

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS
of Dr. James McIntosh,
Newberry, S. C., May 10, 1910.

Dr. McIntosh was introduced in a few appropriate words by Major Jas. F. J. Caldwell.

Dr. McIntosh spoke in part as follows:

Comrades, Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen: As I look over this audience, composed of those who in the latter part of the last century bore the brunt of the Civil War, and who well know and understood what they fought for, and also those of the present generation, who have heard time and again this subject discussed, and then upon those our children of tender years, I realize how difficult it will be to speak interestingly and engage your attention for any length of time, upon a subject worthy of the best orator of the age, of one who could command your closest attention, and I can only ask you to make allowances for one who deeply feels his inability to present this subject as it might be done. But in the name of the veterans here assembled, and in the name of those dead heroes whose bravery, patriotism, and death we are here to commemorate, let me thank you for your presence. It is with the highest gratification that every veteran here present looks around upon this assemblage. It warms our hearts and makes us feel that our children and our friends are ready still to honor the cause for which we fought. And we feel as we look into your faces that we are leaving the legacy of a glorious honored past in the hands of those who will ever be proud to know that their fathers wore the grey, and bore the starry cross to victory on many a hard-fought battlefield.

If I can impress upon the mind and memory of one single listener in this house a clearer impression as to the cause of the Civil War, then I will feel that this hour has not been spent in vain.

My aim shall be to make a simple, plain statement of the conditions existing prior to 1860, that will show that the South was forced to fight, not only for her rights and liberties, her homes and fireside, but for the protection and safety of her women and children.

I stand not here to apologize for the war, to make any excuse for the action of our State, or for the course of the South. What the South asks, and what every Confederate wishes, is that the true condition as it existed in 1860 be understood, and that history, freed from local and sectional influences, shall give an impartial account of the causes of the war, for then the South will be justified and all forced to agree that there was no other course to pursue but to do as the South did, secede from the Union.

And as I look into the faces of these younger men and boys, I feel that there is not a man or boy within the walls of this building who, if he had been living in the sixties of the last century, would not have been fighting to the death with his brothers and comrades.

There were three causes that brought on the Civil War, each one of them differing entirely from the others, each one becoming a dominant source of discord and danger at different periods of time in the life of the nation, but so indissolubly have they been interwoven into the very existence of the nation that even the Civil War could not remove them, and they now, as ever, stand out as a menace to the republican form of government. These three causes are:

1. The principle of State's rights.
2. The tariff.
3. The negro.

The question of State's rights came near preventing the union of the thirteen original States into the United States of America.

The ratification of the constitution of the United States by the States of New York and Rhode Island and Virginia reserved in plain language the right to secede, as, viz., the powers of government may be reassumed by the people when it shall become necessary to their happiness. And with the formation of the union the right of a State to withdraw from the union was acknowledged as a right. Massachusetts threatened to secede in 1811 and Maine threatened to secede in 1821.

The original union of the States was formed with every safeguard thrown around the rights of the individual States that human wisdom deemed sufficient to safeguard them. But from the year the thirteen original States formed the United States of America, there has been continual

strife and contention between those striving to centralize the power of the government and those who stood for State's rights. These contentions have passed from the halls of Congress to the United States court, and back from the court to congress, and now there are pending in the United States court many questions at this time that involve principles vital to the rights of the individual States, the decision of which will either further strengthen the centralizing power of the general government or will stem the tide and protect the States and the individual inhabitants of those States in the enjoyment of those rights that the Constitution grants to States and individuals.

2. The question of the tariff has been a subject of discord from the very formation of the United States, and is now the most momentous and important question before Congress and the people themselves.

After the revolution, in 1784, to meet the needs of the government for money, a tariff for revenue was passed. The hatred to anything British at that time was so intense that many who would have otherwise objected agreed to it, through the desire to keep out British goods and encourage home manufactures. But a tariff to pay the government's expenses soon became a tariff to protect home industries, and has truly year by year been the means of impoverishing the South and enriching the North.

This tariff has built up the fortunes of the millionaires, the monied corporations that have robbed you and the trusts that now control prices in our country, and may yet bring on a revolution that will shake this government to its foundations.

3. The negro.

These two questions, State's rights and the tariff, had been the bone of contention up to the Mexican war, but with the admission of Texas, and the opening of her vast extent of territory to the extension of slavery, the abolition party of the North, that had been growing steadily under the inflammatory writings of William Lloyd Garrison and the bitter denunciations of Wendel Phillips against the South, now assumed increased activity and bitterness.

As a little boy of twelve years, I heard in Washington our congressmen and senators discussing this question, and they were all looking to the future with forebodings of evils to come, and the feeling in the North as it impressed me was that the South had really but few friends among the Northern politicians or people. Then and there I became a Democrat, believing in State's rights, tariff for revenue, and slavery, and have been a Democrat ever since.

Dr. McIntosh then spoke of the admission of Kansas in 1854, and of the test of strength between the abolitionists and the pro-slavery party on the plains of Kansas, which led to a bloody conflict which it took the strong arm of the general government to stop. But that blood shed in 1854, he said, bore its fruit. As a volcano, it slumbered until 1861, and burst out in civil war. Newberry, he said, was represented in the Kansas conflict by her sons, S. Pope and James Glenn, J. M. Crosson. Conscious of its strength, the abolition party put forward Gen. Fremont as its candidate in 1856, and polled a vote surprising its own leaders.

The Kansas war, Mrs. Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the vote of 1856 cemented the following of abolitionists in one solid column, whose demands and threats against the South grew steadily until in 1859 there was planned and attempted that crime against humanity, that blot upon a Christianized civilization, carried out by one man, but assisted and sympathized with by others as leaders—a negro insurrection with all its attendant crimes of fire, murder, lust upon the defenceless and innocent. In the history of North America nothing equals this diabolical, fiendish act of John Brown as he planned and carried out his negro insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859, October 29: Fortunately for the sake of humanity it was crushed at once, and under a court of which Gen. Lee was the head, John Brown was convicted of a heinous crime and hanged on December 2, 1859. The hanging of John Brown by the United States authorities created a clamor and uproar all through the North. Meetings were held by the abolition party in city, town, village and country. Speeches with the bitterest denunciation of the general government and the South were greeted with shouts of approval and shrieks of frenzy. Every abolition paper strove to outdo its competitor in the rancor and abuse heaped upon the South. This man who had planned the murder of women and children, and the turning over of these defenceless innocents to the cruelties and lusts of

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breath and create a healthy appetite. They promote the flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

of getting insured when your house burned—that is a story you often hear when a man has lost his home by fire. Procrastination is a thief of time, so be wise today and insure your property before it is too late. An insurance policy is the kind of a friend in need that you will appreciate. We will insure you in a good company at a low rate of premium.



ON THE POINT
The splendid work of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for liver and bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipation, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and indigestion. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

Security Loan & Investment Co.
J. N. McCaughrin, Treasurer.
W. A. McSwain, Secretary.

The splendid work of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for liver and bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipation, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and indigestion. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

NEWBERRY UNION STATION.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains—Effective 12.01 A. M. Sunday January 2, 1910.

Southern Railway.
No. 15 for Greenville... 8:51 a. m.
No. 18 for Columbia... 10:58 a. m.
No. 11 for Greenville... 2:48 p. m.
No. 16 for Columbia... 8:59 p. m.
C. N. & L. Railway.
*No. 22 for Columbia... 8:47 a. m.
No. 52 for Greenville... 12:56 p. m.
No. 53 for Columbia... 3:20 p. m.
*No. 21 for Laurens... 7:25 p. m.
* Does not run on Sunday.

This time table shows the times at which trains may be expected to depart from this station, but their departure is not guaranteed and the time shown is subject to change without notice.

G. L. Robinson, Station Master

John D. Rockefeller would go broke if he should spend his entire income trying to prepare a better medicine than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is simply impossible, and

1896--1910
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE COMMERCIAL BANK
OF NEWBERRY, S. C.

At the Close of Business March 24, 1910.
Condensed from Report to State Bank Examiner.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$418,493.48	Capital	\$50,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,116.93	Surplus	\$40,000.00
Banking House	9,750.00	Undivided Profits	26,619.59
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured	9,592.61	Dividends unpaid	1,214.00
Cash on hand and with Banks	48,293.92	Cashier's Checks	355.96
		Deposits	371,057.39
	\$489,246.94		\$489,246.94

The Bank That Always Treats You Right.

4% Paid on Savings Deposits.

JNO. M. KINARD,
President.

DR. O. B. MAYER,
Vice-President.

J. Y. McFALL,
Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1871

The National Bank of Newberry

1844

NEWBERRY, S. C.

1844

Capital Stock \$150,000

Liabilities of Stockholders \$150,000

Under Supervision of U. S. Gov't

Dividends paid to Stockholders since Organization of Bank over \$600,000

State, County and City Depository.

Equipped with every facility and safeguard known to modern banking. With the above facts in view we ask for your banking business. Deposits allowed 4 per cent per annum in Savings Department from date of deposit, payable January and July of each year.

B. C. MATTHEWS, President.

R. D. SMITH, Cashier.

H. T. CANNON, Asst. Cashier.

4%

4%

so says every one that has used it. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

H. B. WELLS' TRANSFER
Hauls Anything on Short Notice. Careful and Accommodating Drivers. Moving Household Furniture a Specialty.

W. C. Brown, Secretary.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.
Office Phone No. 61
Residence Phone No. 7.

Shall Women Vote.

If they did, millions would vote Dr. King's New Life Pills the true remedy for women. For banishing dull, fagged feelings, backache or headache, constipation, dispelling colds, imparting appetite and toning up the system, they're unequalled. Easy, safe, sure. 25c. at W. E. Pelham & Son's.

Annual Meeting of Stock Holders.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Farmers' Oil Mill will

be held in the court house at Newberry on Wednesday, May 18, at 11 o'clock. Please attend in person or by proxy.

A touch of rheumatism or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Liniment drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

WINTHROP COLLEGE.

Scholarship and Entrance Examination.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop college and for the admission of new students will be held at the county court house on Friday, July 1, at 9 a. m. Applicants must be not less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacant after July 1 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examina-

tion provided they meet the conditions governing the award of grants for scholarships shown to President Johnson before examination for scholarship position blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$500 free tuition. The next session opens September 21, 1910. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

Saves an Iowa Man's Life.

The very grave seemed to yawn before Robert Madsen, of West Burlington, Iowa, when, after seven weeks in the hospital, four of the best physicians gave him up. Then was shown the marvelous curative power of Electric Bitters. For, after eight months of frightful suffering from liver trouble and yellow jaundice, getting no help from other remedies or doctors, five bottles of this matchless medicine completely cured him. Its positively guaranteed for Stomach, Liver or Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Only 50c. at W. E. Pelham & Son's.