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WALHALLA, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1904.

EIGHT PAGES THIS WEEK.

With this issue of The Courier we change the make-up of the paper from four pages of eight columns each to eight pages of six columns each. The additions in the way of machinery, etc., to our plant have necessitated an outlay of several hundred dollars as well as an increase in our force and running expenses as compared with last year. But our policy has always been to progress and grow with our town and county, and we propose not only to keep pace with them, but rather to set the pace. Towns and sections of country are judged, in great measure, by their newspapers. Therefore, knowing the excellence of our towns and county, we feel that they are justly entitled to the best service possible for us to give; and in the future as in the past we will strive to be a fair and honest representative of our entire section and its people.

In making these changes we do not claim to be laboring for the love of it alone. While seeking to serve to the best of our ability the interests of the people of Oconee, from whom we draw the bulk of our support, we are looking also to the future from a business standpoint and expect to make our present outlay and increased expenses of legitimate financial benefit in the course of time.

The Courier has served the people of Pickens District and Oconee county for fifty-five years, and from to-day we propose to enter the new era of service—to represent the new spirit of progress and to work with renewed zeal for the up-building and progress of GREATER WALHALLA and GREATER OCONEE. To the accomplishment of these ends our columns are open and The Courier stands pledged. The suggestions, the assistance, or even the criticisms of our people will always be welcomed by us. Suggestions are frequently very valuable, assistance always so, and criticisms are often the means of bringing out the best efforts of the one criticised, and thus, in the case of a newspaper, resulting in practical benefit to many.

In this connection we wish to thank the business men of Oconee, as well as the more than eighteen hundred subscribers, for their liberal patronage. It is our desire to put The Courier into two thousand homes in the near future. We have striven to merit the support of our patrons in the past, and the steady increase in our subscription list is very gratifying to us, for it is substantial evidence of the fact that our efforts are appreciated and that our patrons are receiving value received for every dollar paid to The Courier.

Let us all work together for the good of Walhalla and Oconee as a whole. We have the natural advantages, the health-giving climate and the ability to make this the garden spot of the South, and it can be done if every one will put his shoulder to the wheel and do his part. Let us get to work. "A long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether," will bring forth results that will surprise even the most hopeful of us. The Courier is proud of the glorious past and has unbounded confidence in the bright present and still brighter future of Walhalla and Oconee.

THE REUNION OF ORR'S REGIMENT.

Survivors of Orr's Regiment, Confederate States Army, are celebrating their thirty-first annual reunion yesterday and to-day in Walhalla. They began arriving yesterday afternoon, coming from the counties of Abbeville, Anderson and Pickens. Since the war the members of this famous command have been widely separated, quite a number having removed to other States. Several reside in Texas, among them being J. Ben and G. W. Abbott, of Weatherford, Texas, who send greetings to their comrades. See their letter elsewhere in this issue.

This regiment was organized in 1861 by Hon. James L. Orr, of Anderson. He was born at Claytonville, about seven miles from Due West. He graduated from the University of Virginia at an early age and gained great distinction at the bar and in the political field. He was a member of Congress and prior to the war was Speaker of the House of Representatives. When he organized this regiment he was one of the most popular and representative men in South Carolina. Soon thereafter he was elected to the Confederate States Senate, and hence resigned from the command of the regiment before it went to the front. After the war Col. Orr was Governor of South Carolina, also Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. He died at St. Petersburg in 1873, where he represented the United States as Minister to Russia. When Col. Orr resigned he was succeeded

by Col. J. Foster Marshall, a hero of the Mexican war, and the regiment was one of the first as well as the last that was engaged in action. It took part in thirty-seven battles from Manassas to Appomattox.

Judge Orr having died at St. Petersburg, his body was brought back to Anderson for burial. The survivors of the regiment attended the funeral, and before returning to their homes the association was organized. It has ever since met annually during the month of August. The reunions were held at Sandy Springs for many years, as that was their camp of instruction before going to the front, and the survivors were greatly attached to the place.

In 1875 the reunion was held at Walhalla, in 1890 at Seneca, in 1892 at Due West and last year at Anderson. The reunion at Walhalla in 1875 was the largest ever held, two hundred and fifty survivors being in line of march. Stirring addresses were made by Col. W. C. Keith, Gen. Samuel McGowan, Col. J. S. Cothran and Capt. John B. Moore.

LOSSES IN THE REGIMENT.

During the war 334 officers and men were killed or died of wounds, 201 died of disease and the total of deaths amounted to 535. Wounded, but not mortally, there were 791 officers and men and the total number of casualties in battle 1,125.

It was a part of the command of the immortal Stonewall Jackson from 1862 until his death in May, 1863.

THE BATTLES FOUGHT.

During its service the regiment was actively engaged or in line of battle at the following places:

Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Rotters's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Funkstown, Falling Waters, Briestoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania Court House, May 18, 1864, Cold Harbor, Riddle's Shop, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Gravelly Run, Dutch Gap, Fussell's Mill, Reams Station, Jones Farm, Bellefield, White Oak Road, Sutherland Station, Petersburg, Amelia Court House, Appomattox. The reunion exercises are in progress as we go to press. The Courier will furnish its readers a full account next week.

Wouldn't that "law and order building and loan association" be a cinch?

This is one of the most serious points connected with the race question: "How much did you lose?"

The Southern Home, published at Columbia, will make any home brighter by its presence. It is a gem.

Here's to the Veterans! Welcome to Walhalla; the best that we have is yours. The town and our homes are open to you.

The other day we met a farmer on the street and asked, "How's crops?" And then our vigilant policeman followed us all over town to find out what we were up to.

That was a wise fellow who not long ago predicted that the Japs could not stand before the Russians. There's generally something doing, however, when the little yellow devils get in behind them.

Judge PARKER's speech, accepting the nomination for President by the Democratic party, has made a fine impression all over the country. Like his famous telegram, it has the ring of the true metal from start to finish.

Prominent negroes in Washington, it is announced, are organizing a "law and order fund" for the protection of colored persons attacked by mobs. Mobs and lynchings are effects. Remove the cause and there will be no "effects."

A woman in Kansas City makes this statement: "Whenever I asked my husband for anything I always got it without question. There is no satisfaction in that kind of humdrum existence for me." And then she asks for a divorce. Now, how's that?

That little heir to the Russian throne had better get busy growing if he wants to enjoy his inheritance. From present indications, before he reaches years of discretion, he may be reduced to the necessity of wearing out the seat of his trousers on a common old split-bottom chair.

Shore Killed by Col. W. S. Parris.

Tallahul Falls, Ga., August 14.—P. T. Shore, a prominent and well-to-do citizen of this town, was shot four times last night at 12:30 o'clock by Col. W. S. Parris, a prominent lawyer of Clayton, Ga. Mr. Shore's friends summoned Drs. Bloomfield, Hodgson and Moss, of Athens, and Dr. Norcop, of this place, who did all in their power to save Shore, but he died to-day at 1:30. He leaves a son, daughter and several brothers to mourn their loss. Parris gave himself up to the Sheriff.

Mr. Shaw was a brother of Mrs. Dr. J. H. Moore, of Walhalla. Dr. Moore left yesterday morning for Tallulah and will return this evening.

Henry C. Folk, of Bamberg, on last Saturday sent the first bale of 1904 cotton raised in this State to F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston. Folk has raised the first bale each year for quite a number of years.

ORR'S REGIMENT OF RIFLES.

J. Ben and G. W. Abbott Send Greetings to Their Old Comrades.

Weatherford, Texas, August 15, 1904.—To the Survivors of Orr's Regiment: We see a call in the Keowee Courier for the reunion of the survivors of Orr's Rifles S. C. V. How we would love again to answer that call. As you know a great gulf lies between us. Thank God, it is not financial embarrassment. Our families need our attention. As to this world's goods, we have plenty. The Lord has blessed us in our Texas home.

It would almost add ten years to our lives again to meet our old comrades-in-arms and shake their hands once more on earth. Besides, there are other ties, that being the land of our birth. We were raised near Walhalla and were there when the town was laid off. There we answered the call for volunteers. There are living to-day those who remember the record we made during the war. There our father lies buried, near our old home. It would do us good to meet you, our old comrades. These reunions are growing less every year. Soon there will be none to answer the roll call here. Thanks be to God, we are preparing to answer the roll call up yonder. There we will meet in a grand reunion to part no more.

I see Col. J. N. Brown, of the Fourteenth S. C. V., is to speak at the reunion. We would love to shake his hand and see his old grey horse (hope he yet lives) we remember so well. Also, Col. James L. Orr; we hope he remembers what his father had at heart when he called us to arms. Also, M. F. Ansel, a boy who was raised in our town. We believe he is competent to give the old soldiers justice. We would love so much to hear their speeches. We pray (as we cannot be with you) that you may all have a joyful reunion, one long to be remembered.

We feel that the earth is receding, the river is drawing near, and soon we will all answer the roll call above, there to vie around the throne with Lee and Jackson and the hosts of others who have gone before. Our hearts are with you, though we are absent. May God's richest blessings rest on you all.

Your old comrades,
J. Ben and G. W. Abbott.

Our country friends should never fail to buy or order through the mail "TERTHIA," for it surely fills "The bill," for teaching children's ills. "TERTHIA" aids digestion, regulates the bowels of children of any age and makes teething easy, and costs only 25 cents at druggists.

Plot to Kill Whites.

Will Cato, arrested as a principal in the murder of the entire Hodges family at Statesboro, Ga., has confessed to the existence of an organized negro band in Bullock county whose object is the killing and robbing of white people. It is called the "Beforeday Club" and holds nightly meetings in isolated places. Cato names Will Rainey as a member who assisted in killing the Hodges and afterward firing their house. O her prisoners have given the name of the ring-leader and told where the records of the club, hidden in an old iron safe, may be found. Searching parties are now out. The trial of the negroes Reed and Cato took place Monday and people poured into Statesboro by rail and private conveyance. All the negroes arrested on suspicion will be probed thoroughly in order to get complete information about the "Beforeday Club."

TWO NEGROES BURNED AT THE STAKE. Statesboro, Ga., August 16.—William Reed and John Cato, the two negroes convicted of the murder of the Hodges family, were burned at the stake by an angry mob that stormed the court house the moment they had been convicted of the fiendish murder. They were sentenced to be hanged September 9.

An Heir to the Czar.

St. Petersburg, August 12.—The czarina to-day gave birth to a boy. The boy will be named Alexis. The birth of the boy was the greatest event in the minds of the Russian people in a decade. The desire of the emperor and empress for a male heir to the throne, in which they had been four times disappointed, has been shared by the subjects of the czar and now that hopes are realized they are all appreciated everywhere inside the empire. It will put new life into the empire, and the repulses to Russian forces at the seat of war will be but incidents to be forgotten for the time. The event will serve as an impetus to the army and soldiers, who will doubtless fight with a greater zest. The four children born to the czarina previous to this were all girls. The oldest is the Grand Duchess Olga, who will be nine years old in November, Titiana, who is seven, Maria five, and Anastasia three. When the news of the birth of the boy to the czar spread this afternoon, the nobles and officials hastened to congratulate the czar. His majesty received the felicitations, and excitedly cried: "Praise God, at last I see the accomplishment of my dearest wish." Already St. Petersburg is gay with flags. The cannon of Peter and Paul fortress fired 301 shots.

A dispatch from Washington, August 13, says: A launch containing eight people, five women and three men, who had taken up a position in the Potomac River, to witness the regatta this afternoon, overturned and the occupants were drowned. Life preservers were thrown to the drowning persons, but the swift current carried them out of reach.

JUDGE PARKER ACCEPTS.

(Continued from Third Page.)

It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the Old World seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads, till now a nation which, at the formation of the government, numbered only three millions in population, has become eighty millions, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the gulf, the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization.

It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest, that makes the country a world power.

This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country, in the wisdom of our fathers manifested in the form of government established by them, to the energy, industry, moral character and law-abiding spirit of the people themselves.

We are not a military people, bent on conquest, or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands, or desirous of securing better natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

The display of great military armaments my please the eye, and, for the moment, excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant, or induce the investment here of a dollar of capital.

Of course such armament, as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens, at home or abroad must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pusillanimous.

I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world, we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries; and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world.

I also protest against the erection of any such military establishment as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land, who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government, the government was not created for a career of political or civilizational evangelization in foreign countries or among alien races by intervention in their affairs. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous and self-governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed.

The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, or the absence of large military armaments, tends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of to-day to the history of the civil war. For fifty years, with the exception of the war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the time of less than ten thousand men. He who thinks the nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the armies on either side at Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone River and Chancellorsville. I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom this country owes so much, but I insist that their most heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country than from martial spirit.

Lunney's

Sparkling Sodawater.

The making of perfect Soda is now reduced so nearly to a science that about all depends on the willingness of the maker to pay for perfect materials.

Yet perfect Soda is rare; the reduced profit hinders.

There is nothing too good for my Fountain. I think there is profit enough in pleasing and holding my Sodawater customers.

LUNNEY, The Druggist,

SENECA, S. C.

The Yellow Front.

As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested in the platform, must await my letter of acceptance.

Mr. Chairman: In most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great responsibility, as well as the great honor of the nomination bestowed upon me by the convention you represent this day. Be assured that both are appreciated—so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence.

I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be endorsed by an election by the people, I will, God helping me give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life.

I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a renomination.

Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the President for determination, and in approaching their consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally.

I make this statement, not in criticism of any of our Presidents from Washington down, who have either held the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves; for strong arguments can be advanced in support of the re-election of a President. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a beneficent attitude before the people, not only that the chief magistrate should be independent, but that in dependence should be known of all men.

Sick Headache.

"For several years my wife was troubled with what physicians called sick headache of a very severe character. She doctored with several eminent physicians and at a great expense, only to grow worse until she was unable to do any kind of work. About a year ago she began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and to-day weighs more than she ever did before and is real well," says George E. Wright, of New London, New York. For sale by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; the Seneca Pharmacy; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

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PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO THEM. January 6, 1898.

R. T. JAYNES, J. W. SHELOR.

JAYNES & SHELOR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, WALHALLA, S. C.

PROMPT attention given to all business committed to their care.

Notice of Discharge as Guardian

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to D. A. Smith, Judge of Probate, at his office in Walhalla Court House, Oconee county, South Carolina, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 29th day of August, 1904, for a final discharge as General Guardian of Richard D. Oelkers, minor.

ANNA C. WENDELKEN. July 27, 1904. 30-34

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