## THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Five Candidates Are Stumping the State for Earle's Place.

### A SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES.

McLaurin and Evans Speak on Tariff Issues-Mayfield Discusses Dispensary, Etc. -Irby Jumps McLaurin.

The following is a brief summary of the Senatorial campaign speeches from day to day.

The Beaufort Meeting.

Not a hundred were at the meeting at Beaufort. Rain kept all under the piazza. All the candidates spoke ex-

cept Ducan. There was considerable

spice about the speeches. Irby devoted most attention to the newspaper arrangement to syndicate the reports, charging that it was in Mc-Laurin's interest and done to deprive readers of the speeches, and was unjust, unfair and the like. He said Gonzales and Hemphill kept up factional strife and that it would be best if Gonzales were drowned and Hemphill hanged. He said Ellerbe wrote a letter to conservatives offering to remove the metropolitan police and failed to carry

out the promise.

Evans was asked if he expected votes after he had put Charleston under metropolitan police, but refused to answer

any annonymous question.

McLaurin spoke entirely on tariff except to say he had generally been fairly treated by the press; that he had no deal with them and that they ran their papers like farmers do farms to make money and knew their business

deal of pleasant repartee between McLaurin and Evans.

### The Hampton Meeting.

The campaign meeting here was attended by 300 out of the 1,500 white voters. Senator McLaurin wanted to know how many thought his tariff policy right. About half the audience raised their hands and applauded. Later on ex-Governor Evans called for a raising of hands of all who raised short staple cotton and only three or four raised their hands, much to the mazement of all.

Senator McLaurin said that Egyptian cotton had almost driven out Pee Dee and Allan cotton. He favored the Latimer dispensary bill because he thought the State and not the nation should dispose of the liquor question for South Carolina. The ex-Governor said that if Senator McLaurin's tariff views prevailed it would impose a 40 per cent. tax on the farmer who used manufactured goods.

Candidate Mayfield opposed the State dispensary and denied emphatically that he was in any political combina-tion, as he was the very first to annonnce himself as a candidate.

Senator Irby denounced all alleged political plots to elect McLaurin and said that the newspapers were not giv-ing the people what they wanted. He said General Rutler told him that Mc-Laurin had said Tillman told him (Mc-Laurin) that he was going to break his political neck. This, Irby says, was the beginning of the political estrangement between himself and Tillman, since healed. Senator McLaurin said he had no recollection of the matter.

## The Barnwell Meeting.

There were about 400 voters at the Barnwell meeting. It is said that this county will go for Mayfield, and if his usual pleasantries about the political pleasantries about which are the county will be said that the county will go for Mayfield, and if there should be a second primary the vote will be divided.

The speaking here was delayed bease, of the late arrival of Mayfield, who was the first speaker. He spoke of the confidence his people had in him and said that if elected he would work for economy. He said the dispensary has made no money.

Irby went for the Governor and said he showed a lack of Democracy in not treating General Watts as he had treated privates. He said Ellerbe was wrong in dismissing privates and not reprimanding Watts. (Applause.) The first thing he would have done, said he, if he had been Governor, would have en to remove the metropolitan police, without the asking. He insisted that Ellerbe was pledged to removal and that Neal told him that Ellerbe was afraid that Evans would move the metropolitan police force from Charleston and take credit for it.

Evans said that this was a fight for principle and all could unite on it. He said McLaurin advocates Republican loctrine and principles and should go

with that party.

McLaurin said he was talking and acting on business principles and that he believed in looking to the best in-terest of his people. This he said was statesmanship.

McLaurin said that last year Irby and Evans were questioning each others motives and honesty, and now they pose as the true blue Democrats and as friends. He said Egyptian cotton was used in this country and he wanted to drive it out.

It was a good meeting and the audi-

#### once was very attentive. The Aiken Meeting.

The campaign meeting at Aiken was attended by 300 or 400 voters, about one-ninth of the voting population of the county, the audience being much smaller than usual at such meetings. Ex-Governor Evans, who spoke first, said that Senator McLaurin was working as a Democrat in Republican livery, and that he should join the Republican party. He said that McLaurin voted for 300 per cent. duty on wool in the committee.

Former Senator Irby stated that Evans was his political child and that when Senator Tillman favored the election of Ellerbe as Governor, he told Evans he would see him elected and made Governor. Tillman came to the assistance of Evans and elected him Governor. Irby said that if he had not found Tillman and run him for Gover-nor, Tillman would still be selling \$5 worth of butter a week, in copperas breeches. Irby denounced the use of colored labor in cotton mills, and held that colored labor was satisfied and best adapted to field work.

Senator McLaurin said he never rented farm lands to negroes, though he could get large rents from them. He

said he voted for a high tariff on wool in committee because his vote made absolutely no difference. He was standing by his friend, Congressman Bailey, and the issue was as to free raw material and not a tax on wool. He claimed that himself and Tillman simply wanted to equalize the Dingley bill, and are in no way responsible for it, as the Republicans would pass such a bill regardless of what he thought or wanted. Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, voted for a duty on indigo on the same

State Senator Mayfield opposed Mc-Laurin's tariff views.

### The Edgefield Meeting.

The largest and liveliest meeting of the campaign was held here today. Between 400 and 500 people were present. McLaurin took up the Congressional Record and jumped on Irby's record in not voting, and in not attending to his work. He also jumped on Irby for crowding Evans down the people's throat, and said that was the cause of Evans defeat.

Evans said McLaurin defeated Wal-lace for the supreme court bench because McLaurin wanted Pope's job as Attorney-General.

Irby repeated his charges as to a combination.

McLaurin said Billy Ball seemed to be Irby's daddy, and this Ball resented, saying he favored neither McLaurin or

McLaurin's hand primary resulted in about half the audience, four hundred or five hundred voting in his favor. It was a very long-winded meeting.

#### The Saluda Meeting.

The audience at this place numbered about 400 people. Senator McLaurin opened the debate, replying to the anticipated attacks of Irby and Evans on his adherence to reform principles and his desertion of Democratic tenets. He then proceeded to expound his tariff views, and closed amid applause.

Mr. S. Mayfield began by declaring his opposition to trusts. Then, touching the financial question he said he believed in a more expanded currency. He was opposed to its expansion by means of State banks on the ground that the multiplicity and varying value of the currency of the different States would be confusing. He believed that the national banking law should be so amended as to permit banks to issue notes not to exceed 50 per cent. of their capital stock. In brief, he favored the Baltimore plan. He opposed McLaurin's tariff policy, and spoke for tariff for revenue only.

By a number of figures he showed that the dispensary profits, either from mismanagement or dishonesty, fell \$300,000 short of what they should be. He only supported the dispensary in the past because he believed it the best solution of the figuor question. Now he believed in local option for the same

reason. Mr. John Gary Evans was greeted with applause. He asserted that he owed his elevation to the gubernatorial chair to his own merity, and not from being a coat-tail swinger. If he were a coat-tail swinger, however, he asserted, he had never stabbed his benefactor in the back as others had. Mr. Evans then proceeded to show up what he termed McLaurin's Republicanism. Toward the conclusion of his speech he said this was no factional fight. The tariff bore as heavily on the Conservatives as on the Reformers. Now was the time for the two factions evangels of Republicanism as Mc-Laurin. McLaurin's Marlboro mill was using Egyptian cotton, and Mc-Laurin was having it bought up for political purposes, declared Mr. Evans. On request of McLeurin he reiterated this statement. He was cheered mild-

cal daddies of his opponents, which excited laughter that broke into yells of kind in the States. The first floor of delight when he declared the devil was this building was nearly completed the political daddy of Duncan. Colonel when the foundations gave way and the Irby attacked the suffrage clause of

however, when the white people would divide; then they would see the evil operation of the suffrage clause. It was giving the party in power a weapon to destroy the honest yeomanry of South Carolina, he asserted. Colonel Irby declared that he brought about the constitutional convention and helped to remove the negroes from politics. He charged that while he was doing this McLaurin was plotting with Gonzales to run an independent ticket for delegates to that convention. McLaurin-"Well, I deny that."

Col. Irby, reverting to the statement made by Mayfield that Ellerbe was going to form a new party in the State, declared that the Governor was ashamed of the humble farmers who elected him to office. He had to get a new perty. This statement he held to be substantiated by the charges of "Bose" Crews. Col. Irby commanded close attention, and was apapplauded at the end.

John T. Duncan sent a letter of regret at his inability to be present.

Ellerbe Denies the Insinuation. Governor Ellerbe, in reply to Senator Irby's insinuation made on the stump in the last few days, that he had entered into a deal before the last election with the people of Charleston to remove the metrepolitan police in ex-change for the vote of that county, is as follows: "The statement that I have ever made a deal, political or other-wise, to secure a vote is absolutely false. No citizen of Charleston, or of the State, ever made a proposition for me to vote for me for Governor if I would remove the metropolitan police. I have never written a letter promising to remove the metropolitan police from Charleston if the people of Charleston would support me for Governor. I will give \$50 to anyone who can produce a letter from me in relation to any political deal or making any proposition to remove the metropolitan police. I invite, open, honest, disinterested criticism of my public acts, but no gentleman likes to be misrepresented, and a gentleman will not knowingly misrepresent anybody.

Breakleigh-Good-by, Miss Convent: I've enjoyed chatting with you so much. As a rule I can never talk to young girls." She (visibly pleased)-Why? Do you generally find them too stupid? He-Oh, no! On the contrary. they are generally too intellectual." And he wondered why her expression changed suddenly.-Town Topics.

## STATE'S CAPITOL.

It is One of the Most Historic Buildings in the South.

### LEGISLATORS IN EARLY DAYS.

The Original Building and the New Of To-day-Historic Relics Carefully Preserved.

In this day of various societies, masculine and feminine, for unearthing and perpetuating the chivalric incidents of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history we are continually on the lookout for some hidden fine of fact or fancy, and when so discovered we reverently blow the dust away, rub the old piece of silver, smooth out the crumpled sheet, decipher the fading ink-all, no doubt, in very bad English-and partiotically dispatch these heroic emblems to our favorite store room of national preserves.

In a recent visit to South Carolina I was told to be sure and visit the State House. I did so and found it the most imposing building and the most interesting archive of history in that picturesque and noted town, Columbia. The State House of every State is always a centre of interest, but the State House of South Carolina, like the State House of Boston, strikes one as the great heart of the people, and, like all people, it bears its scars and hides its skeleton. The State House of South Carolina may almost be called a national cornerstone. for indissolubly connected with it are the names of Lord William Campbell, Rutledge and Moultrie. In the early days of the colony the seat of govern-ment was at Charleston. Lord Camp-bell tried to remove it to Beaufort, for some British policy, but the plan failed. When the colony became a State it was considered necessary to secure a more central capitol, and for safety, one farther from the coast. This was in 1790, and the spot selected was that on which Columbia now stands. Some one has said that Columbia, like Washington, was capital city from her birth. In the State House there now hange

a photograph taken from an old print of the original State House. It is a quaint wooden structure and seems to stand alone amid its primitive surroundings. In a recent open letter written by one of Carolina's most charming women. who has made the study of her State a pleasure, she tells us that many were the hardships of the legislators in the old days: "No accommodations for man or beast, or next to none, were to be found in Columbia proper. Her one tavern held but the Governor and his suite, if they were not entertained by the neighboring planters. The majority of the lawmakers were lodged at Granby and compelled by the scarcity of horses, they frequently walked to their legislative duties. Their patriotic enthrs asm never flagged, though most of them were accustomed to ease and luxury when at home. How would our present legislators stand a return to such ultra-Jeffersonion simplicity?

In the early part of this century the original State House was replaced by a to unite, if they ever were against such larger and handsomer building, also of evangels of Republicanism as Mc-wood, but she adds: "Its walls heard the eloquence of Hayne, Legare, Preston and other gifted orators, who in the 20's and 30's added lustre to the already brilliant reputation enjoyed by the State."

A still more worthy memorial was desired, and in 1853 the South Carolina ly when he sat down.

Sired, and in 1853 the South Carolina Legislature passed a bill to construct a work was not resumed until 1857, when the Constitution. It was all the site was placed a little west of the right now, he said, since the commissioners of registration were honest men. The time would building has been carried on at an enormous cost and prosecuted in face of difficulties that might daunt a less patriotic spirit. In 1861 two million dollars had already been expended, and a few years ago three hundred thousand more were used in handsome interior decoration and for repairing the effects of abuse during the days of reconstruction. The building is now complete except the dome and two porticos, which are to be placed at the back and front. The original design calls for a flight of marble steps to each of these porticos, and when completed will proect one hundred and fifty feet from the main building. The beautiful columns intended for the porticos and the statuues of Agriculture and Commerce and the bas reliefs lay in the State House grounds ready for placement at the time of the breaking out of the civil war. All this beautiful work, done in Italy by the Sculptor Kirk Brown, was destroyed in the war with about \$50,000 worth of other material ready for use. The marks of the cannon balls are still to be seen on the west side of the State House. It is said half a million dollars will be needed to finish the building as originally designed.

The State House stands at the head of Main street, the principal thoroughfare of Columbia, and reminds one of a light set on a green hill; or like a diamond in a emerald setting. The mass of white stone can be seen for miles around, and as one draws near the grass which covers the beautiful sloping elevation, seems startlingly green and fresh and smooth, but nature seems to spread this beautiful carpet all over Columbia.

The offices of the Governor and

other State officials and the Supreme Court rooms and library occupy the first floor. The Senate and House of Representatives and the State Library are on the second floor. I believe South Carolina is the only State which still preserves the old-time flavor of royalty in her State House ceremonies. At the inauguration of the Governor there is the same pomp and display observed as in the time of the colony. The sword of State and the mace are presented for the reverence of the people, and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House appear, dressed in purple robes of silk and velvet and heavy embroidery. I have been told that the Speaker of the House finds the robe so heavy that during the proceedings of the body over which he presides, he has his gown hooked to his back of his chair, so that in rising to put questions to the

House he will not have to lift its weight so often. There is an instance in the later history of the State where a robe of this kind passed from father to son after a long interval, and this practice of looping the robe on the chair prevailed in both its terms of use. When the Supreme Court of the State is in session the judges always appear on the bench in judicial gowns. This has always been the practice in South Caro-New York has recently returned to this custom, but I believe these two States are the only ones which now have that custom, that has always had the high precedent of the Supreme Court of the United States, and within the last few years has the new authority of the United States Courts of Appeal. Within the memory of men not yet old the high sheriff's in New England appeared on State occasions with cocked hats and swords, but it is only in South Carolina now that the sheriff dons an official garment and carries a sword of office whenever he goes forth to make an arrest. To the culprit this seems like taking a royal coated pill.

In the office of the Secretary of State I saw the mace. It was presented to the colony by the King of England as emblem of royal authority. It bears the royal arm and the crown, and is a massive and valuable piece of work-manship. Andrew Jackson was a na-tive of South Carolina, and in his last will he bequeathed to the State a ser-vice to be presented to the native of South Carolina, who in the next war should be selected as the bravest sol-dier of the State. The next war was with Mexico, and when the question of selection of the recipient of this token came up it was found impossible to agree as to which son of South Caroolina had most distinguished himself for bravery. As a result the bequest was replaced in the State vault, with the understanding that it should go to the last survivor of the Mexican war, in which it was thought all the South Carolinians who participated had equally distinguished themselves for courage. This clase of the will of Andrew Jackson is a part of the archives of the State, and is shown to visitors as a very proud heirloom attended with a very proud record of the general bravery of the sons of the old State.

Among other historic relics carefully reserved and held in high reverence are the great seals used at different times in the history of the people of the State. There is the great seal used by the Lords Proprietors in the 17th century, the great seal used by the colony during the time the royal mace was held as the emblem of the King's sovereign power, and last the great seal of the State of South Carolina, to which some time has attributed a sovereign significance hardly claimed at that time by any other State, and now used for the ordinary current business of the State, and which in the latest times has given sanction to strange experiments in government. I saw also the sword of Marion, the Revolutionary hero of the State, who has been celebrated by William Cullen Bryant in his 'Song of Marion's Men:"

Our band is few, but true and tried, Our leader frank and bold; The British soldier trembles

When Marion's name is told. Among the interesting records I saw was the manuscript of the last speech of John C. Calhoun, which was read in the United States Senate when he was too feeble to deliver it in person. I saw, too a letier from Lafayette, addressed to the men of the Southern army, meaning the Southern army of the Revolution, and a letter from Light Horse Harry Les to Lord William Campbell, then Royal Governor of the colony.

As one comes out from the State House he is confronted by three monuments commemorating the military achievements of the soldiers of South Carolina The first refers to the American Revolution, the second, which is in the shape of a palmetto tree, relates to the Mexican war, while the third is a Confederate monument erected by the women of the State.

The experience of South Carolina is filled with more singular vicissitudes than that of any other State, and on ev-ery hand in Columbia and in the State House are records and mementoes of unusual occurrences and circumstances -Kate Fhelen Hampton in Philedelphia Times.

## TILLMAN IS NEUTRAL.

How He and Irby Was Brought Together.

"J. B. H.," in a special to The State from Washington, under date of the 12th, says in reference to the pending senatorial contest in the State:

"Personally, the relations between Irby and myself are friendly, at least they are not so strained as they were at one time, but that fact has no significance whatever, so far as the senatorial campaign is the State is concerned. We were brought together by a mutual friend a year or so ago without any possible reference to present or future

conditions. Speaking of his alleged connection with the Irby-Evans combination to defeat McLaurin he said: "While in Washington some time ago Evans talked with me about his candidacy for the Senate and I advised him against it and the announcement of his candidacy in the newspapers was a surprise to me, and I was even more surprised to see that Irby and Evans were run-ning together—surprised because they had knifed each other so mercilessly in

the past."
"Now," he added, "I want it understood that I am taking no part in the contest. I will not be drawn into it, and any statement to the contrary is absolutely false. The people must decide it for themselves."

About the possible result he had no opinion to express. He will remain here until congress adjourns unless called home by the illness of Mrs.

Prof. Arlo Bates, of the Institute of Technology, addressing the grammar school teachers in Boston Friday, expressed a solid truth when he said "the literature best for adults is the literature best for children." This is just being rediscovered, says the Springfield Republican. The old school readers were all made up of masterpieces of

Every man thinks more of his wife than he ever admits, and few women love their husbands as much as they

# LIQUOR

Attorney-General Barber's Meaning of the Term "Original Package."

WON'T GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

Simonton's Decision is the Law of the Land, But the Dispensary is Running Along Smoothly, Just the Same.

The situation is quite interesting just now as to the liquor traffic in this State. Judge Simonton's decision has let down the bars for competition for the dispensary. The State intends to take an appeal at once to the United States Supreme Court. It is hard to tell what will be the fate of the dispensary in the interim. If the appeal is taken no matter how the case is advanced upon the docket a decision can hardly be expected before next spring.

A representative of The State in an interview with Attorney-General Bar-ber, asked this question: "What is an

original package?"
The reply was: "Judge Simonton has not said in this case what he considered an original package, but he has said that at the hearing it appeared that there was no difference of opinion between counsel as to what constituted an original package. From this I infer that if his honor entertains views as to what constitutes an original package different from those submitted by counsel on both sides he would have said so in his opinion. In this connection you might publish the propositions announced by myself in my argument of the case and conceded by Mr. Nathans, the counsel for the petitioner."

These are the propositions as stated by Attorney-General Barber in his argument:

"What is an original package? From all the cases we announce the following propositions.

"I. Any package containing five gallons or more, when imported by a man-ufacturer or rectifier and wholesale dealer, to be an original package, within the meaning of law, must bear the stamps and brands required by the rev enue laws of the United States. "II. Any package containing less

than five gallons put up by a manufac-turer or rectifier and wholosale dealer is an original package, without stamps and brands, so long as it is exactly the condition in which it is imported. "III. When liquors are put up in

bottles and a number of bottles are packed in a box or case, the box or case is the original package.
"IV. If bottles are shipped in cars

packed in straw or otherwise, each bottle cannot be considered an original package and sold as such. It is thus seen that the policy of the

State will be to even deny the right to get original packages of liquor in stamped flasks shipped within the State in carload lots packed in straw.

Continuing, the Attorney-General said that the State authorities had decided to immediately take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the last decision of Judge Simonton. He remarked that he would use his every endeavor to have the case advanced upon the docket and get a decision at the earliest possible moment. He would have the case heard at the November term of the court and try to secure an early decision. The November term of the court continues from November through to the followtelling when the case will be gotten up for argument. It will certainly be several months before any decree can be obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States and in the interim Judge Simonton's decision is the law of the land. Original package stores can be operated as long as they are run in conformity with what was laid down in the decision, and in accordance with the State's interpretation of the meaning of the term 'original package." The latter, however, if decided adverse to the State by Judge Simonton, will be but short-lived as a restriction, and it looks very much at this moment as if the issue will be decided without

delay. In the meantime the dispensary is running along smoothly and those in charge do not seem to be worried about the situation. Commissioner Vance's employees are going on putting up the usual amount of liquor and the shipments to county dispensaries are going on as if nothing had occurred. When Governor Ellerbe was seen he

"I am not going to give up the fight by any means. I intend to push it through to the end and I believe that in the end Judge Simonton's decisions will be overruled by the supreme court.

The dispensary will run on just as it has been going. I don't think the board of control will make any changes in its policy." He was asked if he did not think there would have to be a reduction in the price of liquors. The reply was that he did not suppose there would be any reduction whatever, but of course he could not tell what would be done under new circumstances as

they arose.
Senator Tillman in an interview with an Evening Record representative had this to say on Judge Simonton's decision, while in Columbia last week:

When it was suggested that Simontion's last decision might seriously cripple the dispensary law, Senator Tillman said the thing to do was to watch the original package stores closely and make them live up to the restrictions of Simonton's decision. In the meantime, the expenses of administering the dispensary law should be

reduced to the lowest possible figure. The State would doubtless appeal, and he would do his utmost to push through Congress the bill relating to the dispensary which has been introduced there."

Governor Ellerbe has issued a batch of instructions the constables, bearing on the course to be pursued towards original package stores, and he declines to make them public, saying he did not

care to have the public advised as to the course of the State. It is supposed that the burden of these instructions is in accordance with the Attorney-General's construction of what "original package" means, as expressed in his recent argument at

Judge Simonton will probably make injunctions in both Vandercock and Moore injunction cases permanent when the final hearing comes off in Greenville in August. Until the final decrees have been filed the State cannot take its appeal to the Supreme

Court of the United States. A prominent dispensary official says that unless Judge Simonton's injunc-tions are quickly dissolved the dispensary would become an expense to the

State rather than a source of revenue.

### THE COMING STATE FAIR.

Secretary Holloway Makes a Special Announcement.

In the new premium list for the coming State fair, which opens on November 8 next, the secretary makes the following special announcement. The premium list will be issued in a yery few days, and the prizes offered are such as to induce the best exhibition in the history of the association:

This premium list will be delivered and mailed to thousands of practical men in this State and throughout the Union. Every one that receives a copy is requested to read, reflect and act upon the following paragraphs:

1. The officesrs and members of the

State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina would cordially invite, farmers, manufacturers and me chanics to contribute specimens of their skill, ingenuity and taste to this exhibition, so as to make it a true index of the progress made by the State in arts and agriculture.

2. Especially do we invite the earnest co-operation of the vomen of the country to contribute, by the refinement of their tastes, an exhibition of the results of home industry, to add to the beauty of the display and to show how large a part in the improvement of daily life is due to the quiet but useful labors of the hearth and home.

 County agricultural, mechanical horticultural societies of South Carolina are requested to make reports of their success, progress and proceedings their success, progress and proceedings to the State society in Columbia dur-

ing fair week in November next.

4. All associations throughout the Union having for their object in any wise whatsoever the industrial development of any portion of the United ment of any portion of the United States, are earnestly requested to send printed copies of their proceedings to the secretary of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, at Pomaria, S. C. This year is offered to the public a large and varied premium list. The premiums are liberal and the

premiums are liberal and the expenses premiums are liberal and the expenses of attending the fair are very moderate. All railroads in the State offer very liberal excursion rates, and the city of Columbia makes every effort to entertain her visitors, who are assured of accordial reception and a pleasant time. It is gratifying to announce that the large elegant main building, giving a flooring space of over 30,000 square feet, has been remodelled inside and additional rooms added at each end for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

Our fairs are rapidly growing in their usefulness as well as popularity. Over 30,000 visitors were in attendance during the last fair, and the exhibition of all classes of machinery and agricultural implements, as well as the distance of the convenience and confort of visitors.

tural implements, as well as the dis-play of homemade goods, live stock, poultry, etc., has never been sur-passed in the South. Our fair offers to all manufacturers, poultry raisers and stock breeders a fine advertising medium.

THOMAS W. HOLLOWAY,

## CHEAP RATES SECURED

To the State Reunion of Confede Veterans at Greenville.

Considerable interest is being maniested in the coming annual reunion of the camps of the South Carolina division of the United Confederate veterans to be held in Greenville very shortly. The following information from the Greenville Mountaineer will be of spe-cial interest to those intending to attend the reunion:
It is only a short time until the Con-

It is only a short time until the Confederate survivors of the State will accept the invitation extended to them last year in Charleston, and will hold their annual convention in our city. At the least calculation there will be aix or eight hundred visitors on that occasion, including the ladies and others who will accompany the veterans, and the low rate of fare on the railroads will induce many to come along who are not specially interested in the convention. Greenville will have to stir itself to complete satisfactory arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of our guests during their stay among us, and while the invitation was given by the representatives of veterans in Charles ton, their action has been sanctioned by our citizens generally, who will be delighted to join with the veterans in giving a most cardial relationship. giving a most cordial welcome to their comrades.

Camp Pulliam has charge of the arrangements for the convention. It is not expected that a free entertainment will be given to the veterans, although many of them will find the latch-string on the outside in private houses, but the hotels and boarding houses will be asked to give reduced

It has been decided that a grand picnic will occupy the attention of our visitors for one day, and the co-opera-tion of the Daughters of the Confederacy has been asked to perfect the nec-essary arrangements. The ladies gen-erally will be solicited to help, not only in the city, but throughout the county, as it is desirable to bring our people from every section to commemorate the assembling together of the Confederate soldiers on this occasion. The annual oration will be delivered by a distinguished Confederate guished Confederate, and the day will be made memorable in every respect.

Another feature of the week will be reception tendered to the young ladies who are expected to come as sponsors for the various camps in the State, and on this occasion the Sons of Veterans will acquit themselves as becomes

the loyal representatives of their fathers. Hon. W. L. Mauldin, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, has secured the reduction of railroad fare to one cent a mile each way, and this fact alone is sufficient to assume that there will be a large attendance of veterans and their friends when they know that Greenville is making suitable preparations for their coming.