

A NEGRO COUNSELS HIS RACE.

Condition of Many Negro Homes one of Main Causes for Existing Troubles.

By BELTON, S. C., Sept. 18, 1899.

EMIGRANTS INTELLIGENCER: Will you allow me space in the columns of your paper for the following article?

The negro and his present condition is one of the most prominent subjects of newspaper consideration. In fact, there has been, and even now so much being said about him, until there is a sentiment created against him, so deeply saturated with a feeling of biasness on the part of some of our white neighbors, as to make good and respectable colored people feel strange, even to feel that their lives are endangered.

To this there is no need of special reference, as a proof, for already there linger in the minds of good white people, as well as some not so good, the fact of things done to the negro to warrant the assertion as being perfectly reasonable.

With all these threatening forebodings, men and women of intelligent minds have been moved to think and carefully investigate to learn the real cause of the moral sense and dignity of the State, and yea, even of the County, being put in a quiver. This commotion seems to be an outcome, in part, of the condition of the negro race as a mass, which condition is almost wholly unsatisfactory to superior races in refinement and civilization.

This fact is too obvious for denial, and those of the negro race, who can see and know this, out of a sense of justice to all concerned, should admit it.

However, in my going this, it is not my purpose to plead guilty to it all the charges with which the negro is charged, nor to concede that all the indignities heaped upon the negro are just. It is, however, a matter of deep regret to every true man that there is any reason for complaint. For my part, I hope to see things as they are and deal with them accordingly.

In doing this, my race proclivities, especially those growing out of my prejudices, will not be consulted. For it is fully realized that the only hope left for my race is a firm stand for the right and an invincible and irresistible war against everything that tends to keep us down or works injury to the common good of the country.

Many places have been mentioned as the place for the first battle. But it is my opinion that the first attack should be made on many of the negro homes. Many of them are going wrong, and it is from this source that the greater proportion of moral taint comes, which encircles itself in the moral vein, and thereby tainting every tissue in the moral structure of the negro race. The deadly contents from this direction are so large in volume and so very broad in their circulation as to very seriously affect the home and lives of those whose motive and conduct are in high keeping with the most lofty ideas of right.

shape habits and tone of life as nothing else will or can. And as the home, so will the men and women be coming out from these homes.

Our words and actions are only seed sowers in the lives of our boys and girls. As we speak, so will our children speak. Should we act dishonestly, our children will do so, too. Should we be unfaithful to each other as men and wives, our sons and daughters will be unfaithful to their companions when they go out in life.

And let me further remind you that the men and women who are to make up the negro race for the future will be just what our homes are now. For there is nothing surer than what-
ever the home sows that also will the Church, the State, society and the future home of the negro race reap.

I am a negro of the strictest sect, and I love that despised race, and for that reason I would say that there is a loose screw in too many of our homes. No one needs to visit them to know that. But judging from what may be seen at many of our public gatherings, it is safe to say that we have in our race some rough hunnies. There you can see young negro men staggering over women in their whiskey. There you can see them standing over young women and mothers cursing. There you will see on the outside of their clothes pistols, as though they were going to war. Do you not see some fellow a little distance away selling liquor? Can't you see them passing to and from like bees to a hive? Some one is raising a row. He comes up and abuses a row. The cowardly wretch draws a pistol, and then see women running, carrying their children in their arms, screaming as they go. All of this tells me that some homes are going wrong. Well, some one may say that white people do that, too. It is true that there are some tough cases in that race, and, in fact, all races have some chaff. But, brother, our number of ruffians is too large. And grant that some young white men cut up. They have the money to employ lawyers, and, if convicted, can pay out, while the negro settles his in chains on some road or on some farm. The good people will join me in denouncing any such, and, my brethren, when the home is made right, all is right, with a few exceptions, and exceptions never establish a rule. Some will say that it is treason to the race for an attack of this kind to be made on disorderly homes. If it is treason, brethren, make the best of it. For my part, I have unsheathed my sword of truth to defend all that is true and right and to head to the shoulders everything that tends to darken the moral horizon of my race, and as long as breath is in my body I will never put it up until these ends are met.

Your brother for right and the race,
H. WATKINS.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

At the time of the flood the women of Babylon were arrayed in head-gear and dresses almost the same as the styles fashionable in this country five or six years ago. This is proved by engraved stones and monuments stored in the British museum.

"The 'Plow Boy Preacher,' Rev. J. Kirkman, Belle River, Ill., says, 'After suffering from Bronchial or lung trouble for ten years, I was cured by One Minute Cough Cure. It is all that is claimed for it and more.' It cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Evans Pharmacy.

OUR DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

A Question that is Deserving of Serious Consideration.

Mr. W. D. Woods, of Darlington, who is quite an expert on the subject writes the following timely letter to the *News and Courier* about the prevailing criminal waste of forest timber:

Unless some plan can be devised to check the great waste of what, if properly managed, is a great source of wealth, it will not be a great many years before our magnificent pine forests will have disappeared, and there will be nothing to show for their wanton and inexorable destruction.

To those who only live for the present, and take no thought for the future, the above remark may seem a grossly exaggerated one, but a little reflection will easily demonstrate its truth and furthermore show the imperative importance of devising some systematic plan by which the waste may be checked, and the land already deprived of its timber restocked with trees that in the future will prove a great source of profit.

As a matter of course the demand for lumber for the innumerable uses to which it is put must be supplied, but this can be easily done without any real injury to our forests, provided that only the ripe or fully grown trees were used and a little intelligent care be given to the young trees that would spring up in the places of the ones that were cut down.

Unquestionably the most destructive agent to our forests has been the turpentine distilleries, for, in addition to ruining the timber, they impoverish the land to such an extent as to very much retard the growth of the young trees that stand up in the open places. Even when the trees are not killed outright by tapping, they are in greater danger of being ruined by fire, and even if they escape destruction in this way and are converted into lumber, it is inferior in every way, both in strength and durability, to a lumber made from the unboxed trees.

The saw mill is not really so injurious to the forests, as only the large trees are used, the main trouble with them being that so many pine forests have been deprived of their most valuable trees without any adequate compensation to the owner of the land, being practically sold at about the cost of sawing.

Another great source of destruction is the habit of allowing tenants to destroy pine forests in order that they may half cultivate the land and make a hundred or two pounds of cotton, or three or four bushels of corn per acre, the whole crop being worth a great deal less than the standing trees.

The truth of the matter is that our timber resources were originally so great that they were regarded as inexhaustible, and in accordance with this belief were valued in proportion, thousands of acres of our finest timbered lands being sold for a mere fraction of their value and that, too, in many cases, by owners who were not forced to sell and who ought to have known better than to have parted with their valuable possessions for a mere song. This inexcusable sacrifice has been notable especially in the case of swamp lands that have often sold at less price per acre than the value of one large cypress tree.

Even at the present time timber syndicates are buying up all of our available timber lands at a very low price, and that, too, with an iron-clad arrangement that puts the owner of the land entirely at their mercy, the contract being that the buyer has all the time he wishes for the removal of the trees, virtually giving him absolute control of the land for as long a period as he chooses to hold it.

The presence of large forests has a considerable effect on the temperature, making it warmer in winter and cooler in summer than it would be were the forests destroyed. The northerly that make the climate of Texas so unpleasant and the terrible blizzards that are so prevalent on the treeless plains of the northwestern States are due almost entirely to the absence of timber; there being absolutely nothing to break the force of the wind. Were there no forests in South Carolina the thermometer would show at least 20 or 25 degrees greater range in the temperature; that is, from extreme heat to extreme cold.

The kingdom of Saxony, with about one-third the area of South Carolina, easily supports a population of nearly 5,000,000 people, and this, too, despite the fact that two-fifths of the whole land area is reserved for forests. The forests, instead of being an expense, are a source of considerable revenue, to say nothing of the good they accomplish in improving the climatic and atmospheric conditions of the country. The same rule, with very little variation, prevails throughout the whole of Germany.

In Spain the timber has been destroyed, with no attempt to replace it; the consequence being that it formerly supported a much larger population than it does at the present day. In Germany things are not left to chance, but all the State lands are in charge of expert foresters and the pro-

Gen. Wheeler Snubbed.

Gen. Joe Wheeler, who for a time jumped about the country tooting the praise of McKinley's policy of imperialism, has been snubbed in the Philippines by Gen. Otis and, according to cable advices from Hong Kong, he wishes to be ordered back home. It will be remembered that Gen. Wheeler was very anxious to take the field in the Philippines, and finally his importuning resulted in the President instructing him to proceed to Manila and report to Major Gen. Otis. The press had much to say about the good work Gen. Wheeler would do when he took the field against the Filipinos. It was generally understood from the Washington dispatches that Wheeler would be given the command of Funston's brigade and participate in the active operations of Lawton and MacArthur as soon as the dry season commenced. It appears, however, that upon his arrival at Manila he met with a chilling reception. There was no field band at the landing place to hail his coming with martial music, but, on the contrary, Gen. Otis exhibited the marble heart and extended the icy hand; in other words, he was, to use language of diplomacy, persona non grata to the entire military outfit at Manila and was treated as an interloper.

Gen. Wheeler for weeks wanted to be assigned to a command, and at last, growing impatient, he called on Gen. Otis in order to ascertain "where he was at." He then learned that he had been billed for the command of a little and lonely island of the archipelago, situated "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." Wheeler protested against being snuffed out in such a manner, but the man who shaves his chin and allows his hair to grow on the rest of the law remained firm. Wheeler then began to yearn for home and every fond spot that his infancy knew. He had been thrown down hard and his dreams of leading a dashing charge against the Filipinos were jolted out of him. Army officers predicted that when Gen. Wheeler sailed for the Philippines that he would not be given a show, for the reason that he would be in the way of the regular army men, and they would resent his coming to Manila.

Gen. Wheeler was all right so long as he traveled from one city to another making speeches in favor of McKinley's Philippine policy and imperialism, but the moment he sought a command in the Philippine army he began to bore the President. The desire of Wheeler to distinguish himself made him persistent, and finally the President sent him to the Philippines, knowing full well that Gen. Otis would find a way to smother him. The treatment Gen. Wheeler has received will arouse considerable indignation, because the country is well aware of the fact that as a soldier he is the superior of Otis in every respect, and the equal, if not the superior, of Lawton and MacArthur.—*New Orleans States.*

The letters addressed to the President average 1,200 a day. Eighty per cent of them never reach the eye of either the chief executive nor his private secretary. They are sorted by the clerks under the direction of Private Secretary Cortelyou and sent to the proper departments for attention. The largest proportion of the letters ask for financial assistance. The next largest number pray for the President's assistance in purely personal matters.

An exchange prints the following marriage ceremony, which was said by a Tennessee squire a short time ago: "Wilt thou take her for thy wife; for better or for worse; to have, to hold, to fondly guard till hauled off in a hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way, consult her many wishes, make the fire every day and help her wash the dishes? Wilt thou comfort and support her father and mother, aunt Jennina and Uncle John, three sisters and a brother?" And his face grew pale and blank, it was late to jilt; as through the floor he sank he said: "I wilt."

A child is born; the doctor in attendance gets \$10, the editor gets 0. It is christened and the minister gets \$5 and the editor gets 00. When it marries the minister gets \$10 and a piece of cake and the editor gets 000. In course of time it dies; the doctor gets from \$5 to \$100, minister, perhaps, gets another \$5, and an undertaker from \$25 to \$50. The editor prints a notice of death and an obituary two columns long and gets 0000, besides lodge and society resolutions.

Among the children born in Dayton, Ohio, during the past year twenty were named Dewey, one Manila, one Shafer and one Schley. Mrs. Anna Duling, of Wilmington, Del., committed suicide by eating ground glass.

RAW AS BEEF FROM ECZEMA!


No Torture Equal to the Itching and Burning of This Fearful Disease.

Not much attention is often paid to the first symptoms of Eczema, but it is not long before the itching begins to itch and burn. This is but the beginning and will lead to suffering and torture almost unendurable. It is a common mistake to regard a roughness and redness of the skin as merely a local irritation; it is but an indication of a humor in the blood—of terrible applications of ointments, salves, etc., applied to the surface. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD
—is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be free from potash, mercury or any other mineral, and never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. In fact S. S. S. is a "cure-all" and can take its place.

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Safe and sure for all pains in the head. 10c. and 25c.

Tarmin,
The best of all Cough Remedies. 25c. and 50c.

H. O. D. Co's. Horse and Cattle Powder.
A teaspoonful is a large dose and the result will surprise you. A fine tonic and specially good for hide-bound and stoppages. 15c. and 25c. a bagful.

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Removes the worms every time, is safe, and is not to be followed by castor oil or other active and nauseating medicines. 25c.

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We offer this new and latest remedy for Headache, Neuralgia and all pains. This remedy we need not recommend, as it stands above all remedies heretofore offered as a reliever of any kind of pain. 25c. boxes.

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RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun.	Daily.
Lv. Greenville, S. C.	8:30 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Lv. Columbia, S. C.	9:15 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Lv. Charleston, S. C.	10:00 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	10:45 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Lv. Anderson, S. C.	11:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
Lv. Greenville, S. C.	12:15 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
Lv. Columbia, S. C.	1:00 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Lv. Charleston, S. C.	1:45 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	2:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Lv. Anderson, S. C.	3:15 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lv. Greenville, S. C.	4:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lv. Columbia, S. C.	4:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Lv. Charleston, S. C.	5:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	6:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
Lv. Anderson, S. C.	7:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Lv. Greenville, S. C.	7:45 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Lv. Columbia, S. C.	8:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Lv. Charleston, S. C.	9:15 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
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Lv. Anderson, S. C.	10:45 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Lv. Greenville, S. C.	11:30 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
Lv. Columbia, S. C.	12:15 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
Lv. Charleston, S. C.	1:00 a.m.	12:15 a.m.
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Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	4:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lv. Anderson, S. C.	4:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Lv. Greenville, S. C.	5:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Lv. Columbia, S. C.	6:15 p	