

Two Journeys.

"I go on a journey far away."
She sa'—she stooped and kiss'd me
then,
"Over the ocean for many a day—
"Good-bye," and she kiss'd me once
again.
But only a few short months had fled
When again I answered my wife's
kiss:
"I could not tarry away," she said:
"There is never a land as fair as
this."
Again I stood by my dear wife's side.
"I go on a journey, sweet, to-day;
Over the river the boatman killeth—
"Good-bye; I shall linger long away,"
"Ah, she will come back soon, I think,"
I said, as she stooped for the parting
kiss;
She cannot tarry, she told me so;
"There is never a land so fair as this."
But many a month and many a year
Have I worn since my darling went
away,
Will she never come back to meet me
here?
Has she found the region of perfect
day?
Over the ocean she went and came;
"Over the river, and lingers there!
Oh—! the boatman! call my name—
show me the region so wonderful
fair."

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Serious Mistakes Made by the United States Government

IN REFERENCE TO THE MATTER

It is the Problem of the Ages, and
Not to be Settled in a
Decade or a
Century.

The following is the first section of
an open letter from Ex-Governor D.
H. Chamberlain, formerly of this
State, to Mr. James Bryce, a member
of the English Parliament. The sec-
ond section will be published next
week. The letter is well worth read-
ing:

The Rt. Hon James Bryce, M. P.,
No. 56 Portland Place, London, Eng-
land—My Dear Mr. Bryce: I think
you will understand, after our conver-
sation last summer, with what in-
creased interest I have re-read and
pondered your great philosophic—for
greater than I cannot call it—Ox-
ford Romanes lecture, "The Rela-
tions of the Advanced and the Back-
ward Races of Mankind." The Uni-
ted States are undoubtedly the theatre
of one of the most notable exhibitions
which history anywhere presents of
this problem; for here about 8,000,000
of the black race, almost wholly Afri-
can, are placed alongside of, inter-
mingled with, about 17,000,000 of the
white race, chiefly Teutonic. This
population is disposed over the terri-
tory of fifteen States of the Union,
though more than one-half of the
total number of negroes are found in
six of these States, and in the num-
ber of negroes largely exceeding
that of the white race; and in the
State of South Carolina the ratio of
negroes to whites being as 3 to 2, in
Mississippi as 7 to 5, and in Louisiana
as 8 to 9.

Only thirty-eight years ago this
entire mass of negroes, or their
immediate ancestors, were chattel
slaves. To the original, well defined
characteristics of both races have thus
been added all the peculiar influences,
and habits, and results which chat-
tel slavery, in its modern meaning,
produces. Pride and the habit of
domination, on the part of the
white race, stand over against the
consciousness of race inferiority and
the habit of submission, on the part
of the negro race.

Here, in its briefest statement, are
presented the factors of a problem
whose complexity and difficulty have
never before been equalled. I wonder
if your study, so much wider than
mine, has found its parallel. Mine
certainly has not.

The sudden, catastrophic transition
of this mass of negroes from slavery
to freedom was not, by any special
peculiarly which is not often care-
fully considered; I mean the fact
that the transition was to no appre-
ciable extent effected by the enslaved
race itself. Here again my study
does not disclose another instance any-
where of the emancipation from chat-
tel slavery of a people or race without
the exertion on the part of the en-
slaved people or race. Usually this has
been the chief force in the struggle. But
till the close of our war of secession,
till the actual and complete triumph
of the armies of the Union, the negro
race of the United States, as a whole,
struck no single blow, for its own
freedom. "The significance of this
fact is tremendous as an indication of
character and capacity."

ANOTHER PECULIAR FEATURE
or element of this problem is the fact
that the masters here did not consent
voluntarily in any degree to the em-
ancipation of the slaves. It was im-
posed upon them at the point of the
bayonet and without any pecuniary
compensation. This, too, is a fact of
great significance as determining the
temper and attitude of the master
race at the outset of what we call our
negro problem.

Before I go further let me point out
how largely, almost strictly, artificial,
or man-made, are the elements of this
problem in the United States. Nei-
ther nature nor providence, to use our
common terms, has placed the negro
race and the white race in the close
contact in which they now live here.
The negro has been forcibly trans-
planted by the white race from his
native land to our shores, from the
free freedom of the land of his origin
to the slavery of this country. So,
too, as I have already remarked, his
emancipation has come not from his
own natural efforts or struggles, but
wholly from the free will and
force of a people dissevered from him
in locality and alien to his habits, his
peculiar character and his character-
istic impulses and passions. Again,
the negro here has had political rights
granted upon him without his demand
for them, and without the least pre-
liminary training.

Experience in using them. Contrast all
these with the relations of any other
backward race with an advanced one,
in any other land or age, and the
peculiarly of the problem here will
be seen; and not only its peculiarly,
but its complexity and difficulty.

A PROBLEM OF THE AGES.
Now let me quote a few lines from
the conclusion of your Romanes lec-
ture:

"I have sought," you say, "to call
your attention to a great secular pro-
cess in the history of the world, a pro-
cess the steps in which are reached
by centuries and whose magnitude
transcends the political or commercial
questions which claim our thoughts
from day to day. It is a problem

which has now entered a critical
phase, and we see opening before us
a long vista in which there appear pos-
sibilities of a tremendous increase in the
productive powers of the human race,
man, possibilities also of trouble and
strife between races now being
brought into closer and more general
contact. As always, elements of peril
are balanced by elements of hope.
The sentiment of race pride, the
keenness of race rivalry, have been
intensified. But the sense of a com-
mon humanity has grown stronger.
When we think of the problems now
being raised by the contact of races,
clods seem to hang heavy on the
horizon of the future; yet light
streams when we remember that
the spirit in which civilized States
are preparing to meet these problems
is higher and purer than it was when,
four centuries ago, a great outward
movement of the European nations
began."

In this I find the philosophic and
the Christian spirit. Dealing with a
secular process, how weak and spiritless
is our anxiety, our discouragement, or
our despair, because in less than four
decades our peculiar problem here in
the United States is still open and un-
settled. How poor and shallow the in-
sight that fails to take note of the es-
sential factors of the problem and
beats aimless about in the factious ex-
pectation that a secular problem will
yield to treatment which is not found-
ed upon calm study of all the essential
conditions, or which is swayed by the
transient agencies of temporary per-
sonal and political ambitions and de-
sires!

I, for one, can have no controversy
with anyone who does come to the
consideration of this problem in the Uni-
ted States in which I call

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

If anything is clear to me it is that
if we owe duties, high and solemn duties,
to the negro race in our country, I
trust that the only soundly rational
basis in my sympathy and affection for
that race. Their lot at best is a hard
one. Heaven forbid that I should add
to its burdens! Still more do I trust
that I am not forgetful that if Chris-
tianity, if religion, teaches any great
and noble lesson, it is that of sym-
pathy and the more bound as the
distance between our race and that race
seems wider and wider in respect of
education or original capacity or pres-
ent moral or physical condition—to
feel and act constantly in the spirit of
a genuine belief in the brotherhood of
all men, and in the unity and essential
equality in my sympathy and affection for
that race. Their lot at best is a hard
one. Heaven forbid that I should add
to its burdens! Still more do I trust
that I am not forgetful that if Chris-
tianity, if religion, teaches any great
and noble lesson, it is that of sym-
pathy and the more bound as the
distance between our race and that race
seems wider and wider in respect of
education or original capacity or pres-
ent moral or physical condition—to
feel and act constantly in the spirit of
a genuine belief in the brotherhood of
all men, and in the unity and essential
equality in my sympathy and affection for
that race.

My answer is, STOP THE CRIME
which originally set this dreadful train
of horrors in motion. But who can
do this? My answer is, the negro race
alone. If half the energy and thought
and money that is now wasted in pul-
its and politics and schools were de-
voted to one grand, overwhelming
crusade against the crime which first
caused lynchings, the monstrous
thing could be stamped out. With-
out this, it is as idle to preach and
pray against lynching as it would be
to blow one's breath against a gale of
wind. But I do not mean that the
strenuous efforts on the part of the
negro race or its chief leaders, or of
some of the white race, who are con-
sidered or consider themselves the
negro's special champion, to extirpate
this crime. Hampton, Tuskegee, the
Y. M. C. A., the American Missionary
Society, all are alike silent, so far as
I know, or engage in no special efforts
to root out this foul crime, the direct
cause of so much evil to both races.
There is in the whole range of the
problem under discussion no duty so
imperative, none so neglected, none so
neglected, to the neglect, if need be,
of all else, on the arousing of all else,
on the arousing of the negro race itself
to the necessity of extirpating this one
form of crime. If all the agencies now
working for the negro race were turned
to this work, the next decade
more could be done toward the erad-
ication of this crime than all that Ham-
ton or Tuskegee or all the other educa-
tional and religious appliances have
done or can ever do. I marvel that
no great voice proclaims this duty;
that no great agency is directed sole-
ly to this work. In the United States
and in discussion scarcely a note is
heard calling attention to this most
necessary, this absolutely indispen-
sable, of all remedies or efforts.

WHAT NOW DO WE SEE?
We see a race problem, in its origin
artificially complicated and intensi-
fied, and in its aim attempts to lift
a backward or inferior race—inferior
certainly in present attainments—into
equality of social privileges and stand-
ing and of political power with a race
long accustomed to rule the backward
race and filled with what at least we
call prejudice or, to qualify as fierce
prejudices and apparently no recog-
nition to any kind beyond the differ-
ence between the two races. We see
relations and long-standing feelings
aggravated to the pitch of madness and
frenzy which overrides all law, in a
natural and uncontrollable expan-
sion at the prevalence of a crime
which no community of our race would
tolerate or give over to orderly punish-
ment by the usual methods of the law.

I shall here venture to ask anyone
to point out error, or mistake, or mis-
statement in this summation of the
conditions of the race problem which
States at the present time.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Killed by a Train.
The North correspondent to the
State says an unknown mulatto ne-
gro was struck by northbound freight
No. 4 on the Seaboard Air Line rail-
way Tuesday afternoon about 3:30
o'clock and instantly killed. The
dead man was about 40 years of age
and is thought by a resident witness
to be named Jesse Williams, which
name, however, is faintly recalled.
Magistrate W. A. Patterson, it seems,
said that the negro got off of Tuesday's
mid-day passenger train and was con-
siderably under the influence of whis-
key. After lounging around the depot
while he went off down the railroad
and was seated on the north end of
North 1431, he was struck by the train
south of that place, where he met his
death as stated. Evidently he was
drunk or asleep or both.

A Good Match.
It is told of Mr. Fairbanks, the Re-
publican nominee for vice president—
in fact it is said Mr. Fairbanks is tel-
ling it himself—that a negro laborer
employed by the father of this Indi-
an lawyer, took his meals with the
family. It is further recounted in
the public prints—and also by Mr.
Fairbanks, it is said,—that when a
white laborer employed on the same
place objected to taking his meals
with the negro, a separate table was
provided for the negro. He re-
mained seated at the Fairbanks
board with the big and little, male
and female Fairbanks while the
white laborer sat apart. So, of course,
it is meet and proper that Charles W.
Fairbanks reared in that tolerant at-
mosphere should be the running mate
of Theodore Roosevelt. State.

A Good Substitute.
If elected to the legislature an An-
derson county man proposes to intro-
duce a bill providing that negro and
white convicts shall not be allowed to
work together. The State offers as a
substitute a bill prohibiting white
women and girls, who are not con-
victs, from working with the ne-
gro men; also prohibiting white
women and girls, not convicts, from
cooking for and serving meals to negro
laborers. Let us consider the
woman who should be shielded but
who are not shielded by their men,
before we give a thought to the sen-
sitivity of the white criminal in
stripes.

I shall not shrink from speaking with
perfect plainness, for I know it is
hopeless to think of removing or abat-
ing the crime of lynching until the
crime which has called it into vogue
shall cease or be abated. I do not
wonder, nor will anyone who will not
yield to the case his own wonder,
that lynching prevails at our South
as a method of punishment or revenge
for the crime of criminal assault by
negroes on white women. I think it
entirely safe to say that under ill-
circumstances, it would prevail to
like extent in any part of our country,
or in any Anglo-Saxon community.
Theoretically I would say with Abrah-
ham Lincoln, "There is no crime so
bad that lynching for it is not worse";
but, practically, I come very near to
saying that I do not blame the South
for resorting to lynching for this
crime.

And this terrible remedy has been
attended and followed by the usual
consequences of any resort to lawless
methods. In the first place, it has
not been deterrent, from the very
question. In the next place, it has
accumulated horrors such as do not
occur in any other part of the whole
civilized world—the burning of hu-
man beings at the stake—nor, to
be it remembered, at the South, but
in several of our Middle Western
States, and even in John Brown's
Kansas. Finally, lynching has been
extended to be the frequent punish-
ment for other crimes or alleged
crimes. The depraved part of society
sometimes resort to it for excitement
or for personal revenge.

What are we to say and do about all
this?

MY ANSWER IS, STOP THE CRIME
which originally set this dreadful train
of horrors in motion. But who can
do this? My answer is, the negro race
alone. If half the energy and thought
and money that is now wasted in pul-
its and politics and schools were de-
voted to one grand, overwhelming
crusade against the crime which first
caused lynchings, the monstrous
thing could be stamped out. With-
out this, it is as idle to preach and
pray against lynching as it would be
to blow one's breath against a gale of
wind. But I do not mean that the
strenuous efforts on the part of the
negro race or its chief leaders, or of
some of the white race, who are con-
sidered or consider themselves the
negro's special champion, to extirpate
this crime. Hampton, Tuskegee, the
Y. M. C. A., the American Missionary
Society, all are alike silent, so far as
I know, or engage in no special efforts
to root out this foul crime, the direct
cause of so much evil to both races.
There is in the whole range of the
problem under discussion no duty so
imperative, none so neglected, none so
neglected, to the neglect, if need be,
of all else, on the arousing of all else,
on the arousing of the negro race itself
to the necessity of extirpating this one
form of crime. If all the agencies now
working for the negro race were turned
to this work, the next decade
more could be done toward the erad-
ication of this crime than all that Ham-
ton or Tuskegee or all the other educa-
tional and religious appliances have
done or can ever do. I marvel that
no great voice proclaims this duty;
that no great agency is directed sole-
ly to this work. In the United States
and in discussion scarcely a note is
heard calling attention to this most
necessary, this absolutely indispen-
sable, of all remedies or efforts.

THE CITADEL SCHOLARSHIP.
Qualification of the Candidates for
Scholarship Passed Upon.
The Columbia State says few young
men were rejected Tuesday by the
board of visitors of the South Carolina
Military Academy, which met in
the office of Gov. Heyward to pass
upon the applications for more than
four hundred for the beneficiary scholar-
ships at the institution. There are each
year a number of applicants for the
scholarships and the qualifications of
each must be passed upon before they
are allowed to stand the competitive
examinations. If a boy is able to ed-
ucate himself or be educated by his
parents it is held that he is given a
beneficiary scholarship.

Refused to Pardon Wooten.
Gov. Heyward Tuesday refused to
pardon Pink Wooten of Greenville,
convicted of violation of the dispensary
law and sentenced to serve 60
days on the county chalking.
Wooten was tried in the mayor's court
of Greenville. The petition states
that he was sick and unable to work
at the time he had already served
ten days. Gov. Heyward was informed
that Wooten was an old offender
against the dispensary law and at the
time of this trial there were beside
the city case two State cases against
him. He was given 30 days on the
city case and 30 days on one of the
State cases. He confessed his guilt.

Death of D. A. Hart.
D. A. Hart, marshal of Holly Hill,
who has been ill with typhoid fever
for some time, died at his residence
there Saturday night July 30, and was
buried Sunday afternoon following by
Holy Camp No. 148, W. O. W., of
Holly Hill who was a member. He leaves
a widow and one child. Hart was
admitted to the bar and appeared for
trial at the next term of court in the
case of the negro taken from the guard
house and shot to death.

Killed a Policeman.
George W. Williams, the negro who
was recently arrested for assaulting
Miss Laura Knobe, a white school
teacher, near Harper's Ferry, was
tried at Charleston Va., Tuesday
afternoon and found guilty. He was
sentenced to be hanged next month.
The trial was held with soldiers sur-
rounding the courtroom, during the
proceedings 13 men were arrested for
beating down the doors. No shots
were fired, but the military was kept
in active service to prevent an uprising.
The negro is now under strong
guard and renewed reports are in cir-
culation that the Charleston jail will
be attacked.

Killed by "Rat Biscuit."
Flore Burton, aged 3 years, the child
of Mr. M. R. Burton of Marlanna,
Fla., died about midnight Sunday
afternoon from eating poison. Early
Sunday morning, playing on her father's desk,
the little girl found an open package
of "rat biscuit," and ate two of
the biscuits also. Antidotes were at
once given both children, and Sunday
afternoon it was thought they were
out of danger. During the night Flore
became much worse and died about
midnight. The negro child will get
well.

Waterpout Was Seen.
A dispatch from Charleston to The
State says a large waterpout was seen
at sea late Thursday afternoon. The
great mass of water, in state of con-
tinual revolution and swayed by the
wind, presented an inspiring picture,
phenomenon. The shaft seemed to
reach from the sea to the sky, being
large at the base, narrowing in the
centre and then broadening forwards
to the apex. The column of water moved
rapidly and was dissipated when it
struck a fringe of woods on Morris
Island. There was no shipping in the
course of the report else damage would
have been done.

DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION.
As Adopted in State Convention at
Columbia Last May.

ARTICLE I. There shall be one or
more Democratic clubs organized in
each county, and the members of such
clubs shall have a distinct title, "The
Democratic Club," and shall elect
a president and one or more vice
presidents, a recording and a corre-
sponding secretary and a treasurer, and
shall have the following working com-
mittees, to wit: A county Executive
Committee, three members each, viz.:
A committee on registration, an executive committee,
and such other committees as to each
club may seem expedient.

ARTICLE II. The meetings of the
club shall be frequent after the open-
ing of the canvass, and some member
of the club shall attend every meet-
ing at each meeting, if practi-
cable. The clubs shall meet on the
fourth Saturday in April and the
county convention on the first Monday
in May, respectively, of each elec-
tion year. The County Executive
Committee shall meet on the first Mon-
day of each election year. The County
Executive Committee, whose action
shall be final: Provided, That no vote
shall be counted for any candidate
who does not file with the Chairman
of the State Executive Committee, or
with the respective Chairmen of the
County Executive Committees, a
pledge in writing that he will abide
the result of such primary and support
the nominees therefor, and that he is
not, nor will he become, the candidate
of any faction, either privately or
publicly suggested, other than the
regular Democratic nomination, and
each candidate for the United States
Senate and for the United States
House of Representatives shall file an
additional pledge that he will sup-
port the political principles and
policy of the party, and, in the
term of office for which he may
be elected, and work in accord
with his Democratic associates in Con-
gress on all party questions: Provided,
further, That no candidate shall be
declared nominated unless he receives
a majority of the vote cast at the
office for which he is candidate.
Provided, That the pledge of such
candidate shall be filed on or before
12 o'clock meridian of the day pre-
ceding the day fixed by the County Ex-
ecutive Committee or the State Ex-
ecutive Committee for the first campaign
meeting of the County or State re-
spectively.

ARTICLE III. The officers of the
State Convention shall be a presi-
dent, two secretaries and a
treasurer.

ARTICLE IV. The State Ex-
ecutive Committee shall be composed of
one member from each county, to be
elected by the County Convention on
the first Monday in May of each elec-
tion year. When elected, said execu-
tive committee shall choose its own
officers, not necessarily members
of the county Executive Committee: Pro-
vided, That any officer elected who is
not a member of the committee
shall not be entitled to a vote on any
question, except the chairman, and
then only in case of a tie vote. The
State Executive Committee shall meet
at the call of the chairman or any five
of its members, at such time and place
as he may direct. The members of
the National Democratic Executive
Committee from South Carolina shall
be elected by the County Convention in
1896, and every four
years thereafter, and when elected
shall be ex-officio a member of the
State Executive Committee. Vacancies
on said Executive Committee, by
death, resignation or otherwise, shall
be filled by the respective County
Executive Committees. The State
Executive Committee is charged with
the execution and direction of the
policy of the party in this State, sub-
ject to the Constitution and the prin-
ciples declared in the platform of prin-
ciples, and such instruction, by res-
olution or otherwise, as a State Con-
vention may from time to time adopt,
not inconsistent with this Constitution,
and shall continue in office for two
years, or until the time of election (or
until their successors have been ap-
pointed). The committee shall nomi-
nate presidential electors, and if any
vacancy occur in the State ticket of
electors or of the member of the Na-
tional Executive Committee, by death,
resignation or other cause, the com-
mittee shall have the power to fill
the vacancy; and by a majority of the
whole committee.

ARTICLE V. County Democratic
Conventions shall be composed of dele-
gates elected by the County Execu-
tive Committee, one delegate for every
twenty-five members, and one delegate
for a majority fraction thereof, with
the right to each County Convention to
enlarge or diminish the representa-
tion according to circumstances. The
county Executive Committee shall call
together by the chairman of the respec-
tive Executive Committees under such
provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI. For the purpose
of nominating candidates for Govern-
or, Lieutenant Governor, and all other
State officers, including Solicitors in
Chief, and all other State officers, con-
gressmen in their respective districts,
United States Senators, and all coun-
ty officers, except Magistrates and
Masters, and Supervisors of Registra-
tion, a direct primary election shall
be held on the last Tuesday in August
of each election year, and a second
election shall be held two weeks
successively thereafter. Provided, That
County Executive Committees of any
county shall be at liberty to order a
primary election for Magistrates and
Masters, but not for members of the
County Board of Commissioners or for
County Dispensaries. At this election
only the voters who have been re-
sidents of the State twelve months
and the county sixty days
preceding the next general election,
and such negroes as voted the Demo-
cratic ticket in 1876, and as have
voted the Democratic ticket contin-
uously since, to be shown by the cer-
tificate of the County Executive Com-
mittee, who will pledge themselves to
support the nominees of such elections,
may vote: Provided, That no person
shall be allowed to vote except his name
be enrolled on the particular club list
at which he offers to vote, at least
five days before the first election, which
club shall have a separate polling
place for primary elections; except in
the County of Charleston the voter's
name must be on the particular club
list at which he offers to vote at least
sixty (60) days before the primary
election; and the County Executive
Committee is authorized to designate
the number of polling places in that
county; and the candidates for
Charleston County the candidates for
Congress, Solicitor and county officers

shall file their pledges and pay their
assessments within the time fixed by
the County Executive Committee.
The club rolls of the party shall
constitute the registry list and shall
be open to inspection by any member
of the party, and the election under
this article shall be held and regulated
under the Act of the General Assem-
bly of this State, approved December
22, 1888, and any subsequent Acts
of the Legislature of this State. The
State Executive Committee shall meet
on the Friday after each primary, or
such other time as may be designated
by the chairman to canvass the vote
and declare the result as to all State
officers, Congressmen and United
States Senators. All contests for all
nominations at primary elections shall
be heard first by the County Execu-
tive Committee of the County in which
the primary meetings may have occurred,
and may be reviewed by the State
Executive Committee, whose action
shall be final: Provided, That no vote
shall be counted for any candidate
who does not file with the Chairman
of the State Executive Committee, or
with the respective Chairmen of the
County Executive Committees, a
pledge in writing that he will abide
the result of such primary and support
the nominees therefor, and that he is
not, nor will he become, the candidate
of any faction, either privately or
publicly suggested, other than the
regular Democratic nomination, and
each candidate for the United States
Senate and for the United States
House of Representatives shall file an
additional pledge that he will sup-
port the political principles and
policy of the party, and, in the
term of office for which he may
be elected, and work in accord
with his Democratic associates in Con-
gress on all party questions: Provided,
further, That no candidate shall be
declared nominated unless he receives
a majority of the vote cast at the
office for which he is candidate.
Provided, That the pledge of such
candidate shall be filed on or before
12 o'clock meridian of the day pre-
ceding the day fixed by the County Ex-
ecutive Committee or the State Ex-
ecutive Committee for the first campaign
meeting of the County or State re-
spectively.

ARTICLE VII. The officers of the
field and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. I"—The Second regiment of
infantry (S. C. V. T.), provisional,
will leave home stations for the Man-
nassas, Va., encampment and mar-
ouevres on September 2d, 1904, and
the organization will be as follows,
viz.:
"First"—The field officers and the
entire regimental staff of the Second
regiment will be expected to go.
"Second"—The company organiza-
tion will be as follows, viz: Com-
panies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and
M of the Second regiment, S. C. V. T.,
and Companies I and II of the
Third regiment, S. C. V. T.
"Par. II"—Officers and men will
wear the khaki service uniform com-
plete in all particulars, and they will
be fully armed and equipped. Com-
pany commanders will see that men
take steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. III"—No ammunition of any
kind whatever will be carried by the
troops. Baggage will not be allowed
to exceed the field allowance as fixed
by the United States army regula-
tions; and captains will at once see
that all arms and accoutrements are
in proper condition. Care should be
taken that all men have stout, easy
and comfortable shoes suitable for
marching.
"Par. IV"—Company commanders
will push the drilling in extended
order until all officers and men are
proficient at this drill. This is of
most importance and must be attend-
ed to at once.
"Par. V"—This regiment will be a
portion of the second division, or the
"Brown army," and the service uni-
form alone will be worn while on
duty.
"Par. VI"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. VII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. VIII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. IX"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. X"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XI"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XIII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XIV"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XV"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XVI"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XVII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XVIII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XIX"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XX"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXI"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXIII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXIV"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXV"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXVI"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXVII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXVIII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXIX"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXX"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXXI"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXXII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXXIII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXXIV"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXXV"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXXVI"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXXVII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXXVIII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XXXIX"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XXXIX"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XL"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XLI"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XLII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XLIII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XLIV"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XLV"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XLVI"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XLVII"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. XLVIII"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross-rifles, etc., which they
will have to order from some uniform
shop.
"Par. XLIX"—The officers of the field
and staff will carry their horses with
them from their home stations.
"Par. L"—The company com-
manders will see that men take
steps to get at missing parts of
uniforms, such as regulation chevrons,
hat bands, cross