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ARBEVILLE, N. C.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

TEXT OF THE INSTRUMENT ADOPTED BY THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Foundation of the Rights of the Citizen and the Powers of the State Government.

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The supreme executive authority shall be vested in the chief magistrate, who shall be styled "the governor of the State of South Carolina."

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the electors duly qualified to vote on members of the house of representatives, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified, and shall be eligible. He shall be elected at the first general election held under this Constitution for members of the general assembly, and at each general election thereafter, and shall be installed during the first session of the general assembly after his election on such day as shall be provided by law. The other State officers-elect shall at the same time enter upon the performance of their duties.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being; or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of 30 years; and who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this State for five years next preceding the day of election. No person while governor shall hold any office or other commission (except in the militia) under the authority of this State, or of any other power, at one and the same time.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up by the boards of canvassers in the respective counties and transmitted by mail to the seat of government, directed to the secretary of state who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives at the next ensuing session of the general assembly; and duplicates of said returns shall be filed with the clerks of the court of said counties. It shall be the duty of any clerk of court to forward to the secretary of state a certified copy of said returns upon being notified that the returns previously forwarded by mail have not been received at his office. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, after the expiration of seven days from the day upon which the votes have been canvassed by the county board if the returns thereof from any county have not been received, to notify the clerk of court of said county, and order a copy of the returns filed in his office to be forwarded forthwith. The secretary of state shall deliver to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the next ensuing session of the general assembly, or as soon as the general assembly shall have organized by the election of the presiding officers of the two houses, the speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal, and highest in votes, the general assembly shall during the same session, in the house of representatives, choose one of them governor, viva voce. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, continue in office for the same period and be possessed with the same qualifications as the governor, and shall, ex officio, be president of the senate.

Sec. 6. The lieutenant governor while presiding in the senate shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided.

Sec. 7. The senate shall as soon as practicable after the convening of the general assembly, choose a president pro tempore to act in the absence of the lieutenant governor, or when he shall fill the office of governor.

Sec. 8. A member of the senate acting as governor or lieutenant governor shall thereupon vacate his seat and another person shall be elected in his stead.

Sec. 9. In case of the removal of the governor from office by impeachment, death, resignation, disqualification, disability or removal from the State, the lieutenant governor shall then be governor; and in case of the removal of the last named officer from his office by impeachment, death, resignation, disqualification, disability or removal from the State, the president pro tempore of the senate shall be governor; and the last named officer shall then forthwith, by proclamation, convene the senate in order that a president pro tempore may be chosen. In case the governor be impeached, the lieutenant governor shall act in his stead and have his powers until judgment in the case shall have been pronounced. In case of the temporary disability of the governor the lieutenant governor shall perform the duties of the governor.

Sec. 10. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the active service of the United States.

Sec. 11. He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction (except in cases of impeachment,) in such manner, on such terms and under such restrictions as he shall think proper; and he shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures. It shall be his duty to report to the general assembly, at the next regular session thereafter, all pardons granted by him, with the report of the board of pardons. Every petition for pardon or commutation of sentence may be first referred by him to a board of pardons, to be provided by the general assembly, which board shall hear all such petitions under such rules and regulations as the general assembly may provide. The governor may adopt the recommendations of said board but in case he does not he shall submit his reasons to the general assembly.

Sec. 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed in mercy.

Sec. 13. The governor and lieutenant governor shall, at stated times, receive for their services compensation, which shall be neither increased nor

diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 14. All officers in the executive department, and all boards of public institutions, shall, when required by the governor, give him information in writing upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices or the concerns of the respective institutions, including itemized accounts of receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 15. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the condition of the State, and recommend for its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary or expedient.

Sec. 16. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly in extra session. Should either house remain without a quorum for five days, or in case of disagreement between the two houses during any session with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the time of the annual session then next ensuing.

Sec. 17. He shall commission all officers of the State.

Sec. 18. The seal of the State now in use shall be used by the governor officially, and shall be called "the great seal of the State of South Carolina."

Sec. 19. All officers and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of South Carolina, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Sec. 20. The governor and lieutenant governor, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the oath of office as prescribed in article 3, section 26 of the Constitution.

Sec. 21. The governor shall reside at the capital of the State, except in cases of contagion or the emergencies of war; but during the sittings of the general assembly he shall reside where its sessions are held.

Sec. 22. Whenever it shall be brought to the notice of the governor by affidavit that any officer who has the custody of public or trust funds, is probably guilty of embezzlement or the appropriation of public or trust funds to private use, then the governor shall direct his immediate prosecution by the proper officer and upon true bill found the governor shall suspend such officer and appoint one in his stead, until he shall have been acquitted by the verdict of a jury. In case of conviction, the office shall be declared vacant and the vacancy filled as may be provided by law.

Sec. 23. Every bill or joint resolution which shall have passed the general assembly, except on a question of adjournment, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor, and if he approve he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by the two-thirds of that house it shall have the same effect as if it had been signed by the governor; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journals of both houses respectively. Bills appropriating money out of the treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the same are made and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections. If the governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve the residue thereof, it shall become a law as if he had signed it. The governor shall then return the bill with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him to the house in which the bill originated, which house shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the governor. The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is provided in case of an entire bill returned by the governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the governor shall be passed by two-thirds of the two houses of the general assembly, it shall become a part of said law notwithstanding the objections of the governor. If a bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the governor within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sundays excepted, it shall have the same force and effect as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect unless returned within two days after the next meeting.

Sec. 24. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a secretary of state, a comptroller-general, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an adjutant and inspector-general, and a superintendent of education, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their several successors have been chosen and qualified; and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of such officers shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a supreme court, in two circuit courts, to-wit: A court of common pleas having civil jurisdiction and a court of general sessions with criminal jurisdiction only. The general assembly may also establish county courts, municipal courts or such courts in any and all of the counties of this State inferior to circuit courts as may be deemed necessary, but none of such courts shall ever be invested with jurisdiction to try cases of murder, manslaughter, rape or attempt to rape, arson, common law burglary, bribery or perjury. Provided, Before a county court shall be established in any county it must be submitted to the qualified electors and a majority of those voting must vote for its establishment.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The chief justice shall preside, and in his absence the senior associate justice. They shall be elected by a joint viva voce vote of the general assembly for the term of eight years, and shall continue in of-

fice until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and shall be so classified that one of them shall go out of office every two years.

Sec. 3. The present chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court are declared to be the chief justice and two of the associate justices of said court as herein established until the terms for which they were elected shall expire, and the general assembly at its next session shall elect the third associate justice and make suitable provision for accomplishing the classification above directed.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have power to issue writs or orders of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition, certiorari, habeas corpus and other original and remedial writs. And said court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases of chancery and in such appeals they shall review the findings of fact as well as the law, except in chancery cases where the facts are settled by a jury and the verdict not set aside and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law under such regulations as the general assembly may by law prescribe.

Sec. 5. The supreme court shall be held at least twice in each year at the seat of government and at such other place or places in the State as the general assembly may direct.

Sec. 6. No judge shall preside at the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or when either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within such degrees as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been counsel or have presided in any inferior court. In case all or any of the justices of the supreme court shall be thus disqualified, or be otherwise prevented from presiding in any cause or causes, the court or the justices thereof shall certify the same to the governor of the State, and he shall immediately commission, especially, the requisite number of men learned in the law for the trial and determination thereof. The same course shall be pursued in the circuit and inferior courts as is prescribed in this section for cases of the supreme court. The general assembly shall provide by law for the temporary appointment of men learned in the law to hold either special or regular terms of the circuit courts whenever there may be necessity for such appointment.

Sec. 7. There shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court a reporter and clerk of said court, who shall hold their offices for four years and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the supreme court, every point made and distinctly stated in the cause and fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided and the reason thereof shall be concisely and briefly stated in writing and preserved with the record of the case.

Sec. 9. The justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit court shall each receive compensation for their services to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office. They shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, nor shall they hold any other office of trust or profit under this State, the United States or any other power.

Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of chief justice, associate justice or judge of the circuit court who is not at the time of his election a citizen of the United States and of this State and has not attained the age of 25 years, has not been a licensed attorney at law for at least five years and been a resident of this State for five years next preceding his election.

Sec. 11. All vacancies in the supreme court or inferior tribunals shall be filled by elections as herein prescribed; provided, that if the unexpired term does not exceed one year such vacancy may be filled by executive appointment. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State, and when a vacancy is filled by either appointment or election, the incumbent shall hold only for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Sec. 12. In all cases decided by the supreme court the concurrence of three of the justices shall be necessary for a reversal of the judgment below, but if the four justices equally divide in opinion the judgment below shall be affirmed, subject to the provisions hereinafter prescribed. Whenever, upon the hearing of any cause or question before the supreme court, in the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction, it shall appear to the justices thereof or any two of them, that there is involved a question of constitutional law, or conflict between the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, or between the duties and obligations of her citizens under the same, upon the determination of which the entire is not agreed; or whenever the justices of said court, or any two of them desire it on any cause or question so before said court, the chief justice, or on his absence the presiding associate justice, shall call to the assistance of the supreme court all of the judges of the circuit court; provided, however that when the matter to be submitted is involved in an appeal from the circuit court, the circuit judge who tried the cause shall not sit. A majority of the justices of the supreme court and circuit judges shall constitute a quorum. The decision of the court so constituted, or a majority of the justices and judges sitting, shall be final and conclusive. In such case the chief justice, or in his absence the presiding associate justice, shall preside. Whenever the justices of the supreme court and the circuit judges meet together for the purposes aforesaid, if the number thereof qualified to sit constitute an even number, then one of the circuit judges must retire; and the circuit judges present shall determine by lot which of their number shall retire.

Sec. 13. The State shall be divided into as many judicial circuits as the general assembly may prescribe and for each circuit a judge shall be elected by joint viva voce vote of the general assembly, who shall hold his office for a term of four years; and at the time of his election he shall be an elector of a county of, and during his continuance in office he shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge. The present judges of the circuit courts shall continue in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected, and should a new division of the judicial circuits be made, shall be the judges of the respective circuits in which they shall reside after said division.

Sec. 14. Judges of the circuit courts shall interchange circuits with each other and the general assembly shall provide thereof.

Sec. 15. The courts of common pleas shall have original jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the supreme court, to issue writs or orders of injunction, mandamus, habeas corpus, and such other writs as may be necessary to carry their powers into full effect. They shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases within the jurisdiction of inferior courts, except from such inferior courts from which the general assembly shall provide an appeal directly to the supreme court.

Sec. 16. The court of common pleas shall sit in each county in this State at least twice in every year at such stated times and places as may be appointed by law.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the justice of the supreme court to file their decisions within 60 days from the last day of the court at which the cases were heard; and the duty of the judges of the circuit courts to file their decisions within 60 days from the rising of the last court of the circuit then being held.

Sec. 18. The court of general sessions shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases except those cases in which exclusive jurisdiction shall be given to inferior courts, and in these it shall have appellate jurisdiction. It shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with, as well as appellate jurisdiction from, the inferior courts in all cases of riot, assault and battery, and larceny. It shall sit in each county in the State at least twice in each year at such stated times and places as the general assembly may direct.

Sec. 19. The court of probate shall remain as now established in the county of Charleston. In all other counties of the State the jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration, in business appertaining to minors and the allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons non compos mentis, shall be vested as the general assembly may provide, and until such provision such jurisdiction shall remain in the court of probate as now established.

Sec. 20. A sufficient number of magistrates shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each county, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Each magistrate shall have the power, under such regulations as may now or hereafter be provided by law, to appoint one or more constables to execute writs and processes issued by him. The present trial justices are declared magistrates as herein created, and shall exercise the powers and duties of said office of magistrate until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Each magistrate shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the general assembly, in lieu of all fees in criminal cases.

Sec. 21. Magistrates shall have jurisdiction in such civil cases as the general assembly may prescribe; provided, such jurisdiction shall not extend to cases where the value of property in controversy, or the amount claimed, exceeds \$100, or to cases where the title to real estate is in question, or to cases in chancery. They shall have exclusive jurisdiction in such criminal cases as the general assembly may prescribe; provided, further, such jurisdiction shall not extend to cases where the punishment exceeds a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days. In criminal matters beyond their jurisdiction to try, they shall sit as examining courts and commit, discharge or (except in capital cases) recognize persons charged with such offences, subject to such regulations as the general assembly may provide. They shall also have the power to bind over to keep the peace and for good behavior for a time not to exceed 12 months.

Sec. 22. All persons charged with an offence shall have the right to demand and obtain a trial by jury. The jury in cases civil or criminal in all municipal courts and courts inferior to circuit courts, shall consist of six. The grand jury of each county shall consist of 18 members, 12 of whom must agree in a matter before it can be submitted to the court.

The petit jury of the circuit courts shall consist of 12 men, all of whom must agree to a verdict in order to render the same.

Each juror must be a qualified elector under the provisions of this Constitution, between the ages of 21 and 65 years, and of good moral character.

Sec. 23. Every civil action cognizable by magistrates shall be brought before a magistrate in the county where the defendant resides, and every criminal action in the county where the offence was committed. In all cases tried by them, the right of appeal shall be secured under such rules and regulations as may be provided by law; provided, that in counties where magistrates have separate and exclusive territorial jurisdiction, criminal cases shall be tried in the magistrate's district where the offence was committed, subject to such provision for change of venue from one magistrate's district to another in the same county as may be provided by the general assembly.

Sec. 24. All officers other than those named in section 9 provided for in this article shall receive for their services such compensation as the general assembly may from time to time by law direct.

Sec. 25. Each of the justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit court shall have the same power at chambers to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition and interlocutory writs or orders of injunction as when in open court. The judges of the circuit courts shall have such powers at chambers as the general assembly may provide.

Sec. 26. Judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but shall declare the law.

Sec. 27. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk for the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein, but the general assembly may provide by law for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the judge of the probate court to perform the duties of clerk for his court under such regulations as the general assembly may direct. Clerks of courts shall

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WHAT THEY REALLY SAID.

FULL TEXT OF THE SPEECHES OF EVANS AND TILLMAN.

Read Their Utterances in Atlanta and Form Your Own Judgment as to the Truth and Propriety of What They Said on Carolina Day.

The following is the full text of the speech of Governor John Gary Evans, delivered at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., on November 30th, 1895:

Mr. President, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen of Georgia and my own Fellow Citizens: To say that we thank you for this hearty welcome, seems cold and indifferent from a mother to her daughter, for it has been truly said that Georgia is really a daughter of South Carolina, and she is a daughter indeed. (Groan.) You may groan, but yet she is not ashamed of her daughter. (Applause.) South Carolina is proud of her daughter, (applause) and she stands here today to bear evidence for what we did in the past; that when we nurtured this infant; when we protected her from the Indian and Spaniard, it was not in vain we stand here today and say, indeed you do us proud. (Applause and cheers.) And now his Excellency, the Governor, has seen fit to have the Governor of South Carolina here upon the soil of Georgia 265 of the fairest maidens that God Almighty ever created. (Applause.) They are stamped with more purity than he has stamped the lily; they are stamped with beauty than he has stamped the rosebud, and, sir, when I stand in the presence of these lovely creatures, when I stand here and contemplate my own miserable self, I can only exclaim, "How unworthy a creature you are of one of these lovely women." (Applause.) That is my appreciation. Not lack of appreciation; though possibly some may say, too great an appreciation; but it cannot be.

South Carolina is proud of her women; she is proud of what they have done in the past; she is proud of what they represent in the present; and she feels safe in what they will accomplish and speak for her in the future.

This day has been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving by the President of the United States and by the Governors of the separate States in the Union. We have much, fellow citizens, to be thankful for, but South Carolina and Georgia stamped by their individuality can exclaim without any degree of hypocrisy or spirit of the Pharisee, "We thank thee, oh, God, we are not as other people are."

There is a characteristic individuality of the South Carolinian, that characteristic is not so great between the South Carolinian and the Georgian because we are people, and although divided by the Savannah, in the words of your own immortal Grady, "That is more of a bond than a boundary." (Applause.)

We cannot forget, as your Governor has said, you cannot forget, South Carolina cannot forget that when she was oppressed; when the heel of the tyrant bore heavily upon her, it was the strong arm of the Georgians that came to her rescue in '76. We thank you for it. We thank you for what you have done in the past and we thank you for giving us this opportunity of coming here and showing to the world the superiority of South Carolina. (Applause and cheers.)

Why, the other day I saw an interview from a Yankee General, in which he stated that the South was progressing; that the South was improving, except poor South Carolina, and she was still feeling the effects of secession. Yes, she feels it; she feels the effects of the tribute she pays to the national government for being whipped; but when she pays it, she pays it with a protest, and when it is stated that she feels the effects of secession it is true; but today, fellow citizens, we stand and proclaim as our own Pinckney did, that we still have "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute." South Carolina pays tribute to no man and no State except that imposed upon her by force of law and of a strong hand; but we pay it, and as we pay it we do not murmur. But the time has come for the South Carolinian and every Southerner to think for himself and to speak for himself and in the halls of Congress let it be known that these Southern States are in this Union, a part of this Union and by the grace of God we propose to control this Union. (A voice, "That's right.") Why should it not be right? (Applause.) Was it not right in the past? Was it not right under the training of your fathers? The training of statesmen that you received, the principles they inculcated in you, are they not just as dear as they were before 1865? And, fellow citizens, this Southland will bloom in spite of the remarks of judges hostile to it. It seems now that every presidential candidate of the Republican party feels it incumbent upon him to hit South Carolina a lick. But, fellow citizens, the result is that South Carolina never has to go out of the conflict for repairs. (Great applause.)

Now, fortunately, our works are here to speak for themselves; we are not a people to herald our virtues before the world; we are not a people to proclaim what we are doing. We are not a people possessed of two much brass. We have always had integrity; we have always had statesmen. (Great applause and cheers.) That speaks more and sounds louder than the beating of cymbals of past triumphs. That is where she stands today. She apologizes for nothing she has done in the past; she apologizes for nothing she does in the present. She is today the leader of the South in industrial enterprises. She spends more money in proportion to her wealth than any State in the Union for the education of her children, and we do it without a word. We stand, fellow citizens, in this position, our industrial progress lies in the manufacture of cotton; in that she comes first; we cannot expect to be anything more. That comes to us naturally. But we stand realizing that grand principle of government that South Carolina has always recognized, that true Democracy dwells only in the hearts of the agriculturist. Sir, what concerns us today is, that what was once a solid South is now dismembered, and we have a solid North confronting us. Where is Democracy on this Thanksgiving Day? We can only say, Thank

God, it is no worse. It is bad enough, but we, fellow citizens, cherish Democracy; and today the only Democracy found in this glorious land is South of Mason and Dixon's line in the hearts of the agriculturist, who lives under his own vine and fig tree, and that alone can nurture patriotism. That is what concerns us; that is what we of the South have to meet and we must meet it like patriots. We will meet it like patriots. We are told to divide while the industrial enterprises of the North consolidate; while the Shylocks consolidate and continue to take their pound of flesh, if possible, nearer the heart; while some Southerners are tempted to bow down and worship the golden idols. We are told that "you are fanatics; you do not understand the principles of government," and unless you allow this syphon to be introduced into your heart and allow them to suck from your life blood, they say, "That prosperity and true government can never be obtained." Sir, it can be obtained. The principles upon which this government was founded can be perpetuated, but it will never be perpetuated by the banker, it will never be perpetuated by the manufacturer, but it will be perpetuated by the men who own the soil and the men who till the soil; who live under their own vine and fig tree, who love the trees as Grady said, who love the forest; who love the hills that stand in their pathway and glories in the home he inhabits. (Applause.) These are the men who give birth to patriots; these are the men who can save this country against corporate wealth that has been amassed and is being amassed in the North; there is no hope for you in the North. It is solid. Their only desire is to fleece you, and to get the last penny from you they can. The only hope for you is in the West. Why do I say so? The South is an agricultural country. South Carolina leads in the manufacture of cotton, it is true; but she is an agricultural State; she realizes that the foundation of all wealth is agriculture. Where do you find them? She must get her friends from those who are the friends of agriculture. Where do you find them? Only in the West and South-west, and there is your alliance, and let me give warning here today; let me tell the young Southerner who goes to Congress that he should go there and let his voice be heard; let him raise his protest against this accumulation of wealth; against the destroyers of this republic, and as his father did in the past; for the principles of good government fall from his lips as it did from the lips of his forefathers. Let it never be said that we can do nothing. We can do anything. Don't say we can do nothing; God never helped such people. God helps him who helps himself. And unless you go there and make this fight and make this protest you can never hope to win. You will be criticised if you do, as you see now the criticisms of South Carolina and Ben Tillman. (Applause and cheers.) Throw it aside, cast it away, because it is simply the true principles of Democracy; the true principles which alone can perpetuate and preserve any republic. No republic can live with centralization and concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. No country can live which favors the great mass of its people. No country can live and prosper on the amount of money which is seen fit to be doled out to it in a few hands by capitalists. Why, twelve men today can bankrupt this nation; twelve men can paralyze this government; twelve men can today stop the wheels of progress and commerce in this great republic. Shall these things continue? What an object lesson have we here?

What does this exposition teach? It has opened the eyes of the world to the wealth of the South. It has shown to the North that the South can make her own future. It has shown to them, indeed, that she is independent. It has shown to them the resources that are buried here, only to be dug out by the faithful worker who loves his own Southland. (Applause.) When the South takes again the lead which she relinquished only by force of arms, then and not till then will prosperity and progress be assured and her foundations strengthened and this country be safe, and the flag of our united country be raised on our National Capitol. (Applause and cheers.)

I thank you, sir, again for this hearty welcome to Georgia; I thank you for the good words said of us and of South Carolina, and as I said before, we are but one people; we have but one home; we have but one destiny; and that destiny must be worked out hand in hand and heart in heart by those who love their country, its prosperity and its progress. (Great applause and cheers.)

TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

The full text of the address of Senator Ben Tillman is as follows: Your Excellency, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—The good book tells us that there is a time for all things, but I do not think that this is a time for long speaking. (Applause.)

A voice: "Hurrah for Tillman!"

"Tillman: "They say that hungry people have no ears, (laughter) and I am sure that I can see a good many of you here who would like to have a sandwich about now. I shall, therefore, not trespass on your patience except for a brief period. This is not an occasion for lengthy speaking. I have no set speech prepared. I don't know how to make set speeches. I have been in constant attendance upon our Constitutional Convention for ten weeks and I didn't know until about six days ago that there was the slightest chance for me to come to Atlanta and see what she and the South have done. Our Constitutional Convention adjourned on Tuesday afternoon after eight days' constant work for thirteen hours a day in order to get through in time to come here. I got to Atlanta yesterday evening at 6 o'clock and being worn out, I went to bed, and I had no time to have fixed a set speech if I had wanted to, and besides what do I come to Georgia to talk to South Carolinians for, (applause) any way? It seems to me that every man I meet is a South Carolinian and has been saying all day, 'Howdy do, Ben?' and 'Howdy, Governor?' 'Howdy, Senator,' all up and down the streets, still I thought I was at our State Fair, and I see so many familiar faces here and realize so clearly that probably two-thirds of this audience have heard me speak time and time again, that I know it would be intruding upon your time and patience for me to speak long."

"I came here not to brag. I leave

that to our young Governor. He is young and green, (laughter and cheers) and besides he has such an acute realization of interpretation of our State motto: "Animus Opibusque Parati." The only thing that I know that he hasn't any sense on, whatever is women. With as young and handsome a face as he has got and a reasonable amount of brain and a pretty fair character, for him to get up here and tell these ladies that he, in contemplating their beauty, has such a realization of his own unworthiness that he cannot afford to put himself on one, (laughter) is very good, however, when he knows that every woman here who isn't married wants a husband. Why, that sentiment you know won't do. It's 'agin' nature for a woman to do anything else, and they say and I say for him that if, by reason of his unworthiness, he has been unable thus far to induce any of our fair daughters to take him and try to cultivate those little locks of his that are growing so thin, that he ought to do like I did. I came into your State when I was a boy before I was twenty-one years of age, and induced one of your best women, who has been my blessing and pride ever since, to join hands. If he can't induce any of our own daughters to take him, then I am sure that if he will come to Atlanta sometime in the future that some of these Georgia ladies will—well, I think he might persuade them. (Applause.) I am a sort of half Georgian, anyhow, for as I got my wife before I got away from my mother I got under petticoat government before I was a man, and have kept under it ever since and I thank God for it. In fact if I have made anything of a name for myself and have come to be anything, and considering the amount of cursing I get I think I must be a pretty good sort of a fellow. I attribute it to the fact that the women have had charge of me all my life.

"I come to extend to you fraternal greeting, brotherly greeting. While my friend claims that Georgia is the daughter of South Carolina, I rather look upon her as a big sister, a great big handsome one, I mean. Doubling us in area, nearly doubling us in population, and more than doubling us in taxable values.

"But go into any county in Georgia you may; go into any county in any State West of the Savannah River to the Rio Grande, and you will find South Carolinians, or the sons and daughters of South Carolinians; and I never have seen one of them who was not proud to acknowledge the relationship and to send back the greeting that we love our mother, and are proud of her. (Applause.)

"Mr. President: I have had no opportunity as yet to look at your Exposition. I have only been able to get a glimpse around the grounds in driving through them in a carriage and in coming in on the train yesterday afternoon, and to read the account of the papers and hear from my friends who have been here and looked at this grand collection of the resources and manufactures of the Southern people you have here as to what has been accomplished. The most natural thing for a person who visited the Chicago World's Fair is to make a comparison between the two, and I say to you, sir, that from what I have been able to see gathered together showing what you have done that you have come up to that magnificent and most glorious Exposition that the world has ever seen, as a good second; and I say here again that no city except the Chicago of the South could have done it. (Applause.) To whom is credit due? Your Governor says the Southern men did it. Southern genius and Southern capital. I don't think this is altogether—well, I won't say that he has not given due credit to some outside help from those men who have come from the North and cast their fortunes with you, and are today as good Southerners as I am; and I want to call your attention to one thought, and then I shall stop. It is this: We hear and we read a great deal nowadays about bringing Northern capital and inducing Northern brains to come among us and develop our waste places. The newspapers harp on this in the South, and Northern papers twit us with our incompetence and lack of progress and laziness; and too many Southern papers have become the echoes of this unworthy thought. But pause and analyze the conditions which have existed here since the war and consider for a moment, my friend, the Governor of South Carolina, has just touched upon, the pension tribute which we pay, and you will see that we have not received back from that source or any other source more than a tithe of the money that the Southern people have dug from the earth and sent northward to remain there.

"Now I will give you a few figures and this is the only thing I took the trouble to look up to tell you about. The entire amount paid by the United States Government since 1861 for pensions has been eighteen hundred and sixty millions. Of that sum the amount paid to the veterans or widows of veterans of the war of 1812 and the war of Mexico and the Indian wars was \$59,000,000, so that the Union soldiers have received \$1,800,000,000 from the United States Government. The number of pensions in the South all told—I mean the eleven Confederate States, or the Cotton States—is 65,000. The number in the United States, as a whole, is 960,000, so you see that less than one-sixteenth of this money comes back here. How much do we pay? Statistics will prove that these eleven Confederate States count them in any shape you will, and measure them by any yard stick you want, pay not less than one-fourth and nearly one-third of it. If you deduct a reasonable amount of the sum paid back to the southern pensioners and the most of that is paid in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Virginia and Tennessee, I say to you that the total sum that has come to the South since the war from pensions, from any source following the Union soldiers, has not exceeded \$150,000,000. That will leave \$1,650,000,000 that has been paid to the Northern soldiers, and you have paid one-fourth of that, which amounts to more than \$400,000,000 of tribute to our conquerors. Am I getting up a new rebellion in talking about this? Not at all. I know full well that the Southern people as a people will never govern this Union any more. We can only hope to be the balance of power between the giant West and the greedy North that are now marshalling their forces for the control of this country on the tariff and financial issues, and we long

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)