ON EMANCIPATION DAY.

He Appeal to His Race to Fi 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 sterans 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 congratulations, 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, President 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—s 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 com-memorating 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 might 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-gre is ignorant, but he is loyal to a cause, he is faithful 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 Get... 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 on the battle field. History re-

cords 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 some of which are recorded history 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 visit, portions which are obscured on account of

hoary age.

Can I, must I stop for a moment and point out a few of the things we suffered 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 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, and there we must and will remain unless we fly from 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 Illinois to labor in the mines? He called us aliens and said that if we persisted in coming there to work-not to voteto 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. President McMinley's recent message

claim-"I wou'd have been thankful to President McKinley if he had able to remember the negro with a little "n." The truth is fellow citizens, he did 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 have 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 patriotism."

Fellow citizens, let me quote Presi-dent McKinley again: "Every Confederate grave is a monument to American 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 Wm. McKinley as authority on this

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 republican supreme court, by refusing to interfere and assist us have said that they were right in this act. The republican congress, by refusing to seat republican congressmen from South Carolina, have further emphas 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 uand 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 conten tion. 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 representation 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 snound be counted in the ap-portionment of political representation among the state's; and they did succeed in having counted him in parc. Id the other hand the north said that although he was human being he was only a chattel, hence in the political apportionment he should not be counted at all; and that only free white men should

be counted. This subject of political representations fore or assist us to get it. We have tion for the negro agitated the nation | been the bone of contention between from its earliest birth, and was the chief and direct cause of the firing of the first shot at Fort Sumter, and the surrender of that n. b e 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 through out 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's good. 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 cut ting down of the south's representation that is given her on account of the ten million negroes within her confines 1 am opposed to it, first, because I am a negro; second, because I am a southern negro; third, because it is my expects tion to live and die here, and my solemn wish is that all who are connected with cal antagonism that has existed be 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 because 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 tation of our world—the globe on all our undertakings; to unite with us which we live -but it is cracked nearly in a purpose to make this southland the home of free men. Remain here until the day comes when, with the assistance of the white people, the law of the land will drive out violence; remain | shoulder that is ring belied to the earth, 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

ical power will come to and remain with the south. Yes, General McCrady says we came McKinley, and he has written a long the white man, with the gun in one here from Barbadoes, one year after message to congress. I know a negro hand protecting the life and property be seen the word negro printed with a little "n!"; but on the night after ing the swamps and forests to make this fine habitation and abode for freewas printed, I heard a negro woman ex- dom, peace and happiness.

count of our great numbers, great polic-

"At spes non fracta"-nevertacless hope is not broken, and let us rest up-ou the ancher of hope, for the day when every right guaranteed to citiz inship 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 sfil 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 disfranchise us, the taking away of the south's representation for that reason would be a great er 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

government. 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 us neg oes so long as the south loses her fifty representatives, but let us stop and count the cost before we join the 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 can not 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 o Moses, and for them the ark of the govenant lost its power, but it was the insignia of Jehova's promise It failed to do service for the sinful Israelites and the Cantanini es carried it away and placed it in their temple, in th midst of their idols to make it a thing of decision in its helplessness in that temple of blindness, wickedness and sin; 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 charts 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 representation 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, fellow citizens, let the south have her reprecentation, although the right is looked up in the temple o blind prejudice; but if the right re mains 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 prepare ourselves for its er j y ment, for it will come back to us in its fullness and its right.

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 meetially 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 izenship. If they do not give it to us the north will never inter the 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 ia 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 elingence, high moral developement, 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. "Justice, like a volcanie fire, may sleep while suppressed; but can't expire. Live right. Do right. God is not dead

At spes non fracta.' We must possess ourselves of techical education, commercial education, industrial education. We must prepare ourselves to occupy every avenue of thrift and legitimate gain. Get mo ney, 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 will strengthen their morality. And let us not forget that we owe a duty:first to South Carolina; second to the nation; third, to our-elves; and last, but not

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 tween the two races, I am really surpri-ed, edified and gratified to see 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 subject, "At spes non fracta," s the mosto 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 in half. On each side of the yawning abyss separated by the chasm, are the two Hope sisters, each one of them with the end of a chain thrown over the and at the other ends of the chains are auchors that are held a oft by the right hard of each si ter Oue of them is the picture of despair; but the countenance of the other beams with smiles as she points to the rent in the earth that separates them, and she casts her eyes away off to the sun that is just risng; lo not mosn on account of this ya vn ing abyse that separates us, for nevertheless hope is not broken, and God's own time the strength of the sunlight will close the breach in our sphere that par s us and we will be united again.

sourage, and possess ourselves of the

the sunlight of liberal education, the sunlight of loving forbearence, the sunlight 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 let us look to the southern white people for help; ask them by our life, to help us to close 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 lussday 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 sership 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 arger 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 accor taining what states abridged the right to vote to an extent which would entail educed 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; Arkausas, Calforma, Colorado, Connecticut, Fiorida, Louisiana Ma-santuette Mississippi, Misouri, North Carolina. North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wis-

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 ing in a room with her mother. The nfatuation dates back two years, when they lived in adjoining houses. The intimicy was not pleasing to Mrs. Gorham, but there seemed no way to stop it. Last fall, when Miss Gorham went 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 Gorham, Prove street, editor and proprietor of the Winehendon Courier. Miss Gorham spent the greater part of the day with Mrs. White, going with her toher home on Linden street. Mr. White, who did not approve of the intimacy between the wo nen, 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 heir respective homes. Arrangements for the funeral will not be cor ed notil the arrival of Mrs. Gorham er,

Mrs Smith, from Philadelphia. White s a traveling salesman for White Bros, cotton manufacturers.

Force Hanna's Hand-

According to the Washington correspondent to the Atlanta Journal Senat r Hanna is using the threat of an ex tra session of congress to force action on his ship subsidy bill. He is reported as 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 properly, turned a deaf ear. This is as it hould be, and it is to be hoped the opposition to this inexcusable grab will stand firm throughout the present session be called if Hanna and his crew naist upon it; . it will only make this ubsidy iniquity stand out in its true light. It is simply a determined of ort on the part of Hanna and the ad ministration to reward certain syndiestes for their contributions to the Republican campaign fund, and they should be made to accept full responsipility for it. The people may wake up to a full realization of the situation when they see that the people who now have ecutrol of the government are even willing to force an extra session f congress if necessary in order to exfort this immense tribute for the benefit of a few millionaires.

Trusts Beat Him. The defeat of Seastor Chandler of New Hamishire for renomination by he Republican caucus of his State egislature is possibly more of a surrise to the people of the country than o the senator himself, who has indi-cated forebodings of this result. It is not often that a sonator whose service has been long as Mr. Chandler's is rejected by his party, and very seldom that his defeat is accomplished by so overwhelming a majority. It is pos-sible that his attitude on the silver question has something to do with resucing his popularity, but the senator himself has declared that powerful railroad influences were devoted to his defeat. It has become a very ticklish natter with Republican statesmen to offend railroads and trusts. Attorney General Monnett of Onio prosecuted he Standard Oil trust and his head ell in the basket According to Chan-Her the railroads of New Hampshire are in charge of the Republican guillotine 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 are not forthcoming, the board will try the n according to law. The legislative egation is understood to be in sym say, to tr . very bottom, and do everything possible to have justice meted out Director Dakes, at the request of hairman Williams, went in person to should be proud to cherish. Kingstree and directed the arrest of the ascused dispenser, taking the pre And, oh! fellow citizens, let us take faith of Abraham, the confidence of I various requests for the return of more permanent form. Daniel and Nehemiah, that some day, some how, only in God's own time will liquors seized by the dispensary constables as contraband.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

From Governor McSweeney to the Legislature

EXPENSES OF THE MILITIA

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

The governor Friday transmitted to the 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 flags 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 ted States government was sent to the judiciary committee of the house The following is the text of the three messages:

EXPENSES OF TROOPS. Jentlemen of the General Assembly On two occasions during the past year it became necessary in order to maintain the peace and prevent mob violence to call upon the scrong arm of the militia. The promptness with which the volunteer troops responded and the healthful influence o. heir presence is strong evidence of the effi ciency of the service and the wisdom

of properly maintaining a well organized, 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 pay the same. In the Florence trouble I paid out of my contingent fund all the expenses except the amount due the railroads for transportation. In the Georgetown matter only one item has been paid, that of transporting the Sumter company from Sumter to Georgetown, and which had been advanced 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 stand until an appropriation could be made by you. My contingent fund was inadequate to pay it. Proper vouchers are on file for the various items. It is a just and proper charge against the State, and I am sure will receive your favorable consideration. Here are the tems 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 men..... \$ 531.00 Hauling guns, etc. 552 barrel beer 275 Bread, etc ... Transporting 177 men and guns Charleston to
Georgetown and return (A. C. L.) 921 00 \$1.465.85

The street, and to request your good offices in recommending the same to the serate and house of representatives of sary would be able to pay into school Three days for 36 men . . Georgetown to

Fransporting 36 men 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-Amount paid out of contingent fund Transpotation Samter to Georgetown Total cost of State to Georgetown

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

R MeL nd on, sheriff. R McLendon, Sheriff. 15 00 314.37 Total cost to State in Florence trouble. \$ 760 37 RECAPITULATION. Amount due by State in

Georgetown trouble . \$2,090 10 Amount due by State in Florence trouble. Total amount for which appro Yours very respectfully, \$2 536 10

M. B. McSweeney, Governor. THE MEXICAN WAR RELICS Jentlemen of the General Assembly: In the early part of the past year Col. James D. Banding president of the Palmetto Regiment Survivors' association, addressed me a letter as governor turning over to the State of South larolina in perpetuo 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 allowed to place the "Jackson vase" in the legislative library under a glass

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 that if the resignations of the members of state. There is no glass case under which it may be placed.

case and under care of the secretary of

state or of the librarian; so that the

Under a resolution of the survivors' association the vase is to be kept by the Kingstree matter, so the members vivors as the records herewith submitted will show.

history which all true Carolinians of a true southerner, this moneyed

The records should be preserved in some place where they could be easily liminary steps in the prosecution. The accessible in case it should be desired handed this little coon his bundle, as ernoon session of the board was to refer to them or have the history sisted him arranging his coat and with ned principally to the consideration | published and these records put in | the aid of a switch managed to coax

I beg herewith to submit the correspondence and the records for such dis- itation. - Greenville News.

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 Pav. Price, soc.

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

Governor. THE SULL VAN'S ISLAND FORT. Sentlemen of the General Assembly: I beg to hand you herewith a letter which I received from the Honorable Elibu Root, secretary of war, which explains itself. Al-o a draft of a bill which he suggests hat he would like to have passed by the general assembly. I ask for this matter your con sideration and such action as in your wisdom may seem proper.
Respectfully submitted,

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

overnor says: Sir: By an act approved February lina ceded to the United States title 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 a narrow shell road and is not properly of funds. It would seem desirable that itle and jurisdiction of that portion of Central avenue within the resevation should be in the United States in order that it may be improved and maintained by the govenment

I have the honor, therefore, to inclose 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 into the school fund and a resolution to open of Central avenue as a public this effect was immediately offered by

Under sections 71 and 72 of the general statutes of South Carolina, 1882. the title of these streets is in the State of South Carolina.

Very respectfully, Elibu 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 capitalists: who will go into the business on a large scale and who expect to raise 309,000 pounds annually for the Amer-can 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 +aw the success of tea culture at Pinchurst Maj Trimble, will, it is said be the active 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 unit! Feb. I 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 eided 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 egislature 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 their taxes will be giad to hear of this It is something everybody action, but every treasurer and auditor will hear of it with regret. survivors may know, at least, where it

True Chivalry

A little ragged, dirty, typical negro boy was riding an old wornout, broken 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 pathy with the board, and it looks as if the executive committee for and to be dropped his bundle and his coat fell inthe old county board must go. The the property of the last survivor of the street board has determined to probe regiment. There are still about 40 surpresident of Greenville was on the street nearby at the time noticed the discomfiture of the black African. With the These are precious relies and have a kind and tender heart, characteristic man waded through mud and with the same motive he would have had hed he been waiting on President McKinley the mule on. This act of the well known bank president is worthy of imThe 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 teorease has been steady each year. Some large buisness houses have a system of keeping books with typewriting m chines, and when this becomes more simplified it is bound to be universal. 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 handwriting, if not exactly regarded as a lost ar will at least by looked upon as a relic 1900, the legislature of South Caro-ina ceded to the United States title writing will be treasured at curiosi-

A Busy Life Ended.

Col. Wm L frenholm, who was comroller of the treasury during Cleveand's first administration, died at his nome in New York Friday of pneumonia. Col. Trenholm was a native of Charleston but had lived in New York most efficient mill for the for several years, where he was engaged money on the market, quick, in business. In commenting on his accurate. State Agent for H. New York Col. Trenholm was the constant friend and advisor of those cept up by the town on account of lack | South Carolinians who appealed to him and we have seen it stated that he never permitted an inquiry or request from his old State to pass unheeded. Thus, although absent in body, he gave constant evidence that his heart was still with the people of South Carolina.

Money for Schools.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the dispersary Friday asternoon Chairman Williams stated that the fi nancial condition of the titution und \$50,000 additional within the next thirty days.

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