

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Bill Arp Writes a Chapter on the Sin of Stealing.

Atlanta Constitution.

I have always contended that stealing little things was the besetting sin of the negro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in the Jews and Gentiles. We white folks do not call it cheating, but say he got the advantage or he got the best of the bargain, but this advantage is generally got by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro smooths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about her stealing lard and flour and rice and such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you miss what I takes." Well, I didn't very much, but it annoyed me very much for her to think he was fooling me when she wasn't. But that same negro would sit up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and kind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negro's most frequent crime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in that business that a law was passed making it a penal offense for anybody to buy chickens from a negro even though he had raised them in his own yard. We could buy foot mats and brooms and baskets, but we must not buy chickens. Law or no law, he continued his midnight vocation, and if the commandment had said thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's chickens it would have been all the same to him. First cochet and then steal was part of his religion. I was ruminating about this because I bought a turkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I wondered where he got it. I didn't question him, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings. When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old darkey who was on trial for stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged and said, "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you." "No, dey aint, Mas John; dey aint got me yet and dey aint agwine to get me. Tell you how it is, Mas John. De judge seten up thar was my young master when de war broke out and not gwine to send me to de pen. No, sir; he aint, he aint done forget what I know." But Mas John had lost his confidence, for he knew that the judge would do his duty and execute the law. In a short time the trial was over and the judge asked Uncle Jack if he had anything to say in extenuation of his crime. The old gray-headed man got up with a grunt and looking around upon the spectators and then at the judge, said: "Nuffin' much, Mas Judge, nuffin' much. Only dis, you know all about dat old war which we all got whooped and you haint forgot how I went out wid you to de army for you was a cappen and old master told me to go long and take keer of yo-u, and you knows I did de very best I could for four mighty long years and how one time you got wounded and I staid by you ontell you was well again and how anoder time you took the measles and me, too, and I stay by you and nus' you and how anoder time dem yankees catch me and I got away in de night and come back to you and how sometimes you get out of money and out of sumfen to eat all at de same time and you call me up and say, 'Jack, you nus' go out a foragin' and get us sumfin', and I go out late in de night and bring you chickens and rostin' ears and one time I bring you a turkey, and you nuber ax me nuffin' about whar I got him and you never gir' me any money to buy him, did you, Mas Jedge. You call it foragin' den, dident you, Mas Jedge, and if it w-as foraging den how cum it to be stealin' now?"

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old darkey's faithfulness was revived afresh. He wiped his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack, I will pay for that turkey, but you must not do so any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I havent forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the State and County chaingangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of these are of the new issue who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern darkey. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years, and was disgusted with his associates and said, "I tell you what, boss, dar is some mean folks in de chaingang. Fact is, dar is some folks just as mean in dar as dar is out of dar." Cobe says that Cuba is a good place to send the darkeys to, for the trees are small and the chickens

NOT A CONFEDERATE.

Dr. J. William Jones Talks Interestingly of the Transvaal Trouble.

"General Joubert was not a Confederate and I am glad of it, for I would hate to see any old Confederate fighting on the side of the Boers," said Rev. Dr. William Jones, of Richmond, in a recent interview. "I confess that I for one would be sorry to know that a Confederate soldier was now in the service of the Boers fighting against the fundamental principles for which the Confederate contended in the great war between the States." This sentence, appearing in a Richmond dispatch to a Washington paper, attracted my attention for the reason that I had heard so many old Confederates take exactly the opposite view of the case. These others contended that the Boers, in fighting in defense of their homes, were fighting for the same principles as those for which the southern soldiers contended, and in order to ascertain whether Dr. Jones, so well-known in Georgia, had been properly quoted, I wrote him asking for his views at greater length.

What he has to say on this subject will, I am sure, prove interesting reading. In his reply to my letter of inquiry he says:

"If I had read aright and understood correctly, the real issue between the Boers and Great Britain is simply this: At the earnest request of this so-called republic a large number of the subjects of Great Britain and other countries—making in all about 150,000—migrated to the Transvaal, bought lands and mines at enormous prices and engaged in business with the understanding that they were to become in due time citizens of the country, entitled to all its rights and privileges. So far, however, from accomplishing this they have been denied by the Boers the right of suffrage or the slightest participation in the administration of the government, while the heaviest taxes—amounting in some cases almost to confiscation—have been imposed upon their property; indeed, these 150,000 Uitlanders have been practically paying all of the taxes and supporting the government, all of the offices and employments of which have been monopolized by the Boers. Much has been written about the primitive simplicity and unostentatious life of President Kruger (Oom Paul) and yet his excellency draws the modest salary of \$25,000 per annum, and his son-in-law recently erected a private residence that cost \$250,000. These Uitlanders, as the foreigners are called, live in cities which they have built with no voice in the municipal government, no right to improve the exorable sanitary condition or to do anything except to pay the enormous expense of running the city government. They are denied the right of carrying any arms whatever, while every man and boy among the Boers is heavily armed and drilled at the expense of the Uitlanders. They have been denied the right of holding public meetings, publishing newspapers, criticizing the government or its officials, or of even petitioning for a redress of their grievances.

"When some of them were suspected of conspiring to revolt against this condition of things, they were arrested and after a mock trial sentenced to death, and released only upon the payment of fines varying from \$25,000 to \$100,000 each.

"Great Britain, whose glory it is that she protects her citizens in whatever land they dwell, was seeking by negotiation to alter their conditions, when the Boers, after full preparation for war, laid down their ultimatum, and when it was not accepted, declared war, rushed their legions into British territory and besieged British forts.

"The real situation, then, is not that the Boers are fighting for their own homes and property and rights; but that they are fighting to hold in slavery and live on the Uitlanders whom they have so grievously oppressed and wronged, and Great Britain is not waging a war of invasion and conquest against a free people, but it is seeking to defend its own citizens from outrage and to restore to them the God given rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"In a word, Great Britain is now reversing her position in the war of the American revolution, and is fighting for the principle of 'no taxation without representation,' and no government, especially in a so-called republic, 'without the consent of the governed.'

"Without, therefore, going into any discussion of the causes which led to the great 'war between the States,' but as an ardent Confederate who for four years followed with youthful devotion the battle flag of the Confederacy, and who, while fully accepting the situation, and yielding to none in present loyalty to the union, yet most devotedly believes that the Confederates were right in their struggle for constitutional freedom, I do not hesitate to declare that the Uitlanders, as I see it, represent the principles for which our fathers fought in 1776, and for which the Confeder-

ates fought in 1861-65, and that I fully sympathize with Great Britain in defending her citizens against the tyranny, oppression and wrong of these so-called champions of republican government.

"I am glad, then, that General Joubert was not a Confederate, and should regret to hear that any old Confederates were fighting on that side."—Washington Cor. of Atlanta Constitution.

Wheeler's Return Home.

The announcement that Gen. Wheeler is on his way home from the Philippines is confirmed by the war department orders for his return, and by advices received by friends in this city. Whether his return is due, as stated, to dissatisfaction with the way things have gone in the Philippines, and especially with his failure to secure an assignment which meant active fighting, is not clear, but the general belief is that he would have stayed out there had there been any real fighting. The President is said to favor legislation which will authorize the appointment of Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Wilson and Gen. Lee as brigadier generals on the retired list in recognition of their faithful services to the country during and since the Spanish war. General Wheeler will be disappointed in his expectation to take a seat in the House on his return from the Philippines. There is a very general agreement on both sides of the House that it has been clearly shown by the examination of law and precedent that he has forfeited the right to a seat in Congress, and that the only thing open to him is to go back to his district and seek re-election if he desires to continue service in Congress.

No doubt is entertained that if he seeks re-election at a special election to fill the vacancy he will be returned to Congress, perhaps without opposition; but it will be held by the House, according to the best authorities in both parties, that the seat from this district is now vacant and will remain so until a special election has been held.

The suggestion has been made that Gen. Wheeler might have actually resigned on or before the day of the meeting of this Congress, thus qualifying himself to resume his seat in the House, but this is disposed of by the fact that the records of the department show that he held his commission and was in the service when Congress convened. This was examined into when the question arose as to whether his name should be considered in making the House committee assignments.—News and Courier.

What Tim Told Them.

Some weeks ago a bridal couple came in from Sacramento and put up at the Palace. The bridegroom was very sensitive, and so he told his valet not to tell any of the servants at the hotel that he was newly married. Notwithstanding all precautions, the young couple seemed to be the center of attraction. In the dining room they were ogled by the ladies and in the corridors by the men. Finally they could stand it no longer. Calling his valet, the bridegroom said secretly: "Tim, I thought I told you not to tell anybody that we were newly married." "Shure, sorr," was the reply, "an' I tould thim all you wuzzent married."

This will Interest Many.

Editor of Intelligencer:

If any of your readers who suffer from Blood Impurities, such as eruptions, unsightly pimples, ulcers, eating sores, eczema, scrofula, cancer, tetter, swollen glands, rheumatism, catarrh, contagious blood poison, ulcerated mouth or throat, or any other blood taint, will write us, we will send them free of charge and prepaid, a Trial Bottle of B. B. B., (Botanic Blood Balm,) a positive specific cure for all blood troubles. As you are well aware B. B. B. has been thoroughly tested for thirty years, and in that time has permanently cured thousands of sufferers after all other treatment had failed. B. B. B. is undoubtedly the most wonderful blood purifier of the age. It is different from any other blood remedy, because B. B. B. drives from the blood the humors and poisons that cause the unsightly evidences of bad blood, and a cure thus made lasts forever. B. B. B. is for sale by every druggist in the United States, but to satisfy your readers that B. B. B. is a real cure we will send a bottle free of charge and prepaid to any one who writes us. If your readers will describe their troubles we will give free personal medical advice. Ask your local druggist about B. B. B. Blood Balm Co., 380 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co. and Wilhite & Wilhite.

A retired Mississippi steamboat captain intends to make his will by talking into a phonograph, and having the receiving cylinder preserved so that in case of contest it be produced in court.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers purify the blood, clean the liver, invigorate the system. Famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles. Evans Pharmacy.

The biggest redwood stump in the world is located twelve miles from San Francisco. It is 144 feet around the base and forty-five feet in diameter.

His Quandary.

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of an artist a few days ago and asked for money to obtain a meal. He explained that he had just been discharged from the county hospital and was too weak to work. He was given a quarter, and departed. One of four young ladies, art students, who were present said: "Mr. —, can't we hire that old man and sketch him?" Blank ran out and caught him, and said: "If you can't work and want to make a dollar, come back to my rooms. The young ladies want to paint you." The Irishman hesitated, so Blank remarked: "It won't take long, and it's an easy way to make a dollar." "O! know that," was the reply; "but O! was a wonderin' how th' devil O'd git th' paint off afterward."

Not So Looney.

Lunatics often assume a superiority of intellect to others which is quite amusing. A gentleman, while walking along a road, not far from the side of which there ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise. With a nod toward the railway lines, he said to one of the lunatics: "Where does this railway go to?" "It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on.—Agate.

Thomas Short, a deaf mute, was standing in a barn door at Harpersfield, Delaware County, N. J., recently, watching an approaching storm, when a bolt of lightning struck a nearby tree. He was stunned by the shock, but when he regained consciousness was astonished and delighted to find he not only could hear what was said, but could speak. Since the incident his powers have continued to improve.

Sympathy may help a wounded heart but it won't heal a wounded limb.

That fact is so obvious that you wonder why any one can offer "sympathy" as the chief feature of treatment for the delicate diseases of women. Yet women are invited to write to a woman who can sympathize with woman, and the theme of their correspondence is to be the delicate, difficult and dangerous diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength. It is true that such offers are combined with an offer of "medical advice." But medical advice can only be given by a competent physician, and no mention is made in such offers of a physician's or doctor's advice. It is not offered because it cannot be given. The offer is not being made by a qualified physician.

The offer of free consultation by letter, made to ailing women by Doctor R. V. Pierce, has behind it a physician's ability. Dr. Pierce is consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Associated with Dr. Pierce is a staff of nearly a score of physicians, each man a specialist. In a practice of over thirty years Dr. Pierce and his staff have treated successfully more than half a million women, who have been cured of debilitating drains, inflammations, ulcerations and female troubles. The age, experience and skill of Dr. Pierce give him a supreme advantage in his chosen field of diseases of women.

You can write to Dr. Pierce without fear and without fee. Every letter is read privately and answered confidentially, the answer being sent in a plain envelope, without any printing upon it.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the edition in paper cover, or 31 stamps for cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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On hand at all times to be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

If you have a good young **MULE** that you wish to sell at a reasonable cash price bring it around and let me look at it. I would prefer to pay you the cash than to take it West.

I am also in the market for **DRY CATTLE** and Feeders.

Come to see me when in the city and let's see if we can't trade some.

JOS. J. FRETWELL.

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A Solid, First-class, A F. J. 1, Best Gainesville Shoes.

If you want cheap, shoddy, paper shoes don't buy these—ours will not suit you but if you want the best Shoes at popular prices buy ours, they will please you. The prices range from Fifty cents to Five Dollars a pair; any price you want. They are the cheapest because they are the best; made of our own pure Oak-bark Tanned Leather, "Soft, Elastic and Strong." Nothing equals it for wear, and that is what you want. Try one pair and you will buy them again. Buy our best quality **\$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes for \$3.00 and \$3.50.**

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The longer you put it off the harder it is to cure. The longer it lasts the more serious it becomes. Let it run on and there's no telling what the end will be. The worst case of Consumption was a little Cold once.

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Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
ON Sale day in February I will sell at Anderson, S. C., to the highest bidder the Charles Simpson place, containing eighty acres, more or less, just outside of City limits and near Orr Mill. C. C. Simpson paid \$4,000 for it several years ago.

Terms—One half cash, one-third January 1st, 1901, and balance January 1st, 1902. Eight per cent interest from date, payable annually. Purchaser to carry out rent contract for this year, and to get the rent, and to pay for stamps and papers. For further information apply to
E. R. HORTON
Lowndesville, S. C.,
Agent for Mrs. C. C. Simpson.
Jan 17, 1-00 30

City Lands for Sale.
I OFFER at private sale about Fifty Acres of Land, lying partly in City limits and partly in Yemassee Township, contiguous to City limits. This includes the fifteen and seven eight acres fronting on McDuffie and Cemetery Streets, which was deeded to me by my sister, Miss T. C. Brown, now deceased.
B. F. BROWN, Williamston, S. C.
Jan 10, 1900 29

BRIDGE NOTICE.
WILL be let to the lowest responsible bidder on the 30th day of January inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. the building of a Bridge over Little Six and Twenty Creek, on road leading from Pendleton to Tucker's gin house, near Baylis Smiths in Hopewell township. Reserving right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications made known on day of letting. Successful bidder will be required to enter into bond for faithful performance on work.
J. N. VANDIVER,
Co. Supr.