

WILD ENTHUSIASM

Greets the Presidential Party Upon its Entrance Into Savannah.

OUR FUTURE COLONIAL POLICY

Touched Upon by the President in His Speech at the Banquet--He Argues Strongly in Favor of American Protection for Ceded Spanish Colonies--He Witnesses a Grand Military Parade--In a Sail Down the River the Party Passes the Transport Chester, Conveying a Southern Regiment to Havana.

Savannah, Ga., December 17.—The reception of President McKinley and the members of his cabinet by the people of Savannah more than equaled in hospitality and completeness of arrangement any previous experiences which have marked the presidential trip in the south.

The party arrived from Montgomery at 11 o'clock a. m., reviewed 10,000 troops stationed around Savannah, took a trip down the Savannah river, and was entertained this evening at a grand banquet tendered by the chamber of commerce and association of citizens. The enthusiasm of the Savannah people and of the 15,000 persons, who, it is estimated, had come into the city from the surrounding country to greet the president, was fully equal to the remarkable demonstrations which have distinguished the trip in other cities.

Previous to the president's speech a cordial welcome had been extended to him by D. G. Purse, president of the reception committee, and by the mayor of Savannah, P. W. Meldrim.

THE BANQUET.

At the banquet tonight in the Desoto hotel where the presidential party is staying, President McKinley, amid frequent applause, addressed his audience consisting of over 200 persons as follows:

"There is cause for congratulation that with the grave problem before us growing out of the war with Spain, we are free from any divisions at home.

"Our financial and revenue policies cannot be changed for the best of years, and whatever legislation may be had affecting them during that period will be to improve and strengthen, not destroy them. The public mind can, therefore, repose in reasonable security, while our business will proceed without apprehension of serious and sudden changes, so disturbing to the commercial world and so distracting to the business men. All of which is fortunate for the country, for every interest and every profession of the country, even those who desire other and different policies prefer permanence to constant change, or what is almost as hurtful—the fear of change. There are happily no domestic differences to cloud the prospect, and the prosperity of the country which our peaceful relations with the whole world will encourage and strengthen.

"This is fortunate, too, in another sense. It leaves the country free to consider and to act upon the questions which are immediately before us, unbiased by party or past political alliances. These new questions are to be thought out and wrought out, not in a spirit of partisanship, but in a spirit of patriotism, not for the temporary advantage of one party or the other, but for the lasting advantage of the country. Neither prejudice nor passion, nor previous condition can embarrass the free action and calm judgment of the citizen. We have entered upon new paths. We are treading in an unexplored field which will test our wisdom and statesmanship. The chief consideration is one of duty; our actions must be controlled by it. No settlement is admissible which will not preserve our honor and promote the best interests of all concerned. With a united country and the gathered wisdom of all the people, seeking only the right, inspired only by high purposes, moved only by duty and humanity, we cannot err. We may be baffled or deterred and often discouraged, but final success in a cause which is altogether unselfish and humanitarian can only be deferred, not prevented.

"If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us, and the welfare of an alien people require our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave though it may be? Can we leave these people who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government, to chaos and anarchy after we have destroyed the only government they have had? Having destroyed their government, it is the duty of the American government to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves? Shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give kindly government to oppressed peoples, whose future by the victories of war, is confided to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now?

"It is not a question of keeping the islands of the east, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them and the country instantly and universally applauded. Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time from the 1st of May, the day of his brilliant victory, which thrilled the world with its boldness and heroism? Was it right to order Dewey to go to Manila and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet and dispatch Merritt and his army to reinforce him? If it were duty to send them there and duty required them to remain there, it was their clear duty to annihilate the fleet, take the city of Manila and destroy the Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago. Having done all that in the line of duty, is there any less duty to remain there and give to the inhabitants protection and also our guidance to a better gov-

ernment, which will secure to them life and property and in the pursuit of happiness? Are we unable to do this? Are we to sit down in our isolation and recognize no obligation to a struggling people whose present conditions we have contributed to make? Would we rather have the confidence of the poet Bryant, when he exclaims:

"Thou, my country, thou shalt never fall.

Seas and stormy air
Are the wide barrier of thy borders,
Where
Among thy gallant sons that guard thee well,
Thou laughst at enemies. Who shall then declare
The date of thy deep founded strength
How happy in thy lap the sons of men shall dwell?"

"My fellow citizens, whatever covenants duty has made for us in the year 1898, we must keep."

Secretary Gage followed the president, replying to the toast "Commerce."

Secretary Alger, in responding to "The Army," said:

"One hundred and twenty-five thousand of our volunteers have already been mustered out and returned to their homes. One hundred and fifty thousand, including the regulars—fully armed and in excellent condition—still remain in the field ready for service. Should they be ordered to further conflict? Let us hope not, but their presence at least, in large part, will be indispensable until peace is ratified and the regulars are increased in numbers to take their places.

"The lessons we have learned, and largely from the navy, are: 'In time of peace prepare for war,' an old saying, but forceful and true. How little material the country had to equip its great army with when called into service. We know, how well, seemingly an impossible task was met, impartial history of the war will show. While we met an army well armed with the best of modern weapons, and skilled in the use of them, the navy, fully prepared for war in advance, well skilled in gunnery, met the Spaniards and destroyed their fleets while they were hopelessly trying to 'adjust their range finders.'"

General Wheeler, amid intense enthusiasm, replied to the toast of "Woman" with a glowing, chivalrous tribute, which though very brief, touched the hearts of his southern audience.

The banquet then concluded.

Tomorrow will be a day of rest for the presidential party at the Desoto hotel. They will leave for Macon at midnight tomorrow.

When the president's train reached Guyton, Ga., this morning, thirty miles out of Savannah, the reception committee of Savannah boarded it and accompanied the party on the rest of its journey from Montgomery. D. G. Purse, chairman of the reception committee, greeted Mr. McKinley warmly.

When the train reached Savannah at 11 o'clock a. m., the Georgia Hussars, accompanied with silver facings, were drawn up to receive the president. A salute was fired from guns captured at Yorktown and presented to Savannah by George Washington.

In twenty-seven carriages drawn by white horses, the presidential party went through the streets, black with cheering thousands to the city parade grounds where a reviewing stand had been erected. Ten thousand troops were drawn up opposite where the president and the members of the cabinet stood. On the outskirts of the parade ground, held back by sentries, about 10,000 sightseers pressed forward to get a glimpse of the soldiers. Mrs. McKinley remained in a carriage near the reviewing stand. In the shadow of a towering monument to the confederate dead lay the left of the long line of the troops. Major General Keifer, in command, gave the signal for the march past to commence. A sheet of steel flashed out against the green background of trees as the bayonets of the mer rose to their shoulders and the line began to form. After passing the president, beside whom stood Major Generals Wheeler, Shafter and Lawton, each colonel came upon the stand and witnessed the march past of his own regiment. The sight was grand. Brigadier General Wheton, commanding the first division of the Seventh corps, followed General Keifer. Behind him came the following infantry regiments: Second South Carolina, Ninth Illinois, Fourth Illinois, Third Georgia, Third Nebraska, First Texas, Forty-Ninth Iowa, Sixth Missouri; then with their coats on, the red flaps turned back, came the Second Army (regulars), the First Maine battalion of heavy artillery, and Light Batteries F of the Second, C and F of the Third, B of the Fourth, and D of the Fifth (regulars) artillery. Every regiment was headed by its band. The men marched in splendid alignment and looked in excellent condition. The president stood bareheaded acknowledging salutes, while the crowd cheered as the companies marched by. Colonel Bryan's late regiment, the Third Nebraska, attracted particular atten-

RUSSIA WANTS OUR MONEY

Her Representatives in this Country for the Purpose of Negotiating a Large Loan—Our Exports Exceed Those of England

Chicago, December 17.—James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National bank, said today: "I am credibly informed that a great foreign power has sent representatives to the United States, and that they are now in New York for the purpose of negotiating a loan of immense proportions. If the source of my information is reliable, it is the first instance in the history of the United States of a foreign power borrowing money here."

The Chicago Daily News says: "The statement may startle the general public, but in the financial world the report will cause no astonishment, although the transaction will be unprecedented in the monetary history of the country. For nearly two months money has been 'the cheapest thing in America' as financiers phrase it. For a fortnight call loans have been made in Wall street as low as 1 1/2 per cent, while short borrowers with approved collateral are accommodated at 3 1/2 per cent. In Chicago, the bond markets are absolutely bare of first class securities yielding more than 3 1/2 per cent. Today 5 per cent. coupon issues were bought on the exchanges at 137 and high grade stocks paying dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum were quoted at 132. Firms that make a specialty of investment securities acknowledge that the demand for values has exceeded the supply three-fold. Fairly safe issues have been absorbed and there is no diminution in the funds seeking placement."

"The national treasury states that for the current month money in circulation has increased \$20,303,722. This, following a gain of \$50,000,000 for October, makes a total expansion of about \$75,000,000 for the last sixty days. Compared with a year ago, the total circulation of all kinds of money is \$165,975,000 greater, and amounts in all to \$1,886,800,000. The perspective reveals even more money."

In the first of the year corporations will distribute about \$100,000,000 in interest and dividends. Beside, exports are increasing rapidly, while imports are decreasing quite as speedily. The latest figures tell that the exports of merchandise from this country exceed those of Great Britain for the first time in the history of the two countries. The United States is in the unique position of desiring to buy the American stocks and bonds that are held abroad."

"It is this condition that has warranted a foreign government in making tentative overtures for a big loan here. The borrower is supposed to be Russia. The representatives of that country were negotiating with French bankers some time ago for a large sum, but the transaction was not concluded."

New York, December 17.—Emissaries of Russia have made a careful survey of the situation in this city and have sounded nearly all of the leading concerns. Their business has been conducted in this city, and so far, nothing seems to show that their overtures have met with much encouragement. Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., when shown the statement of Mr. Eckels, said: "I understand that about two or three weeks ago several firms in this city, including my own, were sounded by persons who claimed to be acting for the Russian government as to the feasibility of floating a Russian 3 per cent. or 3 1/2 per cent. loan. I do not think such a negotiation feasible in the United States."

Henry Speyer refused to make any comment on Mr. Eckels' statement. An effort was made to see J. Pierpont Morgan and other financiers tonight, but they could not be found.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. R. Bellamy.

Bryan on the Issues of the Next Campaign
New York, December 17.—The world will tomorrow publish the following:

William J. Bryan is in town. He was found last night, (Saturday) at the Bartholdi hotel. Colonel Bryan declared himself an uncompromising opponent to the McKinley policy of expansion. He said: "It is too early at this time to discuss party politics for the presidential election of 1900, but I think the issues then will be free silver, anti-expansion, anti-imperialism and the rights of labor. I have already expressed myself against imperialism and territorial expansion. The proposal to adopt the colonial idea of European nations is fraught with the greatest danger. What will be the fate of the treaty in the senate I do not care to predict. While I was in Washington I sought all the information I could get. I cannot say that I learned sufficient to warrant me in expressing a positive opinion. Do I think free silver will be an issue in 1900? Certainly. It will be the main question. How about the labor problem? I am not prepared to answer that question."

Fish Commissioners Sail for Porto Rico
Norfolk, Va., December 17.—The United States steamship Fishhawk, of the government fish commission, sailed today for Porto Rico, having on board representatives of the commission to investigate the fishing interests of the island, and the United States steamship Sylvia sailed today for Baltimore, where she will be turned over to the Maryland naval reserves.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, gripe and all throat and lung diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and the complexion. Small, sugar coat-d, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. R. Bellamy.

Rumored Death of General Gomez
Madrid, December 17.—A report has been received here from Havana that General Maximo Gomez is dead.

Havana, December 17.—The report that General Maximo Gomez is dead, which, according to a dispatch from Madrid, was received there from Havana, cannot be confirmed here, though the rumor has been in circulation in this city for several days past.

In contradiction of the report is another that General Gomez left his camp at Yaguajay, province of Santa Clara, and with his main forces went into camp in the Siguanoa mountains in the same province; but that, accompanied by a small escort, he left the camp three days since, moving westward and is now near Cruces, Santa Clara province, en route to Havana, whither he will go via Matanzas. This report has it that General Gomez is in good health.

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. R. Bellamy.

Death of Baron de Rothschild
London, December 17.—Baron James de Rothschild, M. P., is dead. He was the second son of the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. He married his cousin Evelina, sister of the first Lord Rothschild. He was a member of parliament, in the unionist interest, for Aylesbury.

The baron was an intimate friend of the prince of Wales. It was during the prince's last visit to Waddesdon, near Aylesbury, the seat of Baron Rothschild, that he injured his knee. The baron was a lavish host and entertained the queen in 1890. His death was sudden. It was supposed he was only suffering from a severe cold.

A NEW TURN IN AFFAIRS

As to Prosecutions for Wilmington Riots.

A NEW RAILWAY LINE.

The Cape Fear and Northern Railroad to be Extended to Wilmington—G. Z. French Visits the Governor—Federal Court Convicts—To Open State Library at Night—Arranging for the New State Museum Building—Urgent Need for Reformatory for Youths.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., December 17.

Herbert Norris, attorney of the Cape Fear and Northern railway, was asked today when that road would be completed. He said it would be quite a while, as the road would extend a long way to the southeastward, probably to Wilmington or Southport. Benj. Duke, a Durham millionaire, is backing the enterprise.

The supreme court is nearly ready to adjourn and will very probably do so next Friday. There are not very many end-of-the-docket cases.

George Z. French came up yesterday from his home at Rocky Point to see Governor Russell, and went at once to the executive mansion. H. U. Butters, another special friend of the governor, came with him. French has been quietly at Rocky Point since he left Wilmington November 10. There were reports at that time that violence was offered him, but he says this is untrue.

The penitentiary must be in straits. It is said to owe money right and left in this city. It is also said to owe a Georgia company which furnishes convict clothing. Convicts are required to wear striped clothing, but it is said bids were asked for cheap white cotton cloth for shirts.

Reid and Wright, the safe-crackers convicted in the federal court yesterday, begged to be sent at once to the penitentiary, saying the jail was so full there was not room to lie down. They went to the penitentiary this morning, so did two other federal prisoners, while five were sent to Johnston county jail and J. P. Boddie, the embezzling postmaster at Nashville, was sent to Nash jail. One young white man, tall and 21 years old, got a year and a day and instantly broke into such a roar of crying as to stop business. He threw himself on his knees before the judge. He cried all the way to the jail. Many persons who heard the outcry thought it was a woman.

The number of convicts now employed in the shirt factory at the penitentiary has reached 120.

The Raleigh street railway is putting in three new water tube boilers of 600 horse-power and as a result the street lighting service is badly disorganized.

It was rumored that United States District Attorney Bernard had received within a day or two another letter from Attorney General Griggs, telling him to push the matter of prosecution in connection with the driving out of Bunting, United States commissioner at Wilmington. Bernard declared today that he had received only the one letter, and that the next week some respondent gave the first news two weeks ago. Bernard said: "I have paid attention to that letter as far as my duty directs me." He declined to say whether he had drawn any bills or not. But something has happened to make it probable that next week some attempt will be made. A few days ago it could be positively said nothing would be done. Now there is a change. The Washington officials would like to get hold of these cases, but they will be up-hill work. They will find testimony hard to get. People are scattered. It was again rumored that Bunting came yesterday. Bernard denied it.

K. P. Hill, a merchant at Louisville, made a voluntary assignment today. His liabilities are \$6,500.

The trustees of the state library met today and decided to keep it open every week day night from 8 to 10 o'clock.

The executive committee of the board of agriculture met today to arrange for the plans for the annex to the state museum. The cost will be from \$10,000 to \$15,000. State Geologist Holmes will prepare the plans. These, as stated, are for a building which will complete the fourth side of the court, of which three sides are now built. It is the idea to have a "historical room" adjoining the state library. The council of state has to give its consent to the building of the annex, as the latter will be on state ground, part belonging to the supreme court and part to the museum.

The trustees of the state university met today in semi-annual session at the governor's office.

The new companies of the state guard are notified that cloth for officers' uniforms is no longer issued by the government, and that dark blue flannel shirts are also stricken from the issue list.

Judge Purnell imposed a fine of \$80 each on sixteen witnesses who failed to answer to their names in the federal court. But he has remitted the fines, having learned that they are all in the First North Carolina regiment and in Cuba.

The camp of the First regiment at Mariniano is in a particularly fine situation. The officers and men are greatly pleased.

There is urgent need for the establishment of a reformatory for young convicts. The penitentiary board ordered one established at the "Anson farm," but as yet nothing has been done. There are 200 minors now among the convicts. One boy of 11 years arrived a day or two ago, to serve five years. Warden Russell says the need of a reformatory is urgent.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the state, and F. P. Hobgood, Jr., of Oxford, assistant inspector general.

Five Wake county republicans who failed to get offices at the last election are given positions in the revenue service here by Collector Duncan.

Congressman Pearson has at last served formal notice upon W. T. Crawford of contest in the Ninth district. Crawford has 238 plurality. He also has the commission from the governor. Arrangements were made yesterday for 100 Raleigh negroes to go to a Virginia coal mine, but all save ten jumped the game at the last moment.

BASE BALL MATTERS

The National League to Play a Series of One Hundred and Forty-Four Games—To be a Twelve Club League

New York, December 17.—After a prolonged session, or rather a series of sessions, the base ball magnates representing the clubs in the National League concluded their annual meeting tonight and adjourned to meet again on the last Tuesday in February, which is the date of the scheduled meeting.

It was decided that a 12-club schedule, calling for 144 games, should be arranged for next season and the secretary was instructed to draft two, one for three trips east and west, and the other for four trips each way.

In addition to this Mr. Whitehead, of Philadelphia, received similar instructions and he has been requested to furnish copies of the schedules prepared by him to the presidents or representatives of the twelve clubs who will meet before the scheduled meeting in February. While these instructions to the secretary and Mr. Whitehead ostensibly indicate that the playing schedule has been arranged and will consist of twelve club games during the season of '99, there are many persons who claim to have an inside knowledge of the state of affairs, who believe that underlying all this there is a well defined scheme to reduce the league to eight clubs.

Under the constitution of the league, special meetings can be called at any time and it is expected that one or more sessions will be held between now and February.

The Philadelphia gate receipt controversy was taken up again today, but as there was no chance of a unanimous vote being cast in reference to it, the matter was laid over until the February convolve.

No league clubs will be allowed to play exhibition games during the coming season. A motion made by President Hart, of Chicago, to prevent them from playing such games before and after the season, was negative.

Owing to the illness of Messrs. Vandeventer and Ebbitt, the papers necessary to the clinching of the Baltimore-Brooklyn amalgamation were not signed today, but it is expected they will be signed and the deal consummated within a few days.

At a special meeting of the board of directors, the Cincinnati club was ordered to refund a fine of \$25 to Catcher Peitz.

After the meeting of the league had been concluded, the new board of arbitration met and took action on a number of appeals.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. R. Bellamy.

Grand Rally of Veterans

The Confederate Veterans of Chester County, S. C., will have a grand rally at the city of Chester on the 29th of December, which is the Thirty-eighth anniversary of the secession of South Carolina, and the Thirty-seventh anniversary of the heroic action of the famous Sixth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, at the battle of Dranesville, Va., in which five Chester companies participated.

A dodger issued by the committee of arrangements says:

"General Irvine Walker, Commander South Carolina division, is expected to be with us. Colonel James Armstrong, the Irish comedian, will be the orator of the occasion. For wit, humor and thrilling war stories he cannot be equalled in the south. Then Captain George Lake, Commander Abner Perrin Camp, Johnston, S. C., who was buried several hours at the Crater and retained all his mental faculties, will be here to tell his experiences. Other distinguished speakers will attend.

"With thirty ladies and ten gentlemen on the stage to sing several war songs, accompanied by the Chester orchestra, we propose to make this a Simon Pure Rebel Rally." We ask all veterans, Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy to be with us, as the exercises will be highly entertaining and inspiring.

Last, but not least, we will have the pure, genuine, unadulterated "Rebel Warhoop."

There will be reduced rates on all railroads.

The committee of arrangements is as follows: F. W. Reed, W. L. Davidson and M. H. Hunter.