The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899. ESTABLISHED 1844

THE TAGALOS.

Some Peculiarities of the Filipinos—The Possibility of Governing Them.

From the New York Tribune.

Manila, December 5.—Is there to be peace or war between the Filipinos and ourselves? At present no one knows the answer to this question, and every one wishes that he did. The cry among the natives, at least among those who are vocal, is independence at any cost, and the word seems to be to them nearly or quite as important as the thing. Some well informed people maintain that if the United States were to declare a protectorate over the islands the natives would be satisfied, no matter what system of government might actually be introduced, and possibly this would be the simplest way of dealing with the matter. On the other hand, the natives do not appear to be inquiring what annexation would mean, how far they would be personally free, what local autonomy they would enjoy. Annexation and slavery they consider as synonymous. Their ideal seems to be this: The Philippines to be absolutely independent, but America to undertake their defence against the outer world; the two countries to be allies, but the United States to bear all the trouble, risk and expense of the alliance, in return for endless gratitude. They do not seem to perceive how childish is such a dream, nor is there any evidence that they are aware how helpless they would be were the United States to grant them independence and leave them to the mercies of a world afflicted with land-hunger.

Not all of the natives are thus unreasonable. There are annexationists and there are natives who, though they would like independence, see that it is impracticable. The question, peace or war, depends upon which set of natives carries the day in their councils. The sentiment against annexation is actually producing a reaction in favor of Spain! One would suppose this impossible; but they seem to argue that if they must submit to a despotism it would be better to be ruled by Spaniards, with whom they are in full intellectual sympathy, rather than by these Americans, whom they do not in the least comprehend. Unfortunately, the opponents of annexation are the ones whose voices are heard, and indeed, it is easy for these to put forward telling arguments against "slavery" while the other party knows too little of the United States to have command of efficient counter-arguments.

THE ANTI-ANNEXATIONIST ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the anti-annexationists can be best illustrated by extracts from their organs, La Independencia and La Republica Filipina. The latter sheet on December 2d made this proclamation:

Never will the Philippine people consent to such ignominy. They have shed their blood in torrents, and will shed it again, before they will bow to the dominion of foreigners, for, however light, such dominion would be none the less odious.

The Independencia of the same date says: Does the great free people of North America perchance intend to make slaves of us? Are they going to impose their sovereignty upon us by force? . . . Oh, if it is a strategem on the part of America to buy the Philippines in order to give us our independence, well may we wait for it; but if it is a menace of slavery—no never, never may the country fail a sacrifice!

On December 3 the same paper printed an excited editorial under the caption, "Let Us Wait." Among other remarks are these:

The Filipinos hope with reason that America will immediately recognize their independence, reimbursing itself for its expenses in some way which will not defeat a perfectly legitimate aspiration. . . . All is life and feverish activity. None think of war; all hug peace. How terrible it would be to undeceive a people so situated. The impulse and courage which its indignation would arouse could only be measured by the plenitude of its present confidence. . . . Finally, the country is ready to fight for its independence, that is certain. . . . In America itself the English troops, disciplined and inured to war as they were, were compelled to capitulate before a handful of country folk. This is well known to America, our friend, our ally, and perhaps our providence. It is to be wished that she may be. Let us wait.

In commenting on the "price" of the archipelago, the same number computes that it is $2 a head of the population, and adds: "What a bargain! Cheap as dirt! But very often cheap things come very nigh."

The reaction toward Spain is evident in the same paper for December 5:

What a great pity that when Spain fell we were hindered from giving her the support of our arms by the insult which she had just spit in our faces! It is unquestionable that Spain, falling from her high estate, has sought to change her principle of life; that in doing so she has replaced her own ideal, the noble Quixote, by the mercenary Sancho, forgetting that her indiscretion involved fatal consequences, for the Philippines, which she used to call her favorite daughter. Though her favorite she has disinherited this daughter so far as liberty is concerned, and sold her offspring for a handful of gold.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION NEEDED.

It is clear that a "campaign of education" is needed to show the Filipinos how weak their position really is. Were the United States to surrender the islands to the natives, some European power, probably Germany, would soon swoop down upon them and, though a war among great powers might ensue, the independence of the Philippines would surely disappear. Even were the archipelago to be neutralized by treaties among the great powers, the islands would be torn by dissentions. Some sixty distinct languages are spoken here, and there are the liveliest enmities between the various tribes. Out of nine million people, not more than a quarter of million can read and write Spanish, the only language of instruction practically known to them. The only government which they could set up would be an oligarchy, the members of which would be for the most part Tagalos. This race, forming only about a sixth of the population, has most of the education, not on account of its mental superiority, but because it happens to occupy the region about Manila. The other races are somewhat jealous of the Tagalos and dislike them as well on grounds of temperament.

The question of peace or war depends to a large extent on the character of the Filipinos, and that fact introduces an absolutely uncertain element. Even the Spaniards declare it impossible to understand the native character. It is difficult to imagine that this is really true; for it may be doubted whether the native brain has yet developed to such an extent as to possess convictions peculiar to it. Many people have tried to diagnose the Philippine mind. I have gathered various attempts of this kind, and will set down here such a selection of them as seems to me to accord best with my own observations.

The Filipino is in some respect the very opposite of the Chinaman, who seems to be born grown up. The representative Tagalo never reaches the stage of development which the Anglo-Saxons call maturity. The man of 25 here has all the main traits of a boy of sixteen in western countries. Advancing age does not improve the judgment of the Tagalo, but the reverse. There is a tendency to irresponsiveness and stupidity which usually manifests itself before he reaches 40 years. The immaturity of the Tagalo intellect explains of itself many things which are hard to understand when it is left out of consideration. The average Tagalo never attains the self control and the fixity of principle which grown men at home usually exhibit, but which boys, unless they are precocious, do not possess. They are easily affected by temptation and by impulse, and often do not look ahead. A Tagalo servant will be honest for years, and then run away with a paltry sum when he might have stolen a considerable amount. He has been overcome by the desire for some luxury or dissipation, and sacrifices everything to the immediate gratification of his wish. It is no wonder that it is impossible to know what such a person will do, for he does not know himself; but it is safe to say that he cannot be trusted to resist temptation, and that he possesses little fixity of purpose.

A RACE WITH BOYISH TEMPER.

In his temper also the Tagalo is boyish. I have known a Tagalo to "get even" for some grudge by spitting in his master's soup before serving it! Of course, there are many kinds of boys, and the postulate of immaturity, though necessary, is not sufficient to the comprehension of the native character. The Tagalo is thievish by fits and starts, but he is not wholly without a sense of honor and responsibility. He can better be trusted with $10,000 than with $1, and it is said that when he gives his word in sufficiently impressive circumstances he will keep it. Nevertheless, in ordinary matters he seems to be a born liar, and it is his instinct to approach any statement indirectly, often seeming incapable of giving a direct answer. If by brow-beating or otherwise his stubbornness is aroused in the effort to extract direct replies from him, this cannot be overcome even by torture. He is subject to ungovernable fits of temper, and homicide is an excessively common crime. Like other Malays, he sometimes "runs amuck."

On the other hand, the Tagalo has a keen sense of justice. If he be punished for a fault which he is conscious of having committed, he is said to bear no grudge. An insult, even if merited, he will never forgive, for his amour propre is strong. He has a sense of dignity, and looks down upon any one who lacks it. In that respect the Americans will be and are at a disadvantage. We are the least dignified people in the world, and Asiatics find it hard to comprehend that worth can fail to express itself in manner. Dignity is, after all, the Latin for worthiness, and the Spaniards still preserve the manner once thought to be inseparable from it. The Tagalo, perhaps because of his appreciation of dignity, despises any open exhibition of anger. He is not lacking in bravery and respects bravery in others, and he makes a very fair soldier. His sense of humor is small, and he is far from being a merry person. He is presuming; always on the lookout to see how far he can go; and, just as is usually the case with boys in western lands, he needs to be brought to order from time to time. He is docile in the hands of those he acknowleges as his superiors in ability and character. He is not incapable of affection, but by no means inclined to it excepting in his own family. He is a good husband and an indulgent father.

The Tagalo is hospitable and generous, but impulsively so, and seemingly without expecting a return of gratitude, ungratefulness being one of his marked characteristics. He is intensely jealous of his wife, but the conduct of unmarried women is not regarded as a matter of importance by the Tagalo. Though he has always had intoxicating beverages at his command—palm wine, nipa brandy—he is not given to excess either in drink or food. His great vice is gambling, in which he knows no bounds. Tagalo is considered very lazy, but it seem to me that a motive rather than energy is lacking. His ordinary wants are small, and little exertion is needed to supply them; but in case of need he is capable of severe and prolonged exertion. If a higher standard of living became the fashion, I see little doubt that he would become more industrious. This may happen through his commercial instincts, which are well developed, most houses about Manila having a little shop in front where some trifle is for sale.

A LACK OF ORIGINALITY.

The Tagalo has little or no intellectual originality; though he learns easily, he does not reason independently. He is not naturally artistic, and seldom decorates his weapons, utensils or dwelling; but he imitates with remarkable facility. One of the consequences of these mental qualites is that his views of matters are thoroughly Spanish in character. It is really curious to observe that the speeches and essays of the Insurrectos are, so far as they go, exactly such as Spaniards under similar circumstances would write.

Far away the best quality of the Tagalo is his sense of justice. If we are to govern this race successfully, it must be by an inviolable regard for justice by appeals to the self-interests of the natives. Mere kindness they will regard as weakness, and to honesty and truthfulness it will take a long time to accustom them. They will presume as far as they can, and will laugh in their sleeves if not checked. Form and ceremony of a severely simple character should characterize our official dealings with them, and any loss of temper will be fatal to the usefulness of an officer. When the natives are once thouroughly convinced of our superiority in originality, ability and character, they will show themselves docile, and will quickly imitate our methods of industry, administration and thought.

The character of the Tagalo does not make for peace at the present juncture. For months he has been allowed to presume as much as he chose. He thinks the thing he has set up at Malolos is a government. He believes that he and not the United States defeated Spain. He dreads foreign rule such as he has undergone, has no distinct idea of the difference between the Spanish and American systems of government, and does not in the least realize what a war with the United States would mean. Indeed, some Tagalos suppose that they are more formidable soldiers than the Americans. I fear we may be compelled to teach them a sharp lesson—the sharper and more sudden the better. But the condition is one of unstable equilibrium, so far as I can see. A small matter, some trifling incident, some single speech or letter, may give the impulse which will the land body politic on the broad base of peace. Whether peace is attained without a war or through a war, the future of these islands under American rule will be one of almost unheard of prosperity.

George F. Becker.

THE RIVER THAT ROARS.

The City that is Set Upon Seven Hills—And the People That Live Thereon.

Lowndesville, Jan. 30, 1899.

Mr. W. C. Tennent went to Augusta, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs DeWitt Dean, (a bride and groom) of Dean's came to Mr. D. L. Barnes on Wednesday, to spend a day or two.

Mr. Will Thompson has been in Williamston for the past few days among his homefolks.

Miss Nannie Johnson in obedience to a telegram went to Anderson Thursday. The little child of her brother, Capt. W. G. Johnson, was very sick.

Mr. T. D Cooley has opened up a stock of goods in a part of the drug store building of Cooley & Speer, heretofore occupied by them exclusively as a drug store.

Messrs. Moorhead, Bros. have moved their goods from the store, on left of Main, street going west, across the street to store adjoining store of Messrs. Bell & Daniel.

Miss Lillie Huckabee, after a week's visit, spent very pleasantly, with Miss Ida Hawthorn and other Latimer friends, returned to her home here Friday.

JUMPING CARS.

Mrs. J. T. Latimer left here Saturday evening, on the down freight for Abbeville. When the train got three or four miles below here, two of the cars jumped the track and were wrecked and about seventy-five of the crossties were torn up. Nobody hurt. The few passengers aboard, were transferred to the engine and were by it, carried to Calhoun Fall's. The up-passenger train due here at 5 p. m., did not reach this point till near 12 o'clock that night.

We do not have a Sunday mail, but through the kindness of the carrier Master Roscoe Horton, and of the assistant post master, Mr. Henry Moseley, the mail was received and destributed about 2 p. m., yesterday.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

A few of our people met at the home of Mr. J. T. Latimer Friday night and organized an Epworth League. Dr. J. B. Moseley was elected President, Mr. A. L. Latimer 1st Vice President, Miss Zula A. Brock 2nd, and Miss Julia McGhee 3rd, with Mr. John Barns Secretary, Prof. J. R. T. Major, Treasurer. The younger people, some little folks and some larger ones, met at Mr. Hugh Armstrong's the same night, and had a very pleasant time.

Mr. John Barnes of Barnes, was with us Saturday night.

Mr. J. G. Huckabee and Mrs. J. W. Huckabee, left yesterday by the mud road for Calhoun Fall's, and then by rail, to Abbeville.

THE SNOW.

Saturday morning we were all much surprised to find the ground covered with snow, and it was still falling, and continued to fall till about noon, when it was found to be about 2½ inches deep. Yesterday's sunshine caused the most of it to melt.

Mr. A. L. Latimer, went to Anderson Friday evening.

The planters failed, on account of bad weather to get as much small grain sowed in the fall, as they wanted to sow, and it looks as if they were not going to get any spring grain sowed at all, which would be a considerable loss, but it is the part of wisdom not to borrow trouble.

CAKES AND PIES.

A few evenings ago, a colored woman, in fancied security, was walking along the railroad near Mr. J. C. Lomax's, and met two negro men, who stopped her and opened the basket she had on her arm. In it she had some cakes and pies, which she was taking to the home of some of her kinspeople living near, these they took, and then examined her pockets, in which they found a little more than a dollar, which they also took, and they then left with threats as to what they would do with her if she ever told it. Nothing further is known either of her or them.

Troupe.

Come down to "Mike's" new quarters. The books and papers on hand are: The Columbia State, The Charleston News and Courier, New York World, Sunday and daily; New York Journal, Sunday and daily; Democrat, Magazine fashion; Delineator, Magazine fashion, Designer, Magazine fashion; Harper Bazaar, Magazine fashion. McClures wide wide world over land and Strand; Metropolitan, Cosmopolitan, Munsey, Recreation, Century Magazine, Frank Leslie, Puritan, Current Literature, Review of Reviews, Standards Big Magazine, Black Cat and many others. I also take subscriptions for these and will make the terms to suit you.

A. S. J. Cassidy.

MEXICAN WAR SURVIVORS.

Col John L. Cantwell, a Former Charlestonian, Gives a List of Palmetto Regiment Veterans Still Living, and Solicits Corrections if there be Any Errors.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: The inclosed list is the result of diligent inquiry as to the survivors of our regiment, at which I have been engaged since April last. I am inclined to think it is accurate, or nearly so. Should any of your readers detect errors I beg that they will write to me, correcting the same. At my first leisure I propose to mail a copy of the list to each of my old comrades.

Very respectfully, etc

John L. Cantwell,
Private, Company H.

Wilmington, January 24, 1899.

THE ROLL OF SURVIVORS.

The following list shows the rank, company and present postoffice address of the survivors:

James D. Blanding, lieutenant and A. C. S., Company A, Sumter, S. C.

Sebastian Sumter, lieutenant, Company A, Statesburg, S. C.

James Powers, private, Company A, Columbia, S. C.

John Williams, private, A, Downs, Osborne County, Kansas.

Patrick Stanley, private, Company B, Silverton, San Juan County, Colorado.

O. T. Gibbs, sergeant, Company B, Augusta, Ga.

Garland H. Smith, corporal, Company B, Emberson, Lamar County, Texas.

James B. Harwick, private, Company B, Elgin, Bastrop County, Texas.

Gottlob O. Greiner, private, Company B, Paris, Lamar County, Texas.

Samuel Terrell, private, Company B, Garrett's Bluff, Lamar County, Texas.

Sanford Horton, sergeant, Company C, Macon, Ga.

William R. Clanton, corporal, Company C, Lancaster Court House, S. C.

Davis C. Phillips, private, Company C, Kershaw, S. C.

Ransom L. Logan, private, Company C, Manning, S. C.

John W. Knight, private, Company C, Fincastle, Campbell County, Texas.

Joseph A. Jones, private, Company D, Woodford, S. C.

William H. Burrell, private, Company D, Trenton, S. C.

William P. Betsell, private, Company D, Augusta, Ga.

Anderson Howard, private, Company D, Parksville, S. C.

Edmund Melton, private, Company D, Hepziban, Richmond County, Ga.

Thomas B. Norvell, private, Company D, Augusta, Ga.

J. J. Martin, private, Company E, East Point, Fulton County, Ga.

James A. McKee, private, Company E, Stewart, S. C.

John Wilkinson, private, Company E, Bradley, S. C.

Wade H. Spruel, private, Company E, Hodges, S. C.

Lewis F. Robertson, lieutenant, Company F, Charleston, S. C.

Constant H. Rivers, sergeant, Company F, Charleston, S. C.

Thomas H. Thayer, sergeant, Company F, Charleston, S. C.

Orlando L. Levy, private, Company F, Charleston, S. C.

Henry W. Wienges, private, Company F, Savannah, Ga.

T. J. Mackey, private, Company F, New York, N. Y.

Minor L. Braden, private, Company F, Stone Mountain, Ga.

Charles H. Pratt, private, Company F, Bear Creek, Scioto County, Ohio.

Samuel F. Row, private, Company G, Reddick, Marion County, Fla.

James A. Wylie, sergeant, Company G, Thompson, Bullock County, Ala.

Osmond S. Reynolds, private, Company G, West Point, Ga.

Riley Clanton, private, Company G, Lancaster, S. C.

Mathew B. Stanley, private, Company G, Centenary, S. C.

Solomon A. Alexander, private, Company G, Fort Lawn, S. C.

Benoin H. Robertson, private, Company G, Horeb, S. C.

Thomas J. Meyers, M. D. private, Company G, Bowling Green, Fla.

Samuel P. Newman, private, Company G, Ridgeway, S. C.

Hugh J. Reynolds, private, Company G, Huntsville, Walker County, Texas.

Spencer L. Perceval, sergeant, H, Warren's Turnout, York County, S. C.

John L. P. Cantwell, private, Company H, Wilmington, N. C.

John T. S. Price, private, Company H, Macon, Ga.

Edwin B. Moore, musician, Company H, Jamaica, Queen's County, N. Y.

Aaron Adams, private, Company I, Primus, Lancaster County, S. C.

W. L. Belk, private, Company I, Waterloo, Union County, N. C.

Samuel P. Massey, private, Company I, Fox, Tuscaloosa County, Ala.

Amos McManus, private, Company I, Lancaster, Lancaster County, S. C.

R. W. Gardner, private, Company I, Kershaw, S. C.

Miel Hilton, sergeant, Company K, Tennessee Colony, Anderson County, Texas.

Henry M. Jackson, private, Company K, Buck Creek, Screven County, Ga.

Joseph Culbreath, lieutenant, Company L, Johnston, S. C.

Benjamin H. Mathis, corporal, Company L, Chappell's Newberry, S. C.

John F. McLelland, private, Company L, Newberry, S. C.

THE SOUTHERN VOTE.

The Method by Which Republicans May Discourage the Southern Outrage Business.

Atlanta Journal.

There seems to be an organized effort to reduce the representation of the southern states in the next Republican national convention. For years past complaint has been made that the southern states, which rarely cast an electoral vote for a Republican candidate, have undue power in naming the Republican presidential ticket.

Blaine lost the nomination in 1876 because the southern vote was mainly against him. John Sherman has often said that he would have been nominated in 1888 if Alger had not scooped "his darkey delegates."

Several times it has been proposed to make the basis of representation in Republican national conventions the party vote in each state at the last presdential election, so as to cut down the artificial strength of the southern delegations, and there will probably be a sharp contest over this matter when the committee makes its preparations for the next convention.

The New York Press urges that a change of some sort be made that will put the southern vote at its proper quantity. It protests against "the quadrennial spectacle of Texas and Georgia entering a Republican convention on equal terms with Massachusetts and Iowa." The Press adds that "the events of Mr. McKinley's term are too important to allow either his renomination or the opposition thereto to depend upon any such factitious quantity as the votes of the southern delegations in the convention of 1900. . . . The president's friends doubtless expect, and have good reason to do so, that he will be renominated by acclamation. If their faith is sincere, they cannot do better, since they control the national committee, than prove the spontaneity of that acclamation by setting this reform at once in train."

The Hartford Courant, edited by Senator Hawley, heartily endorses the position of The Press, and says: "Everbody knows that several of the southern delegations are largely composed of actual or expectant officeholders, and come up to the national convention from states where the Republican party is at present little more or better than a political skeleton. Everybody knows, too, that the competition for the votes of such delegations has been responsible more than once for scandals that have not only made a stench around the convention hall at the time, but have left malodorous legacies and reminders behind them."

We think it is pretty certain that the Republicans of the south will find it hard to hold their former rights in the next Republican national convention.

When in need of medicines at night our pharmacist will be found next door to the Western Union Telegraph office, over the Abbeville Supply Co.'s store.

Harrison & Game.

We are daily expecting the arrival of our large assortment of garden seed. We handle T. W. Wood & Sons seed, the very best.

Harrison & Game.

If you want to find "old Mike," come down to Pressley's old stand, below postoffice. He will be always glad to see you.

A. S. J. Cassidy.

I have moved my paper and book stand down to Pressley's old stand, below postoffice. I will be pleased to have all my customers to come down and see me. I assure you that you will be better suited there, I will carry the same lines as I have heretofore. I am also in a better position to call at your homes and will gladly do so.

A. S. J. Cassidy.

Cigars and cigarettes, all grades, at Harrison & Game's.

FEATHERSTONE'S RETREAT.

The Letter in Which He Declares Himself to Be in a Position which May Be Acceptable to the Saloon Men.

To the Editor of The State:

Will you please allow me to explain my position on the whiskey question? What the reporter put me down as saying does not do me justice. In fact, what I said was not intended for publication at all.

To start with, let me state that I have no desire or authority to speak for the prohibitionists of the State. Any needs that I may express are mine, as an individual, and the prohibitionists are not responsible for them in any shape, form or fashion.

At the same time, I would not knowingly take any position that might be calculated to injure the cause of the prohibitionists, for I am as staunch a believer in prohibition, upon principle, as ever, and will do as much for its sake as any man in the State. My friends, or some of them, may differ with me as to the means of accomplishing our ends, but they will not question my motives.

What is the situation that confronts us? We have the dispensary system. Under the constitution of '95 we cannot go back to the old barroom system. If we let matters remain in their present shape, what have we accomplished? The dispensary system can never lead to prohibition. It has fought us heretofore at every step. It has done more to make the whiskey traffic appear respectable than any system that we have ever had. The longer the system stands the more power it will acquire and the more influence will it exercise in political circles. The tremendous power it already has can only be known fully by those who have come in contact with its practical workings in a campaign. How eagerly are the positions upon the board of control sought after. Why? Partly, at least, because they realize the power of the dispensary in elections, and they want its influence exerted in their behalf. If allowed to stand, will its influence along these lines be decreased? I repeat the question, what have the prohibitionists to gain by allowing the present system to stand? Absolutely nothing. If it stands, they have gained nothing, and their fight of last year counts for nothing.

On the other hand, what would the repeal of the dispensary system mean to us? With it repealed, and with no other law enacted, we would have prohibition in every county in the State. The tacking on of a local option feature would mean what? That in those counties where public sentiment is not sufficiently strong to give up prohibition the license system, or the county dispensary system, would be in force. Under either of these systems we would have all of the good features of the present dispensary—for under the constitution they must remain. If prohibition were forced upon said counties it could not be enforced, for it is not supported by public sentiment. The non-enforcement of a prohibition law in those counties would do our cause harm, because we would be held responsible for its non enforcement. True, we might have whiskey rings to fight in those particular counties in the future, but what would they be as compared to the great State whiskey ring now in existence?

I believe that at least three-fourths of the counties in the State would remain under the operation of the prohibition law. Would that not give us three-fourths of a victory, which is better than no victory at all? Again, those counties would give us tremendous leverage in our future fights.

The only sound objection that can be urged against the view that I present is that the present administration is hostile to prohibition, and that, therefore, the law might be killed by a weak-kneed enforcement thereof. There is some force in such an argument, but, in my judgement, that objection will be more than offset by the benefits that will accrue. Remember, we get rid of the tremendous influence of the dispensary in politics. With the dispensary out of our way and with three-fourths of the counties in the State at our back, surely we will be in a better position to push on to complete victory.

The plan which I advocate, in a nutshell, means to make the most of our present opportunities—to take three-fourths of a loaf rather than no loaf at all—to take and occupy the position from which we can make the best fight in the future. It does not mean a sacrifice of principle. It means that, as practical men, we are to seize what is best for us when the opportunity offers; it means that in our judgment it is better not to have whiskey legally sold in three fourths of the counties than to have it sold in all.

To urge that by doing as I advocate we become allied with the whiskey men is all bosh and sentiment. We do nothing of the kind.

On the other hand, if we are offered prohibition in three-fourths of the counties in the State and fail to take it, where does the responsibility lie? For my part, I am willing to take it, where does the reponsibility lie? For my part, I am willing to take all that we can get and then keep on fighting until we get it all.

I repeat that there is no sacrifice of principle involved. It is a question of expediency which must be settled in a practical way.

Very truly yours,

C. C. Featherstone.

Death of Mrs. Kennedy.

Troy, S. C., Jan. 29, 1899.

"Jesus can make a dying bed,
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Such was the passing away of the idolized wife of Mr. A. B. Kennedy, who died near here Friday evening, the 27th, at six o'clock, from paralysis. She had suffered greatly, yet so cheerful and patient Her kind ministrations will be missed by all. Many who were deprived of the necessities of life found in her home sufficient to keep the wolf from their door, and all who have visited her home know of her various kindnesses. But her Christian life was one worthy of imitation. So afflicted, she had been deprived of going to church. When nearing the end, she said that dying was falling asleep, and death had no sting for her; she was ready. She has raised a large family of children, all of whom were with her, except one son, and such affection is seldom seen; although grown, and most of them have families, they were around her bedside as little children, and wept bitterly. No medical aid was lacking, but with palms of victory and a crown of glory, she entered the pearly gates. She had just passed her sixty-third birthday. Many followed her remains to our cemetery, and by the side of a dear son she sleeps. But she will arise from the land of the beautiful dead, and ascend to her home in the sky,—to the fountain of life for the Saviour hath said, "He that drinketh thereof shall not die." The vacant chair is there; the counsels of the devoted mother will be missed; the loneliness of the kind husband will bring many heartaches. God did this, and we know that all things work together for good to such as love God.

She has gone from us forever,—
And 'tis sad, yet friends must sever;
As the flowers upon the lawn,
For the cheek that bloometh gaily,
Wears the shade of death behind,
And our observations daily
Teach us all to be resigned.
When the wedded vine is riven,
And its tendrils forced to part,
Is there not a Friend in heaven
To bind up the broken heart?
Dwells there not some mediator
In the spirit land of bliss?
Yes! proclaims the Great Creator,
"I'll not leave you comfortless."

"NEGRO" TO BE SUBSTITUTED

Proposition to Eliminate "Colored" from all Alabama Statutes.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 28.—Representative Jones, of Covington, has introduced into the house of representatives a unique resolution to the effect that in all transactions in this state of a judicial, educational or business character, and in all matters, public or private, where it is necessary or desirable to distinguish between the Anglo-Saxon and the black races, the word "colored" as now applied to the black race shall be eliminated and the word "negro" substituted therefor, and that in writing or printing the word the initial letter shall be a capital, as is the custom in respect to other distinctive races.

The preamble to the resolution sets out that "colored" is not a generic word, and that the word "negro" is not intended as an insult or stigma to the race. The Alabama statutes now refer to the negro as "a person of color."

EMIGRANT AGENT JAILED.

He Had Been Operating in the Vicinity of Verdery—Chased by Blood Hounds.

Greenwood Index.

A white man giving his name as J. A. Britt, and his home as Climax, Ga., was placed in jail about three o'clock Tuesday morning on the charge of being an emigrant agent. His arrest was attended by considerable excitement.

Britt turned up at Verdery last Thursday. As there had already been one or two emigrant agents in that section this winter, who had carried off a number of negroes who had made contracts for the year and were in debt besides, Mr. Britt's arrival did not stimulate any great demonstrations of joy on the part of the white people. He was shown the law on the subject and was advised to leave at once and was warned not to attempt to carry any of the negroes with him. He promised compliance.

But it seems that when he left Verdery he only came as far as Greenwood and at once began making efforts to secure the hands he wanted. He is understood to have made several night trips into the Promised Land section and to have made glowing promises to the negroes in that vicinity. He seems to have been tolerably successful. Between twenty and thirty negroes had promised to go with him and the party was to leave Monday or Tuesday. A special coach was brought up from Augusta on the noon train Sunday.

Britt made every effort to keep his purposes secret but the matter leaked out in some way and on Sunday afternoon the citizens of Verdery decided that it was time to act. A warrant was issued for Britt by Magistrate Canfield and a posse of citizens came to Greenwood and placed the warrant in Sheriff McCaslan's hands and volunteered their services in arresting the man.

Search was at once made for Britt but he could not be found in the city and the posse divided, some of them going down the C. & W. C. Railway in search of him. The party met him near Salak walking in the direction of Greenwood. He was placed under arrest and brought back to the city and carried to Verdery on the early train for a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Canfield.

Upon arrival at Verdery Britt asked that he be given time to communicate by telegraph with a party in Georgia whom he claimed as his employer. This request was granted and the preliminary was postponed until one o'clock. During the morning he sent several telegrams but no answer was received, and at one o'clock the preliminary hearing was held.

The evidence was such that Magistrate Canfield had no alternative but to send the case up to the Circuit Court and required bond in the sum of $1,000. Britt claimed that he would be able to give the required bond as soon as he could hear from his employer and begged piteously not to be sent to jail. Mr. J. W. Scott took pity on the man and offered to keep the man in his custody until Tuesday in order to give him time to arrange a bond. This was agreed to by Magistrate Canfield, and Britt was told to remain in Mr. Scott's store until night. This he promised to do and seemed very grateful for the courtesy.

A short time after, while Mr. Scott was busy waiting on some customers, Britt quietly stepped out the back door and made his escape. As soon as it was discovered that he had escaped the alarm was given and a search for him was commenced, but without success.

The county bloodhounds were telephoned for, and on receipt of the message Deputy Sheriff McCaslan at once started for Verdery with the dogs in charge. He reached there about three hours after the man made his escape. The dogs struck the trail without trouble and after a race of about four miles Britt was captured in a cotton field less than a mile from the town. He was placed under arrest for the second time and Deputy Sheriff McCaslan at once brought him to Greenwood and placed him in jail.

The laws in this State against emigrant agents are very rigid and the penalty for violation is severe. The minimum penalty is $500 fine or two years in the penitentiary.

Britt was seen at the jail Tuesday afternoon by a representative of The Index. He seemed very despondent and frankly admitted that he did not know whether he would be able to give bond. In speaking of the charges against him, he denies that he has been trying to induce negroes to leave this section. He admits that he came here with that intention but says that when he learned the law on the subject he abandoned the project and had not tried to employ any negroes. That's what he says, but the evidence against him is very strong.

A Lesson in Politics.

Yorkville Yeoman.

In the superintendent of penitentiary matter, Senator Love and Representative Epps, of York, endorsed Markhannalam in South Carolina by supporting Neal. We do not know whether they thought they were falling on the winning side, or not.

McDow and McDill supported Griffith, who was elected, and who is not only competent to fill the position, but who had no embarrassing record—who has as yet violated none of the proprieties of official life by assuming to dictate the course of sovereign electors in public matters; electors to whom he is really indebted for public office.

The probable course of Johnson, York's other member, is veiled in mystery, as he is absent on an indefinite leave of absence, as we understand it, on account of sickness.

We hardly expected in this case to see the righteous triumph, but, as things are, it is a source of no little satisfaction to us that Hon. D. J. Griffith has been elected superintendent. It would have been small comfort to see, after all this family quarrel of eight years in South Carolina over supposed "ring rule," and Columbia and Charleston domination in the affairs of state, one "ring" take the place of another and the head of the new ring installed perennially in one of the best offices in the gift of the people.

If ring rule was a bad thing in 1890 it is a bad thing in 1899. We do not believe the voters of South Carolina intend to permit the bartering or arranging for the delivery of their votes by any person they have elevated to official life. They intend that their public officials shall attend to the busines of their offices strictly and leave the corralling of voters to those who do not get corn out of the public crib.

The defeat of Colonel Neal is a lesson to the office holders in South Carolina who are inclined to assume a dictatorial course toward the voters, or presume to meddle so much in the affairs of others also asking for political preferment as to make themselves obnoxious.

What is The Compromise?

Greenville Mountaineer.

Mr. C. C. Featherstone, of Laurens, is quoted as favoring a coalition of the prohibition and high license forces in order to repeal the dispensary law, and after the repeal has been accomplished, he is satisfied these forces can come together and agree upon something satisfactory to both sides. This plan of Mr. Featherstone might eventuate in the repeal of the dispensary law, and to this extent the legislature action would be consistent with the wishes of the prohibitionists, but the vague possibility of a further agreement between high license and prohibition advocates does not seem to be plausible, unless it is meant that they will unite upon county local option, which seems to be the popular idea just now. With the utmost respect for Mr. Featherstone's opinions, we do not consider it wise or prudent for the prohibition members of the Legislature to tie their hands by any compact with those who differ so radically with these members as to the legal control of the liquor traffic. It would appear to be much more consistent and even more polite to preserve an armed neutrality, so to speak, between the advocates of high license and the dispensary, both of whom favor the legal sale of liquor and differ only as to the mode True, the prohibition members will have to choose between the two methods, but it will avoid any entangling alliances for them to keep aloof from compacts of any sort, voting as individuals upon the measures proposed, and allowing the fight to be made between high license and the dispensary. High license men are in a position to lead the attack upon the dispensary, and their voluntary action on this line is a logical outcome of the recent campaign. Prohibition is in a minority, and its advocates can only act as a balance of power in the Legislature, choosing the least of evils as they are presented for consideration.

J. R. Glenn will always give the best bargains in corn, oats, bacon, lard, molasses, sugar and coffee. Don't forget to visit Glenn's store on Trinity street in front of McCants hotel.

The finest line of soap ever brought to Abbeville at Milford & DuPre's Drug Store.

When you buy goods at Milford & DuPre you can depend on getting the best, and everything fresh at lowest prices.

Wiley's candies, always fresh, at Milford & DuPre's.

Extra Fine Lot
OF SADDLE AND HARNESS
HORSES AND MULES
WILL BE RECEIVED AT OUR STABLES THIS WEEK.
A. M. Hill & Sons.

MAXWELL'S MARKET,
At Livingston & Perrin's Old Stand

HAVING BOUGHT THE BUSINESS OF Livingston & Perrin, I will continue the business at the old stand, serving the people with the best of fresh meats, bread and fish. Call Phone No. 1.

T. H. MAXWELL.

Sept. 7, 1898. tf

CHARLIE HONG
CHINESE MACHINE
LAUNDRY.

FIRST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED. Washing done by hand. Ironing done by machinery, with or without gloss. Try me once and you will try me again.

CHARLIE HONG.

Nov. 30, 1898, tf

WANTED!
3,000 CORDS
of Dry Pine Wood.

THE Abbeville Cotton Mill will buy all DRY PINE WOOD that is offered, paying the highest price in cash.

The Mill also desires to contract for 3,000 cords of wood to be delivered next summer. Apply at the office to

B. F. BAILEY,
President.

Sept. 21, 1898. tf

J. L. HILL & CO.,
No. 3 ROSENBERG BLOCK.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR WAGON AND Carriage Repository to the store room recently occupied by Mr. J. D. Kerr. Our specialty is

OWENSBORO WAGONS.

These wagons were given first prize over all competitors at the Nashville Exposition. We also have a full stock of

Buggies, Carriages, Harness, &c.

Give us a call before buying. We guarantee satisfaction.

J. L. HILL & CO.,
No. 3 Rosenberg Block.

BIDS ARE INVITED
For the Construction of
Twenty Cottages.

THE ABBEVILLE COTTON MILL COMpany invites bids for the construction of TWENTY COTTAGES at their mill, similar in every particular to those already on the ground. The Company reserve the right to reject all bids.

Cash will be paid on contracts awarded.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the mill.

B. F. BAILEY,
President.

Nov. 21, 1898.

MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE!
$425,000.

WRITE TO OR CALL on the undersigned or to the Director of your Township for any information you may desire about our plan of Insurance.

We insure your property against destruction by

FIRE, WINDSTORM OR LIGHTNING,

and do so cheaper than any Insurance Company in existence.

Remember we are prepared to prove to you that ours is the safest and cheapest plan of Insurance known.

J. R. BLAKE, Jr., Agent,
Abbeville, S. C.
J. FULLER LYON, Pres.
Abbeville, S. C.

BOARD DIRECTORS.

J. Add. Calhoun	Ninety-Six	Township
S. M. Benjamin	Greenwood	"
G. B. Riley	Cokesbury	"
W. B. Acker	Donnalds	"
M. B. Clinkscales	Due West	"
T. L. Haddon	Long Cane	"
J. W. Scott	Smithville	"
Joseph Lake	White Hall	"
J. W. Lyon	Indian Hill	"
Capt. John Lyon	Cedar Spring	"
W. E. Leslie	Abbeville	"
Dr. J. A. Anderson	Diamond Hill	"
H. A. Tennent	Lowndesville	"
A. O. Grant	Magnolia	"
J. B. Tarrant	Calhoun	"
G. N. McKinney	Bordeaux	"

Abbeville, S. C., Jan. 18, 1898.

Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, &c., a specialty at Milford & DuPre's Drug Store.

Coats spoil cotton wholesale and retail at Haddon's.

DENTAL NOTICE.
Dr. S. G. Thomson,
OF