LAURENS S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

IT IS ALL ' ST THE SAME, afternoon. Next morning a triling DIFFERENT NAMES FOR STEAL-

Bill Arp Writes a Chapter on the Prevailing Sin of the Mineteenth Century-The Darkey's Plea on the Score of Foraging.

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 Jews and Gentiles. We white looks 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 sup-pression of the truth. The negro-smooths his sin over by calling it tak-ing things—just as our cook once said to me when I comela ned 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, for she never took much at a time, but it appoved me for she wasnt. But that same negro would sit up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negroes' most frequent crime was stealing chickens 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 command ment had said thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's chickens it wuld have been all the same to him. First covet and then steal was part of his reli

I was ruminating about this because I bought a turkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I wondered where be 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 airt, Mas John; dey airt got me yet and dey airt agwine to get me. Tell you how it is, Mas John. De jedge seten up dar was my young master when de war broke yet he did not seem to be alarmed. not gwine to send me to de pen. No, sir; he sigt, he sint done forget wha I know." But Mas John had lost 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 Uncie 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 datold war which we all got whooped and you haint forgot how went oud 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 bes' 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 cotch me and I got away in de night and come back to you and how some-times you get out of money and out of to eat all at de same time and you call me up and say, 'Jack, you mus' go out a foragin' and get us sumfin,' and I go out late in de night and bring you chickens and rostin' and one time I bring you a turkey, any you neber ax me nuffin' about whar I got him and you never giv' me any money to buy him, did you, Mas Jedge. You call it foragin' den, didnt you, Mas Jedge, and if it was foraging der how cum it to be stealin' now?"

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

havent forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitenof them are of the new issue who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Cnickens are too small game for the modern darkey. On 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 outen dar.' Cobe says that Cuba is a good place to send the darkeys to, for the ees are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes dont seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather anatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing, and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for

stealing. War will make white folks steal and Judge Dooley believed that mean whicky would. The old-time lawyer used to tell how he was broke of taking too much when he was on the beach of the Northern circuit. A man by name of Storrett kept a dirty saloon near the hotel and the judge patronized him every morning before breakfast and by court time was pretty mellow. One cold morning the mischievous lawyers borrowed half dozen silver spoons from the handlady of the hotel and slipped them into the judge's overpockat. He never discovered them until court adjourned for dinner and was dreadfully puzzled and per-plexed. He recognized the spoons, for they had his landlady's mark and were ancient heirlooms in her family. sent for her to come to his room and gave them back with abject apology and said it must have been Sterrett's whisky that done it. It sobered him up and made him very serious all the

fellow was put on trial for stealing fellow was put on trial for stealing a package of pocketknives from a store in town. He was castly convicted and the junge asked him if he had anything to say for himself. "Nothin, judge," said he, "only that I was drinking an don't remember about it." The judge leaved forward and said, "Nothing and the said of the s The judge leaned forward and said, "Young man, where did you gelyour liquor?" "At Sterrett's," said he, "Discharge him, Mr. Sheriff-discharge nim! I am perfectly aware that Sterrett's whisky will make anywhyle steal!"

We soldlers didn't steal much dur ing the civil war, but sometimes we were sorely tempted and fell. Sometimes we got awful tired of salt meat and longed for a change of diet. I re member that when we camped near Orange courthouse there was a lovely little shote that took up where our horses were tetherd. It belonged to a cross old man who lived on a hill near-by and Major Ayer rode up there one evening and tried to buy it. The old man refused in an insolent manner, for her to think she was fooling me when to was a union man and was mad by cause our army had camped on his land and was cutting his timber. Capkind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the so the next evening Major and begro as rarely cheats anything and the the rarely steals anything and the egro as rarely cheats you in a trade. In many a quarter that he couldn't shoot the got so expert in that business that he got so expert in that business that law was passed making it a law was passed making it a could man came prowling around that offense for anybody to buy every day hunting for that pig and it was harder to lie out of it than it was to steal it. But the morning we broke camp we sent Tip up there and paid the old woman two dollars and quieted our conscience. A fatshote was almost

One time George Burnett and Tom Ayer killed one under similar circumtances and sent a quarter to our mess. The old man missed his hog in die time, and when he inquired of Burnett if they had seen it around, Burnett whispered to him that Captain Stillwell's mess had fresh pig for dinner yesterday but he mustent tell who told him. I belonged to Stillwell's mess and the first thing we knew Colonel Yeiser had us summoned before him to be tried on a charge of stealing the old man's pig. It was a kind of mock trial and resulted in convicting Burnett and Ayer, and they had to pay for the pig. But i am pleased to say of our Confederate spidlers that I never know the second of the pig. soldiers that I never knew a case of flagrant or cruel robbery or pillage, nor did I ever know of but one instance of a soldier violating the sacred rights of a man's family. At Centerville the Louisiana Tigers, as they were called, committed a shameful cutrage in the country nearby and were immediately arrested and tried that evening and shot the next morning at sunrise. Od Joe Johnston beat tynch law out of

sight when he had a sure case. There are various kinds of stealing. but the most aggravating to writers for the press is the stealing by the press. Two friends—one in Birmingham and the other in Los Augeles, ham and the other in 1.08 Augetes. California—have recently sent me copies of papers published in their towns in which the said papers have copied from The Chicago Inter Ocean the letter I wrote for The Constitution mittel the wrong, has transgressed, and then dealers that the flag has about P. Izer, South Carolina. My and then declares that the flag has name is not mentioned, nor is the let- been fired on and that no Englishmen ter credited to The Constitution; only must question the right or wrong of what they are doing until the enemy made, just enough to make it appear that The Inter-Ocean sent a reporter down there to write up the town. have known petty thieves sent to the the English school, and he has come chaingang for doing things not half so BILL ARP.

QUAKER HUMOR .- The unexpected humor which often tints the grave speech of the Quaker is well illustrated in a little story told of an eminent young physician of Pennsylvania at the time of the Civil war. He had determined to serve his country and leave his practice at home; but met with grieved remonstrance from his mother, a sweet faced Quakeress. "I beseech of thee not to go to this war, my son!" she pleaded, her soft

eyes full of tears.
"But I do not go to fight, mother,"

said the doctor cheerfully. "I am going as a medical man. Surely there is no harm in that."

"Well, well," said the little mother doubtfully, "go then if it must be so." Then suddenly a gleam of loyalty shone through her tears, and she straightened herself and looked bravely up into ber tall son's face.

"If thee finds thee kills more than there are over 2,000 negroes in the thee cures," she said demurely, "I adthere are over 2,000 negroes in the Vise thee to go straightway over to State and county chaingangs who are Companion.

> -The rush of new postoffices to secure the name of Dowey is still going on, and attests in some measure to the continued popularity of the admiral. A Dewey postoffice was esta-blished the other day in Wisconsin and on the heels of it came an applica-tion from North Dakota to have the name of the new postoffice there named after the hero of Manila.

-The former Spanish war ship Pedro, which was captured by the steamer New York on April 22, 1898, near Havana, is now doing numble service as a coal carrier. She has been renamed the Hector, and is owned by the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston, which corporation purchased

ner of the government. -The new treaty between Mexico and China allows the free admission of Chinese emigrants, and, in fact, the two governments agree to encourage the settlement of the Chinese in Mex-

-George Gould has invested a quarter of a million dollars in cotton mills at Gastonia. N.C. It is said that other subscriptions have been received raisng the capital to \$1,400,000.

-A special census in Brooklyn show that 574,459 inhabitants live in 31,687 tenement houses, an average of 18 to

-It is said that owners of mules in the southwest are reaping a harvest from the demand which comes from England for army purposes in South



INQUIRIES ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICA FOLLOWING THE EX-AMPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Fighting a Catholic Population and Making Treaties With Mahamma dans-Protecting Stavery and Polygamy Under the Stars and Stripes -- The Trade that Does Not Follow the Flag.

The following are extracts from the peech of Hon. Richard F. Pettigrew, South Dakota, delivered in the United States Senate on the 15th in-

The President of the United States, his speech at Sloux Falls, S. Dak, n October last, said :

"That from the hour the treaty was ratified it became our territory; there was but one authority and but one sov-ereignty that could be recognized anywhere in those islands, and it became our duty to restore order, to preserve peace, to protect life and property." Yet he went to war with the Christian people of that country, with those who believed in the Catholic religion, and made a treaty with the Mohammedans by which they were to set up and maintain their own government almost absolutely independent and free from us. If he had granted to the Chris ians of the Philippines the same rights he granted to the siaveholders and polygamists of the Philippines there would have been no war whatever. And yet we, as a great Christian nation, select for self-government the slaveholding Mohammedans, occupying more than one-third of the area of the entire group, and proceed to establish what? Not Christianity, for they are already Christians; but we make the effort to shoot Protestantism into the Catholic population of the rest of the learner.

population of the rest of the islands. If our flig flights over that entire re-gion, and if, as the President said, it is bsolutely under the domain and control of the constitution of the United states, seems to me that he violated the constitution when he made the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, and that he

ought to be impeached.

Mr. President, it would be in accord more with my ideas of American institutions if we had gone to the Sultan of Sulu and said, "You must abandon sulu and said, "You must abandon polygamy and slavery, and if you do not do it and recognize the power and authority of the government of the United States over the whole group of islands under your control we will wage war upon you until you do it," instead of going to the people who had had been our allies, the Christian peopla of the northern islands, and saying to them, "Unless you surrender your constitution which you have adopted, and which is framed after our constitution, unless you surrender your right as a government of a free people, we will proceed to kill you until you do." Instead of drawing a trail of blood over those islands, where the population can read and write, where they have embraced the same religion as ours and pray to the same God, it would have been better had we attacked the so called barbarous people of the southern islands.

I might read several other extracts from the President's speech all to the same effect. Ho has hardly made a speech without an allusion to the flag. until I am almost convinced that he receives his direction from the English minister, for it is the same song always that England sings whenever she proposes to rob somebody. Whenever England concludes to go upon an expedibeen fired on and that no Englishman is defeated and the country annexed We are pursuing the same course.

I Our minister of state was trained in home with their ideas and notions and s going to try their way of humbugging the people of this country as the people of England have been humbug-ged. You can do it in England, but you can not do it here. More than a million of the people of Eagland do not vote. Most of the population have been degraded by being herded in manuacturing towns until a very large per her population have no property, so capacity, and no opinions except to toady to the aristocracy.

How appropriate, Mr. President, that the restoration of slavery and the new interpretation of the Declaration of Independence should come together. It seems to me, however, that it marks the saddest chapter in the history of that great political organization, the Republican party. It came into being as a protest against slavery, as the special champion of the Declaration of Independence, and it goes out of being and out of power as the champion of the repudlator of the Da-

claration of Independence. sons compel us to stay in the Philip-pines, and that we, under God's direction, owe a duty to mankind, and more of s'milar cant. Here is what John Morley, the English statesman, and wirter and biographer of Gladstone, says with regard to England's policy in

this same connection:
"First, (speaking of England,) you push on into territories where you have no business to be and where you had promised not to go; secondly, your intrusion provokes resentment, and, in these wild countries, resentment means esistance; thirdly, you instantly cry out that the people are rebellious and that their act is rebellion (this in spite of your own assurance that you have no intention of setting up a permanent sovereignty over them); fourthly you send a force to stamp out the rebellion, and fifthly, having spread bloodsned, confusion, and anarchy, you declare, with hands uplifted to the heavens, that moral reasons force you to stay, for if you were to leave, this territory would be left in a condition which no civilized

power could contemplate with equanimity or composure There is not a thing there that does not absolutely accord with the excuses given by the imperialists why we hould abandon our former form of government and conquer and rule against their will an unwilling people. What blessing has England given to her colonies that has justified this plan throughout the world? Ireland came first, and the persecutions of Ireland were justified on a doctrine of enevolent assimilation—that they were Catholics, and therefore, unless they were converted from Catholicism, they would go to the devil, and it was England's great and grand mission to make them Protestant anyhow. She has succeeded neither in the one nor the other. Her course in Ireland has been one of the blackest pages in the history of the world-starvation and

If England will govern Ireland as

land's example that can justify us in year for each inhabitant in those colundertaking the same work? Tae miserable, miserable, contemptible rot of Rudyard Kipl ng where he talks about ers, who wanted English goods. the white man's burden it seems to me in the light of English history is conin the light of English history is con-temptible—the white man's burden to confer the curses of English rule upon in India of 70 000 Englishmen and ber confer the curses of English rule upon

the other nations of the world.

England commenced with Ireland
How is it with Iadia? They have made no converts practically to Christianity in Iadia; neither have the national description of the Christianity in Iadia; neither have the national description. The United States can only secure the control of the Christian India of 10 000 Englishmen and before a country in India of 10 000 Englishmen and before a country in India of 10 000 Englishmen and before it is a control of the co tives learned the English language. None of the people of India talk Eng-They have to keep an army of 210,000 men to hold them in subjection nd prevent them from securing modern implements of destruction, while they trample upon their rights as a people. What blessing has England conferred upon India? Nothing but the fact that taking away her food supply has caused the starvation of a million of men in India every year for years, and some years six or seven millions of people in a year. One hun drel and fifty million dollars' worth of the food products of India are shipped away to pay pensions in England, and the result is that the want of that the result is that the want of that food causes the people of India to

Compare the provinces of India that do not recognize English rule, that are under an English protectorate, and you will find that there is no starvation there. The native princes rule, and the people govern themselves, and England simply has a suzerainty over them. There is no starvation in those provinces; the starvation is in the English part of India, where the English system of robbery and plunder be ds system of robbery and plunder needs away. India gives no money to the English treasury, but India is a field for exploiting private enterprise, and thus further enriching the already over-rich classes that govern the English empire.

What of New Zealand? Did the conquest of New Z saland confer the bless-ngs of Christianity upon New Z saland? Why, it resulted in the destruction of he inhabitants. To-day a great colony of English people are in New Zyaland. but the inhabitants who formerly oc

but the inhabitants who formerly occupied that land have disappeared as the result of English government.

How is it in Egypt? The Egyptlan government was bad, and bad for the same reason that the English government was bad; but England went into English to enforce the collection of a Egypt to enforce the collection of a usurious debt for money which Egypt never received. England went there to force upon that people a debt which was composed almost entirely of interest at 26 per cent, on a small sum of money, until to-day every acre of Egypt that is tillable is taxed \$10 a

Every man, woman, and child in Ezypt of native population, toiling and tilling the soil, is a slave to the English taxgatherer. Three thousand five hundred Englishmen wring the taxes by imprisonment and by the lash from those people, and yet the so-called civilized world looks on with approval. In order to better enlarge their capa-city to pay taxes and bear burdens, the English officials have compelled those people to toil in a systematic manner, leaving nothing for themselves but a bare existence and a bare subsistence. So it is overywhere that England has

As I said before, England's first con-quest was Catholic Ireland, and the ex-cuse for oppression there was that the Irish were Catholics. How appropriate that in our first act in the drama of imperialism we should undertake the conquest of another Catholic country, should undertake the conquest of the Philippines, and should make the same miserable and contemptible excuse which has justified England's atrocities in Ireland during all time. From the pulpits of this country we hear prayers for our success in order that we may introduce Christianity. Mr. President, if we are to go to war against Catholics, it is not necessary to go half way around the world to do We have more of them at home, aithough there are 6,000,000 of them

in the Philippines. If these islands were rich in every mineral men desire, if their supplies of gold surpassed those of the vaal, if every other metal precious and desirable were in unlimited quantities, if their soil were so fertile that it surpassed even the famous valleys of the Nile, if they could produce every com-fort with half the effort with which it can be produced elsewhere throughout the world, yet I would oppose the annexation of these islands because it is wrong, because it leaves those who have sneered at us in our claim that we were advocates of freedom a jus-tification for their sneers in the fu-

But, Mr. President, I hold that we can not profit from these islands. None of our race live within the Tropics. There is not a colony of our race, the Aryan race, anywhere within 22 de-grees of the equator. The men of our race who have been doing a commercial business in Manila do not have their families there. They raise a family of half-mixed natives in Manila and leave their real families at bome. So it has been with commercial England through the Tropics everywhere, for you can no more produce a white man, a man of our blood, in the Tropics than you can a polar bear. Climatic conditions place their limits upon men just as firmly as upon plants and upon animals.

You can not claim that our race have not been colonists and that they have not gone forward to plant colonies throughout the world, for they have; but they settle in that belt around the world, between the twenty fifth and fifty-fifth degrees of north or south la-Mr. President, we are told by the

President of the United States and by the orators who favor imperialism that this will be a paying venture—that trade follows the flag. Well, the morality of that argument can be fairly ingold, jewels norses, and cattle, a d after should return to his brothers and say, unive There are nine of us, and I believe, we go together, we can overturn the old man, who is not fit to bring up those children anyway, and rob him o! his wealth, and I think it will be a profit-able venture," and they should start out and accomplish that act, it seems to me they would stand upon exactly the same plane as the man who stands upon this floor and advocates taking all the Philippine Islands because it would

But, Mr. President, trade does not follow the flag. If it be true that trade follows the flag, then England's trade with her colonies ought to he a good example and an argument in its favor. That ought to settle the question. Trade follows the best markets, and England's experience is a refutation of the doctrine that trade follows the

she has done, what right has she to the claim that she can confer benefits upon any country. What is there in Engonies, and most of that was to supply her own army and her own officehold trade would have been infinitestimal,

tropical countries as colonies. As Schurman, our commissioner to the Philippines, said, the Sultan of Sulu and his people would fight, and there fore it was not well to bother with them. So the people who inhabit the temperate zone will fight, and our only place to get a people who are easy to control, a people who will not fight too hard, a people who are not armed with modern implements of war, a people who can be run over with battalions of our troops, is in the tropics.

How, then, in the light of England's experience, in the light of the fact that England has practically no trade with the inhabitants of her tropical colonies, except the trade that come from supplying her officeholders and her army, can we expect to have much trade with the people of the Philip oines? How are we going to get riet keeping a standing army in the Pailip pines, so as to make people whose wages are not over 5 cents a day trade

with us?
Mr. President, in the Philippine we do not even supply our own army.
If trade follows the flag, it seems to me that the trade with our own army ought to follow the flag. So prone is trade to seek the best markets that our army is supplied with potatoes and beef and butter and pork from the Eaglish colonies; practically none of it comes from the United States.

Our soldiers are clothed by the English contractors at Hong Kong. Only shoes and a few canned goods go from the United States, and the reason they go is because we export shoes and that everywhere can buy shoes cheaper in this country than anywhere else, thus proving conclusively that trade does not follow the flag, but goes to the best markets. The coal that propels our ships across the Pacific is English coal. We do not even patron ize our own coal mines on the western coast. Every vessel coming this way or going that way in passing Nagasaki takes on a load of English coal. Our transports are chartered by the gov ernment, and, therefore, every transport carries goods from the United States free of cost to the producers It seems to me exceedingly strange why, if trade will follow the flag, it does not get under the flag and just float over and supply our own army in

What is there in the future to war rant us to believe that trade will here-after follow the flag in the Philippines? should like to have somebody tell me We made a treaty with Spain by which we agreed that the Philippines should have the "open door," so that all the world could trade there through all time to come. Therefore we broke down the barriers of protection, aban doned the policy upon which the Ripublican party has ridden into power for years. We declared that we would have the "open door," thereby destroying absolutely all hope of any trade in the future with the people of the Pail-ippines, for, under the decisions of our Supreme Court, we can not impose a tariff upon their products unless we amend the constitution.

So their products will come to us

free of duty. The tobacco made into chidren and who has into cigars by the nimble fingers of those capable Malays will close the to Besides the numerous control of the con try and drive our labor into other char nels of employment. There is no reason why they can not supply unlimit edly the cigars for American consump tion. Labor there is cheap, labor is ab undant, and New England's moneythe vast fortunes of the men who have accumulated by the control of monopo lies in our country-will go there to exploit this labor, go there to make cotton goods out of Chinese cotton to be sold in the American market.

Mr. President, I saw a cotton mill in China having 34,000 spindles, a modern mill, with, i think, 2,700 Chinese employees or laborers, every one of them men, full grown. There were no children and no women in that mill, and just one Englishman. Every other emloyee, every spinner, carder, weaver, engineer, every man running a loom, was a Chinaman, and the average wages-mark that-amounted to \$3.50 month; and they board thems lives. esides, they were paid in silver, in Mexican dollars, equal to \$1.75 in our money. Yet the American laborer is

Philippines. It seems to me the sum and substance of the whole scheme is to find a field where cheap labor can be secured, la bor that will not strike, that does not er all other occupations for the time a belong to a union, that does not need give hmself to the upbuilding an army to keep it in leading strings, that will make goods for the trusts of this country; and, as truets dominated Republican party, it is a very proper enterprise for them to engage in. Eagland has not been enriched by

her conquests. To day, what is the applest country in the world? It is little Switzerland. Where is there the best distribution of wealth, the best opportunity for man? Where is there least poverty, misery, and distress? It is in Switzerland, without colonies. It is not in England. Her conquests have pestowed no blessings upon her people Most of her people have no property most of the people of England own nothing. Two-thirds of them-66 per cent. of them-own nothing, while about 222 000 persons own all the pro-

about 222 000 persons own all the pro-perty of Great Britain.
You ask me what I would do with the Philippines. I would draw our army back to Maulia. I would send to ality of that argument can be fairly at lustrated, I think, in this way: If a boy of a numerous family should cross a wide desert and find at the foot of a wide desert and find at the foot of a ment—a republic, such as they have ment—a republic, such as they have after ours, providing, as it does, for universal education, for the protection of life and property, and I would say to the world, "Hands off!" Then I would try to neutralize that country—
that is, I would try to make a treaty
with the nations of the world by which those islands and their waters should be neutral ground, where any vessel of any country could go and coal and trade—not free trade, if they chose to put up a tariff wall against all the world, but it should be equal to all but no nation could go there to fight I would do what Europe has done with Switzerland and what they have done with the Su z Canal; and if the nations of all Europe would not agrato it, I would say, "Hands off; we wil plant a republic on the shores of Asia." The Malay race have shown their ca in Japan. No nation in the world

stands higher in the scale of c'villz

ion than the Malays of Japan, a kinwill plant republican principles on the shores of As a that will spread to that continent and undermine and over-throw the despotism of colonial rate and the despotism of monarches.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD SCHOOLS The State Superintendent of Fducation Says Much Depends Upon Good County Superintendents.

The annual report of the State superintendent of education, Mr. John J McMahan, is a document of more than ordinary interest, and is the most to New York as the place for ho ding elaborate report of all the State offi the national convention. cers. He lays a great deal of stress or the importance of a more efficient county supervision of the public schools, and on this subject he says in men being those necessary to meet the substance:

Every successful school or system of schools is the product of efficient business management and professional over-sight. The history of the graded schools in this S ate is evidence of the good results that come from the emplayment of a competent -chool man to

The country schools more than any other schools need capable business management. Their little funds, if they are to accomplish much, must be applied with skill. The plans above suggested for obviating the difficulties of country schools require for their exof country schools require for their exception and labors of superintendents of judgment,

When Mr. Bryan was asked concerning the reports that some of his West tern friends and supporters had urged term friends and supporters and the supporters had urged term friends and supporters and the supporters and the supporters are supported to the supporters are supported to the supporters and the supporters are supported to the supporte discretion and business capacity. When a hundred or more schools in a county bave no other superintendent than the one who is the head and business manager of the whole county system for schools, surely there is work enough to

ranges from six hundred dollars to nothing -in Bamberg County the dutes are devolved upon the auditor. The usual salary is three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars. The public evidently regard the duties as insignifi-cint and expect the officer to give most of his time to his private business. In Greenville, Darlington and Ander-

son the city school systems expended last year \$9,670 28, \$7,076 09 and \$7,269 59, respectively, and devoted \$1,220, \$1,200 and \$1,350, respectively, to the employment of a superintendent, who did not teach, but planned and directed the work of the year. The country reheals of many counties cost far more money. It is the penny wise and pound foolish policy, if the best management is not provided for such large and exten sive operations. It is not by this policy that railroads, cotton mills and other enterprises are operated successfully. System is the prerequisite to any extended operation, unless waste and financial loss are to be the rule, instead of the exception. System involves la-

borious and intelligent supervision.

The other county officers are paid more than twice the salary of the sup-erintendent of education, who alone is treated as of little or no value to the county. The county supervisor, who has general care of the poor house and the chain gang, is usually paid twice as much as the superintendent of education, who has charge of all the children and who handles more money

numerous executive duties which alone could occupy, with a great linancial saving to the schools, the entire time of the ablest man, the county superintendent has a boundless field for work as an expert teacher and trainer of teachers. He should visit the schools, not perfunctorily but for intelligent observation of defects, and for kindly private criticism and suggestion, by which the carnest teacher may proit. He should direct his teachers in professional study and instruct them at monthly gatherings. Through his efficient work the whole body of teachers will gradually be raised to a higher plane and every child will receive a better education. For this work of professional supervision more than one man could be employed at the same time with profit to the schools of the county. So much the greater rea-son, therefore, to pay an accquate sai ary and employ the entire time of the man who is to attempt the multiludinous and responsible duties of county perintendent of education.

Instead of being the most insignifi cant, the duties of the superindent of in the duction are the most important and in this kind of labor by annexing the are capable of almost unlimited expans education are the most important and The man who will take charge of the office realizing that office means duty, and duty means work, intelligent and unremitting, and who will surrender all other occupations for the time and the educational interests of country, is entitled to a salary se-cond to none in the county. But it the St. Louis convention and own the is not necessary to give as high Republican party, it is a very proper salary as some county efficers receive. We can get good men and require good work of them for a thousand dollars. As the first step in a rational and determined plan for the improvement of the country schools I recommend that the salary of each county superintendent be hereafter not less than one thousand dollars.

> -Four modern dwellings, which are to be the finest private residences in Brooklyn, will be built on the site of Talmage's Tabernacio. The edifice pire."
>
> was burned on the 13th of May, 1894, the day Mr. Talmage preached his farewell sermon there previous to his their own salvation under the protections. depar ure for Europe. The Hotel R gent, next to the church, was destroyed by fire at the same time, the total loss being \$1,250,000. Since that time there has been nothing built on the plot. It is grass grown, and some of the ruins indefinitely the creation of an indep of the tabernacle are still there. In dent Ediplic government on the the tabernacie were four large stones which Talmage had brought back with him from the Holy Land, and they wer incorporated in the interior walls. One of the new houses has already been sold before it is built for \$48,000.

-Mrs. George A. Pillsbury, of Minespolis, presented the Calvary B sptist church of that city with \$5,000 o Christmas day.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Charty . Witchis.

BRYAN GIVES HIS POSITION. HE IS AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Our Intentions Towards the Islands Should b . Mad . Kn wn-He Writes

Wm. Jennings Bryan, of Nabraska, the Dimocratic standard blarer in 1896 spent a day in Washington last week in conference with D mocratic party policy and political management were under consideration. sult of the conference is stated as follows:

First, that Mr. Bryan is not opposed

Second, that the party platform wil on in all ess ntials the platform of 1896, the only changes in the written occu-

Third, that on the Philippine ques ion the party will take a strong stand against permanent retention. Furth, that while the territorial quest on will, they feel, in all probabil by be that most discussed in the campaign, the Democratic leaders mani devote his cutire time and thought to this system of schools. Clemson Colege and Winthrop each has its president, who does not teach, but oversees the whole. the single go d standard and the sage of th. pending currency but the D. mocrat, will be at better advantage than they were in 1896, when they had to defend their plan for nimetal ism

objections to the selection of New York as the place for holding the national convention, Mr Bryan said that he had expressed and would express absolutely schools, surely there is wo...
schools, surely there is wo...
schools, surely there is wo...
sumply his entire time and more besides. Even then the country schools,
numerous and remote, cannot receive
anything like the close supervision
that the city schools receive from a
city superintendent.

city superintendent.

city superintendent.

city superintendent. no preference in this regard. He added that it is a fact that he has no prefer

room expressed the opinion that the national committee's decision would ie between Milwaukee and New York. Te argument being made in behalf of Milwaukee is that the presence of the convention there would show to the German voters of the Northwest the sincerity of the Democrats in deciaring against any step toward a colonial orm of government, such as would en tail a large increase in the standing army and the cons qu nt militar.sm against which the Germans and other foreigners are supposed to be so strongly arrayed. The application of the same argument with regard to New York makes the Eastern metropoils the second choice of many of those who are in favor of Milwaukee as their first choice. Those who takked with man fare added, is imited strictly to the capacity of the sleeping cars." who are in favor of Milwaukee as their he carefully avoid d an expression of opicion or of choice. It is the impres sion among leading D mocrats that the field is absolutely open and that with the proper kind of offer New York' canners will be expellent.

There was more talk upon the Phil ippine question than anything else. Mr. Bryan was called upon more than ance to correct the impression given by an interview published in Mingepolis and telegraphed throughout the country which seemed to present him as having gone over to the expansion side of the controversy. He explained, however, that the chief mistakes arose from the interpretation placed upon the interview rather than from the interview itself.

"I have not changed my position of the principles involved in the Pailip-pine controversy since my first atter anes immediately after I came out of the scory," said he. "Everything I have said has been so mispresented and distorted by the Republican press that the impression may have been created of change on the line you suggest, but I assure you there have been that we could secure by holding a neval station in the Philippines every possible advantage that could be had by retaining the entire group of is-iands. Looking at the question purely from a selfish standpoint, I have neve seen any argument that proved the

contrary. In order that there might be no mistake about his position on expansion, Mr. Bryan wrote with his own hand the following interview with himself writing out the questions as well as the

"What about the Minneapolis inter view? Have you changed your views

on expansion?"
"Not in the least. The interview as sent out contains some things that I did not say. I am advocating today exactly what I did in the interview given out the day after I resigned from the army, December 13, 1898. I am opposed to imperialism. I am opposed o the permanent retention of the

Philippines.
"I believe that this government would at once declare its purpos ; to give independence to the Fittoines of the same terms that independence has been promised to the Cubans, and be lieve further that we should protect the Filipinos from outside inte. ference while they work out their destiny, jus as we have protected the South Amer ican and Central American republic am opposed to expansion. Each proposed annexation must be settled upon its own merits. I have tried to distinguish between the peaceful extension of the limits of a republic and the change of a republic into an em-

tion of this government. He does not balleve in such evasive promises of a future independence as will leave in the power of those who may be i ontrol of this government to postpor indefinitely the creation of an indepon t lat the people there Lot have attain ed to the highest intelligence and civi lization according to the American

Wa have got a long start of them said he, "and if we hold from them the right of independence until we consider that they have caught up with us, they may never get it.

-It's a singular fact that the dumping of the garbage of New York city suced such a state of things that it is egarded as impossible for any warship to get within three miles of the metropolis without running aground, so great is the deposit.

-Among applicants for shelter at the city lodging house in New York the other night was one woman ov r 60 years old, who was clothed entirely in newspapers. In some places the paper was two inches thick.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST.

The Atlantic Coast Line's Florida Sp. cial-Its Schedule Will be Fas ec than Ever this Season. Tharleston News and Courier Jan. 11, 1900.

It is now several years since the At-

ancie Coast Line, working in counce-

tion with the Plant system began operating a special tourist train between New York, Charleston and Florida, and as the ratiroads kept pace with inproved methods and the fastidious travelier the trains each year became more complete and handsome, and the schedules quicker. This year it seems as though the high water mark must have been nearly reached, for it is nard to imagine a more spacely trip han that which will be offered southbound passengers on and after Tues-day, January 16 and also a more con-tortable and invarious train is well aigh impossible to plan. The train is composed entirely of Pulluan cars, made for this particular service and westibuted, so that passengers pass freely from one car to another, regard-less of the speed at which they are travelling and mail-seted by wind or weather. Each car is a model of its kind, one a dining car, where the traveller partakes of his meals at hours which suit his convenience and where delt waiters serve the most tempting dishes, prepared white flying along the seel roadway by a competent chef. by the "observation car," so uniquely arranged as to give a view aimost unbstructed of the scenery along the line of the road. A drawing room car and a library and smoking room are among the advantages of this movable notes, for it is more like a first class hotel. than anything else. But the number of guests is limited strictly to the number of berth accommodations in the magnificently appointed "steepers," and there is no lear of finding a favorite window seat occupied by a "match and tooth pick" customer and

always a seat in the dining room.

Then the speed of it! Linving Now
York at 12:25 p. m. the "special"
pauses but a moment at Palia lelphia at 252 p. m. Battimore is reached as 5 05 the same aft moon and Washing-ton reached at 6 20 Four non siter the "special" makes Richmond and at 745 the next morning arrives in Charleston, eighteen hours and a few minutes after the start. From Charleston the same excellent spend is main Plant system in Georgia and Florida. For the north bound trip the schedule is very convenient and speedy. Travellers leaving Charleston at 910 a.m. arrive in Richmond at 7.15 in the morning. Washington is made at 11 05 a. m., Baltimore 1 15 p. m., Pailadelphia 230 p. m., and New York at

An important feature of the tourist special is that no extra charge is made for travelling on this train. The re-

FILIPINOS OUR ALLIES THEN. - RE sponding to the Senate's resolution of inquiry the secretary of the navy sent a copy of Admirai Dawey's report from Hong Kong dated March 31, 1898, relative to the capture of Mania, then under consideration.

He stated that his own squadron was in a high state of efficiency. Speaking of the Spanish forces he said they numbered about 15,000 soldiers of ail arms in all the islands of which half were in the vicinity of Manila.

"The islands," says the report, "are now in a state of insurrection and my informants state that even the Spanish part of the whole are disaffected. Both nition. I believe I am not over confi lent in stating that with the squadron under my command the vassels be taken and the defenses of Manile reduced in one day. There is every reason to believe that with Manila taken or even blockaded the rest of the slands would fall either to the insur gents or ourselves, as they are only held now through the support of the new and are dependent upon Manila for supplies. Information has just reached me that there are 5,000 armed rebels in camp near Manila who are willing to assist me.

-Vice President St. John, of the Seaboard Air Line, referring to the progress of the work on the links that will connect the different properties that compose the greater S aboard Air Line system, has said that if the bridgeerecting companies were equal to the task, trains could be run through from New York to Florida on February 1 The grading is about completed track laying is going on between Cheraw and Camden. About lifty miles of track is to be laid, and this is progressing at the rate of 4 miles a day.

Dr. Hathaway Treats All Diseases.

His Method Invariably Cures All Catarrhal, Bronchial, Lung, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Other Complaints, as Well as All Diseases and Weaknesses of Women. In Dr. Hathaway's most



extensive practice, covering a period of more than 20 years, he has been than 20 years, he has been called upon to treat all manner of diseases of men and women and along the whole line of human adments he has been uniformly successful.

Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment gets directly of the surface of

thod of treatment gets directly at the seat of the trouble, purifies the blood tones up the whole system and Purifies the Blood.

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Trentod. Tom Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Lung Complaints, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Tumors, Can cers, Eczema and all manner of skin affection

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Examination
Blanks.
Blanks.
Which he sends free on application: No. 1, for Women; No. 2, for Women; No. 3, for Skin Diseases: No. 4, for Catarrhal Diseases: No. 5, for Kidneys.

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J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D. Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22% South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING.