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TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 4, 1898.

NEW SERIES, NO. 18.—VOLUME XLIX.—NO. 31.

## REV. W. G. NEVILLE.

## GOOD OLD S. C. SOLDIERS.

### Brief Biographical Sketch of this Able and Willing Servant of God.

William Gordon Neville was born at Wallhalla, S. C., about the time that Beauregard was calling upon Anderson to surrender at Fort Sumter. On his father's side he is of English descent and has inherited many of the sturdy qualities of John Bull. On the mother's side, he is Irish, and in some degree has fallen heir to the famous Irish Bull flashes of wit and humor cropping out at the most unexpected times and places. With the exception of one year spent at Princeton Seminary, his entire education has been obtained in his native State. He is thoroughly furnished for the work of the ministry, having spent three years at Newberry College, one at Adger College, two at the Seminary at Columbia, and one at Princeton.

With the exception of a year or two at Frankfort, Ky., his ministry has been passed in his native State, and the greater portion of it in Bethel Presbytery. His field of charge was composed of Ninety-Six and Cokesbury Churches in South Carolina Presbytery. From thence he was called to Concord Church in Bethel, from thence to Frankfort, Ky., and is since more in Bethel Presbytery as the pastor of Yorkville Church, in very many respects one of the finest churches in the Synod.

As a pastor Brother Neville soon wins the confidence and love of all his charge. Gifted in remembering names, affable and pleasant in manner, prudent and wise in conversation, and withal deeply sympathetic, the passing years only strengthen the chains that bind pastor and people together.

As a preacher, Brother Neville is always instructive, never entering the pulpit without beaten oil. He is thoroughly Calvinistic, and no one can listen to him without discovering the impress of the lamented Girardeau. He is an intensely practical preacher, but his exhortations, like those in the Pauline epistles, are founded upon doctrine. With a clear voice and pleasant manner, thoroughly prepared and deeply in earnest, it is literally true of Neville "While in the pulpit he fears not the face of man."

While Brother Neville is deeply concerned in all that adds to the material and moral good of his State, yet his spiritual interest is the burden of his heart. For years he has devoted his time, labor and money to the cause of domestic missions. With a large pastorate and a cultured audience to greet him each Sabbath, he will yet ride miles in the afternoon to preach in destitute places, and at any cost to himself he is ever ready to heed the cry, "Come over and help us." For years his guiding hand has been upon the home missionary work of Bethel Presbytery, and very much of the success of that work is due to his wisdom, zeal and energy. At present he is chairman of the evangelistic committee, and his fine administrative ability, courteous bearing, force of will and knowledge of the field has already placed the work upon a sure basis. He is pre-eminently fitted for home missionary work.

While like the apostle Paul, his heart's desire and prayer for Israel is that they might be saved, like the apostle, the claims of the heathen world also press heavily upon his heart. Under his leadership the Yorkville Church is supporting two foreign Missionaries.

Bethel Presbytery has honored Brother Neville with every position within her gift. At the present he is a trustee of Davidson College, a Trustee of the Theological Seminary, Chairman of the Synodical Evangelical Committee, member of the Executive Committee of Bethel Presbytery and a member of the General Assembly recently held at New Orleans.—J. H. Thornwell, in Southern Presbyterian.

Dr. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become known. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; H. B. Zimmerman & Co., Westminster; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Let us give Admiral Camara his due. He has demonstrated that the Suez canal is navigable. Also that it is possible for a Spanish fleet to get back home.—Kansas City Journal.

### Something About the South Carolina Regiments in the Civil War.

There is poetry in our past, there is deathless honor to South Carolina's gallant sons, but in writing a short account of the troops sent by our State to fight for her freedom, there is space for little more than bare facts, and a list of names whose glory furnishes all the beauty of my theme.

For much of my information I am indebted to our own brave soldier, Col. J. N. Brown, who not only bore the sufferings and privations of the Confederate camp, but won Confederate laurels as well, having been promoted to the rank of general.

To the call for troops to defend the South this State promptly responded by raising 65,000 troops; 20,000 of these were State troops, or reserves, principally old men and boys, verifying her unparalleled patriotism, robbed the cradle and the grave.

The first gun fired in that immortal struggle was not at Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861, but three months earlier, from Morris Island, January 9th, 1861, by South Carolina cadets, commanded by Major Stevens. It was discharged at the "Star of the West," a steamer carrying supplies to Fort Sumter.

The Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers sent out April 14, 1861, was composed of soldiers from Anderson, Oconee, Pickens and Greenville. Its officers were Col. J. B. E. Sloan, Lieut. Col. C. S. Mattison, Major J. H. Whitner, Adj. S. M. Wilkes.

There was little fighting on South Carolina soil; our soldiers met the foe on the battlefields of Virginia and Tennessee and by the courage and patriotism they displayed, proved the spirit of 1776 was still a vital spark, and that the chivalry of the South could produce the finest soldiers, as well as the finest gentlemen, the world had ever produced.

The first important battle was Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. The South Carolinians who participated in this battle were commanded by Gen. D. H. Hill. On July 21st, 1861, took place the battle of Bull Run, or the First Manassas. In this fight were Generals Hampton, Kershaw, Bonham, Butler and Bee with their commands.

It was there Gen. Jackson was given his sobriquet. Gen. Bee in rallying his forces became impatient, and exclaimed: "Men look at Jackson's brigade, it stands like a stone wall." The name passed from the command to the commander, and has become immortal.

The next important battle in which our soldiers engaged was on October 2d, 1861, at Leesburg, Gen. N. G. Evans in command of the South Carolina troops.

In 1862 our men participated in the following battles: Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Frasier's Farm, Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, South Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Shiloh and Murfreesboro.

In 1863 occurred the following battles, in which the 10th, 16th, 19th and 24th regiments took part: Chancellorsville, Resaca, New Hope, Harrison's Mountain, Gettysburg, Mills Valley, Chickamauga, Richmond, Perryville.

In the battle of Missionary Ridge they did not participate, because they had made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville, November 25th, and then returned through East Tennessee to Virginia. In 1864 took place the battles of The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Dandridge, Fort Harrison and Richmond.

Gen. Gist was killed at Franklin, November 30th, and was succeeded by Col. Ellison Capers.

Probably the hardest fighting of the war was at Spotsylvania Court House May 12th, 1864, in The Bloody Angle. That battle lasted, without interruption, for 18 hours, and at Murfreesboro, when the fighting began on the last day of 1862, and lasted two days. The following is a list of Confederate Generals from South Carolina.

Lieutenant Generals: R. H. Anderson commanded a division composed of the brigades of Armistead, Mahon, Martin and Wright.

Wade Hampton cavalry brigades of Butler, Gordon, Rosser and Young. Stephen D. Lee was appointed June 23d, 1864.

Major Generals: M. C. Butler, M. W. Gary, Benj. Huger, J. B. Kershaw.

Brigadier Generals: Barnard E.

Bee, Milledge L. Bonham, Joba Bratton, Ellison Capers, James Chestnut, James Connor, Thos. F. Drayton, John Durnovant, Stephen Elliott, N. G. Evans, States Rights Gist, Maxey Gregg, Johnson Hagood, Micah Jenkins, John D. Kennedy, Thos. Muldrop Logan, Arthur M. Manigault, Samuel McGowan, Abner Ferrin, Featigrew J. Johnson, John S. Preston, Rowell Ripley, Clement H. Stevens, J. H. Grapin, J. B. Villepigne, W. H. Wallace.

The following, though appointed from other States, are:

Lieutenant General: James Longstreet.

Major Generals: E. M. Law, P. M. B. Young.

Brigadier Generals: Hamilton P. Bee, Pinckney D. Bowles, James Cantey, Jack C. Deas, Samuel W. Ferguson, A. H. Gladden, D. C. Govan, A. R. Lawton, L. Sullivan Ross, Reuben R. Ross, Lewis T. Wigfall.

"Many of these men are now dead; for others the shadows are lengthening and the sun is going down."

### DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### Less Liquor Drinking.

The bulletin for the Federal Department of Labor for July gives figures to show that there has been a large decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors by the people of this country. In 1880 the consumption of distilled spirits in the United States was 2 1/2 gallons for every man, woman and child; in 1896 it was less than one gallon.

Such a decrease in the use of strong drink probably never occurred before among any people.

There has also been a decrease in the use of wine in this country. The per capita consumption of wine in 1880 was .29 of a gallon, and in 1896 it was .26 of a gallon.

But while there has been some decrease in the use of wine and a very great decrease in the use of whiskey, brandy, gin and other spirits, the consumption of beer has increased immensely.

In 1896 no less than 1,170,379,448 gallons of beer were used in this country. The beer used for medicinal purposes, in cooking and for other purposes except drinking, is comparatively very small. The great bulk of the beer consumed in 1896 was drunk. The per capita consumption of beer in 1880 was only 1.36 gallons. By 1896 it had increased to 15.16 gallons.

In spite of this fact there is good reason to believe that there has been a great growth of temperance among our people during the past eighteen years. Their larger use of mild drinks is more than compensated for by the great reduction of the quantity and fiery liquors.—Atlanta Journal.

### A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascares Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. All druggists.

### Condition of State Farms.

The following is the amount of grain raised on the State farms this year:

DeSaussure farm—234 acres in oats, 11,776 bushels. Threshed, about 53 bushels per acre. Wheat, 24 acres, made 283 bushels. About 11 1/2 bushels per acre.

Roid farm—217 acres in oats; made 8,401 bushels; 5 1/2 bushels per acre. Wheat, 20 acres made 138 bushels; 6 1/2 bushels per acre.

Lexington farm and patches—Around prison made 2,660 bushels of oats, making a grand total of 23,258 bushels. On this farm only a small quantity of wheat was sown, mostly as an experiment.

Ransom's Relief cures Sick-Headache, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, &c. 25c. for large bottle.

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

### To Spain's Peace Proposal—No Money Indemnity Demanded.

It Demands the Absolute Surrender of Porto Rico, and the Islands Adjacent to that Island and Cuba, to the United States, the Absolute Independence of Cuba and Coaling Stations in the Philippines and Ladrono Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The Cabinet discussed the President's answer to Spain's peace proposal to-day and reached the following conclusion:

The absolute surrender of Porto Rico to the United States and the cession of several small islands adjacent to Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

Recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Cession of one of the Ladrono Islands to the United States as a coaling station and the cession to the United States of at least a coaling station in the Philippines.

The question undecided is, what disposition shall be made of the Philippine Islands as a whole. It can be stated that there is practically no difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the question of the retention of the Philippine Islands as a whole, all the members being opposed to our acquisition of these islands. There has been no decision, however, as yet on the extent to which the government will go in its decision respecting the future of these islands, but it is probable that the answer to the President will express the willingness of this government to leave the matter of the future government of the Philippines entirely in the hands of a joint commission to be appointed by this government and the government of Spain. The probability is that the United States will insist upon a guarantee of certain reforms in government in the Philippine Islands.

Our answer will make no mention of the money indemnity. Neither will there be any armistice at all. The answer will be in the nature of an ultimatum, and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future. The note from Spain, it is said, was a very adroit and equivocal document, from reading which one would think the only question involved was Spain.

Apparently Spain might not really have intended getting a direct answer from us, but only to open diplomatic correspondence. This government will not have any such correspondence, but will make a straightforward statement of its present peace terms for Spain's acceptance or rejection, naming conditions that under the circumstances are reasonable and even generous.

## PONCE SURRENDERS.

### The Stars and Stripes Hoisted Over Fifty Thousand Subjects of Spain.

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico, via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 28.—The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dolphin yesterday. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major Gen. Miles arrived here this morning at daybreak with Gen. Ernst's brigade and immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing towards the mountains and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Guanica, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only three were slightly wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Gen. Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the Island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose to seek the enemies of our government, of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped, insure your cheerful acceptance of the government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection, not only to yourselves, but to your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal constitution and government.

"It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs, which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

### Advice to Candidates.

An astute politician in giving advice to candidates says: "Don't stay too long in one place—keep moving. Always be in a hurry. Five minutes is long enough to stay in one place; for if you stay long they will have a chance to pump you. Don't allow yourself to hinder any one. Try to make a good impression, but don't stay long enough to ruin it. Go to every house you can and see the lady if the man is not at home, and tell her your business—who you are and what you are running for. In nine times out of ten it will do just as well as seeing the man himself. Women usually are better judges of character than men, and if you make a favorable impression on the mother and children you secure the voting strength of the household."

### Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascares Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, skin-itch and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascares—beauty for ten cents. All druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10c., 25c., 50c.

### Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality will always follow its use. All druggists guarantee Dr. Miles' PATH PILLS to stop Headache. "One cent a dose."

## AN AMERICAN QUEEN.

### Four Generations of Her Kin Have Fought Under the Stars and Stripes.

The following beautifully worded article was handed to the correspondent of the Knoxville Journal and Tribune by a leading attorney of Goldboro, N. C. All the facts are therein historic and will be read with interest by patriotic Americans everywhere:

Less than one hundred miles west of Asheville, in the County of Cherokee, the extreme western county of North Carolina, on the broken brow of a lowly hill, across which creeps the shadows of the unnamed peaks of the beautiful Nantahala Mountains, there stands a modest farm house that never knew a luxury. In this humble and scantily furnished home, about one mile from Andrews, a flag station of the Murphy Branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad, there lives an aged widow with a record so remarkable as to deserve a choice place in the annals of her country. Crowned with the snow that never melts and modestly claiming the memories which stretch across eighty-eight long years, she is the saintly grandmother and the Godly mother around whom three generations of heroes are wont to gather and pay reverential homage of affection.

Her name is Mary Phillips Tatham. She was born February 2, 1810, and, therefore, is in her eighty-eighth year. Her grandfather followed and fought under Gen. Washington. Her father was in the thickest of the fight at New Orleans under Gen. Jackson and through life bore the living evidence of the carnage shown in that memorable struggle. Under Gen. Taylor in Mexico her husband was in the fore-front and never faltered or wavered in the face of death itself. In the late war she had six sons who fought through and to the end under the stars and bars—one was one of the body-guard of Jefferson Davis when finally captured, and in the present war between the United States and Spain fourteen of her grandsons are in the regular service and are worthy sons of worthy sires—ready to do and to die.

These are facts without color, which can be verified by him who doubts. Mrs. Tatham is still sprightly and seemingly unconscious of the burden which eighty-eight summers have slowly—and I have almost said cruelly—imposed. This queen of American womanhood, American mother of American heroes, in a modest American home, in the lengthening twilight of a life so long, so fruitful and useful, around which the shadows swiftly deepen with such a record, commanded my profoundest homage and interest and impelled this modest mention of her name. The readers, I am sure, will instinctively share the unbidden wish that a kind Providence may fill her few remaining days with the sunshine of that sweet peace which passeth all understanding.

SAM SHAW. Greensboro, N. C., July 10, 1898.

[Mr. W. C. Tatham, of Walhalla, a gallant Confederate veteran, well known to the people of Oconee, is a son of this venerable lady. His son, Mr. John F. Tatham, is one of the number of grandchildren at present sustaining the war reputation of his family, being a member of Company C, South Carolina Volunteers, now at Jacksonville, Fla. Since enlisting he has been promoted from a private to artificer.—EWS. COURIER.]

Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Manure and Tibbets, implements Co., of St. Louis, gives a glowing account of his travels in general, some good advice. "Being a knight of the grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the United States will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; H. B. Zimmerman, Westminster; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

We believe this to be one year that the people in selecting their representatives will be governed more by merit and qualification than by the glad-hand-shake. What is needed in the general assembly are men who are in a position to know the people's needs and who will take that pride in the honor conferred upon them to work for those needs.—Manning Times.

## DISPENSARY IN POLITICS.

### It is Suspected that there is a Combination of Candidates.

WINNSBORO, S. C., July 26.—"Inspiring Bold Barleycorn" reigned at the campaign meeting here to-day, and the candidates for Governor were targets for the sharp-shooting of loose-tongued liquorites. The meeting was held in the woods about three-quarters of a mile from town, and was a mild repetition of the one held in the same place in 1890. There were some ladies present and for the most part the crowd was quiet and respectful to the candidates. Fringing the human concave just in front of the stand sat the jig water crowd. Their liquor-leavened sallies were directed at the gubernatorial candidates, except Governor Ellerbe, who in some way was fortunate enough to escape the dose that was administered to his six competitors. Col. Tillman's tussle with them brought from him the statement that they were mobilized in the interest of one of the candidates, whose name he did not call, and that this was the beginning of a campaign of free dispensary liquor to accomplish somebody's election.

Ever since the meeting at Manning there have been hints and suspicions of some combination of candidates with the supposed backing of the powers that be. To-day Mr. Slight made a slight reference to this, asserting that he was in no combination, and that if he ran across a deal or combine he would expose it. Mr. Evans likewise disclaimed connection with any combination. Editor Koester, of the Columbia Record, Governor Ellerbe's reference to whom was reported in to-day's correspondence, was on hand to-day "watching" and taking notes. He declares that the Governor's remarks to-day were stripped of the offensive personality of the day before.

Mr. Cooper declared Tompkins was a member of the dispensary board when the dispensary was disgraced, and one of his own family had run around the State crying rebates. As for Brabham's declaration to hold an office that had any connection with the dispensary, he said God deliver him from such goody good men. Gen. Watts declared that Col. Floyd's conduct at Chester was unworthy of a South Carolina Confederate soldier.

Col. Floyd declared he was a Carolinian from preference, while Watts was one because he could not help it. After the war he chose South Carolina because he believed upon her altars would burn longest and brightest the great principle of State's rights.

Major Blythe was plain and practical in his argument. He had had more military experience than any man in the State except the officers of the regular army.

Mr. McMahan was among his native glens and hollows. He sought the office of Superintendent of Education because he had a deep conviction that he could be useful in promoting the common schools. He thought the school system could be improved by the enthusiastic and intelligent labor of the Superintendent; by his going among the people whose education was backward.

Col. Rice said he would stand or fall on the record he made when Superintendent of Education. He declared this officer ought to be called superintendent of common schools. Legislation had taken a great deal from his strength. His work should not be at the State House, but out among the people. The schools should be carried almost to the poor man's door.

Mr. Brown said if elected it would be his privilege to work on the worst places in the country for the education of the boys and girls. The majority could not go to college, so it was to the interest of the people to improve the common schools close to them. He deplored the condition that made it necessary for the farmers to desert their farms and go to the cities seeking education for their children.

Mr. Featherstone had a thorny road to travel. A dozen or so liquorites had squatted on the ground immediately in front of the platform, and during his speech several of them paraded around fringing exclamations and interrogations right and left. The prohibition candidate wasted only one sentence on them, declaring that they needed prohibition more than any crowd he had spoken to.

Mr. Archer avoided the rocks and caught the good will of the John Barleycorns by talking about education for the poor man. He thought there never was a bigger deception

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

perpetrated on the taxpayers than when the colleges were built as poor men's colleges. He distributed his educational circulars and they were snatched up with avidity by the crowd.

Mr. Whitman's appearance made the squatters rise and get gleeful. The redoubtable G. Walt finally squelched them with the remark: "Whiskey has one virtue. It brings out a man's character, and if he's a fool it will show it to a dead moral certainty."

The liquorites and ex-squatters gave Governor Ellerbe the glad hand and were eager to hear him on the dispensary question. The Governor declared he had been one of the first persons to join the "Reform" movement, but that he had been elected Governor as the exponent of peace and unity. "There are," said he, "a certain set of politicians and a little set of mercenary newspaper editors who are political prostitutes, who have slandered and abused me because they could not use me. I defy them to meet me face to face before the people and make their charges."

"How far you think you'll get?" was the salutation from a liquorite as Col. Tillman came forward. Others chimed in with ejaculations of more or less relevancy, until Uncle George told them they had better go back to Doko and sleep off their drunk. Some of the crowd began to howl and spit fire, and Uncle George thundered at them: "This is the first time dispensary whiskey has been used at the meetings in the interest of the political machine that is backing one of the candidates for Governor. He ought to teach you better manners or take you around and exhibit you." Howling was redoubled, and Uncle George declared this was an indication that from now on until the 30th of August free dispensary liquor would flow from the mountains to the sea to carry the election for one of the candidates.

In my report of the Chester meeting yesterday in some unaccountable way one word was changed in Col. Tillman's speech, making him favor "prohibitive" license, when he said "private" license. While this was a manifest error of the types, the telegraph or the fast gliding pencil, yet Uncle George was emboldened to get up a man of straw, and declare that "The News and Courier and the State 'distorted' his remarks. He is hereby assured that as a peace offering the 'distorter' will be crucified if he show his head, hands, feet or face again.

Col. Schumpert also faced the storm. After buffeting it for ten minutes he said he hoped the decent people there would eliminate the trash. He prognosticated a little, saying that he was going to be Governor, and that Ellerbe would not be. At any rate he could guarantee that he would sustain whoever was elected better than the drunken howlers would.

Col. Watson nipped the first howler in the bud by offering him a silver dollar to shut up. He was very emphatic in denying that he had abused Ellerbe. What he said was simple fact and truth. He thought it was peculiar that Ellerbe did not go to Horry. If it had been himself he would have gone there to assert his manhood if they had put him in the river. Being interrupted frequently, he said he did not want the votes of drunken howlers.

Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him.

WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglethorpe, Ga.

For sale by Dr. J. W. Bell, Walhalla, S. C.; H. B. Zimmerman, Westminster, S. C.; W. J. Lunney, Seneca, S. C.

The sincerely patient sinner may be sure that he is making no mistake in casting himself without reserve upon the forgiving mercy of God.