WHAT HE HAS TO SAY.

Protest Most Vigorously Against Certain Statements That Have Been Made About the Case.

Attorney-General Bellinger protests most vigorously against certain statements that have been made in counsetion with the pardon of Col. Neal. He does so because of his being the chief officer in charge of the prosecution of Colonel Neal. Here is his statement:

"While the case of the state vs. W. A. Neal was still within the control of the courts I felt that propriety, if not justice, dictated that the prosecuting officer should remain silent as to certain statements made in behalf of the defendant through the public prints, criticising the motives of the prosecution, impugning the impartiality of the presiding judge and tending to mislead the uninformed public as to the facts of the case; but inasmuch as the governor has granted a full, unconditional pardon to the defendant, justice to the people of the state, whose servants public officials are to the cause of truth and to the integrity and ability of one of the purest men ever honored with the ermine, impels me to speak, while the propriety of my course the future must decide.

"For the past few day numerous statements and predictions have been made in the daily press, as to the prime responsibility for which it is not necessary to inquire. It has been said, 'the attorney general, it is said, gave tradiction these confessions, swore Colonel Neal's hondsmen a receipt, for on the stand that he had properly acthe amount due by him to the state.' No such receipt ever was given, for the reason that it had been held all along by this office that the bondsmen were liable for only a part of what Neal was due the state, and only for this part was any receipt given or any money paid. Communication was begun with Neal immediately upon the receipt of his successor." I have before me all of the report of the committee, early in August, 1899, and continued from time to time unprofitably until August 29, when warrants were sworn out against him and his arrest followed.

'Demand was made on his bondsmen on September, 4, 1899, and the sum of \$2.812 41 finally paid by them on the he has converted to his own use, has 29th day of the same month, after complaints were prepared, ready to be served in the suit against the bondsmen. The receipt given distinctly states the items of the shortage included in the sum.

'It was also said in Wednesday's

State, by one apparently 'speaking with | self in the good opinion of his fellow knowledge: 'During the hearing (on petition for pardon) the governor asked Mr. Nelson some questions as to to press this prosecution at the next what amount Colonel Neal still owed the state, or whether by his acts the state stood in danger of losing anything. as hereinbefore stated, prior to trial \* Offhand replies were given to and with no idea of compromise." As the questions asked by the governor, before stated, the money was paid only probably be filed,' and 'the governor will first refer the petition to the trial judge and the solicitor before going further in the matter.' I am justified

in saying no reference of the matter was so made and consequently the prosecution now has the first opportunity to be heard: and did no one now speak in behalf of the state it might reasonably be inferred that the statements of fact contained in the petition remain un

then placed in the hands of the attor-

protect as far as possible the interests

of the state,' (Report, p. 6), it is rea-

was to be affected than defendant's at-

torneys. Had he honored me with a

joint investigating Committee (Report,

considered full satisfaction before the law for Neal's misdeeds. challenged. (e) "Such being the statute and "Inasmuch as the governor, on the the facts showing that he had not 15th of August, 1899, in transmitting turned it over within thirty days, the the report of the investigating commitjury could not but find a verdict of guiltee, said in his official letter to the atturney general. 'I ask that you take | ty." Surely his Excellency could not so soon forget that on the motion for a new such action as the law requires and protect the interests of the state to secure trial before Judge Gary on July 1 his the administration of justice. I would Honor was subjected to the painful orask also that you advise me what further | deal of having stated before him as steps are necessary to be taken by me grounds for a new trial: "Because the to carry out the findings of the comcourt refused to charge the jury in remittee, as contained in the report.' gard to the authority of the superinten-(Report, p. 4), and as he further said to dent of the penitentiary. the legislature: 'The whole matter was

"Because the court failed and refused to charge the law as set forth in Section 551.

ney general with full power to act and "Because your honor's ruling; during the progress of the trial were not a fair and impartial exposition of the law and sonable to suppose that that officer hnew better to what extent the state | were prejudicial to the constitutional rights of the defendant."

At last the amende honorable has request for information I should have been made to his Honor, Judge Gary, and the petition bears evidence to the shown him, from the copy of the re-port which his office had printed and impartiality of the judge and to the sent to the general assembly, that the performance of duty by the jury. Alas, justice has come on laden wings and p. 16) reported to him officially that in addition to the items for which the regaration's generosity is tinctured with a suspicion of expediency.

bondsmen subsequently paid the state, Among the letters which his Excel-Neal was liable for convict hire for lency has been considerate enough to give to the papers for publication, three years, amounting to \$7,400, and that the attorney general reported, in along with his reasons, and presumably addition to the amount for which the bondsmen were chargeable, that 'on as meeting with his approval in sentiment, are some charging that "the peothe account of the lease of convicts for pie believe that the prosecution against three years the state has lost \$2,600." Col. Neal was actuated by political pre-(Report, p. 7,) and I should have shown judice and was simply persecution.' him, by the testimony printed in said report that (pages 68-107) Neal ac-Now if anyone doubts the propriety of my conduct in appearing in this matknowledged that the notes which he ter before the public, let him read carehad taken from the Ragadales were fully the words quoted, let him rememdiscounted at the bank in order to raise ber that they refer to officers of the money to pay his personal debts due state, and that publication of this slanthe penitentiary on account of convict der was made with the approval of the hire; that the Ragadales were not even officer to whom these letters were admorally responsible for the amount; drassed. So general in its character is that he received the benefits srising the charge that common fairness would from the lease of the convicts and that demand specifications. Who were the penitentiary authorities now held "actuated by political prejudice? one of these notes, amounting to \$2,600 Was it the general assembly who apfor the hire of convicts for the year pointed the co .mittee, the committee 1897. And I should have reminded him who investigated the charges and rethat in his report to the general assemported to the governor, the governor bly he used this language: 'It will who instructed the attorney general to not be improper for me in this connecbegin proceedings and reported the findtion to commend the thoroughness and ings of the committee to the general as efficiency with which this committee sembly, the judge who presided over has discharged the difficult duties they the trial, the jury who passed upon the had in hand, as you will see from the facts, or the actorney general and solicireport herewith sumitted.' 'The attorney general has discharged his duties tor who conducted the prosecution in the facts of the case?

in this matter faithfully and I recom-If the governor was a party to the nefarious conspiracy he has made amends Having been confined, as a source of and will doubtless have that mercy exinformation, to common rumors and to tended to him that he has so freely bethe articles published in the newspastowed. If all the others remain subpers as to the facts presented on behalf of the defendant, 1 am not informed of ject to the charge I deem it fortunate for myself to be found in such comany evidence laid before his excellency pany.

to make him change his conclusions as to the facts established by the commit-In reply to those letter writers to the tee's report and I reiterate that after taking advantage of the law to save governor who say that "the state has the loss of \$2,600, which the bank now not lost one cent by Neal, he paid the amount he was ascertained to be owing in full," I say they speak from absolute ignorance and I challenge them to produce the evidence to sustain the statecount of the official misconduct of W. ment; and to those who say that "Col. A. Neal at least \$2,600, as formerly re- | Neal did not turn over his money while the matter was still in the hands of the I notice in today's State a statement | investigating committee, but as seen as of what, by way of euphemism, we the case was settled he did so," and may call his excellency's reasons for that "there was not one scintilla of

PAUL! IN A BASKET.

Dr. Talmage Draws His Sermon from This Bible Incident.

First. That the petitions were num-

ercusly signed "by gentlemen of the

highest reputation and standing." This

reason is forceful possibly because "the

voice of the people is the voice of God"

to the auditor whose worship is direct-

Second. The sureties of the official

bond of Neal urged the pardon upon

the ground that the defendant had re-

paid them what they were compelled

to pay the state on account of his de-

falcation. This reason would itself be

brought by the state for the benefit of

Third. It seems to be taken for grant-

the deeds done in the body are satis-

of the criminal statutes of the state.

Were the governor, under our con-

stitution, clothed with the priestly pow-

forth fruits meet for repentance.'

as appers to me pertinent.

The petition states that:

As it would be an injustice to con-

testimony of the defendant before the

joint investigating committee and upon

his trial in court, in which he con-

fessed that at the time of the col-

lection of the funds in question he

made false statements to the book-

keeper as to the amounts collected.

stated that he had expended the funds

for his personal use and finally, in con-

counted for them, and this is referred

to in the petition as a "full and frank

(b) 'At a former term of court he

was tried and acquitted of breach of

trust with fraudulent intent as to the

same funds for which he was indicted

and convicted for not turning over to

these indictments in the cases. The in-

dictment upon which he was acquitted

charged the fauculent conversion of

only \$244. The indictment under which

he was convicted charged the failure

to turn over sums aggregating \$1,544.

So that for three separate sums, which

never been acquitted of, even tried.

There is still undisposed of against him

in the court of general sessions an in-

dictment for breach of trust for the

conversion of \$300, but inasmuch as his

humilation and repentance is expected

"to redeem his life and reinstate him

citizens," it would probably be an un-

justifiable expenditure of public funds

(e) "This sum of money was paid.

(d) "As the law has been vindicated

been held harmless in full by this pay-

ment, then it does mean that the re-

imbursement of the bondsmen should be

term of court.

threatened.

statement.

ed in a certain direction.

these bondsmen.

Story of the Disciple's Providential Escape from the Infuriated Mob and the Lesson It Teaches.

conclusive if the prosecutions had been [Copyrighted, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y.] Washington, Aug. 25. A Bible incident not often noticed is here used by Dr. Talmage to set forth ed that humiliation and repentance for practical and beautiful truth; text, II. Corinthians 11:33: "Through a window faction before the law for the violation in a basket was I let down by the wall." Sermons on Paul in jail, Paul on Mars hill, Paul in the shipwreck, Paul before the sanhedrin, Peul before Felix, are plentiful, but in my text we er of absolution on account of a change have Paul in a basket.

of heart and a promise of a better life. Damascus is a city of white and glisthis reason would perhaps have weight. tening architecture, sometimes called but one can scarcely throw off the con-'the eye of the east," sometimes called viction that had this pesitent been "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at friendless and weak he would have one time distinguished for swords of been left to the chain gang to "bring the best material, called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric called damask. A horseman of the clude that the reasons for granting the name of Saul, riding toward this city, pardon are fully set out in the statehad been thrown from the saddle. The ment above analyzad, I shall look to horse had dropped under a flash from the allegations of the patition and the the sky, which at the same time was so statements contained in the letters bright it blinded the rider for many handed out by the governor for publicadays, and, I think, so permanently intion and make such running comment jured his eyesight that his defect of vision became the thorn in the fiesh he afterward speaks of. He started for (5) "The offense of which Neal was Damascus to butcher Christians, but convicted was a technical violation of after that hard fall from his horse he the law." In addition to saying that all was a changed man and preached crimes under statutes are technical vio-Christ in Damascus till the city was lations of the law I call attention to the

shaken to its foundation. The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is: "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the garden outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him, now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as 50 incidents in his life demonstrate, but he feels his work is not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a cloud of clinched fists and sometimes he secretes himself on the house top.

Atlasttheinfuriated populace geton sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front doer. They break in. "Fetch out that gespelizer and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, ater on written explanations will after the defendant had been arrested and then, while Paul holds the rope with both hands his friends lower and had given bail, and then by the away, carefully and cautiously, slowly bondsmen, against whom suit was but surely, farther down and farther down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out and afoot and alone starts out on that fa- than any thousand of us will ever acand the amount found due on his bond paid. \* \* \*" If this statement is not which has astonished earth and Heav- made record of their undertaking. intended to imply that the state has en. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

And they know.

How exultant they must have felt when they read his letters to the

I observe first on what a slender tenure great results hang. The ropemaker who twisted that cord fastened Philippians, to the Colossians, to the to that lowering basket never knew Thessalonians, and when they heard how much would depend upon the how he walked out of prison, with en and the apostle's life had been for him, and took command of the of the Christian church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphylia, and preached a sermon that nearly Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would shock Felix off his judgment seat. I writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of the resurrection ic and friumphant endurance at Philip- rob us of the satisfaction of knowing pi, in the Mediterranean Euroelydon, that we held the rope." under flagellation, and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of 10,000 martyrdoms. But that rope holding that basket, how much dependsults have hung on slender circum-

stances. Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such an important passenger as had once a boat of proof by a coat of bitumen and floating of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry 40 guns looking through the portholes ready to open battle, but the tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the lawgiving. On how fragile craft sailed how much

of historical importance! The parsonage at Epworth, England, the other, and down the human ladder | recognized the services of the people

you would know how much depended G. Finney said to a dying Christian: on that ladder of peasants, ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all around the world. Ask their hundreds | troduce me to those who got him out of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stair of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes and highest style of religion and civilization. Fir 50 years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there and swam ashore, the Bible in his teeth. The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started and an enlighetened world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstances depended what mighty

Practical inference: There are no insignificances in life. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals; great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rcpe, make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat, let it be waterproof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be remembered in your prayers, for it may have a mission as farreaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. The piainest man's life is an island between two eternities-eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The easual, the accidental, that which merely happened so, are parts of a great plan, and the rope that lets the fugitive apostle from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its mooring the ship of the church in the storm of the centuries.

Again, notice unrecognized and unrecorded service. Who spun that rope? Who tried it to the basket? Who steadied the illustrious preacher not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and Not one of their names has come to us. But there was no work done that day in Damascus or in all the earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in their must take care of himself, and we They held the rope, and in doing so

Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Thessalonians, and when they heard strength of it. How if it had been brok- the earthquake unlocking the doer dashed out? What would have become Alexandrian corn ship when the sailers were nearly scared to death never have been accomplished. All his hear the men and women who helped would never have been so gloriously coming times others may get the toldas he told it. That example of hero- glory of Paul's work, but no one shall

Something occurs to me quite pered on it! So again and again great re-sults have hung on slender circum-and four obtained it, but not without great home struggle. We never heard the old people say once that they were denying themselves to effect this, but I remember now that my leaves, from taffrail to stern only three parents always looked tired. I don't or four feet, the vessel being water- think they ever got rested until they lay down in the Somerville cemetery. on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? Whatif some crocing and say: "Well, I don't know edile should crunch it? What if some what makes me feel so tired." Father would fall immediately to sleep, seated by the evening stand, overburdens of this life, but they still hold the rope.

But there must come a time when we shall find out who these Damascenes were who lowered Paul is on fire in the night, and the father in the basket, and greet them and all rushed through the hallway for the those who have rendered to God and rescue of his children. Seven children the world unrecognized and unrecordare out and safe on the ground, but one ed services. That is going to be one remains in the consuming building. of the glad excitements of Heaven, That one awakes, and, finding his bed the hunting up and picking out of on fire and the building crumbling, those who did great good on earth comes to the window, and two peas- and got no credit for it. Here the ants make a ladder of their bodies, one church has been going on 19 cen- town has gene into politics. peasant standing on the shoulder of turies, and yet the world has not

"Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to in-

of the Damascene peril. We go into long sermons to prove that we will be able to recognize people in Heaven, when there is one reason we fail to present, and that is better than all-God will introduce us. We shall have them all peinted out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of having friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made acquainted with all the Heavenly household. What rehearsal of old times and recital of stirring reminiscences! If others fail to give introduction, God will take us through, and before our first 24 hours in Heavenif it were calculated by earthly timepieces-have passed we shall meet and talk with more Heavenly celebrities than in our entire mortal state we met with earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit commonwealth established, and the on the last seat by the front door of the Heavenly temple, while right up within arm's reach of the Heavenly throne will be many who, though they could not reach themselves or do great exploits for God, nevertheless held the rope. Come, let us go right up and accost

those on the circle of Heavenly thrones. Surely they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in a humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaint all their querulousness and administered to all their wants for 20 years." Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was for 30 years a Christian invalid and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in awhile I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was the the world Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had full reward for all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a Sabbath school class and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival." But who art thou, the mighty one of Heaven on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street and I hid him from the assassins, and when as he stepped into it? Who relaxed I found them breaking into my house and I could no longer keep him safely I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the discharged its magnificent cargo? wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said: "Is that all?" And he answered: "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement I heard a strong voice that sounded as though agitation tied a knot that could slip? it might once have been hoarse from What if the sound of the mob at the | many exposures, and triumphant as door had led them to say: "Paul though it might have belonged to one will take care of ourselves." No, no! many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak did more for the Christian church things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base mous missionary tour the story of complish. But God knows and has things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and lo! it was the very one who had said: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that nail would affect the compass. The ship's officers, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship 200 miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried:
"Land ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A sixpenny nail came near wrecking a Cunarder.

Small ropes held mighty destinies. A minister seated in Boston at his table, lacking a word, puts his hand behind his head and tilts back his chair to think, and the ceiling falls and crushes the table and would have crushed him. A minister in Jamaica at night, by the light of an insect called the candle fly, is kept from stepping over a precipice a hundred feet. F. W. Robertson, the celebrated English clergyman, said that he entered the ministry from a train of circumstances started by the barking of a dog. Had the wind blown one way on a certain day the Spanish inquisition would have been established in England. But it blew the other way, and that dropped the accursed institution, with 75 tons of shipping, to the bottom of the sea or flung the splin-

tered logs on the rocks. Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three naughts placed on the right side of the figure one makes a thousand, and six naughts on the right side of the figure one a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony.

Church-I see a man milliner up-Gotham-Well, he's a trimmer yes. -Yonkers Statesman.

Drowned at Sea. friends, and his sensitive disposition to that Frank Schilz and Timoth Mcsuffer humiliation and repentance; for Carthy, while sleeping on the poop otherwise some poor devil who has deck of the Albany on last Sunday sold his crop under lien, and failed to night slid overboard, buring an exceppay the debt secured thereby within tionally heavy roll of the vessel. Capt. ten days, may wake up to find that Craig's cablegram stated that he rewhile he slept in the darkness of his mained in the locality where the acfriendless despair, so sheltered that cident occurred all Sunday night and this "bounteous rain of Heaven" had until after daylight Monday, but the run off the caves and had failed to wet men were not again seen, and their bodies could not be recoveree. On the following Monday George Perkins went overboard and was drowed, but his body was recovered and will be buried ashore

the boy descends-John Wesley. If he that Damasous balcony. Charles RESUMES ITS WORK.

The Political Summer School Opens Once More.

SENATOR MCLAURIN ABSENT

A Mill President Presents the Commercial Democracy's Side of the Argument. The Ohlo Speakers,

The State Political Summer School esumed operation at Spartanburg on Tuesday of last week. The meeting was devoid of sensational features. There were present Messrs. Hemphill, Johnstone, Henderson, Latimer and Evans, but a new volunteer lecturer on the textile industry-Col. Carey, a mill president, entered the arena. HON J J HEMPHILL

The first speaker introduced was the Hon. J. J. Hemphill who delivered a rattling good speech; punctuated with jokes, and made a good impression. He reminded one of a trained athlete upon a gymnasium floor, being easy and graceful as well as displaying the power he possessed. He took it for granted that the people had assembled here to discuss issues that were vital to themselves and the country. These issues came as new issues in name, but they were as old as the fundamental principles of the great parties. He held that this necessity had arisen by reason of the efforts of one man to raise whole planks from the Republican platform and put them into the Democratic platform and then feros the people to stand upon them. The leading issue of course was the question of expansion -modern expansion. Expansion was founded, he held, upon Democratic principles; but this new variety was on an entirely different plan-one utterly foreign to our customs, institutions and modes of thought. The speaker then described the Philippine islands and mother who raised a whole family of preserted many facts and figures to children for God, and they are out in | show how many cotton goods America sold them last year. He figured that the islands bought from us goods amounting to 7 cents per capita, and that if this trade is divided up South Carolina will get one hundredth part of a mill. He discussed the small trade to be secured and applied the same reasoning to China. Then he compared the results of trade with these foreign countries with those of our trade with Canada, showing that Canada with five millions population did hundreds him when he first arose accused Latiof times more business with us than China. He wanted true expansion pushed but with the people who had something to expand. He went on to the Democratic convention in Kansas show that Spain had all along been a City had completed its business anweak nation and if any of the big other had assembled, but he had not powers had wanted the Philippines they could long ago have taken them. He was opposed to the ship subsidy absolutely and wanted all laws putting restrictions upon ships floating the American flag repealed. They should be built and owned in this country. Then he entered into the much vaunted ship subsidy of Great Britain and He had undertaken to run the cam-showed that she had merely paid for paign of W. D. Evans and elected him the carrying of the mails as we do, but she was paying only 40 cents per ton against our \$1 23 for the same service. HENDERSON PLAIN SPOKEN.

> of his nearers. He called attention to the fast that today was the anniver sary of the date of the primary for United States senator to be held one year nence. There was on foct a deliberate effort to overturn the principles of Democracy, those principles as old as the country itself. He had every faith in the people and believed that they would stand to these principles and kill out this effort now in its very inception. Senator McLaurin had told them at Charlotte that it was about time for them to abondon these principles and embrace those of Republiways unavoidably detained. He would not run. not misstate the senator's position. The senator had been calling for Republican principles—what he advocated was merely Democratic in name. Mr. Henaerson read copiously from Senator McLaurin's speech delivered a few days before the ratification of the Paris treaty, in which he held that a colonial policy was unconstitutional and that it was not proper to spread religion at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Henderson called attention to that position and that now assumed. Could they take such a man as a leader? If later on when it came to the State convention to elect delegates to the Kinsas City convention he held these views he should have called on the people of Mariboro to send him to that convention so he could have presented those views before those charged with the making of the party platform. Mr. Henderson paid high tribute to Gen. Wade Hampton, being heartily ap-plauded, and read from the general's recent interview. The speaker then ran over the political history of the country showing what were the fundamental principles of Democracy and contrasting them with Republican principles. COL. JOHNSTONE. Col. George Johnstone made another

Hon. D. S. Henderson was then intro-

duced and he made a forceful speech,

thoroughly commanding the attention

characteristically strong speech and by his expressive delivery and forceful had observed South Carolina's onward South Carolina would soon be the leading textile State in the Union. He had looked carefully at the men who advocated these new principles and found some who had voted for Bryan expressing publicly the hope that McKinley Would be elected. The principles involved in all this were those of our forefathers, those Jefferson had fought the article of commerce and the postoffice the exchange of small trade. He

now called upon to adopt. He said there had been no expansion from the elder Adams on down which the Democratic party had not originated; likewise there had been no treaties It did and does stand for these things. It was preposterous now to twit the Damocratic party with stagnation and inaction. Col. Johnstone then clearly pointed out the difference between the expansion of those days and the imperialism of the present day. The contest we are now engaged in, he said, is of the forces of Freedomand Monarchy and in it is the germ of destruction of the institutions which we have built up and stood for. Col. Johnstone then took up the religious destiny id:a, and disclaiming any intention to be irreverent asked as at Union, how Christ would look in the uniform of an American general marching at the head of an invading army, carrying religion with

rifles to 'o those who did not want it. ANOTHER MILL PRESIDENT

Congressman Latimer was presented as the next speaker. Before he could say anything a man in the hall wanted to ask him something about a Populist convention. He told his questioner he would answer later and proceeded to say that there had been an idea affoat since the Union meeting that some attack had been made on the cotton mill presidents and he wished to give a portion of his time to one of them to make a reply. He thereupon presented Col. Jno. B. Carey, president of the Lockhart mills. Mr. Carey was greeted with vigorous applause and was given a most respectful hearing. He made quite an elequent defense of the cotton mill presidents. He said an honorable class of men had been attacked at Union and their character had been assailed. He was not a politician, but merely wished to present a few facts. He gave an interesting account of who these mill men were, most of them true South Carolinians; Confederate soldsers and sous of Confederate soldiers. Others were those who had come and cast their lot among us. He pictured what they had done for the State. He denounced the politicians for having brought on back 50 000 increased at last to 70,000 this war, and said that now it was on we cught to accept the consequences of 120 miles, and then let go-an operaand do the best possible. The mill tion which is commemorated at festive presidents were all men of peace. He gave an outline of expansion as the mill men saw it-an expansion of trade. He said, "Expansion as the mill men understand it is the reaching out from our own shores and extending into the marts of the world, with our ships sailing under our own flag, laden with American products of the loom, of the shop, of the mine and of the field."

LATIMER HITS HARD. Mr. Latimer then took the stand sgain and made a very vigorous speech which took well with the crowd. The man in the audience who questioned mer of having been in a Populist convention at Kansas city. Mr. Latimer denied this, and said that after been a member of it; nor had he had anything to do with it. Then the congressman dived into Senator McLau rin with the gloves off, and vigorously genounced him. He said McLaurin had betrayed everything he had ever had anything to do with. He had started out opposing the Reform movement. seit. He had been opposed to the dispensary, after the Darlington trouble. A year or two ago in Washington Me-Laurin had come to Congressman Strait an a Wilson and himself and had tried to get them to sign a proclamstion with him to lead the people into the Republican party.

EVANS TELLS A TALE. Ex Governor John Gary Evans was at his new home today. He was given hearty cheers when he was presented. He stated that he had not intended to make a speech today; that he had expected to give his time to other speakers. He aid say a few things of interest, however. He asserted that he had known all this time, and claimed credit for predicting it, that McLaurin would do as he had done. He had been in Washington once and had gone to Tillman and our congressmen and told canism He was sorry the junior senator | them that McLaurin was a Republican was not present. He wanted to see at heart, and asked them to watch him on the stump in order that these him. He had told Latimer about it issues ne has raised might be fully dis- and told Latimer to go ahead and opcussed. McLaurin had shown a dispo- pose him; that he would step aside sition to avoid these meetings. At as he had just been defeated and did Gaffney Tiliman had taken him una- not care to run again just then. Latiwares. When the opportunity came to mer had said he had plenty of docudiscuss these things McLaurin was al- ments that would bear him, but he did E. J. Watson.

The Difference. The Savannah News says so far as wo are able to recall there has never been a riot in a southern city for the purpose of driving the colored element out of the public parks. In Savannah, Jack sonville, Wilmington. Mebile, Memphis and New Orleans the public parks are often practically monopolized by negroes. They come early and stay late, and occupy the choice benches and sit nearest the music when the band plays. It is frequently remarked that they get the most of the benefits of the parks, but the white people never think of driving them away with clubs and rocks. But in Indianapolis, Ind., they do things differently. Two riots have already occurred there in Fairview Park because the white people object to the presence of negroes in the pleasure grounds, and other similar trouble may occur. In Indiana the 'colored brother" is best loved when he is several hundred miles away.

About Right.

The Washington Post says the editor of the Savannah News has spent the greater portion of his professional life in supporting politicians for office, and now that he aspires to the Georgia governorship, he feels that he has the way of putting thing he won friends right to expect a little reciprocity on just as he did at Union. He said it their part. Or, at least, he did feel was the imminent peril he considered that way until last week, when he was South Carolina to be in just now that reminded most forcibly that republics brought him before the people. He are not the only things that are ungave, as at Union, the reasoning by grateful. He finds himself accused of which he had reached his conclusion on the issues now before the people. He the accusers, are the politicians whom he has supported so zealously in the movement since 1876 and believed that past. The Post has always maintained that newspapers should be made and conducted for the people who support them, and not for the politicians who expect to be supported. We expect soon to be able to announce that edi tor of the Savannah News as a convert to our theory.

MRs. Carrie Nation, referring to her husband's application for for. They were calling it Commercial to her husband's application for Democracy. He didn't know exactly divorce, says she thinks David in what it was commeedial unless it isn't a bad fellow, but "he is too was in federal patronage This was slow for me." And, looking back over her life with him. she is resolved not to surrender her liberty again "for the best man that ever stretched shoe THE GREAT ODDS

Against the Confederates in Noted Battles of the War.

Those who will take the pains to search the official records of the Union and Confederate armies, as published by the government of the United States, will see that the old veterans are not exaggegrating the wondrous deeds of no ordinary one. It is a death grapple our southern heroes, when they talk with such enthusiasm of victories won over immerse cdds.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into dry details from the records, but to quote the words of a gallant Union general, Don Carlos Buell, whose timely arrival at Shiloh saved the Federal army from complete overthrow. In an article which appeared first in the Century Magazine and afrerwards in the third volumn of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." General

"It required \* \* \* a naval fl et and

15,000 troops to advance against a weak

Buell said:

for', manned by less than 100 men at Fort Henry; 35, with naval co operation to overcome 12 000 at Donelson; 60,000 to secure a victory over 40 000 at Patsburg Landing (Shile!); 120 000 to enforce the reir at of 65,000 intrenched after a mouth of fighting and maneuvering at Corinth; 100,000 repelied by 80,000 in the first peninsular campaign against R.c.mond: 70,000 when a powerful naval force to inspire the campaign which lasted nine months, against 40,000 at Vicksburg; 90,000 to to barely withstand the assault of 70,-000 at Gestysburg; 115,000 sustaining a frightful repulse from 60,000 at Fredericksburg; 100,000 attacked and defeated by 50,000 at Chancellorsville; 85,000 held in check two days by 40-000 at Antietam; 43 000 retaining the field uncertainly against 38,000 at Stone River (Murfreesbore); 70,000 defeated at Chicksmaugs, and beleaguered by 70 000 at Chattancogs; 80,000 merely to break the investing line of 45,000 at Chattanooga, and 100,000 to press from Chattenooga to Atlanta a distance reunions by the standing toast of 'One hundred day under fire; 50,000 to defeat the investing line of 30,000 at Nashville; and finally 120,000 to overcome 60,000 with exhaustion after a

even greater than he states them. General Buelt adde: "Individually the northern soldier was in no sense the inferior of the southern. What then is the explanation of this rule which is so nearly invariable as to show that superior numbers were generally essential to Union victories and the success of Union operations? Much was due to the character of the contest. Revolution is calculated to inspire bold and desperate action, and wars of sentiment.

struggle of a year in Virginia."

In some of the battles thus enumera-

ted by General Buell the odds were

more in the south than in the north, are always marked by u susual energy. Bueil gives as another reason, the conduct of the southern general. "They cognized that the odds must generally be against them and that they must find some means of overcoming the effect of the fact upon the spirit of their troops, and themselves set an example of audacity.'

of the nature of which this partock

To illustrate the implict confidence with which the southern soldiers followed their leaders he draws the following comparison:

"At Cold Harbor the northern troops who had proven their indomitable qualities by losses nearly equal to the whole of their opponent, when ordered to another sacrine, evene under such a soldier as Hancock, answered the demand as one mar, a silent and stolid mertia; at Gettystu g, Pickett, when waiting for the signal which Longstreet dresded to repeat, for the hopeles but immortal charge against Cemetary Hill, saluted and said, as he surned so his ready column: 'I shall move forward,

General Buell then speaks of another influence which nerved the heart of the Confederate soldier to valorous deeds: "Nor must we give slight importance

to the influence of the southern women, who in agony of heart girded the sword upon their loved ones and bade them go. It was to be expected that these various influences would give a confidence to leadership that would tend to bold adventure and leave its mark upon the

contest." Before closing this article I wish to say that in my communication on Gettysburg I inadvertently gave all the oredit of the first day's brilliant Confederate victory to Ewell's corps. I should have said "the troops of A. P. Hill and Ewell encountered the two corps of Reynolds and Howard, etc." The bassiew as commenced by Hill's corps and Eweli's troops came to his assistance at the crisis of the engagement. I would not do an intentional injustice to any officer or man of that incomparable host; the Army of Northern Virginia. I have hever believed that any of the gallans leaders of that army willfally tailed in any duty on any field .- I'me Atlanta Journal.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris on December 3 M. P. Garnault reported that in certain diseases light exercises a specific curative action. The most successful treatment under concentrated light occurred in cases of muscular and articular rheumatism, various kinds of ulcers and chronic catarrh of the nose and ear .- Youth's Companion.

Taking No Chances. Hotel Clerk-I am sorry, sir, but you will have to give satisfactory proof about those scars on your hands. Ham de Fatte-Why, can't a man have scars?

"No. How do I know but what you got those sears while sliding down the lightning rod at the last hotel!"-Chicago Daily News.

Attachments,

Polonious-Attachments are quickly formed in our profession. Hamakter-Alas, 'tis true! "Why that note of melancholy in thy tone?"

"I was thinking of my wardrobe which my landlord has this day attached."-Ohio State Journal.

Mrs. Pettit-Whenever I express a desire for anything my husband never objects.

Mrs. Ig. Nord-Same with me. I can express the desire as often as I please. It never disturbs him .- Philadelphia Press.

Cause and Effect. She-I'd never have married you if I'd have known you would become

deaf. He-I should never have become deaf if I hadn't married you .-Gaiety.

sustains, and after collection from J. B. Watson for the benefit of the bank that amount due for convict hire for another year, the state has lost on acported.

mend his diligence."

granting the petition of pardon. These evidence showing any criminal intent appear, generally speaking, to be three: to defraud the state," I would put the or the criminal who comes upon the

power, The attribute to awe and majesty,

bless'd:

Ah, yes, "It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes; 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch tetter than his crown. His sceptre shows the force of temporal

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;

question: Did you hear the trial, have | good fortune of Col. William A. Neal you read the report of the investigating as a precedent to be followed in the committee, are you prepared to say that future to look well to his social posiceived a cablegram from Capt. Craig, of you have any knowledge whatever of tion, the number and standing of his the Albany, dated at Aden, announcing I am aware the pardoning power is the prerogative of the chief executive, but I am mindful that it is a delegated and representative power, to be exercised for and on behalf of the people. It is not to be a personal forgiveness, made full and bounteous by an official Mercy is of many kinds; we often It is to be hoped that the future will

not recall that-It droppsth as the gentle rain from Heaven | "Mercy is not itself, oft looks so: Upon the place beneath: It is twice Pardon is still the nurse of second woe.

Will It Pay?

this year until they can get 10 cents a building across the Congaree river, near pound. Officials of the cotton growers Columbia, four men were killed, three association decided on this plan for the injured, one fatally and two seriously. dwelt upon the fact that the Demo-Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of planters at a meeting in the Kimball The accident occurred at 8:30 o'clock oratic party had always been the broad house Friday and they will work to Monday morning and was caused by the party; that it had always had the true It would at least be a wise precaution or the criminal who comes upon the long to the courts to release him.

at Aden. Four Men Killed. In an accident Monday at the new A dispatch from. Atlanta says the In an accident Monday at the new cotton growers will hold their cotton bridge which the Southern railway is