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LOCATION OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Pillar Will be Raised in Main Street Opposite Court House Square—Large Gathering to Witness Ceremony.

**V. E. DePass, Esq., Orator of the Day.
Mr. B. F. Arthur Marks Site.**

Union and Union county gathered Saturday afternoon, January 19th, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee, and to mark the spot upon which the Confederate monument is to stand.

The site chosen is in the center of Main street at the intersection of Judgment street.

The exercises were instructive and interesting, and everything passed off quietly except some misbehavior of a band of small boys who amused themselves by throwing small rocks at people. Usually there is not even the small boy offender in Union on such an occasion, and this bad behavior was perhaps occasioned by thoughtlessness rather than by a vicious spirit.

The procession was headed by Chief of Police Long and a squad of policemen. The Union cornet band followed; then the Johnson Rifles, in command of Lieut. Walker, many old Confederate soldiers and about four or five hundred school children, accompanied by their teachers. The school children brought up the rear of the procession. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. D. M. McLeod, of Grace Methodist church, after which the band played "Dixie." The hymn, a favorite with General Lee, "How firm a foundation," was sung by the assembled multitude. The school children sang "Bonnie Blue Flag," after which Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, pastor First Presbyterian church, introduced W. W. Johnson, who had been requested by Mr. DePass to read his speech. Mr. DePass was suffering with a severe sore throat and, although he had carefully prepared the speech and was present in person, he was unable to deliver it.

Following is the speech of Mr. DePass:

My Friends:—Here on this spot a shaft will soon rise to commemorate the sublime heroism of the Confederate soldier. Here the truth will speak through bronze and granite to future generations. Here you young girls and boys will gather inspiration from the noble deeds of your fathers,—the men who wore the gray. Here perpetuated in marble will also stand a monument that will bear testimony throughout the ages to the loyalty, zeal and unflinching devotion of the glorious women of the Southland; they have been too much overlooked; in them has been the inspiration of all that is good in the past, and the hope of all that is ennobling and uplifting in the future.

The brief limits of this address will not permit me to speak of his youth, his early manhood, or his career prior to our struggle for liberty and independence. Those have been, and will continue to be, far better portrayed by others. I will content myself with the remark, that they constituted a worthy prelude to the exhibition, on a larger theatre, of those wonderful talents and sublime virtues which have gained for him the admiration and esteem of the civilized world.

That the resources and equipment of the Federal army greatly exceeded those of the Confederacy is admitted by even the reluctant historian of the North. In the Union army there were enlisted 444,000 foreigners, 186,017 negroes, making a total of foreigners and negroes of 630,017. If the United States had not enlisted a single white American citizen its numbers would have exceeded the total enlistment of the Confederate army by 85,017, a larger number than Lee ever had at any one time. From the seeded States the Union army enlisted 317,714 men. These added to the foreign enlistment made 811,714, or 211,714 soldiers, besides negroes, in excess of the total enlistment during the four years of the war. Add to this the negro enlistment and you have 307,731 more men than the Confederacy had, all told, from the beginning to the end of the war. In other words, the Union army had as many soldiers as the Southern army, and in addition thereto, 2,178,731 more. Marvelous disparity in numbers! And when we consider the advantages they had in provisions, transportation, munitions, and all martial resources, the story becomes more and more amazing.

At the first battle of Manassas, the enemy's forces were completely routed; then Mr. Lincoln perceived that while the moral effect of treating the war as one raised for the suppression of a rebellion, was of service in uniting the different political parties in the North and of giving the prestige of legitimacy to his government, yet, that in truth the North under the name of the "United States" had entered upon a war of conquest, and he forthwith began to prepare for it on a scale adequate to the emergency. More than half a million of men were called to arms and a navy was speedily launched strong enough to perform the great task committed to it, of blockading the Southern coast from the capes of Virginia to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Vast armies gathered along our frontier, and powerful iron-clads

swarmed in our rivers and along our coasts, so that every part of the South was exposed to invasion. It was manifestly impossible for the Confederate government to attempt, with any hope of success, to oppose this vast force at every point that might be assailed. The undisputed control of the water, and the extensive coasts and great navigable rivers of the South, enabled the Federal government to threaten so many points at once that to oppose the enemy everywhere would require a ruinous dispersion of the Confederate forces.

Kentucky and a greater part of Tennessee were quickly overrun. Mississippi was practically lost. New Orleans fell into the hands of the enemy. General Johnson was obliged to retreat from Northern Virginia, but by concentration of our forces upon some vulnerable part of the Federal frontier we kept the enemy from assailing other exposed localities. The position of our city of Washington, and the paramount importance of the city, Lincoln and his advisers to its safety, afforded such an opportunity to the Confederate commander. The safety of the Federal capital was regarded as the prime consideration and absolutely essential to a successful prosecution of the war. It is seriously doubted if Washington was ever in actual danger, but the enemy's fear and sensitiveness on this point was such as to compel them to concentrate their forces in defense of this city, causing them to abandon some parts of our country which we were not strong enough to protect. Thus will be found a marked feature of the operations of the army of Northern Virginia, the command of General Lee. It will be remembered that he resorted to this plan and compelled the army of McClellan to withdraw from the James, after it had been dislodged from its position on the Chickahominy. Accordingly our forces were thoroughly concentrated, which resulted in the formation of the powerful army of Northern Virginia. This concentration on our part, and the danger with which Washington was supposed to be menaced, brought about the results anticipated by General Lee. The Federal army was brought to reinforce Pope. Troops were taken from Carolina and West Virginia to aid in defending the Federal capital, and it became evident that the Confederate army could not render more efficient service and afford more complete protection to the country than by arousing the apprehensions of the authorities at Washington for the safety of that city.

It is clear therefore that in that case the whole southern border of the United States, including the city of Washington, would have been relieved of serious apprehension and the troops occupied in providing against an expected invasion on our part would have been disposable for aggressive movements against us.

After our troops in the West had fallen back so far from the Northern border as to interpose between them and the States beyond Ohio an extensive district of country, practically in possession of the enemy, the Confederate government had a much greater force at its command for use in the field than would have been the case had it been required to guard its long Southern border.

Time will not permit me to point out all the advantages resulting from the tenure of Northern Virginia by the Confederacy, but I have said enough to indicate to my thoughtful and reflecting audience that the great struggle of nearly four years, which was almost incessantly waged for the possession of this region, involved consequences to the Confederacy of far greater importance than the mere loss of territory, or of the recruits and supplies it derived from Northern Virginia. But while the presence of our army in Northern Virginia was of advantage in many ways, some of which I have suggested, it was apparent that to enable that army to accomplish its object it needed all the strength the Confederacy could give it.

It was near the Northern border, in the presence continually of the most powerful of all the Union armies, and constantly exposed to the attack of superior numbers. It is unnecessary for me to point out to those who took part in the defense of Richmond the manifold and fatal disadvantages they struggled so bravely to overcome. I have said enough to show the difficulties that beset that defense, and yet all these difficulties were added to the duties, cares and labors of the army of Northern Virginia. The most marked influence, however, which the situation of Richmond and the necessity of providing for its defense, exerted upon the conduct of the war in Virginia, is seen in its connection with the expedition of the army beyond the Potomac. To explain: The great advantage the enemy would have in besieging Richmond were so apparent that it was a saying of General Lee's that "Richmond was never so safe as when its defenders were absent." His meaning was that the safety of Richmond was dependent upon our ability to employ the enemy at a distance and prevent its near approach to the city. Such was the policy adopted by him and which secured the comparative safety of Richmond from the time the army moved northward in 1862, to the time when worn out with more than two years of exhausting war it was forced to retire within the entrench-

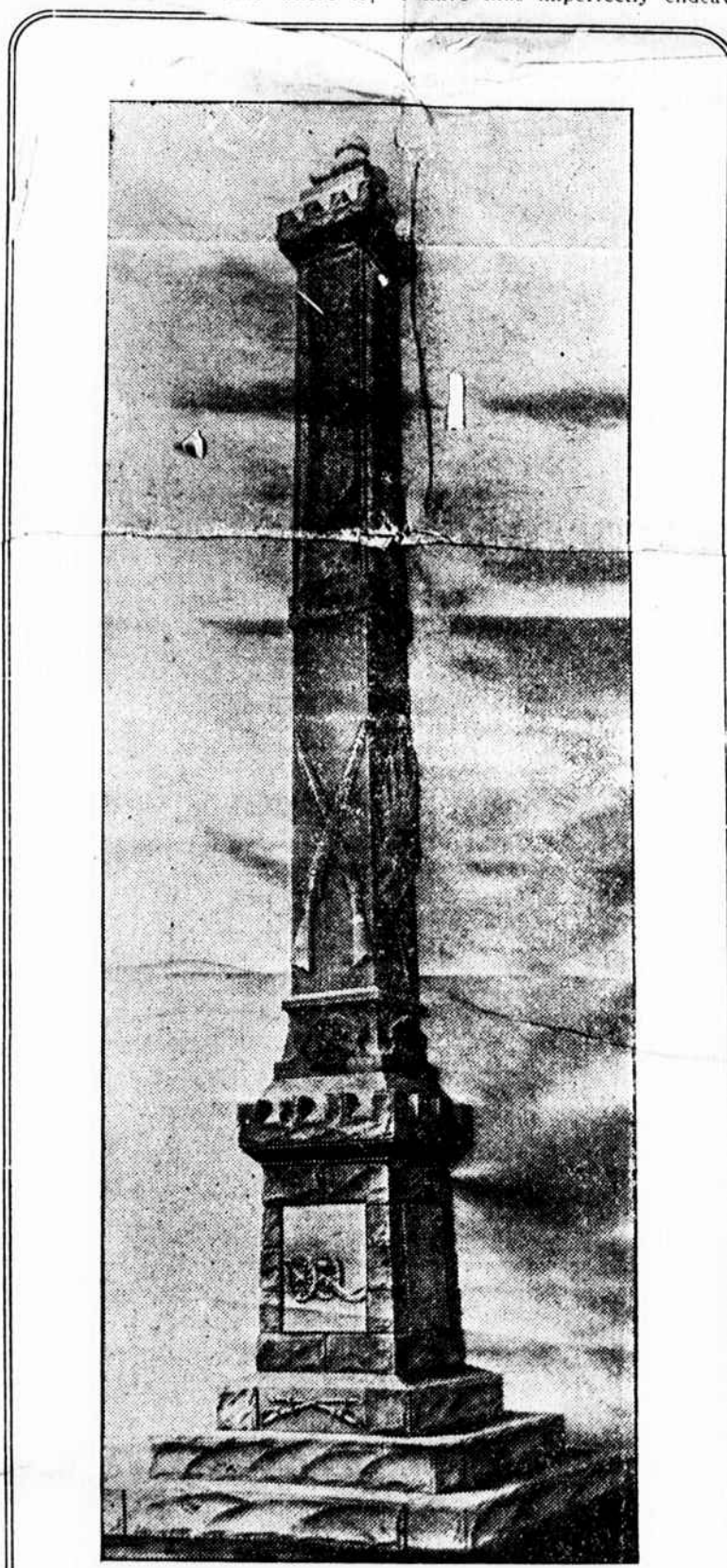
ment of Richmond before the great and ever-increasing adversary. But it was only by acting upon the apprehensions of the enemy that such a result could be obtained with the limited force under General Lee's command. Accordingly when by the second battle of Manassas he had driven the united forces of Pope and McClellan, with all the reinforcements that had been added to them, back upon the defenses of Washington, it became necessary for General Lee to decide how he could prevent them from sending an expedition by water against Richmond, and thus necessitate the withdrawal of the army from Northern Virginia to defend the city. To have done this would have been practically to give up the advantage we had gained in the campaign from Richmond to Manassas. Under these circumstances there was but one course for General Lee to pursue, if he would save Richmond from the peril which he knew would attend its investment by the tremendous army of the enemy. He must give occupation to that army, and such occupation that would compel the early concentration of its forces. By this means General Lee believed that he might induce the enemy to withdraw troops from other parts of the Confederacy and thus obtain additional reinforcements for himself.

These results, however, required that he should continue to threaten Washington and the Northern States, and this he could not do effectually unless he could put his army near Washington, and at the same time where it

Virginia been less exposed and less accessible the Confederate army might have gained advantages that would have enabled it to assume the offensive in fact as well as in appearance. But it is more probable that in such an event the Confederate government would have availed itself of an opportunity to reinforce its armies in the South and West, rather than engage in the invasion of the North.

That General Lee had the inclination to pursue this policy is demonstrated by the detachment of two divisions of Longstreet's corps to reinforce General Bragg, at a time when it was thought that General Lee would not require his whole force in Virginia. In fact, I may mention that while an army lay on the Rapidan in the winter of 1863 and 1864, it was in contemplation to have General Lee himself to take command of the army in Georgia. The great and abiding confidence of General Lee in the belief that Richmond could not be successfully defended except by keeping at a distance was illustrated to the last.

The close of three years of bloody war found Lee's diminished forces struggling with fresh and ever-increasing numbers, and yet so strong was General Lee's conviction of the necessity of preventing the enemy from forming the siege of Richmond that he did not hesitate to reduce his strength still further, in order to aim one last blow at the Federal capital, in the hope that he would thus cause General Grant to send part of his army to its defense. I have thus imperfectly endeavored



DESIGN OF MONUMENT TO BE UNVEILED MAY 10.

could be maintained and supported. It was for these reasons, as we learn from the report of General Lee's first invasion of Maryland, that he crossed the Potomac, and for like reasons he invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1863.

Time will not permit me to trace the campaigns of the army beyond the Potomac, interesting, and I may add, and imperfectly understood, as the events of those campaigns are often times, subjecting General Lee to the severest criticism of those who did not comprehend the great master mind of this mighty military strategist, but I have accomplished my present purpose if I have succeeded in explaining that the situation at Richmond was intimately connected with the designs of General Lee, in undertaking those expeditions, and that the battles of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg were in fact but a part of the plan in which General Lee sought to defend Richmond, and thereby maintain his army in Northern Virginia.

It is not impossible that had the objective point of the Federal army in

to present to you in a general way the difficulties under which General Lee's army had to struggle, and I think I have made myself understood, that you will be able to form a better idea of the extent and magnitude of its services than could be derived from a description of its various battles.

With the burden of Richmond's weakness on one arm, with the other it dealt those ponderous blows under which the gigantic power of the Federal government shook to its foundation, and caused the whole world to look on with wonder and amazement. These are reflections which add new interest to the recollections of our battles and our marches. They give unity and consistency to a narrative that is commonly regarded as made of detached and independent events. But time passes upon me and I cannot pursue this subject further.

When the imperishable names of Cold Harbor, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Petersburg are mentioned they cause the cheek to glow

SPICY NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Battle Over Dispensary Will Begin Next Week—Fight Scheduled on Lien Law—Bucket Shop Nuisance Doomed—Representative Mann Refuses to Vote for Senator Tillman.

(Our Columbia Correspondent.)

Columbia, Jan. 24.—(Special)—It does not seem likely that the decisive battle over the dispensary will be begun until next week. Both sides are waiting on the report of the new dispensary investigating committee. This it is now expected will be ready by Friday, according to a statement today to the correspondent of The Times. The principal bills of each side, that of the dispensary people seeking a purification scheme along the lines of the Tillman-Rayson-Manning bill of last year, and the Carey-Cothran local option county dispensary bill, have both been printed and are ready to be called up on a moment's notice. But Saturday will be an off day, both houses having selected this day to visit Clemson college, and as the committee report will not be in before Friday, there will be no time for action this week.

A subject of special interest to the readers of The Times is the probable action of the legislature this year on the lien law. It is impossible at this stage of the game to foretell what will be done. Bills to repeal the law entirely, and bills to make important amendments, are pending in both houses, each branch having gone up on the subject to back away again in the form of motions to adjourn debate. It is evident that there will be the usual warm contest in both houses. The factions seem equally confident of victory.

The fate of the bucket-shop nuisance may be decided in the senate this week. Judging from the number of bills being urged on the subject, it seems likely that some sort of change will be made.

reached in either house till next week. Some bill along this line will likely get closer to ratification than any have yet done, but it does not seem likely that compulsory education will be enacted into law this session.

Perhaps the most important negative legislation of the session so far has been the putting to death of the Frost joint resolution calling for an inter-session commission to investigate the railroads and report by bill and recommendation and testimony. The resolving words were stricken out by a vote of 65 to 48. It looked as if this bill would forestall action sought in other pending bills.

An important piece of positive legislation of interest to your readers was the passing by the house of Mr. Walker's bill to allow 50 cents a day to jurors serving in magistrates' courts in criminal cases. Desperate effort was made to kill the bill on third reading, first by a motion to recommend and then by a motion to commit, a roll call being demanded in each case.

A feature of the house session this week was "the statement of reasons" Representative Coke D. Mann gave for not voting to confirm the election of Senator Tillman. He sent up his written reasons to the speaker's desk as follows:

"I wish to state my reasons for not voting for the Hon. Benj. R. Tillman to succeed himself in the United States senate.

"First. He made a wanton and malicious attack upon the ministry of South Carolina, charging them with being in league with the ex-barkeepers of the State, with Col. James A. Hoyt, the standard-bearer of the prohibitionists, to defeat and destroy the dispensary law in South Carolina. This he knew was false and an outrage on common decency.

"Second. Before I could vote for him I would have to know how much money he returned to Hubbell in rebates allowed the State. I contend that as governor he was handling the money of the State and had no right to return it to the liquor house, any more than the present board has the right to appropriate such money to their own use."

On motion of Representative Richards the "reasons" were promptly and by a large vote stricken from the records.

Senator Smith Flays Rum Shop.

The subject of abolishing the State dispensary, as provided for in the resolution introduced in the senate several days ago by Mr. W. S. Smith, of Hampton, came up yesterday as a special order and the author addressed the senate for 20 minutes in support of its adoption.

For the first time this session every member was in his seat. Senator Smith has been termed the "unknown quantity" in the upper branch of the general assembly, as he was elected without committing himself in the least on the liquor question. His remarks yesterday, however, leave no doubt as to his position on the question of the disposition of the present system of handling the liquor business in South Carolina.

He declared that the people of the State had expressed themselves in no uncertain terms on this question and it behooved the general assembly to carry out their wishes, and without delay. To make use of a quotation, "the dispensary was born in sin and brought up in iniquity," and he did not believe it is possible to purify a thing that is absolutely rotten.

If representations are true, he argued, to say the least, the institution is not properly managed today, and if the directors have not been guilty of wrong-doing they have certainly exercised very poor business judgment. They have laid in an enormous supply of liquors when it has been expected for some months that the dispensary would go out of existence at this session of the legislature.

Sufficient evidence of wrong-doing and mismanagement had been produced, yet no prosecutions have been commenced. Those who are alleged to have received thousands of dollars illegally go free. There has been sufficient investigation of this institution already and he thought it time that the legislators were taking some action.

Believe the situation, declared that if all the "stuff" in the South Carolina dispensary were emptied into the Congaree river the chemicals would not be washed out when it got down to the seacoast. He could not understand why the senators and members of the house want to keep putting this matter off. If they carry out the wishes of the people the dispensary will be abolished, and forthwith. The members should come out and not continually attempt to delay the execution of the people's wishes.

The senator from Newberry, said Mr. Smith, had been playing hide and seek with him, resorting to all kinds of parliamentary tactics to prevent consideration of his resolution. He is tired of this and wanted the matter threshed out and done with. He would rather have his resolution defeated than to have it sidetracked, and warned the senators that he did not want any more dallying. He declared that the dispensary folks are a treacherous crowd. They do not stick to their friends, even. Take for instance the senator from Newberry: He had bled and died for the dispensary almost, and what did they do for him! (Here the president informed Mr. Smith that he was out of order and he dropped that line of criticism.)

Honor Roll Central School.

First A.—Elizabeth Smith, Myrtle Smith, Cornelia Palmer, Lillian Whisonant, Louis Gilliam, Sidney Howell, Hale Bewley, Frank Parks, Marie Walling.

First B.—Thelma Hart, Lillian Malone, Anthony Rice, Victor Arthur, Leonia Mayfield, Louise Whisonant, Elizabeth Garner, Frances Sartor, Calie Wood, John Powell, Mabel Lawson.

Second.—Aggie Love, Aline Williams, Lummie Cudd, Ruth Hix, Ruth Gault, William Wallace, Fred Wallace.

Third.—Lemmie Petty.

Fourth.—Charley Purcell, Russel Sexton, Lamplsey Whisonant, Nell Bewley, Grace Carpenter, Victor Mayfield, Gertrude Ray.

Fifth.—Aileen Sumner, Nida High, Ethel Cooksey, Clarice Tinsley, Thomas Corn, Robert Hamilton, Clyde Hames, Harold James, Letha Parker, Sam Willford.

Sixth.—May Charles, Van Charles, Holton Askew, Kathleen James, Anna Sanders, Eva Howell, Vera Murrat, Olivette Smith, Sam High, Warren Arthur, Pauline Spillers.

Seventh.—Bessie Alverson, Effie Alverson, Myrtle Cranford, Annie Tinsley, Ruth Wilburn.

Eighth.—Kelly Ledbetter, Curtis Sanders, Hillard Thomas, Altalee Bewley.

Ninth.—Edith Smith, Theo. Young, J. D. Arthur.

(Continued on Page Four.)