked, and also a statement showing what has been paid:

GEORGETOWN TROUBLE. First battalion of infantry: Two days for 177 barrel beer Bread, etc Transporting 177 men and guns Three days for 36

men.... Fransporting 36 men Georgetown to Samter (A C L) 87.75 243 25 Georgetown companies: Iwo days 37 men troops K S. C.

V. salary Four days, 45 men, Co 1, S C. V. I. 270.00 381.00 Total amount due in Georgetown trou-2.090.10 Amount paid out of

contingent fund Franspotation Sum ter to Georgetown Potal cost of State to Georgetown trouble \$2,175.85

FLORENCE TROUBLE To amount due the A. C. L. railroad for special train Paid out of contingent fund: Fimmon: ville Guards ... \$200 62

McL nd on, sheriff. 98 75 15 00 314.37 R McLendon, Sheriff Total cost to State in Florence trouble. . . \$ 760 37

RECAPITULATION, Amount due by State in Georgetown trouble Amount due by State in Florence trouble 446.00

Total amount for which appro priation is asked \$2,536 10 Yours very respectfully, M. B. McSweeney, Governor.

THE MEXICAN WAR RELICS

lentlemen of the General Assembly: In the early part of the past year Col. James D. Banding president of the Palmetto Regiment Survivors' associaion, addressed me a letter as governor turning over to the State of South Carolina in perpatuo one of the two flags carried by the regiment in the war with Mexico, together with the regimental records He also submitted a request of the executive committee of the survivors association that they be sllowed to place the "Jackson vase" in the legislative library under a glass case and under care of the secretary of state or of the librarian; so that the survivors may know, at least, where it

Both were accepted as the correspondence hereto attached will show. The flag was placed in the State library and the vase is in the office of the secretary of state. There is no glass case under which it may be placed.

Under a resolution of the survivors' association the vase is to be kept by the executive committee for and to be the old county board must go. The the property of the last survivor of the regiment. There are still about 40 survivors as the records herewith submitted will show.

These are precious relies and have a should be proud to cherish. The records should be preserved in some place where they could be easily accessible in case it should be desired to refer to them or have the history

more permanent form.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

For Malaria, Chills and Fever

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION IS Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The formula is plainly printed on every bottle-hence you know just what you are taking when you take Grove's. Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called Tasteless Chill Tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's-its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States No Cure, No Pay, Price, coc.

position as your honorable bodies may deem proper to make. Respectfully submitted, M B. MoSweeney,

Governer. THE SULL VAN'S ISLAND FORT. Gentlemen of the General Assembly: I beg to hand you herewith a letter which I received from the Honorable Elibu Root, scorstery of war, which explains itself. Al-o a draft of a bill tecrease has been steady caon year. which he surge to hat he would like Some large buisness houses have a system of keeping books with typewriting bly. I ask for this matter your con bly. I ask for this matter your con medines, and when this becomes more sideration and such action as in your simplified it is bound to be universal. wisdom may seem proper. Respectfully submitted,

M. B. McSweeney, Governor. Mr. Elihu Root in his letter to the

governor says: Sir: By an act approved February and juri-diction over certain tracts of land in the town of Moultrieville and Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, excepting from the acres described "those portions which are occupied and in use by the public as highways, known as Central avenue and Beach avenue Beach avenue, within the limits of the reservation, is impassable by vehicles on account of sand drifts; and the cles ing of this avenue is essential to the proper laying out of the military post. Central avenue is a winding street with narrow shell road and is not properly cept up by the town on account of lack Central avenue within the resevation from his old State to pass unheeded. that it may be improved and main-

tained by the govenment
I have the honor, therefore, to in close the draft of an act providing for the cession of title and jurisdiction over those portions of Beach avenue and Central avenue, excepted from the lands heretofore granted to the United States, for the closing of Beach Island for a highway, and for the keeping open of Central avenue as a public

Under sections 71 and 72 of the gen eral statutes of South Carolina, 1882. the title of these streets is in the State of South Carolina. Very respectfully,

Elihu Root, Secretary of War Dep't.

The Tea Industry The successful experiment of United States Commissioner of Agriculture Le Due, followed by the successful planting and manufacture of tea at the Pinehurst farms, Summerville, near Charlaston, has attracted northern capitalista: who will go into the business on a large scale and who expect to raise 309,000 pounds annually for the Amercan market. Col A C. Tyler and Maj R D Trimble of New London, Conn., and the Baron A. von Brunig, formerly of the German legation at Washingtong are leaders of the enterprise and have already bought 4 000 acres of pine land along the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, 15 miles from here, Messrs. Tyler and Trimple were in camp at Summerville during the was with Spain and taw the success of tea oulture at Pinchurst Maj Trimble, will, it is said be the scrive head of the company. It is said that Dr. Shepard has had this year twice as many orders for tea as he could fill

The Tax Extension.

The time for the payment of taxes has been extended after all. As thing now stand the taxpayers who have fail ed to come to time will have unitl Feb. 1 to do so. Friday morning the special commission in whom is vested the right to extend the time, consisting of the governor, the comptroller general and the attorney general met and it was de oided to extend the time till the day named. The State says this action was the result of the action of the house in adopting the Ashley resolution providing for the extension until March 1. The commission has been strongly against any extension this year, but the legislature seemed determined to pro wide for one. The comptroller asserted that an extension till March I would tangle up the books all over the State that it would be a serious matter. The result was the action taken Friday, which, it is said, will prove satisfactory to the senate. Those who have failed to pay Hands and Lips, Erysipelas. their taxes will be glad to hear of this It is something everybody will hear of it with regret.

True Chivalry.

boy was riding an old wornout, broken Columbia, S. C down mule that wouldn't trot if a locomotive were to push it along. The boy held a bundle in his hand and was using his coat as a saddle The mule had almost stopped in the muddy street and in his efforts to coax the animal, he dropped his bundle and his coat fell into the mud below. A prominent bank president of Greenville was on the street nearby at the time noticed the discomfiture of the black African. With the kind and tender heart, characteristic history which all true Carolinians of a true southerner, this moneyed man waded through mud and with the same motive he would have had had he been waiting on President McKinley handed this little coon his bundle, as sisted him arranging his coat and with the aid of a switch managed to coax the mule on. This act of the well I beg herewith to submit the corres- known bank president is worthy of impondence and the records for such dis- | itation. - Greenville News.

The Pen Must Go.

A stationer is thus quoted in the Philadelphia Record: "Just as the nineteenth century brought the steel pen in place of the quill, so will the twentieth century see the typewriting machine take he place of the pen. The effect is already very noticeable. Last year we didn't sell half as many pens as we sold five years ago, and the I shouldn't be surprised to see the pen maufacturers go out of business with in a few years. Indeed, it is not beyend the range of possibility hat a hundred years from now bandwriting, if not exactly regarded as a lost ar will at least by looked upon as a relic 9. 1900, the legislature of South Caro-lina ceded to the United States title writing will be treasured as curiosi-

A Busy Life Ended. Col. Wm L Frenholm, who was comroller of the treasury during Cleveand's first administration, died at his home in New York Friday of pneumonia. Col. Trenholm was a native of Charleston but had lived in New York for several years, where he was engaged in business. In commenting on his death The State says during his stay in New York Col. Trenholm was the constant friend and advisor of those South Carolinians who appealed to him For high grade engines, plain of funds. It would seem desirable that and we have seen it stated that he glide valve-Automatic, and never permitted an inquiry or request should be in the United States in order Thus, although absent in body, he gave constant evidence that his heart was and Wells.

still with the people of South Carolina.

Money for Schools. At a meeting of the board of directors of the dispensary Friday asternoon Chairman Williams stated that the fi nancial condition of the hitntion now warranted the nayment of \$100,000 into the school fund and a resolution to Charleston to
Georgetown and return (A. C. L.) 921 00 \$1.465.85 fund \$50,000 additional within the next thirty days.

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