

KEOWEE COURIER.

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT SERVE TWO MASTERS.

BY JAYNES, SAELOE, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MAY 21, 1902.

NEW SERIES, NO. 215.—VOLUME LIII.—NO. 21.

C. W. & J. E. Bauknight are Offering

MAJESTIC FLOUR, \$4.90 per Barrel.
PIEDMONT FLOUR, \$4.60 per Barrel.
SILVER STAR FLOUR, \$4.00 per Barrel.

3 PLUGS EARLY BIRD, 25c.
3 PLUGS SCHNAPPS, 25c.
2 DOUBLE THICK, (Either Kind), 25c.

TWO LARGE SIZE NICKEL PACKAGES ARM AND HAMMER SODA FOR 50c.

We also call special attention to our Highland Blend Roasted Coffee at 25c. per pound. Also a special Green Coffee we are selling at 15c. per pound. If you try either of these it will make us good friends.

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The Parent Annuity Association of the South.

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IT IS WITH PLEASURE AND PARDONABLE PRIDE THAT WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR FRIENDS and the public generally to the excellent contract for Life Insurance now being offered by The State Mutual Life and Annuity Association of Rome, Ga.

It is not an assessment company, but a GUARANTEED STIPULATED PREMIUM CONTRACT. The plan is the Annuity System, which provides a guaranteed annual income to the member in old age. In case of his death it provides for his widow, and in the event of her death, for his minor children.

THE STATE MUTUAL

issues the strongest, the safest and most beneficial contract for a dependent family now on the market. They number among their policy-holders some of the leading financiers of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, and with one accord they unhesitatingly pronounce it

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PLENTY

GUANO AND ACID ON HAND NOW.

T. E. ALEXANDER.

WALHALLA, S. C., MAY 7, 1902.

Just Double

WHEN A HOUSE IS PAINTED it is safe to estimate that a value has been added to it, which is never less, and something more, than double the cost of painting.

How About Your House?

Multiply the distance around it by the average height, and divide by 250. This gives the required number of gallons of

KING'S NEW YORK This Paint costs \$1.50 per gallon. Come in and get Sample Cards and study Color Effect

ELECTRIC READY-MIXED PAINT.

J. H. DARBY, DRUGGIST.

New Road for Walhalla.

The following special from Mineral Bluff, Ga., to the Constitution, under date of May 11, will be read with interest by the people of Walhalla and the surrounding country: "This section of north Georgia is just now attracting much attention from Northern capitalists, and the prospects are flattering, and the building of a new railroad from Ducktown via this place to Walhalla, S. C. A preliminary survey has been made and a charter obtained, and the proposed line was examined a few days ago by capitalists who came from the North to inspect the route and look over the country through which the road is to run. It built it will open up one of the finest mineral and timber sections of the South in the counties of Fannin, Union, Towns and Habun."

The Atlanta Daily News is to be revived shortly under the editorship of John Temple Graves.

WHAT LINCOLN SAID TO STEPHENS

At the Hampton Roads Conference—West, of Missouri, Recites Correct Record.

Discussion of the Philippine bill in the Senate recently took on an amusing phase.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) called attention to the statement of Mr. Tillman made recently, which, he said, he was compelled to take notice of in justice both to the living and the dead. That statement which has been found in the public press and upon the lecture platform for the last three years was that at the historic conference in Hampton Roads in 1864 between President Lincoln, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States; R. M. T. Hunter, former United States Senator, and John A. Campbell, formerly Justice of the United States Supreme Court. President Lincoln wrote upon a piece of paper "Save the Union," then handing it to Stephens, said, "Alex take this paper and fill up for yourselves the conditions of peace between the two countries."

Mr. Vest said the story had been denied by John H. Reagan, of Texas, who was the last surviving member of the Confederate cabinet. He knew personally, said Mr. Vest, without having been present at that celebrated interview, that the incident was without the slightest foundation. "If true," said he, "it would place the government and officers of the Confederate States in the category of criminals, because it offered the Confederacy all that it ever demanded in the wildest hope of the most extreme partisans of that cause if they would only return to the Union."

A deep silence had fallen upon the chamber and every Senator on the floor listened to him with rapt attention. With great deliberation he continued: "If true, it would mean that the Confederates could have placed in that sheet of paper the perpetual establishment of slavery and the right of secession, the most extreme demand that had ever taken locality even in the dream of any Confederate." From the lips of Stephens and Hunter had come to him, he said, the details of what took place. Upon the return of the Commissioners of the Confederates, he heard their official report as Mr. Reagan heard it, he being a member of the cabinet and himself a member of the Confederate Senate.

"I am to-day the only surviving member of the twenty-six gentlemen who acted as Confederate Senators," he said.

Mr. Vest then stated that what did happen at Hampton Roads beyond question was this:

That when the President and Secretary Seward met the Commissioners of the Confederacy, Mr. Lincoln, addressing himself to Mr. Hunter, whom he knew well, said: "In the first place, gentlemen, I desire to know whether your powers and instructions are from the Richmond government," avoiding, said Mr. Vest, as Mr. Hunter told him himself, the "Confederate States."

Mr. Hunter, to whom the inquiry was addressed, said: "Mr. President, we are instructed to consider no proposition that does not involve the independence of the Confederate States of America."

"Then," said Mr. Lincoln, "the interview had as well terminate now, for I must say to you, gentlemen, frankly and honestly, that nothing will be accepted from the government at Richmond except absolute and unconditional surrender."

Mr. Vest then said that this terminated the interview, and as the Confederate Commissioners retired President Lincoln, addressing Stephens, who was the last to go out, said: "Stephens, you are making a great mistake. Your government is a failure, and when the crash comes, as it soon must come, there will be chaos and disasters which we cannot now foresee, which must come to your people."

"This act of that interview,"

continued Mr. Vest, "substantially and almost word for word as I have given it, came to me from Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hunter."

Mr. Vest said that he considered it his duty to make this statement in order that history may not be falsified; in order that the men who were said to have refused this offer at the hands of President Lincoln, should not be made to sin in their graves, adding, for if they had refused what was said to have been tendered to them by the President they should have given the lie to the intentions which they professed when they risked everything—everything that is held dear amongst men—in defense of the Confederate cause.

While the deep silence still reigned in the chamber as he spoke, and with every eye directed toward him, Mr. Vest concluded as follows:

"It may be but a very short time till I shall join the twenty-five colleagues I had in the Confederate Senate, and I did not want this statement to go into the record of this country without my statement of these facts and my solemn denial that there is a shadow of truth in this assertion which has been going the rounds of the newspapers of the country for the last few years."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hopewell Items.

Hopewell, May 16.—For the past three weeks we have been having some beautiful spring weather for farming and the farmers have made good use of it. The order of the day is putting cotton to a stand, thinning corn, etc.

We have a flourishing Sunday school at the Hopewell Baptist church, organized the second Sunday in April, with forty pupils on roll. The school has purchased a new organ. Sunday school convenes every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. R. W. Nelson supplies this church again this year, preaching on first Sundays at 4 o'clock p. m. Rev. William Abbott also preaches here every second Sunday at 4 o'clock.



There have been times when the wild beasts have been more merciful than human beings, and spared the woman cast to them in the arena. It is astonishing how little sympathy women have for women. In the home the mistress sees the maid with the signs of suffering she recognizes so well, but she does not lighten the sick girl's load by a touch of her finger. In the store the forewoman sees the paller and exhaustion which mark womanly weakness, but allows nothing for them. It is work or quit.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, by curing the womanly diseases which undermine the health and sap the strength. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. George A. Stone, of Canton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was suffering from renal disease, a disagreeable drainage from the back, and had been for two years, then I began taking your medicine, better. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of Golden Medical Discovery, one of the Pleasant Pellets, also used one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Now I feel like a new person. I can't thank you enough for your kind advice and the good your medicine has done for me."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

WAR RECORD OF D. M. RUSSELL.

Some War Reminiscences of the Great Struggle Between the North and South.

We are indebted to Mr. John R. Zaehary, who lives near Townville, in Oconee county, for the following war papers concerning Dr. D. M. Russell and the part he played in the bloody and never to be forgotten war between the States. Dr. Russell is still living at Cedartown, Polk County, Ga., enjoying a green old age. Before and after the war he practiced medicine in and around Townville, and married a daughter of the late Morgan Harbin, deceased, by whom he has several sons and daughters living in his adopted State.

Dr. Russell is the youngest brother of Col. Thomas H. Russell, a gentleman well known in Anderson county, and uncle of Mr. D. H. Russell, the present able editor of the Anderson Daily Mail. The company, of which Dr. Russell was one of its brave and gallant officers, was made up principally of Oconee men, of whom it may be truthfully said there were no better and truer soldiers in the Confederate army. We feel sure these papers will be read with a great deal of interest by the readers of The Courier:

In February, 1861, I volunteered for the defence of the State of South Carolina, my term of enlistment being twelve months. I assisted F. W. Kilpatrick in organizing a company known as the "Calhoun Mountaineers." The company, of which I was a member, elected the lamented Kilpatrick their Captain. That company was assigned to the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, whose Colonel was J. B. E. Sloan.

April 14th, 1861, we received orders to report for duty with three days' rations and two blankets. We boarded the train at Pendleton the next morning, expecting to go to Charleston, but as Fort Sumter had surrendered, we were stopped in Columbia.

In May following, the Confederate Government having been fully organized, we transferred our allegiance from the State to the Confederate States. Soon thereafter we were ordered to Richmond, Va.; from there to Leesburg on the Potomac River, and from there we were rushed down to the plains of Manassas, where we received our first "baptism of blood."

In the winter of 1862, our term of enlistment having expired, all but a very few of our company re-volunteered for three years of the war. All who re-volunteered of the Fourth and Fifth South Carolina Regiments were put together and formed into a regiment known thereafter as the "Palmetto Sharpshooters." Micah Jenkins was elected Colonel of the regiment, Whit Kilpatrick, Captain, N. W. Harbin, First Lieutenant, myself Second Lieutenant, and R. L. Lewis, Third Lieutenant of our company.

I was in the following big battles: First Manassas, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm, besides quite a number of skirmishes. In the last named battle I was hit three times—twice on the head and once through the left ankle. The balls that hit me on the head tore my little Confederate cap into shreds; the ball that went through my ankle tore up both my shoes; a ball knocked my sword out of my hand and broke off the point. I lay all night and until late in the evening of the next day near the battle field without any shelter. When I at last was carried to the hospital in Richmond I was as wet as a "drowned rat," as muddy as a hog, as bloody as a butchered beef, and all the belongings I had was a shirt and one pair of pants. You can imagine what sort of a looking "critter" I was.

During my service in the army I never reported sick, never missed a roll call, picket duty or a fight until I was wounded.

While lying up in Richmond nursing my wounds I received my commission as Captain from the Confederate War Department. That commission read: "For gallant and meritorious service on the battlefield." Approved by Gen. Longstreet.

As soon as I recovered sufficiently from my wounds to travel, I was given a sixty days furlough. At the expiration of my furlough I was examined by the Medical Board of Columbia, who pronounced me permanently disabled and gave me an honorable discharge. In this they were mistaken. In less than a year thereafter I had organized a company of crippled soldiers like myself to guard the crossings on Tugaloo River, picking up deserters and

ning down bushwhackers.

My headquarters were at Knox's Bridge. Some amusing things happened while we were on this duty, and some rather dangerous, but as I did not start in to give details, I omit them.

I forgot to state at the proper place that in the election of officers in our company I was the only candidate who received every vote. This I regard as one of the highest compliments ever paid me.

The following is a copy of a letter written by David Marion Russell while in Manchester Hospital, Virginia, to his mother:

Manchester Hospital, Virginia, July 3, 1862.—Dear Mother: For the first time since I have been in service I address you from a hospital. You have probably been informed before this that I received quite a painful, though not dangerous, wound in Monday's fight. The ball entered on the outer side of my foot, just below the ankle, and came out on the inner side, fracturing some of the small bones near the ankle joint. The wound looks healthy, and is doing, I think, very well. I intend removing to a private house as soon as I can make arrangements so to do. I am kindly cared for here, but the hospital is very crowded. I think I could do better in a more quiet place.

The battle on Monday was dreadful, exceeding anything in severity by far that I have seen. Our brigade made the attack, charged and drove the Yankees from formidable fortifications where they had eleven cannon planted. The charge was made through an open field two or three hundred yards wide, exposed all the while to a dreadful fire of artillery and musketry. I have often heard of its raining lead, but never saw an illustration of it before. I was wounded when within about twenty paces of their fortifications and just as the enemy gave way. The Yankees fought manfully—in fact some of them were bayoneted before they would leave. We succeeded, however, in completely routing them, killing and capturing a great many, and the taking of their cannon, but oh! at what a fearful expense of life! Our company alone had four killed dead on the field and twenty-five wounded. The names of the killed are J. B. Rutledge, S. P. McJunkin, Wm. Isbell and D. L. Simmons. Abe Butler was mortally wounded; A. P. Harbin was shot through both thighs, but didn't break any bones; J. M. Knox had his leg broken. All the other wounds are slight. I have not been able to get a full list of the wounded or I would furnish you with them. J. W. Striling, W. J. Harbin, E. J. Cleveland and J. T. Duke are in the hospital with me. Their wounds are slight and they expect soon to start home on furlough. Our company went into the fight with thirty-two men and only three were left uninjured. We were exposed to a cross-fire, owing to the fact that some regiments on our left failed to come to our support when ordered. I am sorry to say, too, that they were Carolinians. Moore's regiment fought gallantly by our side during the engagement. Our regiment is literally cut to pieces. Notwithstanding the heavy odds against them they pressed on undaunted until victory perched upon our banners. This great battle has now continued for six successive days with dreadful slaughter on both sides. All the hospitals and nearly all the private houses in Richmond are crowded with the wounded. Surgeons and nurses are in great demand.

I have had no reliable news from the field of operations since Tuesday, but hear it reported that McClellan is in full retreat with his whole army and our forces in hot pursuit. It seems almost impossible to rout an army of such discipline and magnitude as his. In every engagement yet we have beaten him badly, and his long cherished scheme for the capture of our capital is, I hope, forever crushed.

I feel very thankful that I have escaped so lightly, while many of my fellow-soldiers fell so thick and fast. I only regret not being able to be of any more service during this engagement. I was hit in four places, but none save one disabled me.

Give my respects to all relations, friends and neighbors.

Your son,
D. M. Russell.

P. S.—Fifty thousand of the Yankee army, I have just learned, have surrendered. It is reported that McClellan is among the number,

Ebenezer Items.

Ebenezer, S. C., May 16.—We have had another excellent week for farming. Crops are looking fine, especially the wheat. The fruit crop promises to be an abundant yield.

Mr. D. H. Alexander, of Seneca, visited his uncle, Mr. Elias Alexander, near Pleasant Ridge, who is quite ill with a chronic sore on his face. On his way back to Seneca he called to see some of his friends, who were glad to see him looking so well and cheerful.

Mr. J. R. Lyles, of Mountain Rest, visited some friends here last Sunday.

Mr. J. G. Huff, of Greenville, visited Mr. J. P. Jones and family last Monday. They were glad to see him enjoying good health. Mr. Huff is an acceptable young man. Everywhere he goes he gains friends.

Mr. Thomas Dodd and family have moved back from Piedmont to their farm. We are always glad to welcome such neighbors as Mr. Dodd into our midst. We are sorry to say Mr. Dodd is dangerously ill with a cancer on his face. He has a little son, "Elio," who has a severe burn on the back of his head, caused by falling into the fire about three months ago. There are many friends who sympathize with them in their sore afflictions.

Mr. Joshua Barker and family, of Salem, visited their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders, last Sunday.

They are having a flourishing Sunday school at Ebenezer. It is held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. John Fowler is the superintendent.

The trustees of our school met to-day and elected Mr. J. G. Huff as our teacher. He will open his school on the 8th of July and continue for three months. He will vacate for one month and then he will teach five or six more months.

T. M. N.

Suggestion as to Pensions.

[From Anderson Daily Mail.]

The pension money is being paid to the veterans and the widows of their deceased comrades, and it is gratifying to see their glad faces and that the amount has been so much increased. But there is room for a greater increase, and I write this to call attention to that class of veterans who have lost a leg or an arm and whose income is above the limit which excludes them. I have seen one of these veterans plowing in his field with leather straps to his body attached to the plow stock to supply the place of his lost arm, and by the industry and economy of himself and family has been enabled to accumulate enough for his income to exceed the present limit and yet not enough to live without work. It should be borne in mind that these men are suffering from the loss of a limb every day of their lives, and in the loss of an arm requires the aid of others in cutting their meats during meals, putting on and off their clothing and in various other ways unknown except to their families. This is written simply to call attention to the camps of Confederate veterans, and if it meets their approval to adopt such measures as will bring it before the Legislature.

Joseph N. Brown.

Anderson, S. C., May 12, 1902.



How About Your Heart

Feel your pulse a few minutes. Is it regular? Are you short of breath, after slight exertion as going up stairs, sweeping, walking, etc? Do you have pain in left breast, side or between shoulder blades, choking sensations, fainting or smothering spells, inability to lie on left side? If you have any of these symptoms you certainly have a weak heart, and should immediately take

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Mr. F. H. Oaks of Jamestown, N. Y., whose genial face appears above, says: "Excessive use of tobacco seriously affected my heart. I suffered severe pains about the heart, and in the left shoulder and side; while the palpitation would awaken me from my sleep. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and soon found permanent relief."

Sold by all Druggists, Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful. Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Some Historical Facts About Martinique.

The scene of the world's latest volcanic horror, the island of Martinique, has been described by a writer as being "perhaps the most interesting island of the most attractive archipelago of all this world. Martinique is about 30 miles due south across the Caribbean waters from Dominica. Columbus made its discovery on his last voyage in 1602. Its extreme length is about 45 miles from northwest to southeast, the main part of it is in the shape of an oval with rough edges, its greatest width being 15 miles.

The whole area of the island, nearly 400 square miles, is mountainous. The loftiest height is Mount Pelee, whose monstrous crater, long dormant, vomited its flood of molten lava and ashes upon the city of St. Pierre, which lay upon its gentler slopes, and sought in recent years to climb higher toward the crater. Mount Pelee, on the northwest shore of the island, is 4,450 feet above the sea level, and near the foot of its western slopes lies the bay along which St. Pierre was built. In speaking of Mount Pelee, Fiske, in his book on the West Indies, predicted the fate which visited St. Pierre, in the following words: "Farther south (of Mount Pelee) are the three crests of Courbet, and all along the mighty ridge are black and ragged cones of old volcanoes. These slumbering monsters cannot be reckoned as absolutely harmless, for in 1851, after a century of seeming quietude, Mount Pelee broke out with a dangerous eruption."

Beneath the heights of Pelee the fierce Carib was allowed to remain undisturbed until the adventurous Norman captain, Esnambuc, came down from St. Christopher in 1635 and founded St. Pierre at the very foot of the frowning peak of Pelee. The population of Martinique is reckoned at about 175,000, of whom 10,000 are whites, 15,000 of Asiatic origin and 150,000 black. The oldest, most populous and flourishing city of Martinique was the now wasted city of St. Pierre. It was also the chief seat of the island's trade. There was a lower and upper town, and from the bay it seemed to rise in terraces of yellow houses with red roofs embowered in gardens and groves. The streets within the city were mostly narrow, steep and well paved.

Like Guadalupe, Martinique is a department of France, with one Senator and two deputies to represent it. It is divided into the two arrondissements of St. Pierre and Fort de France, and into twenty-five communes. A Governor and council are appointed by the home government, and there is a general council of thirty-six elected members.

Another Volcano is Restless.

Guadalupe, Mexico, May 16.—The Colima volcano shows strong indications of a great eruption and the inhabitants living in the valley are fleeing to safe distances. Smoke and puffs of flames have been belching from the crater for several days. Mount Colima has been threatened with renewed activity for several weeks. This condition caused the work of constructing the extension of the Mexican Central Railroad to Manzanillo, passing near the base of the mountain, to cease temporarily. The route of extension will probably be changed.

There was a few weeks ago a considerable flurry in the South over the Crumpacker resolution to examine into the election laws of the Southern States with a view to the reduction of the Congressional representation of those States that have imposed suffrage qualifications that will result in disfranchising a large part of the negro vote. We never had any idea that this resolution would be passed, and it is now generally regarded as a dead issue.

The Courier and the Atlanta Constitution and the Home and Farm one year for the sum of \$2.