

VALUABLE RELICS.

Given to State by Col. Blanding of Mexican War Fame.

PALMETTO REGIMENT FLAG

And the Beautiful Jackson Vase Also Goes to Columbia. Gov.

McSweney's Grateful Reply.

The following letter from Col. J. D. Blanding, the distinguished Mexican war veteran, was received by Gov. McSweney some days ago. It tells of gifts of inestimable value to be made to the State and contains history that every South Carolinian is proud of. Here is Col. Blanding's letter:

To His Excellency, Gov. M. B. McSweney.

Dear Sir: In accordance with the resolution of the Palmetto Regiment (Mexican war) Survivors' association, as president of the association, I have the honor of turning over in perpetuity to the State of South Carolina, through you as governor, one of the two flags carried by the regiment in that war, together with the regimental records. It is only necessary to state as to the latter that they are very imperfect, the general order book and most of the loose papers having been sent to and lost in Chester during Sherman's march through the State in 1865. The flag is the United States army regulation flag presented by Gen. Wm. O. Butler, then in command of the army in the early part of 1843, to the regiment when detailed as guard of the national palace and archives. My recollection is that Gen. Scott had ordered this flag made, on account of the late war, and from condition of the State flag which was worked by the ladies of Charleston and presented through the city council (T. L. Hutchinson, mayor) in December, 1846, to the regiment, and by it carried into the city of Mexico on 14th September, 1847. Besides the skirmishes around Vera Cruz on the routes to the valley of the city, it passed through the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and Garita de Belen, and there on 13th Sept., 1847, at 2:30 p. m., the first flag planted on the walls of the city, four hours before Gen. Scott, with Gen. Worth's division of regulars, reached the City of Mexico. It may be recalled by the fact that two commissioned officers were shot down while carrying it—two mortally. The commanding general directed Major (afterwards colonel) Gladden not to use the State flag but to encase and carry it back to the State as a sacred relic. Soon after the return of the regiment both flags were turned over to the State and kept in a glass case in the State house. When Sherman first approached Columbia, Capt. W. B. Stanley, then president of the Palmetto Regiment Survivors' association, sent both flags to Thomas J. McKay (a private of Co. F) at Chester. After matters settled down the regulation flag was returned to Capt. Stanley, but he was never informed what became of the State flag. He offered a liberal reward for its return, and now, that sectional passions have subsided and a returning sense of propriety and comity seems to be actuating both sides, I have also offered a reward for its return to the governor of South Carolina in hopes that it may be brought to light and deposited with its companion among the flags of worth of the civil and Spanish wars now in keeping of the State.

It may be interesting also to state as a matter of history that the regulation flag was loaned by the executive committee to the First battalion South Carolina Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thompson organized for the Spanish war, which afterwards became part of the Second South Carolina regiment infantry (Col. Willie Jones), and was by the latter carried to Cuba. Upon the muster out of the regiment it was returned to the committee with accompanying powder bag taken from Morro Castle. It is probably the only flag in the United States which has been unfurled in the capitals of the only two foreign countries invaded by the United States. The executive committee of the Survivors' association also request they be allowed to place the "Jackson vase" in the legislative library under a glass case, and under care of the Secretary of State or of the librarian, as you may direct.

The reasons for this request are that the committee have no proper repository for it, and that all "survivors" know at least where it is, so that the "last survivor," to whom it will ultimately belong, may prove his claim (how and before whom I cannot guess) and take possession for himself.

The clause of the will of Gen. Andrew Jackson in reference to the vase is in the following words:

"The gold box presented to me by the corporation of the city of New York, the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., my native state, with the large pictures representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina when it was refused to be accepted by the United States senate, I leave in trust to my son A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that should our happy country not be blessed with peace, an event not at all to be expected, he will at the close of the war or at the end of the conflict present each of the said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented who may be adjudged by his fellow countrymen, or the ladies, to have been the most valiant in the defense of his country and our country's rights."

In the fall of 1848 A. Jackson, Jr., executor, sent the vase to the governor of South Carolina with the request to dispose of it according to the terms of the will of his testator. The governor reported that it was impracticable to obtain a decision what patriot of the State was "the most valiant in the defense of his country and our country's rights." The executor authorized me to deliver it to the survivors of the Palmetto regiment who it was thought best to be disposed of by them as they thought best. Under the governor's call a majority of

the survivors met in Columbia, S. C., organized the "Palmetto Regiment Survivors' association" and elected Wm. B. Stanley president. The governor delivered the vase to the association, which passed a resolution, to wit: that the vase be kept by the executive committee for and to be the property of the last survivor of the regiment.

Capt. Stanley died in 1892 and the undersigned was elected president and ex officio the personal custodian of the vase, flag and records of the regiment. It has been customary to carry the vase to the meetings of the National Association of Mexican Veterans when ever requested to do so. It has been carried to Washington, D. C., Charleston, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., and I hope will be carried by some survivor of "last war" to New Orleans, February, 1915.

I shall deposit in the vase, for safe keeping and future reference a certified copy of extract from will of Gen. Jackson; and several communications relative to it, including this semi-official correspondence, also a list of the present survivors of the regiment (now numbering about 40), with their respective companies and postoffices; and that they may know of the present disposition of the vase (which in all probability will continue until the last survivor shall establish his personal claim). I will, with your permission, make public this letter and your answer. I will only add that, though having many descendants, I hereby give my contingent right of property in the vase to the Palmetto Regiment Survivors' association, my native State, and this letter may be taken as conclusive evidence of such gift.

Very respectfully yours, etc., James D. Blanding, Pres. Pal. Reg. Surv. Ass'n. Sumter, S. C., April 9, 1900.

On receiving your assent to the requests above made, I will carry over and deliver in person the article specified.

GOV. MCSWENEY'S LETTER.

Gov. McSweney promptly wrote Col. Blanding the following letter:

Columbia, S. C., April 11, 1900.

Col. J. D. Blanding, Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 9th, turning over to the State in perpetuity one of the flags carried by the Palmetto regiment in the war with Mexico. I shall see that it is placed in the archives reserved for such historic relics; and, together with the interesting history which your letter gives of this tattered and worn banner, have them put in such position that they may stand as a memorial to the valor and heroism of the sons of Carolina who followed this flag to victory in so many hard fought battles of the Mexican war; and also as a constant reminder to those who enjoy the same birthright, "that truth, courage and patriotism endure forever."

The regiment that bore this flag won honor and distinction, in every battle, for the American army in its march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and in this they were but "true to the instincts of their birth." It was this regiment that led the charge against the compact front of the enemy when other regiments had been called upon by Gen. Shields and declined to volunteer on account of the dangerous and hazardous undertaking. When Col. Butler was asked if his regiment was willing to clinch the victory, his prompt and characteristic reply was, "Yes, every man of them, and to the death." They fell upon the enemy like a tornado and the victory was won.

We honor ourselves in honoring the bravery and patriotism of the noble sons of Carolina who followed this banner.

But the few of the members of this noble band survive, and they are scattered wide; but, wherever they may be, it should be a pleasing thought to them to know that they and their comrades who have already answered the final roll call and heard the last tattoo, are held in such loving remembrance by the sons and daughters of their native State. My prayer is that those of this grand old regiment who still survive may have, in their declining years, the benedictions of a kind and tender Providence, as they have the hearty good will of every true and patriotic citizen of the State.

It is also with pleasure that I give permission, in behalf of the State, to place the "Jackson vase" in the legislative library, and it shall be properly cared for and disposed of as directed by the Survivors' association. I am sure, I voice the sentiment of the people of South Carolina when I express to you my appreciation of the generous and patriotic spirit which prompts you to give your contingent right of property in the vase by reason of "last survivorship" to South Carolina, your native State, which you have served so long and so well and so honorably, whether in war or in peace.

This flag and the records of the regiment and the vase shall be properly cared for and as you direct; as president of the Survivors' association, I have the honor to remain,

Yours Obeyingly,

M. B. McSweney,

Governor of South Carolina.

Democrats Sweep the Field.

The Democrats of Louisiana won a signal victory in last week's election. The Republicans, led by a son of the renegade United States Senator Caffery, hoped to carry the State but they were woefully disappointed. W. W. Heard, Democratic candidate for governor, appears to have carried nearly every parish in the State. The sugar district is almost solidly for the Democrats, and the legislature is almost solidly Democratic in both branches. The constitutional amendment authorizing the city of New Orleans to issue \$14,000,000 bonds for water, sewerage and drainage improvements, has carried overwhelmingly.

Gainesville, Ga., Dec. 8, 1899

Pitts' Antislavery Investigator has been used in my family and I am personally satisfied that it is all that it does, you claim for it. Yours truly,

A. B. C. Dorsey.

P. S.—I am using it now myself. It's doing me good.—Sold by The Murray Drug Co., Columbia, S. C., and all druggists.

SOLEMEN WARNING

Given the Republican Party By Senator Hoar.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

He Makes a Brilliant Address, Rich With Citations From History, Delivered With Splendid Rhetoric.

For more than three hours Wednesday Mr. Hoar, the senior senator from Massachusetts, occupied the attention of the senate with a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism," upon which, he maintained, this government had embarked. As prepared, the address was 50,000 words in length, but Mr. Hoar omitted much of it owing to an incipient attack of the grip from which he was suffering.

The speech was brilliantly written, was illuminated with splendid rhetorical figures and was rich with citations from history. One of the notable parts of the address was the eulogy of Aguinaldo. Mr. Hoar did not like the insurgent leader to Washington, as has been done heretofore, but to Kosuth, Oom Paul, Joubert, Nathan Hale and other builders of the church of liberty. In statecraft he likened Aguinaldo; and his associates in the leadership of the Philippine to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race, a race which handed down to us "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the poetry of David, the eloquence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon and the profound philosophy of Paul."

One of the most effective parts of his address was his fancied roll-call of some of the distinguished statesmen of the United States on the question of the retention of the Philippines. He began with George Washington and closed with Wm. McKinley, each in a sentence giving the reason for his vote. Every vote was in the negative, except that of Aaron Burr, who voted "yes" and explained: "You are repeating my buccannering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last." When the name of William McKinley was called, he replied: "There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now; I go back to what I said two years ago: 'Forcible annexation is criminal aggression; governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I will stand with the fathers of the republic. I will stand with the founders of the Republican party. No.'"

The effect was dramatic. As Mr. Hoar pronounced his peroration the stillness in the chamber was intense. Applause swept over the galleries, but it was hushed quickly by the president pro tempore.

Mr. Hoar took as his text the Beveridge resolution declaring the Philippines United States territory. He cited the glory of the war with Spain, the prosperity of the American people at its close, eulogized President McKinley's course at that time, characterizing him as the best beloved president who ever sat in the chair of Washington. He begged the Republican party not to recede from its principles and said, "when we make the peace treaty, we had adhered to the peace, we declared war; if we had dealt with the Philippine islands as we promised to deal, have dealt, and expect to deal with Cuba, the country would have escaped the loss of 6,000 brave soldiers, other thousands of wrecked and shattered lives, the sickness of many more, the expenditure of hundreds of millions and what is far worse than all, the tramping under foot of its cherished ideals."

"I do not expect to accomplish anything for liberty in the Philippine islands but through the Republican party; but upon it the fate of these islands for years to come is to depend. I cannot look with favor upon Mr. Bryan as an alternative. I believe that not only perseverance in the present policy will be the abandonment of the principles upon which our government is founded, that it will change our republic into an empire, that our methods of legislation, of diplomacy, of administration must hereafter be those which belong to empires and not those which belong to republics; but I believe persistence in this attempt will result in the defeat and overthrow of the Republican party."

Touching upon the constitutionality of the question at issue, Mr. Hoar said: "I hold that this acquisition of territory, holding and governing can be only a means for a constitutional end. And I maintain that you can no more hold and govern territory than you can hold and manage cannons or fleets for any other than a constitutional end."

Adverting the authority to be found in the declaration of independence, Mr. Hoar declared: "There is expansion, enough in it, but it is the expansion of freedom and not of despotism; of life, not of death. Never was such growth in all human history as that from the seed Thomas Jefferson planted. It has covered the continent. It is on both the seas. It has saved South America. It is revolutionizing Europe. It is the expansion of Europe. It differs from your tinsel, pinhead, power expansion as the growth of a healthy youth into a strong man differs from the expansion of an anemone when he swallows his victim. Ours is the expansion of Thomas Jefferson. Yours is the expansion of Aaron Burr. It is destined to be as short a life and to a like fate."

"You have tried governing men of other races than your own at home for a hundred years. You have dealt with the Indian, you have dealt with the negro, close at hand, knowing all about them. I suppose you feel encouraged by your success. There are 10,000,000 of them. And now you go forth to lay your yoke on 10,000,000 more 7,000 miles away, of whom you know nothing. You go forth jauntily and boastfully, as Louis Napoleon went to meet his doom at Sedan."

Mr. Hoar reviewed the rebellion and made a vigorous defense of the Philippines. The state papers of Aguinaldo,

he said, in discussion of the law of nations by his attorney general, Mabani's masterly appeal, are the products of the Asiatic mind. The senator fully justified the Philippines' action in resisting the American force.

As to what he would do with the Philippines, Mr. Hoar said:

"Declare now that we will not take the islands to govern them against their will."

"Require all foreign government to keep out of these islands."

"Offer the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have a reasonable opportunity to establish a government of their own."

"Aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent government."

"Invite all the great powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that this independence shall not be interfered with."

"Declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrine as applicable to the Philippines that we declared as to Mexico and Haiti and the South American republics."

"Then, in a not distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation, as every nation on earth, from the beginning of time, has wrought out its own salvation."

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Negro Boy Found in the Sick Chamber of a Lady.

A case of some sensational flavor was heard before Magistrate Smith in Columbia on Wednesday. As reported, the case was as follows: Richard Neal, alias Robert Jackson, colored, who claims Charleston as his home, was charged with burglary and attempt to rape. The warrant was sworn out by J. F. Sanders, white, who lives near the Southside Baptist church, in the mill district.

Mr. Sanders said that at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning he found the Negro, who is not much more than a boy, in his wife's bedroom. She has been quite sick for the past week or two and is very feeble. Mr. Sanders was sleeping in the same room and had frequently to get up to administer to his wife's medicine. He kept a lamp brightly burning in the room. Shortly after 2 o'clock he gave his wife medicine and fell over in his bed, and must have slept most of the day; but, remembering his wife's feeble condition, he arose and, finding the light out, was much alarmed.

He grabbed for the match box, but didn't find it in its place. In the meantime in the dark he caught the Negro by the arm, standing near his wife's bed. Finally, striking a match, he held the Negro, who did not in the meantime offer any resistance. Mr. Sanders said he heard some people jump off the piazza and that his first intention was to kill the boy; but, remembering his wife's feeble condition, he refrained from doing so. He called in several neighbors and took the boy to jail.

The boy did not deny being in the house, but said that he had been made drunk by two white tramps whose names he did not know. He attempted to describe them to Judge Smith, but his description was not perfectly clear. Sanders and his friends said that they would look out for such men as described and if they were found they would be brought before the magistrate. The boy is only about 14 or 15 years old, but, according to Mr. Sanders, there can be no doubt as to his intentions from the circumstances. He was sent to jail to await trial.

Gov. Goebel's Murderers. A dispatch from Frankfurt, Ky., says Henry E. Youtsey, James Howard, Henry Howard, Harland Whitaker and "Tallow Dick" Combs, colored, have been indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Gov. Goebel, and Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt. John T. Wharton were indicted as accessories before the fact. In the indictment, relating to the alleged accessories, three other men are indirectly referred to as accessories, though no indictments were reported against them. They are Gov. W. S. Taylor, Green Golden and Capt. John Davis. Henry E. Youtsey, who is mentioned as the first principal, was a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney. Jim and Berry Howard are cousins and mountaineers of note, connection with the old Howard feud. Harlan Whitaker lived in Butler, Gov. Taylor's home county, and is alleged to have been in the room in the executive building from which the shot was fired. Dick Combs, the negro, lived at Beattyville, and also came with the mountaineers. Caleb Powers is the Republican contestee for secretary of state, and John T. Powers, another of the defendants named as an accessory, is secretary of state under the former Republican State administration when W. O. Bradley was governor. W. H. Culton was a clerk in the office of Auditor Sweeney. Wharton Golden was a member of the Taylor State guard, and claimed to turn State's evidence on the stand in the examining trial of Caleb Powers, when he recited what he claimed to be the inside facts relating to the alleged conspiracy to murder Goebel and enough Democratic members of the legislature to give the Republicans a majority.

The Only Way Out.

The women of the country may as well begin now to brace their consciences on the question of age. The census man will be around in two months and refusal to answer his pointed personal questions will be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment. The best plan, perhaps, will be to send a colored servant habituated to polite prevarications to answer for the family.—Greenville News.

A New Wonder.

A Georgia man has retired from public life because he thinks too many of his relatives have offices. He has a right to a place among the wonders of the world.

The Deadly Plague.

The deaths from plague throughout India during the past week slightly decreased in number but the aggregate is still upwards of 4,000.

A FROTHY DEBATE

As to Whether the Honorable William McKinley's Minds

HUNG ON SPRING HINGES

Permitting it to Wig-Wag in or Out, According as Pressure

is Applied. There Was

No Bloodshed.

The debate in the House of Representatives Wednesday on the naval appropriation bill drifted into politics and for a good portion of the afternoon members fought hammer and tongs across the political aisle. The partisan rancor almost culminated in a sensational scene between Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, the champion of the administration, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi. Mr. Williams asked Mr. Grosvenor, who had joined in the debate, if it was not true that the president had changed his mind on the Puerto Rican question.

There was considerable fencing, Mr. Wheeler taking a hand in trying to force the Ohioan. At last Mr. Grosvenor made an allusion to Mr. Williams' method of interrupting him which the latter resented with an emphasis that portended a personal quarrel on the floor, but Mr. Williams finally allowed Mr. Grosvenor to proceed, reserving his reply until the Ohioan had finished.

"Does the gentleman deny that the president has changed his mind?" asked Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina, addressing Mr. Grosvenor.

"As soon as it became manifest to the president that money had to be raised in some way and that the ways and means committee of this house had brought in a tariff bill providing for 15 per cent. or 25 per cent.," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "the president recognized the right and power of this house to originate that tariff bill. But I call the gentleman's attention to the fact in the message of the president he gave no sign or indication of when he desired that free trade measure should go into effect. We, by our vote, put it so that within the next 60 days, 90 days, four months, any time after the organization of the civil government the people of Puerto Rico can have free trade. The president has signed it and thereby given his approval to it."

"The gentleman says the president bows to the will of congress," interposed Mr. Wheeler. "In the debate on the Puerto Rican question when the gentleman appealed to his colleagues to support the pending bill, he charged it to be true that the president of the United States was then in accord with him."

Mr. Grosvenor—I say so now. Mr. Wheeler—He changes his opinion. Mr. Grosvenor—I say he did not change his opinion in any material respect, he simply changed from the original idea of free trade to what was almost the condition of free trade that we appended to the measure. The congressman who stood here in defense of the bill has been sent back here with a unanimity almost unparalleled. The Republican party will not lose any votes in the coming election because of its action on the Puerto Rican bill. We are not holding back by the coat-tails of the world and hollering whoa (laughter), we have got something to show for our opinions. Witness the splendid organization of the government of Hawaiian territory. Look at the liberal, generous, Christian laws that we have bestowed upon the people of Puerto Rico. Look at the fact that but for the intervention of a few men on this side of the water we should have extended the same benefits of constitution, the same liberality of American citizenship, in embryo at least, to the people of the Philippine islands. But we would not consent that millions of Malays and all those people might come over here and march into our labor markets and we will make it warm for you before the campaign is over. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.) In due time under the wisdom of the Republican party and under the blessings of God we will send liberty and equal rights, as rapidly as they can comprehend them, to the people of Puerto Rico and to the people of the Philippine island. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Williams demanded an opportunity to reply and time was accorded him.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, speaking with deliberation, "as a man grows old he learns something. I have learned something today. I will never again while a member of the American congress undertake to ask a question of any member on this floor who is not sufficiently well versed in the ordinary courtesies of human intercourse as to be capable of returning at least a polite reply to a polite inquiry. Further than that it would be almost impossible for me without a breach of parliamentary rule to express myself upon that particular subject."

"I asked the gentleman from Ohio a question which he either could not answer or would not answer or in his usual lawyer-like politician style desired to evade. That question has not been answered yet. The gentleman said on this floor that the president of the United States had not changed his mind upon the Puerto Rican question. Remember, I did not charge that he had. What I charged was that he had permitted others to change his mind for him, which in my opinion was not a thing of which any man could at any time be proud. But in charity to the president and in charity to many of the members of this house, I asked the gentleman what he denied that the president had changed his mind that he permit me to ask a question; and he yielded. I asked him whether the president had said in a public message announced that he was in favor of free trade between Puerto Rico and the balance of the United States and also whether various members of this house had not risen one after another to say that the president had told them in private conversation subsequently that he was at the time of the conversation

in favor of the bill which passed the house. There was nothing rude in that inquiry; there was nothing personal in it; there was nothing discourteous in it; there was nothing unprecedented in it; there was nothing in it that could have stirred up wrath in the breast of any man except one who felt as if he had to break up the convention in a row in order to keep from arriving at an election. That is all." (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed any intention of affronting Mr. Williams and there the matter ended.

MUSIC AND ART.

How They Will be Illustrated in Columbia's Great Festival.

Columbia, April 21.—Special: The preparations for Columbia's Festival of Music and Art are now complete. There is every assurance that a large attendance will greet the singers at each of the three concerts to be given. The hall of the House of Representatives, where the concerts are to take place, will be especially arranged for the occasion comfortably seating the critical audience that will attend. The several railroads having made a one fare rate for the occasion, there will be quite a number of people coming from the territory within a radius of a hundred miles from Columbia.

The leading performers already mentioned in this correspondence will all be present. Miss Meredith, the soprano, has delighted her audiences everywhere by the sweetness, naturalness, compass and power of her voice, and by the excellent taste of all her renditions.

Miss Cleary, whose pure contralto voice bespeaks an extraordinary gift, which its possessor has so far appreciated that she has added assiduous cultivation. She has sung before audiences whose standards were of the very highest, and she has invariably called forth the highest praises. Amil Rieger has been called the prince of tenors, because, in the estimate of critics, he stands among the highest. His voice is sweet, smooth, of great compass and, in many of his renditions exhibits that attractive quality to which we apply the word "devotional." He always sings with feeling.

Heinrich Meyer, the baritone, has a voice that is little short of wonderful, so powerful is it in the heavier selections, and yet he sings the daintiest little ballads with a tone so clear and bell-like that he all but bewitches his audience. His voice is full and round, and he sings with emotion, and he sings with an expression that charms his hearers.

John Chesire, harpist, to the Duke of Edinburgh, ranks among the finest living performers on that instrument. In all the wide range of his travels, he has left impressions which have given a reputation which will last forever.

Miss Cella Schiller, piano soloist in the orchestras of Danmorsk and Leidl, completes the list of leading musicians who will appear.

The mixed chorus of 40 voices has been under the careful training of Mr. H. J. F. Mayer who has charge of the department of music in the Presbyterian College for Women. They will do their part handsomely. The chorus of 60 female voices, also under the training of Mr. Mayer, have been practicing the cantata which they will present, and there is no doubt that this will add much to the enjoyment of the audience.

But the other feature of the Festival must not be overlooked—the art exhibit, under the auspices of the Columbia Art League. Thus far the list of exhibits is as follows:

1. Cincinnati Academy of Art will furnish work of students and teachers.
2. Mr. Christy's collection of pastels from the Scribner collection of New York.
3. Collection of water colors from Louisville, Ky.
4. Two photographic exhibits from Washington, D. C., one reproductions of mural decorations in congressional library, the other an exhibit of artistic photography.
5. An exhibit of miniatures.

A Big Reunion.

The alumni of Wofford college are to have a big reunion at commencement this year. The following letter is being sent out by a committee on invitations consisting of J. Wright Nash, D. Wallace, H. N. Snyder, W. W. Duncan, J. G. Clinckenscales, J. F. Brown, E. W. Burnett, E. L. Archer, G. W. Heinisch, James Coffield, and J. L. Jeffries:

"The local alumni and citizens of Spartanburg desire to make the coming commencement an ever memorable one in the history of Wofford college. We therefore extend to every graduate and former student a most cordial invitation to be present on that occasion. It will be our pleasure to entertain as our guests every son of the old college. Plans are on foot to effect class reunions. The rates of travel will be unusually low."

"We have every assurance that this will be the largest gathering of college alumni ever seen in South Carolina. So come and be one among us. Please notify the chairman of the committee on entertainment by May 15th."

There is a committee on entertainment headed by Mayor A. B. Calvert, a banquet committee headed by B. E. Jones and a toast committee headed by Prof. A. G. Romber.

Beauty and Utility.

Among the elements which, in combination, go to make that which appeals to the taste of man or woman are beauty and utility. In the new ball-bearing Domestic sewing machine we have such a combination. It is finely finished in every part. It is substantial, durable—so much so that, in use for family sewing, it really never shows wear. It is attractive in appearance, simple, light running, quiet in operation. Full information will be gladly furnished by J. L. Shull, 1219 Taylor street, Columbia, S. C.

Good Advice.

The Greenville Mountaineer is waging a vigorous fight against the trusts and urges the farmers to attend their local organizations and make the same fight they made ten years ago against the jute bagging trust.

THE CUBAN CENSUS.

It Makes an Admirable Showing for the Island.

THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

The Average Daily Investment of Capital, Exclusive of Sundays, Over Sixty Thousand Dollars.

Gen. Sanger Thursday made public the comprehensive results of the Cuban census taken under his direction. The total population of Cuba is 1,672,797, including 815,205 males and 757,592 females. There are 47,372 white males and 462,926 white females of native birth. The foreign whites number 115,760 males and 26,459 females. There are 111,898 male Negroes and 122,740 female Negroes. The mixed races number 125,500 males and 145,305 females.

Of the total population of the island 1,118,709 persons are set down as single, 246,351 as married; while 131,787 live together by mutual consent. There are 85,112 widowed persons. Of the total population according to citizenship, 20,478 are Spanish; 1,286,367 are Cuban; 175,811 are in suspense; 79,526 are of other citizenship, and 616 are unknown. The Spanish by birth number 129,240. Of the children of 10 years of age and over, 49,414 have attended school. Of the total population 423,426 can read and write and 19,158 have a superior education.

The table on citizenship, literacy and education is especially important in forming the basis of suffrage about to be conferred. Because so many citizenships are still in suspense, and for other reasons, the returns are not quite complete, but the conclusion is drawn that there will be at least 114,000 qualified native Cuban voters under the proposed basis of suffrage, and against this there will be 55,767 Spaniards whose citizenship was in suspense when the census was taken, less the number who have since declared to preserve their Spanish citizenship, and plus illiterate Spaniards, not declared who are the owners of property. It is not believed that there will be any great number of the latter class, as the total number of illiterate Spanish males over 21 is only 17,426. The comparison shows a much greater preponderance of Cuban voters than was expected. There are 187,826 white adult males who were born in Cuba as against 96,083 born in Spain; 6,794 born in other countries and 127,300 colored.

Males are in excess in the total population, except in Santiago, though the female whites outnumber the male whites