M'LAURIN SPEAKS.

[Continued from page 1.] red cessor, lived but a few short weeks. Governor Ellerbe tendered me the nomination. I realized the "adical nature of some of my utterances and votes, and while I could not foresee what has hap pened, I knew my pature well enough o feel certain that having once culisted in the fight I would never turn back while life lasted. I, therefore, refused to accept the appointment at the hands of Governor Ellerbe unless he would guarantee that the Executive Commitee would order a primary and permit the people to pass upon the issues which I had raised.

CAMPAIGN OF 1897.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to that bitter fight. You all remember the meeting in Greenville, where I was insulted, bullied and baited like some wild beast, it was a sample of some of the rest. For myself I willing to "Let the dead past bury its dead." I have no ill feeling towards one on account of it. I spoke, I believe, in every county in the State outside of my Congressional District except three. I advocated my views not only on the !ariff but on what I considered the real line of policy to be pursued by Southern Representatives. carried about eighty per cent. of the vot cast and every county except three, which were lost from local considerations by small margins. I wish I had time to recount to the people what the rice schedule, which I got into that bill, has done for the rice planters on the coasts of South Carolina, the waste places it has redeemed, the thousands of dollars it has brought into this State. What the duty on pine has done for the lum-ber interests, which were being sacrificed to the white pine imported free of duty from The North, which is almost bare of timber, instead of going to Canada, bas been forced to go South, and that has put thous-ands of dollars into this State. There is no telling what an arrangement of the schedule on cotton goods so as to prevent discrimina tion against coarse fabrics, has meant to the

COTTON PLANTERS SACRIFICED TO A SENTIMENT

This is not the place to explain what the retention of the home market means when a manufacturer seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer, however, to the duty on raw cotton, which I advocated at the time Cott n, corn and wheat are our great exports. Now l want to ask any man of reason, why it is that a duty of twenty-five cents per bushel is put on wheat, and fifteen cents per bushel on corn, while nothing is put upon cotton? The three stand exactly upon the same basis. It is this, Northern Representatives protect corn and wheat against importations from Canada andelsewhere, while cotton has been sacrificed to a mere sentiment. I think that I am the first Representative in Congress to point out the danger to the cotton panters arising from the importation of Egpytian cotton. Ten years ago there were no importations to speak of. The year I made this speech there was in round numbers fifty-six million of pounds and last year there was almo seventy millions, an increase of nearly twen ty per cent. Since then two mills have been ilt in South Carolina (in one of which I am interested) using nothing but Egpytian cotton. Now I contend, if the cotton farmers were protected like the wheat and corn planters, we could produce any kind of cotton that is needed. South Carolina is the home of the cotton plant. No cotton comes into competition with our Sea Island cotton, and common sense tells me. that we can develop any grade needed between that and the short staple. Ten years ago the "Allen long staple" was planted all over upper South Carolina, and I know of some men who bought gins especially adapted to this cotton, but they had to throw them away. Egyptian cotton has driven them out of the business. The red of this up country are the very place where this cotton should be grown, but how can we develop it in competition with the age while English engineers are construction dams in the valley of the Nile, which within two years will add one million and one half bases or one eighth to the cotton crep; while we are reducing the acreage here our competitors are increasing it, and we are to furnish the market for the increase. I say, away with the impractical statesman-

weeks. These terrible campaigns of ours in

gallant Earle and eyen rugged John Irby. THE TREATY WITH SPAIN. While I was in this physical and menta condition, the war with Spain came on and I had to grapple with these new questions. I was sick, heart, body and soul. All that I wanted was peace and to be let alone. The cruel taunts and sneers of "Republican and traitor hurt me then, while I can laugh at them now. I made up my mind not to create any further issues, but tamely fall in and follow the lead of Jones, Tillman, Pettigrew & Co., and then to quietly retire at the end of my term. My intimate friends know that this was my intention. When they concluded to defeat the treaty, I could not see what great harm could come to the country from forcing the Republicans to call an extra session. It would only postpone matters by one month. At the request of some of the Democratic leaders, I made a speech, not against the treaty but against Imperialism. which speech was at the time, and with the lights before me, my opinion. I had not drawn the distinction between Expansion and Imperialism, and I fully intended to vote against the ratification of the treaty, I was so tired of being abused and accused of dis loyalty to my party. At that time, howrejection of the treaty was unwise even from a party standpoint. I had then, as I have now, very little confidence in the political sagacity of Senator James K. Jones, and I believed that Senator German was at heart an Expansionist, because he voted for the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, and I suspected him of an ambition after Mr. Bryan advised the ratification of the treaty, to defeat it and thus supplant him in the leadership. Not that I objected to this, for Gorman's a conservative man and might have been elected President the last time, could be have commanded the no mination. However, on Sunday afternoon the day before the treaty was to be your upon, the news was flashed over the wires that our troops had been fired upon by the very people whom we had freed from the tyranny of Spanish oppression. This presented an entirely new situation and before I had finished reading the "extra" the correspondents of the New York Sun and I think the World, called at my house before I had consulted with any human being, and I ex-pressed this opinion, as the files of the newspapers will show. One month of delay might mean serious consequences to the people of the United States. It must be rethat Spain had the sympathy of ent re Eu-rope, and after the battle of Manilla nothing but the tact of Dewey and the attitude of England prevented us from being forced which we were totally unpre pared. To defeat the treaty meant that we were still at war with Spain, and that our soldiers were intruders in the Philippine 1 land. To ratify the treaty meant not a state of war, but a mere insurrection and deprived other nations of an excuse for interference. It seems to me any way, that no matter what the situation or causes may be, that the only position for a man to take when we are engaged in a foreign war is to stand by his own country, right or wrong. Let me review the situation a moment. In the first place, I had not, as long as it could be avoided, been in favor of the war, and had but little sympathy with the inflammatory addresses made

were begun, criticised every movement made were begun, criticised every movement made to bring war to a speedy and successful end. It was a small and pretty part for venators to play. Aguicaldo had many warmsympathizers in Congress, who compared him to "George Washington" and his half naked followers to the heroes of King's Mountain and Bunker "Hill. Some of them, now canand Bunker 'Hill Some of them now can not conceal the chagrin which they feel at the capture of Aguinaldo and the cessation of hostilities. It is charged that my vote ratified the treaty and stopped the war. If so, I am proud of the fact, and I am thankful that I had the strength to do my duty and east that vote. I fear that I would not have had the courage to do it, had I not felt tha my vote was absolutely necessary; but realiz ing the farreaching effect and the fearful re sponsibility, I cast my vote accordingly. I have never seen the day when I regretted it, and my children will remember it after. I am dead, with pleasure and pride, as the mos glorious act of my life.

EXPANSION. I will not undertake to demonstrate the isdom of expansion, but will content myself by simply saying that we are a nation o expansionists. We have expanded during the last one hundred years on this continent from eight hundred thousand to four million square miles. Expansion is the bed-rock of Democracy. Thomas Jefferson, the first expansion President, added 1,122,000 square miles to our area. The annexation of Texus, California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada were by D mocratic Administrations. Andrew Jackson would today be denounced a an Imperialist by the very same people who eat 'Jackson day dinners' and worship at his shrine. Old Hickory said on this sub-ject, 'I have thought with the ancient Roritory within the boundary of the Republic but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the area of freedom," All this talk about imperialism is bosh. The when there is no wolf. When Mr. Bryan abandoned the money question and at-tempted to substitute 'Imperialism,' he stood about as much chance of being elected as a a split-foot bull-frog did of kicking all the water out of Lake Michigan. At least, that s the opinion of a friend of mine. The price paid for these islands has been given as an jection This is absurd. England, France, lermany, Russia or Japan would pay ten times as much to occupy our position in the Phi ippine Islands. Lying as they do along the Asiatic coast, they are the gateway to the The people of the South are vitally in terested in the trade of China; so far, we have only touched one of the provinces Minister Wu, the other night in Charlotte,

told of the teeming millions in South China, and said the great problem was to clothe the

people. They are forced to use silk to make their clothes, but that this was expensive and

almost an impossibility. I am told that, for fear of wearing them out, the Chinese

very rarely wash their clothes. I have heard it wittily said that the chief difference

etween the Chinese and Japanese is, tha

the former never wash their clothes, and the

then get the emperor to issue an edict to make

latter never wash their body. I believe was Mr. Wu who said the other night, to teach the Chinese to wear cotton shirts and

the tails only one inch longer, and the cotton crop of the South would be exhausted by that one inch, and none left for Europe. any argument was needed to show the im portance of these markets, the effect of recent troubles in China is sufficient. Cotton goods are stacked ue in the warehouse insalable, and when the best judges thought last fall that cotton would be twelve and one half to fifteen cents per pound it has declined nore than three cents. I am an expan sionist-I favor the political, commercial and religious expansion of our country. This is along the line of progress. We cannot attain a certain growth and then stand still. As in the individual, so in the nation We either move forward towards perfection, or backwards towards decay. There are cer-tain crises in the life of every man which ceized leads to success, let them pass and the chance is lost forever. The capacity to take vantage of the opportunity constitutes the difference between the man who succeeds and the one who fai's, and so it is with nations. We have grandly seized our op-portunities, and I for one am in favor of cushing it to the limit. During the past century we have been absorbed in testing the great question of constitutional represen-tative government and the development of America. The time has now come when we come but as necessary to our continue! hip which will sacrifice the cotton planters of South Carolina to those of Egypt. After prosperity. Our resources and population mand world-wide avenues of trade, and I was elected to the Senate I attempted to pursue the same line in everything, but I was e cannot separate the commercial and political elements involve l. What are we to lo with our surplus products? This is the very ill for a long time after my campaign, confined to my bed at one time for seven nuestion engaging the attention of all the ivilized nations of the earth. The only the heat of summer, making speeches day after day, sitting for four or five hours, your eld unoccupied is in the Orient 1 believe hat the time is near at hand when the cot clothes wet with perspiration, in the sun, and one-half the time without dinner, there are but few men who have gone through with it and not had their health impaired. I have the Pacific Minister Wu gave us some valuable information at Charlotte. Our no doubt but that it shortened the days of the manufacturers are reaching out for this trade, and what better can I do as you Senator than help them. No State will reap a richer reward than South Carolina, with all the water power and manufacturing development in the Piedmont reg on, and with three such harbors as Charleston, Georgetown and Port Royal. How can I better serve the farmers of this State? They will share in the benefits of this trade. Here is the United States midway between Europe and Asia Almost an island when the canal is cut—with the Gulf of Mexico on the South and the Great Lakes on the North; the Atlantic on one side and the Pacific on the other, and with the people of two continents tidding for our products, the possibilities dazzel the imagination. It is no idle dream. I believe that most of the people within the sound my voice will live to see it realised We have ecome a pacific power with 5,000 miles of ast on that ocean; with the Hawaiian slands and Aleutian Islands as resting aces, and the Philippines as a key to the Open Door," we are the only nation strong nough to compel Russia, with her transiberian Rai road, to respect the integrity of the Chinese Empire. As long as the United States and Japan say "No." the Chi-aess Empire must remain intact and the door left open to our products When I think f how strangely it has all come about I can not but believe that the hand of God is guid ing this government, and that he has watchwhere liegreatness, peace and prosperity. cannot undertake to discuss the question of government for these outlying possessions we have settled other problems of a more

omplex nature, and I cannot but believe that a solution will be found just; humane and satisfactory to all concerned. My vote on the Army Bill has been att cked. OT THE FIRST TIME SOUTH CAROLINA HAS

BISEN ABOVE PARTY. It was a long the line of supporting the foreign policy of this government. Let me gressman from South Carolina who has voted against his party and supported the Presi lent when it came to a question of a foreign war. Three of the greatest men that South Carolina has ever produced, Calhoun, Lowndes and Cheves, supported the government against their party during the war of 1812. Cheves used these words, which I re est from the bottom of my heart: "Irrepective of party, for the great interest of

he nation. In connection with the fight now in proepresentative, Lowndes, and advocated y Mr. Calhoun in one of the gratest speeches his life. This is not the first time that our allant little State has risen above section d acted for the interest of the nation.

The Army Bill provided for a maximum of ne hundred thousand men and a minimum of sixty five thousand, and between these mounts the discretion was left to the Presi- | Why is this? dent. At that time the insurrection was in rogress, and my common sense told me here was but one of two things to do. Either put enough men in the field to crush the rebellion; or quit and come home, believed in the former plan, and so voted. Fellow-cirizens, there is a great deal o clap-trap talked even in the United States

he will take the minimum amount. Surely. fellow citizens, I cou'd afford to trust a man on a question of that kind whom the people the United States had elected to the Presi dency. Why not exercise a little common sense—it is a simple application of the ru e three. If an army of thirty thousand men is required for a population of 85,000 00) people, is an army of 65,000 men too much for a nation of 76,000 000? Congress has for years been spending money along the coats and buying expensive guns, and absolutely nany of them are lying out and rusting

Now, fellow-citizens, this brings me to the much-discussed Subsidy Bill. In the first place, it is astonishing to me what a misonception there is as to this matter. has never been a vote on the Subsidy Bill, and yet, even my good friend, General But-ler, whom I love like a father, speaks of "McLaurin's vote on the Subsidy Bill." There never was a vote on the Subsidy Bill, and it was well understood a the time that I made my speech that there would not be a vote at that session. If I desired to deceive the people and play an unworthy part, I might just as well have kept si ent and not had that issue in this compaign; but I felt that the people should be educated on this important measure. My vote was of no practical value under any circumstances, because, if it could have been brought to a vote, there was a majority of eighteen to twenty in favor the bill. I did not intend just at that time to make a set speech on the bill. I arose in my seat te present the resolution of the Cotton Spinners' Association, and before I knew it I had drifted into a speech on the general principles of the bill. What is known as the Hanna-Payne Bil has already been changed so much that the authors of the bill would not know it if they mat it in the read. There was the second of the bill would be the second of the bill would be the second of the bill would be the second of the beautiful the second of met it in the road. There was at the time a great many amendments pending, and no-body ever knows what a bill of that sort will e until it passes the Conference Committee between the two Houses; this bill never went so far as to get a vote, let alone a conference. So far as I am concerned, I do not profess to be a master of the subject. When you eater the realm of ocean freights, with the relative cost of high knot and low knot speed, tonnage and wages it takes an expert to understand, &c. Senator Frye is a very able man, and I do not believe there is a more honest one in the American Conress. He has devoted twenty-five years to the study of these questions, and yet I have no doubt that you could find some members of the South Carolina Legislature who never saw a bigger ship than a cance on a mill pond, who know more than Senator Frye, or anybody else, on the subject of sh pping and cean freights.

ONLY A "STEAL" WHEN NOT COMING THEIR WAY.

One of the great objections to the subidy is they call it a 'steal." Well, fel ow-citizens, that is a very poor argumentopponents of the river and harbor, postoffice, any other bill can make t' e same charge. was a little amused to see the head-lines of he News and Courier, "The Ship Subside teal," when in the same week the Mayor of Charleston and the editor of that paper were n Washington wanting nine million dollars spent on a naval station, and a subsidy of a quarter of a million for the Exposition. It eems that a subsidy is only a "steal when it s not coming their way. By such foolish lenunciations of the subsidy principle it has been difficult to get a fair consideration Talk about lobbies. There never was a more powerful lobby in Washington than that op-posed to the subsidy formed by the great trans continental railroads and the foreign steamship owners. I may say something later on this subject which will embarass some people, but will refrain at this time.
There is nothing in the principle of the bill tself which involves stealing, defrauding the overnment of sectional advantages. There nay have been some abuses in granting subidies when it was in the experimental stage, out there is no reason now why there should be abuses. In the administration of any law there is a chance of abuse, and yet the law may be a good one; the abuses being merely incident to its execution.

This is what the friends of prohibition and the dispensary each claim. Subsidies are no new theory in the South. Conventions were held during the twenty years preceding the war to encourage the building up of the commerce and industries of the South. must have foreign trade, and not merely subsidiary to our industrial development at spirits in these enterprises. The establishment of railroad and steamship lines by government aid was advocated. South Car-olina subsidized railros s before the war. Two milion dollars were given to construct he Blue Ridge Road, which has never been completed I think I can sa, that nearly every line of road constructed in this State before the war was subsidized, either directly or indirect y. The Legislature of Louis iana granted a subsidy of \$5.00 per ton that the time is near at hand when the cot in the Grant of the South wil be with the Ori ent. When our commerce on the Atlantic in the Siste. Alabams give \$4.00 a ton, will be insginificant compared with that of the Pacific Minister Wu gave us some ported into the State from foreign countries. The National Government connected the At-lantic and the Pacific by subsidizing railroads and in this policy we have unequaled railroad facilities, and have diveloped our interstate traffic to such an extent that we are now forced to seek an outle; for our sur plus products. All that is proposed, is to follow in developing our foreign trade the same principles that have succeeded in our internal development. Is there anything new or strange in this? It is good common business sense. What difference in princi ple is there between the State Government subsidizing railroads, and the Federal Government steamship lines?

WHAT DOES BRYAN THINK OF HIS POLITICAL PARTNER OF 18967

I have in my hand an article alvocating subsidies by Mr. Sewall, who was on the Bryan ticket in 1896. I would like to know what Mr. Bryan thinks of the "Democracy of his recent political partner, since he has attacked mine." Twenty years ago, when we wished to develop manufacturing in South Carolina, did we not subsidize very cotton mill by exempting it from taxation? What progressive town or county has not subsi ized railroads or other enterprises essential to its development? I never saw an in dividual, who ever amounted to anything, who was afraid to spend money on himself and so it is with towns, coun i's States and governments

VOTING SUBSTIDIES TO RAILBOADS AND

NEWSPAPERS. Why should the Southern people, in the face of these facts, repudiate the spirit of six-ty years age? What a gross inconsistency for Senators and Representatives to denounce the subsidy principle and endeavor to arouse the prejudices of the people, when nearly every one of them from the South each year rotes a subsidy to the Southern Railroad for carrying the fast mail to New Orleans.

Why, fellow citizens, they voted for a Postoffice appropriation Bill at the last ses ion with a subsidy of thirty five millio. dol lars for carrying the mails. It is really a subsidy to the magazines and newspapers of he country, for the receipts are that much ess than the expenditures for that class of mail. A subsidy of sine nillions per year is much more defensible, in my judgment in the development of our foreign stade. We spend millions of dollars building naval vessels, useful only in times of war, why not build vessels useful both in war and peace? Every vessel accepting the subsidy is a part of the navy in time of war. The question is not as to the principle of the subsidy bill, that is a part of our established policy, both ess against me, the first protective tariff that is a part of our established policy, both ill ever introduced was by a South Carolina State an National, but it is whether this par icular subsily is for the general welfare. Is it expedient? Is it wise? I shall devote a few moments to this aspect of the case There was a time when by government aid and encouragement, we had a merchant marine, and carried ninety per cent of our products abroad. Last year only nine per

cent, was carried in American bottoms. EUROPE VS. UNITED STATES

It is because in this contest of Europe against the United States, foreign ship-owners get a subsidy from their Governments of twenty million dollars besides the advantage of lower wages, and have thus driven the American flag from the high seas. We pay

"Mumm's Extre Dry." I see that since the then, we are paying a subsidy, and hence it febellion is over, the President says that is a question of whether we will subsidize is a question of whether we will subsidize American or foreign vessels. It is useless for me to discuss before this intelligent audience the importance of our foreign trade. If Europe and the United S ates are to be competitors in the markets of the world, can we afford to put ourselves entirely in their hands? The power to fix freight rates gives them the power to fix the price of our cotton, wheat and manufactured products.

Suppose there should be a general Euro-

Suppose there should be a general European war, and the merchant marine of England, Germany and Norway was pressed in for transport service. What would be the effect on cotton and cotton goods? I tell you that you would see cotton hauled into the streets of Greenville and not sold at three cents, but simply hauled back home. There would be no hurary because there would be would be no buyers, because there would be no ships to carry cotton or cotton goods abroad, business of all kinds would languish, and there would be failures on every hand Conditions have changed—before the war we were buyers abroad, now we are sellers. We are asking foreigners not to exchange products, but to come here to buy. Nothing would suffer in case of a European war like cotton. They would have to come here to buy wheat corn become here to buy wheat, corn, bacon, mules and horses, as England did in the Boer War, but they could do without cott in for a year or so. All the skips would be needed for war uses codstuffs high and no sale for cotton, what ould hurt the South worse? What, then, is nore dependent on American ships than the otton crop?

Does any man of commen sense suppose in this great contest for the trade of the Orient that the ships of Germany and England are going to give us the same advantages that they do their own merchants? As Mr. Thurber, of New York, recently said, "Every ship is a missionary of trade, and steam lines work for their own countries just as railway lines work for their terminal points. It is as absurd for the United States to rely upon foreign ships to distribute her goods, as it would be for one business house to rely upon the wagons of a competing house to rely upon the wagons of a competing house to make its deliveries." There is no section so vitally interested in ships as the South, Why, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans should rival New York, s) far as harbors are concerned We have already felt the bene-fits of our Asiatic trade, and in it lies the possibilities of our future, but we must have cheap freight, rapid transportation, and the prestige of the American flag over our own ships. Our Southern ports are discriminaed against by the same great railroad lines that are fighting the opportunity for an American merchant marine. We must have a Southern commerce, not a S uthern trade. That same influence has prevented the construction of rhe Nicaraguan Canal, and I predict that there will be no canal, until its friends and the advocates of a merchant ma rine join forces and work is harmony. The two are inseparable. They will either fail together or succeed together. When that time comes, freights will move North and South, instead of East and West. Our ports will be the extense and the South of the second of the seco will be the gateways, and the South will develop with unequalled rapidity. Cannot any man of sense see that the money power head-ed by C. P. Huntington and Hill, with great railway systems running East and West, do not want freights deflected South? With this change, the Seaboard, Coast Line and Southern would rival in greatness the three transcontinental lines. The producer of law material will prosper, just in proportion to the demand for his product. All that our Southern people have to do now is to be wise and conservative and favor the great pub ic measures looking to the promotion of the material and industrial interests of the coun try and the honor and glory of the nation

DO YOUR OWN THINKING. Fellow-citizens, with so many things talk about, it has not been possible for ie to do more than skim the surface. but I hope I have been so fortunate as to excite a desire on your part to investigate or yourself and not let some old moss back, who does not know that the war has ended, do your thinking. These are practical vital issues. As your Senator, I have frankly stated my position. There are two sides to these questions. I re-spect an honest difference of opinion but no man can impugn my motives suc cessfully.

NOT AN AUTOMATON. I never could answer the ends of an itical individuality. I have blazed out my own path more than once in County, State and National politics, and followed t without regard to popular applause. nade "Peace and unity" very popular once in this State—too popular, in fact-for some of those who once donounced the "Leader of the Movement," now rovel in the dust at the feet of their old me toe, humbly content with the curses that fall from his lips, for the sake of the few crambs that drop from the table.

REPUSES TO PREACH THE GOSPEL OF DESPAIR.

If re-elected, as far as in me lies, m sice and vote will be used in behalf of hose measures which make for hu nan progress and human happiness i the present world: measures which will unite and knit men into a wider ecognition of the brotherhood of man My voice will go, not to invoke party pre udice and party passion, not to preach ; gospel of despair, not to help to create bitterness, but to assist in its elimina-

The rancor of party prejudice, the fo-ment of party spirit, the agitation for public spoils and selfish ends, these are the fetters that clog, the manacles that impede our national development, and threaten our extend big for reaten our national life.

COMMISSION TO STUDY CHINA IMPOR TANT TO THE SOUTH.

When a measure is before Congress proposing the creation of a non-partisan commission of trained business men to isit China, to investigate and report how wider markets for American products may be obtained among the eight hun-ired million of people who live in that portion of the globe, a measure which would be of more benefit to the cotton pinners of the South than almost an single economic measure ever introduced into Congress, shall I blindly follow—the ead of the modern apostles of Democracy and vote against it because the meas are originates upon the Republican side and because a Republican Presiden would have the naming of such commis-sion? For one, I have a higher conception, not alone of my privilege, but my duty, to stand by and advance by every honorable effort the interests of the cople through whose favors I have ; dace in the halls of legislation. Whe be a successful politician one must ca er alone to prejudice and follow bline bassion in its leadership, I shall, even it aunted by the latter-day saints of De nocracy, prefer to believe that my con ect is in strict accord with the policie f those grand old Democratic heroes o ne past who in their day and age, gifted ith patriotism and wisdom, made the emocratic party known throughout the ation as party of progress as well as the party of power. PROSPERITY SO FRIGHTFUL A PHAN-

том? Whenever prosperity is so frightful a phantom that I must either get scared at that phantom or stand by the issues that promote prosperity, you need no ear that I shall dodge. Whenever cerain "latter-day saints attempt to force ne to the acceptance of the doctrine that dead issue of the past is a vital force in the living present, I shall make my personal protest. Whenever, to be an acceptable Democrat, according to the definition of a party led by Allen, Pettigrew and Teller, I must attack and op ose every man and every measure tha s not marching backward, I shall reserve to myself the right to state that South arolina turns her face with hope and

with courage towards the future. Whenever, in the face of a pending po in Congress, which embarrassed the President in his humans efforts to avert the war. I could not but look with distrust upon those men who forced the war on by frantic appeals and then, the very moment that hostilities are first the first to a dollar a bushel; each time cattle or hogs go up a cent a pound; this subsidy to the foreign ships in increased freight rates over and over again. We are drained of two hundred millions a year which we pay foreign vessels in freights. No other country could stand such a drain. After all,

our great industrial army; each time that an oid, lingering mortgage is cancelled; each time that he sees a new roof put upon the house and a few more comforts for the old mother at the fireside; each time he sees the burdens of domestic toil lightened for the weary wife, to be com-pelled to have a chill for fear Mr. Bryan's chances would be hindered by each and all of these varied circumstances during the last three or four years, would have kept me in a perpetual shiver. For my-self, rather than be a sufferer from an imaginary ague, I shall prefer to glory in these evidences of prosperity and happiness, rather than conjure them up as specters even if some politician's chances are thereby lessened.

When to be approved by "the latterday saints of Democracy' as a consistent party man, one must turn his back to the ising sun and watch alone its setting and when, instead of viewing the glories of the morning, he must conjure up the phantoms of night, I shall rest content to place my faith in those immortal priniples, which the fathers of Democracy promulgated, at the formation of our overnment and which have been sealed by the devotion of patriotic men and con-secrated by the blood of heroes. When marching from a condition o aisery, when fleeing from a land of

yearning? When, like the chosen of God, escapin from the task-masters of Egypt, and marching towards the land of promise lowing with milk and honey, with wealth f corn, vine and olives, abounding fatness, must we still attempt to satisfy the morbid cravings of that appetite which yet yearns for the fleshpots of

GIVE THE YOUNG MEN OF THE SOUTH CHANCE.

When pig iron was stacked up in ards at Chattanooga and Birmingham, unsalable at six dollars per ton, furnaces cold, men idle, and I now find furnaces plazing, yards empty, men working, and customers knocking at the door to buy that iron at prices which have ranged from sixteen to twenty dollars per ton; when, instead of four cents. I sold my cotton this year at eleven, shall I, as a loyal citizen of this glorious Southland, with the visions of the greatness that li before her, standing as she does at the open door of opportunity, shall I follow the leadership of a Pettigrew, Altgelt, or Tillman; or shall I exert every honorable effort in my power to make the present measure of prosperity but as a faint glimpse of the coming morn, compared with the splendor of the sun at its me ridian?

Am I to be turned from my course onscious of the absolute unselfishnes of my purpose, to do all that may lie in my power for the welfare and happiness of the people whom I love; am I to be deterred from my course, because some political wolves are heard howling upon ny track? I see before me a mother, who over

and again has with bowed head and in-finite yearning asked herself. "How may I so rear my son that he may go out int the world and achieve success?" Th This ig men of the South there have been at few avenues open for those rightful umbitions which fire the heart of I would, if in my power, before I am called home from my labors, pro-mote a condition where I might see these boys—one, perhaps, the president of a great factory, the other perhaps the treasurer or secretary, another the manager and another perhaps as the sales agentestablishing markets for South Carolina products throughout the world. All men cannot be lawyers, clergymen or bankers, but every boy with the training of a good mother, and the education afforded by our public schools, has a reapositions of eminence in the world, finansial, industrial and commercial. I would if in my power, promote the condition where your sons might go out into the broad avenues of life with every impend-ing barrier torn down, where the boy essons at the mother's knee which must ever be his guiding star, find that opporunity for success and eminence which

his qualities command.
With the great race problem, which has for so many years confronted us, happily settled, as I said at Charlotte, why should we be miserable slaves of one party and a foot-ball for the other?"
Let it be understood that the industrial and commercial interest of the South come before the interest of any politician. I cannot believe that narrowness igotry, prejudice or the arts of the wily politician, should be permitted to swerve as from a course which leads to the atainment of these objects, which brin n their train blessings to every farm and ireside, to every hearth and home, in our grand old com

rand old commonwealth.

Why should the achievement of some marrow political ambition stop the young of winning the same success which is open to the young men of the North? Some twelve years ago, a boy of German parentage just out of a little school near Pittsburg, went to work in an iron mill. Quick, active, willing, obliging, he was soon promoted to a position in the draughting office. Λ short time afterwards he was promoted as assistant fore man, then as foreman, then as superin tendent, then as manager, then as presi dent, and to-day he stands as presiden of the largest corporation that the world has ever known, and by common report draws a salary of one million dol ars per year. This is an extreme case, but merely an example of thousands and tens of thouands of similar cases in the North. I cannot believe that there are higher intelligence, greater capacity or truer worth, to be found anywhere than among the youth of our State. ference arises alone from conditions and

environment. What father or mother, what good pariotic citizen, what Christian man, the would censure me, realizing as I do the narvelous advantages that South Caroina possesses for manufacturing, and recognizing the infinite possibilities of levelopment, if I hope that that devel ment shall come speedily as a blessing to

ou and yours. in industrial success, that will not brin pleasure to my heart? I believe that the ntelligence and the Christian patriotisa of the people of this State will arise to a conception of our grand possibilities. If my life shall be preserved to witness his marvelous triumph, do you think he attacks made upon me by selfish, ignorant men, with their own purposes serve, will not be forgotten, or, at least, he wounds they may leave will have healed, and even those who condemn tolay will join with me in a shout of hanksgiving that will stir every heart capable of lofty sentiment.

A Village Swept Away.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N C . says reports from remote counties in the mountain districts show great destruction by the storm. In Bakersville six een residences and the Baptist church were washed away. Quinter Moore and his son were drowned. Every house in Magnetic City, a village in Mitchell county, was destroyed. At Rosn Mountain station, 20 residences were swept away. Six large stores on Big Rock cleek were carried away and one man, John McKinney, drowned, while an unknown man was killed by a landslide.

Heavy Losses.

The damage to the Asheville division of the Southern railway by the recent

Bensa ional Affir in a Phil delphia Hotel.

WERE TO DIE TOGETHER,

But the Man Changed His Mind and Tried to Kill the Woman. Sin and insanity.

A sensational attempt at murder and uicide took place at a hotel in Philalelphia, Pa., Friday night, when John A Jenkins of Brooklyn, N. Y., at tempted to kill a young woman named lae Barber of that city and then blew his brains out while in the grasp of a oliceman.

The couple registered at the hotel Fr.day evening as man and wife. Two Sodom, must one needs look back with letters were found in the room, written by the young woman and the other by Jenkins. The young woman says she was forced to write her letter at the point of a pistol. It was ad-dressed to her landlady on North Thirteenth street, and read as follows:

'Kincly look after my body and pay the insurance. They have failed to call for it. The money is in the bureau drazer. You may keep some of my things and give the remainder to Hannah A Neber, 1700 south Second street. Give me a good Surial. God bless you. Jack and I die in love and is the triu nph of love's death. Livingly,

"219 North Thirteenth St." The address given is where the girl boarded. The letter left by Jenkins, who is said to live at 236 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was prefaced by a verse of poetry. This was followed by the words, "kindly notify my brother-in law, John I Murphy, of this happy event, No. 265 Prospect Place, Brook yn, N Y. This is the ultimate resul of gambling and a dissipated life and i warning to young men.

Signed John A Jankins."
This is followed by more poetry and hen came the following: "God help my mother. This creature has ruined my life and I am putting her out of the basiness to save other

men. It was just about midnight when screams were heard coming from the fourth floor of the hotel. A wo nan was seen to be hanging by her dress out of the window. A policemsn ran up he stairs and met a man rushing down. has been a sterner problem in the South He grabbed him and was return than in the North. The diversity of ing with him up the stairs when manufacturing industries has left the avenues of success wide open for the young men of the North, while to the own brains Laving the prestrate man on the stairs, the officer and several hotel servants went to the room from the window of which the woman was hanging and drew her in. Assoon as she saw she was saved she fainted. Jenkius' body was sent to the moraus and Miss Barber was sent to the cen tral station.

Miss Barber made a statement saying Jenkins threatened to either shoot her or throw her out of the window. "He said he could not live without me and that I would be dead before 12 o'clock. I pleaded with him to spare sonable right to aspire to the proudest my life. But he was obdurate. Placing the pistol at my head he forced me to write at his dictation the letter to my landlady. Then I thought I might save my life by resorting to automaton in politics or business. I yield to the dictation of no man. It is characteristic of a Scotchman to think or the son of the least paid operative at the mill; could march out with hope and and act for himself. I have asserted and tempted to jump cut into the street. My dress caught and held me and then I knew no more.'

Jenkins was about 33 years of age and Miss Barber 23. She was handsome and dressed well. She is said to be a waitr ss in the restaurant of a large department store in that city.

THE SECRETS OF . UCCESS.

Examples Which Go to Show That Courtesy Pays. Success says a young man went into

gentlemen's furnishing house in St. Luis, and asked to ree a certain style of cottars. The lordly clark behind the counter looked at him indifferently, and drawled: 'Haven't got any; they're out of style, anyhow.' The would be customer turned on his heel and sought another store, where he made known his wants in the same language, the al. rt clerk replied, courteously: "I'm we are cut of those, but I'll see." came back a ninute later to the young man, bringing with him several styles of collars, and said: "I m sorry, but we are entirely out of those. Perhaps you could wear some of these." The young man decided that he could, and bought a dozen. Meanwhile the clerk called his attention to ties, ha dkerchiefs, and hose that were "just in," and, while it had not occurred to the purchaser that he needed these things, be bought several, also shirts and underwear which he had forgotten that he wanted till the sbrewd and gentleman ly clerk exlled the fact to his mind. The firm was richer by \$20 when the clerk bowed the young man out; and that store secured the steady patronage of a good customer, who, had the sounter been in charge of a different man, would have gone to the first firm. A u an went cut to take the cen-

government before or worn a badge, and the weight of it, the importance of it, worried him, and he wanted everybody to know about it. H: found, however, that "the masses" diin't care who he was or what he represented. When he threatened irate females with the penitortiary, told them impressive ly that he was a "government offi-cial," and requested them to look upon his insignia of office, they set the dog on him, attacked him with a broom, or requested him to "wait ontil the ould mon gits home," which he declined to do. Now, any one is aware that refusing to answer the census man is a very sinister crime, but the federal officers looked over the report which the young man brought in from a tene ment district containing a wonderfully mixed population, and quietly sent another man over the same route. This sweet-tempered genius u ually appear ed at the back door, being a vare that its generally vexes a woman to be called away from her work to answer foolish questions, but he was also quick to recognize places where it would be an unpardonable sin to enter by the rear door.

sus. He had never worked for the

This census-taker was sunshine itself. Usually he had asked half a doz en questions and got the answers re-corded before the victim discovered who whe was, as he had carefully concealed his badge and buried the fact that flood is estimated at a half million dol-lars. For several days Ashville was was tactful with all men and women. completely cut off from the outside He recognized an educated person, watever the surroundings, and did not

THE WAGES OF SIN, as in so many words if such a one could read and write. Neither did he find it advisable to inquire of a red-headed Irsh woman whether she was white or solored He made love to the little children, complimented the mothers, and patted the dogs. When the census was finished, not a man, woman or child had e-caped him An assess or went out to assess taxes. He worked hard all day, and brought in reports from forty families, which he had se-cured through much tribulation, and with the firm conviction that these peo ple had hopelessly perjured themselves. There was another assessor who worked three hours, and secured honest reports from eighty eight families; and, when he lifted his hat and said 'God mera people were sorry he couldn't stay longer, and it was all because of

the difference between the two men. There was an express agent who called a lady's attention to the fact that he "understood his business," because she insisted there was an ex press office at a place of which the agent had never heard, and he hadn't the grace to apologize after finding that the lady was right. There was another man, in the same office, who received a wrap which a helpless woman bought in hanging over her arm because "he cou'du's make a package to save her life, 'and fo ded it, tied it, and sealed it, miling like an angel all the while, whatever he theu ht and—but why multiply instances. There is a rule that still holds good in public and private life "The more ex alted a man's position, the more courteous is his manner.' His position is the result of courtesy

Knights of Pythias.

The following officers were elected by the Knights of Pythias at their meeting in Spartanburg: Grand Chancellor-M L. Bonbam,

Grand Vice Chancellor-Geo. S. Mower, Newberry. Grand Prelate-J M Knight, Sum

Grand Keeper of R cords and Scal-Dr. J. H. Thornwell, Fort Mill. Grand Master at Arms-Louel K Anderson, Spartsnburg.

Grand Master of Etchequer - Wilson G. Harvey, Charleston. Grand Inner Guard-J. H. D. Wig ger, Charleston.

Grand Outer Guard-G. W. Recves, Branshvitle. Supreme Representative-D C Hey ward, Walterboro

"What's them?" inquired Mrs. Corntossel as the farmer opened his carpet bag and let the contents drop on the

"Them is two gold bricks." "Swindled!" "No, sirree. I paid 25 cents apiece fur 'em. I'm goin' to leave 'em around the house so that when folks come

along with eash to pay fur country board they'll say we're sech simple, unwordly people it's a pity to take advantage of us."—Washington Star. The Editor's Mistake. Great Statesman-You were in rather a sad condition when you left the

banquet the other night.

was good for me. Great Statesman-So I noticed. And it showed in your report of my speech. It was terribly mixed up. Didn't the ditor raise a row about it? Reporter-No; he didn't blame me. He thought you were drunk .- N. Y. Weekly.

Reporter-Yes: I drank more than

Very Latest. Mrs. Rounder says her husband Is strictly up to date; In other words, in coming home He's always rather late.

-Chicago Daily News.



"Why, Mabel, I had to punish you the other day for not knowing this and now you seem to have forgotten it

"Well, mother, you told me to forgive and forget-and I did!"-Ally Sloper. He Was On It.

"I'm sitting on the style, Mary; I surely am upon it."

She shricked to see his massive form Upon her new spring bonnet

"What are you doing!" groaned the victim in the chair, who had dropped to have his teeth examined for pos ble cavities. "This is no prize fight." "Perhaps not," replied the dentist. But I'm sort o' sparring around for an opening, just the same."-Chicago

Confidantes.

Fay-I wouldn't make Madge my onfidante, if I were you. She told me that secret of yours May-Why, I didn't make Madge my nfidante. It was Kitty I told it to. Madge must be Kitty's confidante, or her confidante's confidante.-Catholic Standard and Times.

Too Well Done. Employer (sternly, to clerk)-I'm not at all satisfied with your accounts Bagster. Clerk-Why not, sir? Aren't they

well done? Employer - Yes, too well done; they're cooked .- Tit-Bits.

Forever Too Late. "How much did your baby weigh?" "Oh, dear! Do you know, I'm so provoked! They forgot all about weighing the dear little thing until it was nearly two hours old, so we'll

never know."--Chicago Record-Her-

Method with Her. Jaggles-I've noticed that when our wife serves tea she always brings in the dishes herself. Waggles-Yes. She is afraid of the servant making a bad break in company .- Town Topics.

Short Memory. Patience-Do you know, when Will ent to put the engagement ring or my finger, he didn't really know which ger it should go on Patrice-Well, he must have a very

Address poor memory.—Yonkers Statesman. Box 105,

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the car. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

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Volumes of Them, How many volumes they would fill. What tomes of pondrous weight, The smart things that we do not think
To say until too late.
--Philadelphia Press.

His Reason. "What makes you put so much of your writing in dialect?" "Well." answered the novelist, "it is a sure way of pleasing a great many people who are so proud of being able to guess the pronunciation that they don't bother about the sense of it all." -Washington Star.

Making Himself Popular. Friend (to saloon keeper)-Why do you treat your friends so often, Hans? Hans-Vell, yer see, I vant ash many of dem ash possible to surrount mine pier ven I'm det und gone, und I t'ought maype dey might pe more apt to do it if I ox dem to surrount some of it ven I'm still alife. See?-Judge.

In the Children's Playground. Muriel Mulligan-Rupert Rafferty vanted me ter elope wit' him yestiddy afternoon.

Fifi Flannigan-Why didn't yer? Murie, Mulligan-I wuz afraid I ouldn't git back in time fer supper.-Town Topics.

The Colonel—It's amazin' how the children grow! It seems like yesterday when that boy of yours was a The Major-That's so! I can hardly realize that he's carryin' his own cork-

screw!-Puck. Brotherly Advice. Miss Fuzzle-I want to break my engagement but don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to sui-

Little Brother-Why don't you let him see you in curl papers just once? -Tit-Bita. Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Cane Mills, Rice Hullers, Pea Hullers, Engines, Boilers, Planers and Matchers, Swing Saws,

Rip Saws, and all other kinds of wood working machinery. My Sergeant Log Beam Saw mill is the heaviest, strongest, and most efficient mill for the money on the market, quick, accurate. State Agent for H. B. Smith Machine Company wood working machinery, For high grade engines, plain slide valve-Automatic, and Corliss, write me: Atlas, Watertown, and Struthers

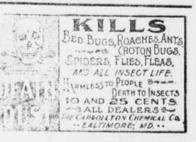
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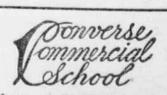
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