

BRYAN'S NOTABLE SPEECH. A JEFFERSONIAN WAR-ORARY.

He Takes Up New and Vital Issues for the Campaign of 1900 Without Dropping the Old.

William J. Bryan spoke recently at the Jeffersonian banquet in Popokka, Kan., concentrating his attention chiefly upon anti-monopoly, anti-centralization and anti-imperialism rather than upon the silver question. He unreservedly affirmed allegiance to the Chicago platform, but the greater part of his address was devoted to new issues. The following is a stenographic report, made exclusively for 'The World,' giving verbatim the important parts of the speech:

The struggle of 1896 is a plain struggle, not a war. It was a struggle between democracy and plutocracy--democracy which would maintain a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and a plutocracy which would place the dollar above the man, the structure of our government. This struggle is becoming clearer and clearer every day.

When we enter the campaign of 1900 we will have a fighting force different from that which we had in 1896. We will enter it not only with the people, we will enter it with the people, because the Republicans even are learning what Republican principles of modern times mean. The Republican party of to-day is not the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln. The Republican party is to-day disparting every reform principle upon which it relied in its beginning.

To-day every policy of the Republican party is but the lifting of money into a place where it overshadows human rights. The war with Spain instead of strengthening the Republican party will, in my judgment, lead to its defeat.

Let me give you a reason for my faith. I do not ask you to accept prophecy or opinion, but to form your own opinion upon reason. When we entered into this campaign Democrats knew it would be a money service to the Republican party. We knew that we were successfully carried on would help the party in power, but the Democratic party was great enough to surrender a temporary advantage to give freedom to the people. It is a glory in the courage of a party that is willing to do right even though it knows that in so doing it will bring temporary defeat to it.

This war has been in the first place settled the old question that grew out of the former war--the question of confederates and the sons of Union soldiers marched side by side, sharing in the dangers of the camp and field, and the strains of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie' have been blended forever into 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'

The sky is now clear. We can now discuss the questions of government without having our patriotism assailed. We can now meet and settle the great political and economic questions which confront our nation. This war has done something for us. Do you remember the tactics of the Union army? Do you remember how he said: 'I fear that in some hour of national peril this decision will rise up to paralyze the arm of the government. The hour of peril came, and we needed more revenue and that decision did rise up to paralyze the arm of the government. When England needs more money she can tax the incomes of her country, but our Supreme Court erected a legal bulwark against such help. When we need more revenue we had to look around for any old thing to put a stamp on.'

When we enter another campaign the people will do it with a clearer knowledge. They know that the Republican party has put the miser's dollar above the blood of the citizen. When it came to drafting men for the service the country took the son from the mother, the husband from the wife, but the country dare not lay its finger upon accumulated wealth and make it bear its share of the burden. It is the dollar above the man, and those who could not see it in 1896 will be able to see it in 1900.

A Republican committee has reported to the House a bill that turns over the entire paper money of the nation to the national banks, surrenders the greenbacks to the banks, and gives to the national banks absolute control of the credit money of the nation. Some boards of trade have asked the President to call a special session of Congress to pass this bill. What does it mean? There never was a more public violation of the old Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. If a farmer holds a bond drawing 2 per cent, his only return is his interest upon the bond. But if a banker buys the same bonds he can issue a bank note upon them, thus getting back exactly the amount paid for the bonds, and he also receives the interest on the bonds, as well. When I was a boy I was told that no one could eat his cake and keep it, too, but the Republicans propose to put a few people in a position where they not only control the welfare of the nation, but get handsome pay for doing it.

There is another thing that the American people are thinking about, and it seems to me that this subject is agitating our Eastern brethren somewhat. The industrial trusts are going to vote the Democratic party. They are making news, but they are exemplifying and showing in vivid colors the very principles advocated by the Republican party. The trusts have been growing in the last two years with a rapidity never known before. Ninety of them are capitalized for more than a half of a billion dollars. The entire amount of metallic money in the world is eight billions of dollars. Nearly half of that eight billions is represented by these ninety trusts.

They have a Sugar Trust, a Biscuit Trust and a Whiskey Trust, and so they are traveling from the cradle to the grave with a million-dollar trust, they have organized a Milk Trust for the infants and a Coffin Trust for the old people. These trusts are awakening the people to a realization

of what Republicanism means to-day. The President has selected his Attorney-General from the State in which most of the trusts are being formed, and his Attorney-General tells us that there is any way of stopping the trusts it must be some way devised by the different States. I believe it is within the province of the Attorney-General to enforce the law, and if those laws are insufficient it is within his province to recommend new laws which are sufficient.

You know why it is that the trusts exist today; it is because their existence is purchased by campaign funds. You can never extinguish the trusts until the extinguisher is taken from the hands of those put in office by the trusts.

But we shall not have to rely upon the old issues to wind the battle of 1900. The new issues are adding fuel to the fire. The President has asked for 100,000 soldiers, not as a temporary, but as a permanent army. If he had asked for this vast army until a stable government could be established in Cuba the people would have gladly given it, but the President asked for 70,000 more than we needed in 1898, and I am glad that the Democrats in Congress opposed it so fearlessly and so courageously as they did. They compelled him to accept a temporary increase. But the demand is still behind it, and if the Republican party remains in power it will in time transfer 70,000 men from the ranks of the producers over to the ranks of consumers of axes.

It is times of peril the volunteer soldier has been the nation's security. We have never called for him in vain, nor will we. I liked the volunteer soldier before I knew him personally, but my brief association with him last year made my love for him more intense; but I protest against a large standing army of the citizens of the United States. Instead of an army to represent force, as above reason, I want the volunteer to make the laws, and because he makes them and must enforce them, try to make them well. I want the volunteer who fights when the country needs fighters and works when the country needs workers.

The Democratic party is opposed to a great standing army, and when this question comes before the American people I miss my prediction if we do not draw out of the Republican party the money that we have drawn on any proposition since that was made.

Who would have thought two years ago that to-day we would find people denying the validity of the Declaration of Independence? Who would have thought two years ago that we would have grown outgrown the constitution? Who would have thought two years ago that the dollar could be placed higher than the unalienable rights of the people? The Republican party won its success by applying the Declaration of Independence to the country, and I feel quite sure that it will go on existing as long as it attempts to deny that Declaration of Independence to a brown man.

We have two theories of government--a government by and with the consent of the governed, and a government by force, and it is a forced government that we are trying to carry. The principle of conquest is a principle foreign to American history; a principle repugnant to American history, and while we glory in the bravery of our soldiers and rejoice that the loss of our Philippines has been as small as we have had to pay for the policy that makes a sacrifice of one single American citizen in a conquest.

No matter what we do now, it is impossible for us to undo what has been done. If the administration had given to the people of the Philippines the assurance of independence which they did give to Cuba not a single drop of blood would have been shed in the Philippine Islands.

When the President made his speech at Atlanta he said, 'Who will lead down the flag?' At Boston he said that the question was in the hands of the American people. We have read of the retreat of Xerxes, the retreat of the Ten Thousand, but the retreat of the President is the greatest retreat known anywhere. At Boston he said that the question was in the hands of the American people, and he did give to Cuba not a single drop of blood would have been shed in the Philippine Islands.

But we are told that the President did get his views from the people. He didn't know what to do until he went to Omaha in October and gathered the views of the people, and went back to carry out the people's will. Of course I am not in the confidence of the President, but if he had asked me I could have told him how vain it was to gather the sentiment of the people from the rear end of a railroad train.

When he went to Omaha with the campaign of 1896 I could have convinced him that silver was overwhelmingly in the majority in every State in which I spoke. But after the election was over I found that I had carried every State in which I had not spoken and had lost nearly every State in which I had spoken. You cannot judge the sentiments of the people in that way. Nor should you try to judge the sentiments of the masses through a few who seem to be in touch with them.

Fifteen months ago Mr. McKinley issued a message declaring that forcible acquisition was not to be thought of. It forcible acquisition was not to be thought of fifteen months ago, why then should it be thought of now? Why should we make subjects out of the Philippines, who were our allies when we needed them, and who didn't help us that way. She left us free, and it would have comforted with the greatness of this nation if we had said: 'Stand up! Be free! We come to preach liberty!'

Some say that we owe a religious duty to those people and must compel them to accept our ideas, or to kill them if they do not. I do not know the administration's intention. Christ said: 'For myself I know no religion that comes from a Gatling gun. Our opponents have confused the terms. Mr. Gage says at philanthropy and 5 per cent. will go hand in hand. We have heard this before. It is heard everywhere, and always where there is a war of conquest. I do not know what the result of

this will be; I am not one of those who believe that temptations destroy. If this nation will improve its opportunities there is a chance to-day to prove that there is a difference between a monarchy and a republican government. It has a chance to strike such a blow and win such a victory as has not been won since the battle of Yorktown. Let it be known that the American people were willing to add distant possessions, and that the republican government when the war was over, turned a deaf ear to the claim of greed. Then we shall do more for civilization than we could do in all the wars of conquest that we could wage in a generation.

Democracy is applying the principles of Jefferson to every question, and that's one reason why we love those principles. They are eternal. They go down so deep that we can never get below them. They reach so high that we can never get above them, and they spread to the East and to the West and the North and to the South--as far as our imagination can reach.

Destiny is not a matter of chance; it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for; it is to be achieved, and this nation can determine its own place among the nations of the world. It can make its destiny what it pleases, but it has got to choose what it will do. The people of France not many years ago joined with the people of the United States and erected in New York harbor a statue representing liberty. As the ships come in the passengers look upon that statue, with its torch upheld. It stands for the fundamental doctrine of our people. Shall we depart from it? Shall we turn back? Shall we give up all we have struggled and hoped for? No, we do, then we should send that statue back to France and go over to England and borrow a second-hand statue of William the Conqueror and put it in New York harbor in Liberty's place.

The most sensible and practical negro of prominence in the South is Prof. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., and he is thoroughly independent in his views. In answering the request of a prominent colored man in North Carolina as to what should be done to allay the present contentions between races, Prof. Washington clearly advises him to make alliance with the triumphant Democracy. He says in the letter:

I have been asking myself lately rather serious questions, and I want to put one or two before you. Is there any reason why the negroes in the South should continue to oppose the Southern white man in his politics? Is not this the source of nearly all our troubles? Unconsciously we seem to be dragging the idea into our blood and bones that we are only acting in a manly way when we oppose Southern white men with our votes.

I believe that Governor Johnston, of Alabama is just as good a friend to the black man as Hon. Wm. Youngblood of Alabama. Hon. Wm. Youngblood has about 100,000 followers, and Governor Johnston has about 50,000 white followers in Alabama. Why should we follow Mr. Youngblood with his 400 white followers rather than Governor Johnston with his 500,000 followers when no principle is at stake?

Why is it that the negro in Cuba has surpassed us in settling his race problem? Is it not because the negro in Cuba has made the white man's interest his own? For example, suppose during the agitation of freedom of Cuba the negro had continued to oppose the cause of Spain instead of the cause of the whites in Cuba? Would not the white Cubans have grown furious against the black man in Cuba?

In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to that point where it will cease to feel that the only way for it to succeed is to oppose every thing suggested or put forth by the Southern white man. This I consider one of our real problems. I confess that personally I have brought myself to the point that I should like to see the whole race get to, but I merely ask these questions to put you to thinking along those lines if you have not already begun to do so.

I believe that there are thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are 50 per cent. in sympathy with the negro than Governor Russell, and I see no necessity in continuing to follow Governor Russell--who has no power to protect, or if he has the power, does not exercise it--rather than the white men who can protect themselves by ceasing to continually and forever oppose them.

STRONG REBUKE.--A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says that Governor Poynter sent a message to the legislature vetoing the Senate bill which commends the First Nebraska regiment in the Philippines. The language in the bill objected to by the governor says: 'That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt that the State owes them by reason of the honor conferred upon it by their valor while defending it from the Philippines the principles of our government, and adding new glory to our flag.'

The governor in his veto says: 'I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of the thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official approval to the statement that the war against the Philippines is in defense of our government and is adding new glory to our flag.'

The Senate promptly passed the bill over the veto, but like effort failed in the House, Populists voting solidly to sustain the Governor. The bill was passed in the Senate and the veto followed shortly after an extended conference between Governor Poynter and W. J. Bryan.

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THE FIGHTING IN SAMOA. American and British Officers Killed in Ambush and Beheaded by the Natives.

The situation in Samoa has taken a very serious turn, and the news comes that a party of British and American sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, under cover of the war vessels, after having been caught in an ambush on a German plantation.

On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendly natives were surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vaselco. The rebel force opened fire on the rear, left flank and front of the Anglo-American force. The friendly natives stood their ground splendidly, Americans and British firing shoulder to shoulder. The Colt automatic gun with the landing party became jammed, and the Americans were practically at the mercy of the rebels. But 'Great' was wounded three times before the marines and bluejackets retired.

Lieut. Angel H. Freeman, first lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied forces, was shot through the heart. Philip Lansdale, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to fix the jammed gun. Seaman Hunt, of the British cruiser Porpoise, had an extraordinary escape. He remained with Lieut. Lansdale until clubbed over the head and knocked senseless. The blue jacket revived as the natives were cutting off his right ear, and was turning him over to cut off his left ear. At this juncture a shell from the British cruiser Loyalist burst on the battlefield, scattering the rebels, and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the beach, although severely stabbed in one foot.

The same night the friendly forces found the bodies of all the officers headless. The bodies were buried with all honor at Mulindu on Easter Sunday. Their graves were subsequently brought in by some French priests. The graves were re-opened and the heads buried with the bodies. Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale were capable and popular officers. The former was single, and the latter was married in June.

The bodies of the two officers were taken to the United States by Lieut. George R. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieut. C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieut. Cave took command of the retreat. Capt. Sturdee, of the Porpoise, was away on an expedition with his cruiser, and Gaunt's brigade was also absent on duty.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably fifty of the rebels were killed. The priests buried 33 rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Matafaans had been dragging away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the coconut trees, the bullets from the American and British rifles going right through thick trees and killing men hiding behind them. Some of the rebels fired from the town last night. The British and American forces were ordered to distribute munitions among the friendly natives, and to import additional friendly natives from Tutuila. It is also suggested that troops might be obtained from New Zealand or Sydney, New South Wales.

A number of arms of arms could be obtained, about two thousand friendly natives could be used against the Matafaans. But they are not brave, and have not shown fighting qualities excepting those with Gaunt's brigade, and that force may not accomplish much.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S UNIFORM.--A Washington letter to the Chicago Record says:

'One of the young gentlemen who have just been appointed in the regular army was married only a few weeks ago, and his bride takes a great deal of interest in his military tailor. He left his measure with a military tailor the other day, and the next afternoon when she was out shopping she dropped in to give some instructions as to the matter in which it was to be trimmed. She told the tailor she did not like the ordinary uniform of a second lieutenant and desired to have her husband's different. She wanted four bands of gold braid around the sleeve, like Admiral Schley had on his, and after critically examining all the samples she instructed the tailor to put on her husband's coat a pair that had silver braid embroidered on them, because they were prettier than any of the rest. The tailor tried to advise her that regulations did not permit a second lieutenant to wear the insignia of an admiral, but she declared that she would not make the uniform the way she wanted it she would have her husband patronize somebody else.'

Philadelphia seems to be full of typhoid fever. The Philadelphia Press says: At present the number of typhoid fever patients in the various hospitals is 600. The percentage of this total to the aggregate number of all manner of cases being treated is 25. This is not including surgical and infantile cases. Exclusive of these the percentage is considerably more than doubled, being nearly 65.

'Why, Willie,' said his mother one day when they were out walking, 'what do you mean by offering a penny to the beggar? It is a waste of money. The only investigator, I heard you say that money makes the mare go, and I want to see if it has the same effect on a mule.'

The Columbia Record names Lieut. Gov. McSweeney, Col. Willie Jones, Congressman Latimer, Congressman Talbot, Attorney General Bellinger, Senator Sheppard and Senator Henderson as gubernatorial possibilities for 1900, and says 'there are others.'

Further advices from Apia say that on the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga at Apia the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Matafaa a last chance, and that the French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed, and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed, and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March

THE PUERTO RICANS. A Missionary's Description of the Island and its Inhabitants.

Rev. W. H. Sloane, of the Associate Reformed church, gives a most interesting description of the island of Puerto Rico, together with the habits and characteristics of the natives, in the Missionary Review, from which the following extracts are made:

The island of Puerto Rico is the summit of a mountain that rises five miles from the depths of the Caribbean Sea. It is a parallelogram in shape, its length from east to west being one hundred and eight miles, and its average breadth thirty-seven miles. It has an area of about 3,530 square miles, or slightly less than that of the State of Connecticut, the island of Jamaica. It lies some 1,500 miles southeast of New York, and seventy miles east of Hayti, and is the smallest and most easterly of the greater Antilles.

Puerto Rico is an island of great beauty. Its numerous rivers, profuse from the depths of the mountains, produce a luxuriant vegetation, surpassed by no other part of the West Indies. Hilly in the interior, with level lowlands around the coast, and innumerable valleys extending in beautiful vistas in all directions, every foot of ground is being cultivated. The broad reaches of sugar cane on the lower levels, fringed and dotted with the cocoanut palm, give place after a while to extensive tobacco fields, and these in turn are followed up the hills and into the interior by the waxen and leaved coffee plant yielding its delicious berry under the shade of the broad banana. These heights are tilted at almost to their summits, and it would be difficult to find anywhere in the interior of Puerto Rico an acre of soil that does not contain in some way to the sustenance of man.

Besides the staples mentioned, (sugar, coffee and tobacco,) cotton, rice, corn, sweet potatoes, bananas and oranges are produced. The rice is a mountain variety which does not need fertilizers, and is raised on the high pastures, of which there are many, excellent beef cattle are reared. A good military road, constructed at immense cost to the government, traverses the island from San Juan to Ponce, and a branch or Y leading from Cayey to Guayama. One great need of the island is good roads and bridges. The journey across the hills can be performed only on horseback. Fortunately for travelers, the horses, diminutive but sturdy, are as easy to manage as a ride on one of them is a delightful experience.

Puerto Rico has been misgoverned and exploited by rapacious officials to a point almost inconceivable. The haciendas, or plantations, have been largely owned by Spaniards. The extortion practiced by the Spanish tax-gatherers, along with other abuses of a similar nature, made the ownership of land and the carrying on of any business on the part of native Puerto Ricans almost an impossibility. From the beginning of Spanish rule, the inhabitants of the island have suffered a boycott in almost every industry they have undertaken. Indeed it may be doubted whether the Spaniards themselves, who own the land, ever made a dime as much out of it as did the officials who governed them.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS. The total population amounts to about 800,000, of whom the Spaniards, or 'Peninsulares,' form a small but commercially dominant class. The children of these Spaniards, born on the island, are known as Puerto Ricans, and in Spain they are considered to be in a lower social grade than do their parents. The Gibaros, or small land owners and day laborers of the country districts, are a curious old stock modified by Carib descent. A still lower class has a large mixture of negro blood. All speak Spanish, but with a rapid and increasing dropping of the 'r' into 'rr' that make the language very expensating to a lover of the old Castilian.

The natives of Puerto Rico are slight in physique, and more or less consumptive in appearance, although vigorous frames occur occasionally. The anemic condition of the middle and lower classes is said to be due partly to the constant intermarriages that have taken place in this small island during the past 400 years, and partly to the treatment received at the hands of their rulers, who seemingly spare no effort to repress every aspiration and crush every enterprise that showed themselves among this intelligent and generous-hearted people. With few exceptions, the Spaniards are to be seen in the streets of the city, and to twenty bananas (which were often considered sufficient for the support of a laborer's family), and even this wage paid in depreciated silver or unripe fruit, it is not to be wondered at that the average Puerto Rican looks little more than a wailing corpse than a living being. Naturally bright and vivacious, quick and eager to learn, of great kindness of spirit, hospitable to a degree, remarkably docile and patient under restraint, intensely loyal to the soil on which he was born, he has been repressed, boy-cotted, overtaxed and over-worked, under and scantily clad, until hope was well nigh extinct in his bosom. As it to be wondered at that, when the stars and stripes were unfurled over his native soil, he should rush toward them, wild with delicious joy, and with bursting tears, shout a thank God that the year of jubilee had come?

A few of the Puerto Ricans are well-to-do; a larger number manage to live in some sort of comfort, although their scantily-furnished, shed-like dwellings offer few attractions to the visitor from Northern climes. The great majority of the people, however, are one wonders how they live. By day we have watched the open apartments of indigent families, members of which had no employment, where no food seemed to enter, no table was spread, and no fire was kindled for culinary purposes. The routine of family life went on day after day, save that all labor and all partaking of food and drink were left out of the account. For the poor, the blind and the maimed there are no asylums, and but few hospitals for the sick. One is as-

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inished at the number of malformed children he meets on the street, but learns that a large number died in infancy. The conditions of life are such that infant mortality is very great. Little regard is paid by the authorities to the death and burial of the indigent. In the city of Cagayan the dying poor are removed to a room adjoining the cemetery, where they may breathe their last close by their final resting-place, and leave their measure for the grave before the expiring breath has departed from the body. Frequently corpses are placed in the shallow graves without box or coffin, or one coffin is made to serve for many funerals. The bones of the dead are constantly being removed from graves on which the annual tax has not been paid, in order to make room for new interments.

Concupiscence is very common, almost the rule, in fact, and is not regarded with the disfavor that such a life would cause in the United States. The exorbitant fees demanded by the Roman Catholic Church for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony has brought about an almost total disregard of the sanctity of the marriage relation. The number of illegitimate children is largely in excess of the legitimate, and many of the priests have families.

GOOD APPOINTMENTS.--The two best known in the regular army which were appointed to South Carolina have been given to Paul T. Hayne and C. B. Smith. Mr. Hayne is the eldest son of P. Traill Hayne, of this city, and is now corporal in Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, having enlisted as a private eighteen months ago. Mr. Hayne graduated from the Citadel academy in 1886, he and Mr. Smith being classmates and both taking high stands. The news of Mr. Hayne's appointment was received by his father on Monday. The other South Carolina man who gets a commission as second lieutenant is Clarence B. Smith, who for two years has been on the staff of the Columbia State, having achieved considerable success in the newspaper work. He is originally from Union, and was first stationed at Company I, First South Carolina regiment, on Sunday to stand his examination. Mr. Smith was cadet captain when he graduated from the Citadel.

The two young men who get these appointments are thoroughly equipped for the positions, having had not only a military education but a private experience in the army, and they will be excellent representatives of the Palmetto State. Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is now expounding herself on the spiritualist platform. She says the spirit of Jay Gould stalks about in rags, condemned ever to hear the clink of gold and to cut coupons from his hoarded bonds. A pauper woman in Paris has been convicted of having had her child baptized fourteen times as a Catholic and twelve times as a Protestant, for the purpose of securing five francs and a dress each time.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

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