# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

# Reviewing the Conditions in the State.

## Industrial Progress and Educational Advancement.

may be of use to us in legislating for offer adequate pay and demand good the future. Those who constituted qualifications. the first Legislature one hundred years | The complaint is made, and not unago little dreamed of the advance in all lines of industry and of the discov- well articulated; that no provision has and to leave to our children a goodly

the development of the State, to which are at a manifest disadvantage, and I had the pleasure to refer one year must either employ some one to coach ago in greeting the members of the them or must attend a prepartory Legislature, has kept up with steady school or graded school in town, at a and sure step. The business depres-sion through which the people bad tion. passed and which was almost unprecedented seems to have been followed by a revival which is touching all branches of industry. The increased price which our farmers have received for their staple crop makes large amends for the are learning the importance of diversibecoming more independent.

tries have been organized.

New manufactories continue to go up and we are no longer simply an agricultural people, but are fast becoming as well a manufacturing State. We second only to Massachusetts in the number of spindles, and at the present rate of progress will soon lead all the States in the Union in this important branch of industry. It is well to keep this fact in mind as you deliberate.

Taxable values have increased \$4,be seen from the Comptroller General's large as it should be or would be if our property of the State now escaping taxation and if that which is assessed were equitably assessed.

Peace and good order have charac terized our people during the past year. We have not been visited by plague or pestilence and no resort to mob violence has marred the record or stained the fair name of the State, though in one or two cases the strong arm of the military had to be called into requisition, but the majesty of the law was maintained and no blood was shed. In one case there was strong provocation for summary justice, but with the aswere protected, lawlessness was prevented, and through the ordinary channels of the courts stern justice will be administered and the penalty paid.

You as the chosen representatives of the people should guard with jealwhich have been committed to your keeping, remembering always the responsibility which rests upon you.

POPULAR EDUCATION. Not the least gratifying evidence of our progress is the remarkable awakening in all departments of education. At the beginning of the century just closed the civilized world knew no such thing as a State system of educaeducation as a legitimate function of State government was stubbornly contested, the opposition in our State being largely due to peculiar racial and social conditions. State education is now the settled policy of our country, and a duty of the government; and it may well be questioned whether the nineteenth century has made a more important contribution to the cause of democracy and civilization. Since of \$200,000,000 annually. principle now well recognized that the safety of the government itself requires that it give its citizens the op-

Encouraging reports come from the schools and colleges of our own State, indicating that they have entered upon an era of unexampled prosperity. And vision should be made as already sug-

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: | schools. The first essential is teachers | are making progress slowly. The This reference is made to emphasize It is gratifying to me to welcome of high moral character and adequate you as the representatives of the peo-ple under such favorable conditions. have better opportunities for profes-You come as the first Legislature to sional training than ever before, and assemble in South Carolina in the new they show a higher average of intellicentury. The Nineteenth century has gence and professional fitness; but been one of marked pregress and development in all the arts and sciences, services, and the best results cannot be and it contains lessons which we may expected until the schools, instead of learn with profit to ourselves and which advertising for bids from teachers,

eries and inventions which have signal- been made to fill the gap between the ized the century just passed into his common school and the college, and tory. We cannot realize or even con- that the college must therefore mainceive the advances that will be made tain a preparatory department. While during this century upon which we are it is true that very few of those who entering. There seems to be almost enter the common school ever reach no limit to the achievements of the the high school and fewer still the colhuman mind. It is for us to contrib- lege, yet those who desire to fit themute our part to make the world better selves for college should have the opand happier by our having lived in it portunity to do so in their own schools. This deficiency has been met in many heritage and a name untarnished. It of the towns and in some of the counis your privilege to meet and to country districts by the erection of graded sel with one another and to consider schools; but in most of the country and enact such laws as will be of bene-schools inadequate preparatory trainfit not only to the present, but to the future growth and development of this of the country pupils who desire to compete for scholarships in the State The march of material progress and colleges or who desire to enter college

The importance of levying an addiional tax for the support of the country schools cannot be too strongly urged upon our people. This will enable them to employ competent teachers for longer terms; it will enable them to falling off in the yield. Our farmers give their children elementary and preare learning the importance of diversi-fied farming and in consequence are tend to cheek the abnormal flow of population from the country to the You need no better evidence of the town; it will be beneficial from every progress and prosperity of the State point of view. While it is posthan that presented in the figures con-sible for the graded schools to become tained in the annual report of the Sec- too mechanical and inelastic, the irreretary of State. From this report it gularity in attendance at the country will be seen that approximately fifteen schools renders it impossible to have million dollars were invested the past graded instruction or systematic work, deriving their life from the State and shows free education in willion dollars were invested the past graded instruction or systematic very spar in South Carolina companies; and since the State offers free education in to see that they do not impose upon the weak. Of course this should be this were more rigid. manufacturing enterprises and indus- of consideration whether, within proper limits of term and age, it should not require attendance at the schools.

The ideal is a well articulated system extending from primary grade to college; at least one well equipped school now lead all Southern States in the manufacture of cotton goods and are every citizen of school age; a term of manufacture of cotton goods and are every citizen of school age; a term of government of the family by legislation person a request must be prescuted to at least eight months, and the requirement that within reasonable limits, the community avail itself of the advantages offered by the public; a county board of education removed from local prejudices, charged with the duty of assigning teachers to vacant schools 245,695 during the past year, as will and of inspecting the schools. At a later period each school should be report, but the increase is not near as equipped with a circulating library and should be prepared to give technical system of assessment and taxation training in the industrial arts. We were so revised and amended as to are far from the ideal, but our schools have placed on the tax books all the are making gratifying progress; and the whole subject has been much embarassed by the race problem. We should address ourselves faithfully to glory of founding educational systems cannot be ours; but the effort for improvement, by building wise practice upon sound theory, is within the reach of each one of us." Whatever you effectively do for the improvement of our educational system will be so much wisely contributed to the welfare of the State and the advancement of civilization.

The report of the State superintensistance of the military the culprits dent of education will acquaint you

fully and in detail with the condition and needs of our schools. This report contains a full and intelligent discussion of the whole subject of the common schools and those things which are necessary to make ous eye their interests and welfare them more efficient. In the estimation of the State superintendent one of the most pressing needs of the country schools is better supervision of the work done. This is a very important matter and cannot be too strongly impressed. To secure it, however, it is necessary to have and to spend more money, so that men trained for the work could be employed. The salary of county superintendents ranges from tion; and in many quarters, until a \$300 to \$600, while the town superincomparatively recent date, the position tendents receive \$900 and upwards of those who advocated free public and their fields of supervision are incomparably smaller and far less complex, and hence their responsibilities are less. And yet unless the selection of the county superintendents could be made on account of merit and regardless of personal or political affiliations being recognized as both a function and not be subject to change upon the political whitns of a changing public sentiment, increased pay would not be a guarantee of efficiency in the management of the country schools. The management of our schools should be 1870 the public expenditure for com- as far removed from political influences mon schools in the United States has as possible and men should be put in nearly trebled, being now \$2.67 per charge who are devoting their life to capita ci population, or an aggregate the work. The office of county super-It is a intendent of education being an elecrealize the importance of efficiency and competency as essential qualifications portunity to fit themselves for an in- in the man who fills it, can we hope telligent discharge of their duties to for or expect good results. Very few men have the courage to run counter to public sentiment and all are more or less influenced by those things which affect their own interests. Pro-

when the regular school term throughout the country is considered to be at least 36 weeks, it is borne to our minds that we have yet to spend considerably more money on our schools if we would bring them up to what our people ex-

pect and ought to expect. There were 3,270 white teachers and 2,294 negro teachers in the schools last year against 3,000 white teachers and 2,003 negro teachers the previous year—a gain of 270 white teachers and

291 negro teachers. QUESTION OF CHILD LABOR. the rapid growth in manufacturing enterprises we are already a large manuly one of master and servant, but there are rights and privileges and duties, obligations and opportunities, on both sides which should be carefully guard. employer and laborer in this State and nothing should be done to disturb the amicable relations which now exist. Government recognizes the fact that it is the duty of the strong to care for and protect the weak. It is certainly and protect the weak. It is certainly the right and the privilege of govern-

done with a proper regard for the prop. erty rights of the corporations. them and will result in untold injury is dangerous. And on the other hand unless something is done to protect the tender children of vampire parents who spend their time in idleness and live off the labor of their little children who are required to work in our mills from year to year without the advantages of school, the situation for the future becomes alarming. To force these chilion for their attendance upon school, but to allow them to spend their time in idleness on the streets presents almost as alarming an aspect as to permit them to labor. In a great many of our mills the officers and managers have provided schools and teachers and the development of the system. "The libraries and churches at the expense of the stockholders, and some of them will not employ children under twelve years of age and they require the parents of such children to send the chilwell that they should be idle, and I doubt the wisdom of a rigid law laid absolutely their employment. It would tween the ages of seven and thirteen years whose parents or guardians work in a textile manufactory should be required to attend school during the school term, if this can be done under our constitution without extending compulsory education to the State. This would permit them during the vacation to relieve older sisters or brothers and give them a little rest and not take the means of support from the family, and at the same time accomplish the end sought-the protection and the education of the children of the mill districts. But better to have a prohibitory law as to child labor than that nothing should be done for the protection of these children. The mill owners themselves realize the danger of child labor and are doing what they can to force attendance upon schools and to keep the children out of the mills, and a law making attendance upon school compulsory would have their cooperation and accomplish the desired results. With our present manufacturing interests and their constant increase this becomes a serious question and deserves your most earnest consideration. It should be considered without prejudice or passion and by counseling with those who are can be reached.

THE STATE'S LIQUOR BUSINESS. The dispensary has been well managed during the past year, as the statement of the board of directors and the tive office, only as the people come to State commissioner, which will be sub-

mitted to you, will show. The dispensary system and the management of the liquor question have occupied much of the attention of each Legislature since the system was inaugurated. The dispensary has also been an issue in every campaign in the er conduct of State since it was passed and has been their hands.

portant subject to demand your most of each county and presentation of the arciul and carnest attention than the case to the people the system has been stables \$36,470 61. education of the children of the State. endorsed by decided majorities on four The country common schools for different occasions and the principle is of Directors it will be seen that the net at the value of the property, less the

rollment in the white schools during facture of liquors. Both of these plans the past year was 126,289; in the have been thoroughly and exhaustively colored schools, 1£5,602; total 281,891. argued and advocated before the peotown schools in nearly every case run what seems to me to be the duty of by prejudice or partisanship. for 36 weeks. It does not seem to me every patriotic citizen who loves his that the country people should be State and beheves in democratic docsatisfied with less for their children. trine and republican institutions, and The expenditures for white schools that duty is to submit to the voice of during the last year were \$700,540.60, the people and go to work earnestly while during the year previous they and conscienticusly to improve and While no money will be covered into were \$576,353.26; for the ngro schools last year, \$202,178 93, and the year many encorsements from those whom previous \$193,461.39. This shows it directly concerns. The courts have some gain in the matter of expendi- held that under the police regulations tures for common school education. the state las a right to take barge of But when we consider that the enroll- the sale of whiskey. The question ment is constantly increasing, thus calling for the employment of more teachers, and when we consider that What is the best method of dealing our schools now run only 21 weeks with this evil so as to secure the best results? That is the question.

The present system, as it may be mproved from time to time, is the ing in public favor; much of the pre-The question of child labor in our that the law is well enforced and that for this purpose has been erected on otton mills is one that has been at- the sentiment of the towns is for a the Lexington farm, in which will be tracting a great deal of attention restrict enforcement. The exceptions kept all prisoners under 16 years of cently, and properly so. Conditions in this State have changed very much in leston and a few counties in which the leston and a few counties in which the leston and a few counties in which the superintendent to furnish them in the superintendent to furnish the superintendent to fur sale of whiskey is prohibited by law. simply an agricultural people. With In fact in those counties in which no facturing State. The relation between and there would be less illicit sale of conduce to a better enforcement of law the labor that is employed in these en- whiskey if dispensaries were estabterprises and the employer is not mere-lished. In the cities named the dispensary cannot be rigidly enforced so long as public sentiment upholds violators of the law and grand juries fail to find true bills and petit juries to coned. There has been no conflict between vict when cases are made and the evidence furnished. As public sentiment grows in favor of the law in these cities and the prejudice against it dies

While it is important that the law this were more rigidly done public senment would grow more rapidly in support of the system. I doubt it There is no doubt the employment there is a dispenser in the State who and constant labor of children of ten- | does not violate the law every day, not der age in our factories is injurious to with any criminal intent. The law requires that, " Before selling or delivering any intoxicating liquors to any the county dispenser, printed or written in ink, dated of the true date. stating that he or she is of age, and the residence of the signer, for whom or whose use it is required, the quanti ty and kind required, and his or her rue name; and the request shall be signed by the applicant in his own true name and signature, attested by dren out of the mill and make no provis- the county dispenser or his clerk, who receives and files the requests. he requests shall be refused, if the county dispenser filing it personally knows the person applying is a minor, that he is intoxicated, or that he is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors o an excess; or if the applicant is not who are now hired out to individuals so personally known to said county and that number put on the roads in spenser, before filling said order or delivering said liquor, he shall require chaingangs are maintained would in the statement of a reliable and trustworthy person of good character and roads and at the same time not indren to school. This is the tendency in habits, known personally to him, that terfere with the State farms. all the mills in this State. These chil- the applicant is not a minor, and is The present system of chaingang dren should be protected but it is not not in the habit of using intoxicating in most of the counties is a very liquors to excess." The county dis- expensive luxury, but by the counties penser takes an obligation to the effect hiring a sufficient number of condown by the Legislature prohibiting that he will and another afterwards victs from the State, as suggested absolutely their employment. It would be better rather that all children between the ages of seven and thursen. ions of the law.

It has become customary for county dispensers to sell to any one who applies to purchase without being identified or without signing the application system of good roads would do very in his own true name and signature? system of good roads would do very much to stop the flow of population Monnett. Mr. Sheets' remarkable and without stating " for whom or whose use it is required." Ample provision is made for the course to pursued for violations in the adminisboards of control and they are appoint-Representatives from each county.

Assembly.
This is a business matter and as careful and as prudent business judg. State farms. ment should be exercised in the selection of those who are charged with the administration of the law as a prudent ousiness man would exercise in the election of those whom he would place in charge of his private business. of the State, and it should be so taken Politics and partisanship should have that the burden will bear evenly on all no part in the selection.

I again commend to you the advisinterested I am sure a wise solution of control and of devolving their duties upon the mayors or intendants of the towns and the county supervisors of the counties in which dispensaries are located. The towns and counties are diment of local dispensaries, and the dispensers be elected by the people as term of two years. They would then that class of property which in its be responsible to the people for a proper conduct of the business placed in

fluenced by local or political prejudice, argument that could be brought to bottles 2,094, in kegs 2,006; number be on the books and made to bear its BILL ARP STUDIES HAZING who would have the duty of inspecting bear against it has been presented by of convictions 219; cases sent up to portion of the burden, and some plan the schools and appointing teachers to some of the ablest intellects of the circuit court 314; amount of fines im-should be devised by which this provacant schools. There is no more imState, and yet after a thorough canvass posed \$24,560, paid \$2,870, to jail or perty-can be reached. Missouri has chain-gang 144. Total cost of con- adopted a law which provides for the

average during the past year for 21 weeks and the negro schools for 15 weeks. The previous year the white schools averaged 19 weeks and the origination governing the dispensary, colored schools 14 1-2 weeks. The encolored schools 14 1-2 weeks. The encolored schools during the past year for 21 turn may license individuals or corporated in our organic law.

Under the constitution the Legislature may license individuals or corporated in our organic law.

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Under the constitution the Legislature may license individuals or corporated to profit to the school fund from the business for the past profit to the school fund from the business for the profit to the school fund from the business for the past profit to the value of the mortgage, and the owners are paid, is \$176,012 18, and to the value of the mortgage, and the owners are paid, is \$176,012 18, and to the value of the mortgage are paid, is \$176,012 18, and to the value of the walue of the mortgage, and the value of the walue of the walue of the walue of the mortgage. Some such provision in our laws would be just and equitable, for it is not every may at the value of the property, less the value of the walue of the wal fiscal year has been changed so as to right for the owner of property to pay elose November 30.

sure that you will be guided by a love of the property less the value of the For the previous year the enrollment ple and the verdict every time has been for your State and an earnest purpose mortgage. It would not be right to was: whites, 123,398; negroes, 116,477; decidedly in favor of the dispensary total 269,875. It will be seen that we under the management of the State. greatest number, and not be actuated be paying taxes upon the same pro-

THE STATE PENITENTIARY. The annual report of the board of lirectors and superintendent of the penntentiary shows a most gratifying condition of affairs in this institution. the State treasury this year, yet permanent improvements have been made out of the net earnings amounting, in round numbers, to \$20,000 and there

is still a cash balance on hand for currnt expenses of about \$5,000. In ad dtion to this, the farms have yielded corn and provisions sufficient to run the institution until the next crop is harvested. The number of convicts emains practically the same as one year ago. A modern prison, which was very much needed, is nearing comest solution yet devised, and is grow- pletion, within the walls of the penitentiary, at a cost of \$14,500. In adjudice that has existed against the law dition to being a safe prison, it is built is being removed, and many of those with a view to the health and comfort who oppose the system are in favor of of the prisoners, and will be paid for the enforcement of the law. As pub- out of the net earnings of the penitentilice sentiment grows in its favor it will ary during the past year. At the last be easier to enforce it. The mayors session of the Legislature provision and intendants of the towns and cities was made for the crection of a reof the State, in response to a circular formatory for youthful criminals. A

which I issued during November, state neat and substantial frame structure struction in morals and, if possible, dispensaries are established it would they are released, yet they will be required to labor as other prisoners, but later. will be kept entirely separate from the older and more hardened criminals. At present there are only fourteen prisoners under 16 years of age, and these are all negroes.

A good many needed and permanent improvements have also been made on the State farms, and everything there is now in good condition. There has been some discussion in regard to the advisability of the State owning and operating farms. A careful and houghtful investigation of the subject, I am sure, will convince you that it would not be good business judgment to dispose of these farms. It requires only 140 convicts to operate the farms, and in this way corn and provisions support of the convicts are made at favor of anything that would give us they are right still. good roads as anyone, but I do not see how the State could undertake this feated before, but defeat has neither work except through the counties. It destroyed its hope nor its tenets. The would be a good plan if those counties would so arrange as to secure enough

good chaingang force all the time. From the best information available, and from those who have had experience with chaingangs, it is not profitable, even to the county, to maintain chaingang when the number falls below lifteen. In most of the counties the average is below that number. The farming out of convicts to individuals should be discontinued. If this were done it would call in 475 convicts the various counties in the State where a few years greatly improve our public

roads, and nothing could be done that would add more to the comfort and convenience and saving to the people who live in the rural districts. from the country to the towns. The counties could not spend the public money more wisely, or with greater benefit to the public, than by maintain- sitions in the Tobacco Trust case tration of the law. The county dis. ing a good chaingang in each county pensers are responsible to the county on permanent road building. Good roads would bring churches, and ed by the State board of directors on schools, and towns closer to every the recommendation and with the ad- country home, in addition to the savvice and consent of the Senator and ing which would result from the wear and tear upon stock and vehicles, and That brings the case right up to the upon the people themselves. And this candidacy for the new judgeship, and door of the members of the General can be done by wise legislation without interfering in the least with the Returning to Columbus Judge Sheets management or maintenance of the

THE VEXED PROBLEM OF TAXATION. Government has no right to take more from the people than is absolut ly necessary for a wise and ecomical administration of the affairs property. It is the duty of every

citizen to contribute his portion to the ability of abolishing the county boards support of the government in proportion to his ability. This is the standard laid down in our constitution. upon all property is patent to every thoughtful person. If you can in your rectly interested in the proper manage- wisdom devise any plan by which the assessment of property for taxation the point of ignition. duties thus imposed would not be can be more equitably made and all the onerous. I also recommend that county property of the State can be placed on the tax books, you will have contriother county officers are elected, for a buted much to lighten the burden on nature cannot escape taxation.

In some of the States tax inquisian era of unexampled prosperity. And yision should be made as already suggested for a county board of education crease the efficiency of our public selected in such way as not to be in-

From the report of the State Board | who owns the property has it assessed taxation of mortgages, and the man

taxes upon the full value when in if it cannot be stopped the nation is In dealing with this question I feel reality his ownership is only the value perty twice.

This question of taxation is worthy of your attention, for it is one of vital importance to all of our people.

#### ONLY A PRIVATE CITIZEN Bryan's Speech on Jackson Day.

He Was the Guest of Honor. Mr. Wm. J. Bryan was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the

Bryan Democratic league in Chicago

on the 8th inst. Several hundred were present, and Mayor Harrison presided Mr. Bryan began speaking after mid night. He said: "I take this opportunity to express

the hope that this club and others which have borne my name will substitute for my name the name of some Democratic saint, or a name descriptive of principles rather than men. "I am now a private citizen with axcellent prospects of remaining such.
"The Democratic party was never in better fighting condition than it is to-

day, and I rejoice that I have many years in which to participate in the struggle between human rights and the usurpation of greed. Our party stands for well defined and positive policies and is prepared to wage an aggressive warfare against the plutocratic tendencies of the evils against which Jefferson contended a century ago, and again which Jackson fought 30 years "Reorganization is an internal rem-

edy and it cannot be applied externally. Those who have lost their party standing because of their desertion of the party candidates and unfaithful-ness to Democratic doctrines, as defined by legit mate authority, must re- upon a freshman is fearful. Some of doctor was sent for in a hurry. That unite with the party before any attention will be paid to their pretentions of interest. Those within the party lines a cruel man is a coward. If they never put on any airs about it, but he have a right to a voice in the making really wished to test a young man's took first honor all the same and beof the platform and change in the organization of machinery but any desired change shall be openly proposed and fight him fist and skull. They are I wish we had some Southern Whatand fairly presented. Party organizations are framed for party governments and derive their just powers will graduate cowards and smell the stitution who mold the character of from the consent of the governed.

"The defeat of the party recently suffered ought to discourage any one ess expense than they could be who believes in the principles set forth manacles on Jefferson Davis and tried Hardy, who is at the head of the could be purchased. It is argued by some that in the Kansas City platform, for if to lie out of it. He won his spurs in cultural and Mechanical college in these convices could be worked upon right when written and endorsed by the public roads. I am as heartily in nearly six millions and a half of voters, crying, "Beef, beef, beef," He redents, made a request of them some

"The Democratic party has been dedefeat of 1886, came at the close of an in which chaingangs are maintained administration entirely satisfactory to those most anxious to reorganize the prisoners from the State to keep up a party, and defeat in 1891, which occurred under a similar administration was more disastrous than any since.

"We can face the future with the determination to make the party a faithful exponent of the views of thos who believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

"Whether the question of mone will figure prominently in future cam-"What is desired is a sufficient quantity of money to keep pace with the demand for money.
"Monopolies will ultimately become

longer be able to defend them. A the American people."

A VICTIM OF HANNAISM. - A curious thing has happened in Ohio. Attorney-General John L. Sheets, who recently went to New York to secure damaging evidence against the legality of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts, suddenly veered around to the Trusts' side of the controversy and requested A | the Supreme Court to dismiss the four change of front can only be explained by the following: Two weeks ago he went to New York City to take depo-Senator Foraker, representing the To bacco Trust, was there. He accompanied Foraker to Washington. For aker's bill creating an additional United States Judgeship in Ohio had passed the Senate and was in the House. Washington Mr. Sheets announced his the several other candidates withdraw. at once arranged to have not only the Tobacco Trust case, but all the Trust cases dismissed. Senator Hanna has left no stone unturned to protect the

the weather bureau, who states that he was a traitor to his State. As for against greater oud and greater Fahrenheit, at which temperature of them narrating box he tried to raise clover hay will ignite. The best preven-That taxation does not bear evenly tive to spontaneous combustion is a side, but could not get but three sickrapid and complete ventilation, by ly companies and gave it up. But I God eternal.

which the oxidation and fermenting forbear. Let me stop a while and give The appeal declares that autonomy substances are kept cooled down below my indignation rest. If it was not

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kird You Have Aiways Bought

Point Should be Abolished Unless Hazing is Stopped.

This hazing business at West Point perplexes me. I've been trying to submitted has shocked the nation, and ready right now to abolish the institu tion. It is a disgrace to humanity palliation. The hazers say that it is to try a young man's metal, his courage. That is false, of course, for it re quires no metal or courage to stand guard over a dead rat or march alongside a turtle or terrapin. The wholcourse of treatment is one of devilish cruelty and insanity. We are to d tha ome of those hazers were considered ery good, kindhearted boys at home before they went to that lunatic asy lum, and hence it must be that associa ion has deranged them like it did for awhile at Yaie and Harvard and other Northern colleges. A crowd of boys away off from home

utluence will do what no one boy will wish or dare to do at home or abroad. and he projected them, but when other were not cruel or dangerous. dogs from the neighborhood came after him in the dead hour of night and came to Athens from Talladega, Ala. gave the sign he would go with them with his father's wagon and camped two or three miles and help to kill a not believe it for a long time, but the the neck and let him choke to death?" No, sare, he said, "me hangs heem

until they had time to repent. battle from afar, and let the privates the bo do the lighting. They are of the same mold it he ought to resign. I was breed as General Miles, who put the greatly gratified to read that Presider Cuba by getting on top of a hill and Mississippi, where there are 400 stuminds me of Patrick Henry's great months ago that they would quit smokspeech during the first revolution, in ing, and ad of them said "yes, we will which he scarified a man for crying -- we will do anything you ask us to beef, beef, while the patriots were do." And since then not a cigar or lighting for independence.

is a fair sample. He whipped the Filipmos every day before the election. Pay and promotion is their sole ambition. They are a stuck up swell set and would establish a military monarch s defending General George C. Thomas and "Black Jack" Logan in a New York paper. Well, I know all about them. I have now in my possession a paigns will depend upon circumstances. which he denounces us all as traitors memorial from the Filipinos which dedecalogue. A dozen of our Rome boys render to American arms. and girls had improvised a tableau perso hurtful that the Republicans will to formance in the city hall to raise a little from 2,000 "Finipinos and peaceful inmoney to pay for replacing pulpits and habitants" of Manila. The memorial colonial policy must be repudiated by pews in the city churches. The sacri was in the form of an appeal to the legious vandals had gutted the churches | Congress of the United States, and as and used the pews for horse troughs Mr. Teller stated, was "signed perand the churches for storage of corn and oats. One of the scenes in the tableau was a battlefield after the battle representing the best clements of that and an old Confederate flag was lying all arrested and the play broken up. As I was then the mayor of the poo little war-torn town I wrote a respectful letter to Thomas asking for their was intended. He condescended to emblem of treason and must not be exhibited in public nor harbored in prihe old banner yet and show it when dence of his people.

and of these there were twenty-four will not yield until the fast drop of who joined the Confederacy. Among Filipino blood has been shed, these were Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joe E. Johnston, Hardee, The question of the spontaneous Fitzhugh Lee What a galaxy of trai- doctrines, asks the government of the combustion of hay has recently been tors was there. But I homas was not United States to cease as persecution investigated by one of the officials of among them. If there was any treason of men struggling to be free-struggling fermentation within moist hay may Logan, let the old veterans of Vin- wrongs than those which inspired the raise the temperature to 374 degrees cennested. Sawarecentletter from one lathers of the republic. a regiment in Kentucky to fight on our raining I would go out and dig some or chop some wood. Dog-on'-em. Confound 'em.

business-this drinking tabasco and pepper sauce and going through conortions until the poor victim faints or has convulsions. The dictionary calls it physical persecution, and George W. denounces the whole system as a bru-tal and contemptible demal of fair attack upon our soldiers."



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GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Navam St., New York.

play. And yet it is allowed and winkdoubt the investigation of the Booz case will all blow over and end in smoke. I wonder if our Southern cadets join in it. We have never had I had a dog once who was faithful and know of. I remember when the sophkind—a good watch dog and fond of omores and juniors used to play some my children. I owned a flock of sheep little tricks on the freshmen, but they I remember when young Whatley

score of sheep and be back at his post was a country boy and had on a suit of on the piazza by daylight. I would home-made jeans outside and plenty neighbors came and found wool in his study hours the sophs and juniors teeth and he had to be killed. I reckon combined to scare the freshmen who that's what the matter with those good- were timid and green and homesick, boy hazers. They have got wool in and so one big fellow pretended to their teeth and to my opinion, they ought to be treated like the Frenchman did his dog. He wanted to break got manuacal and threw his arms about sucking a while on a handkerefiel he him of sucking eggs, so he hung him in a wild frenzy and distorted his counby the hind legs to a linb and let him tenance—suddenly he drew a big, long swing for a day or two. A neighbor butcher knife from his bosom and the said: "Why don't you hang him by knowing ones shouted, "Ran, boys, run; he's got a knife," and they all ran by de legs to geve heem time to tink ground and seized a good sized stone, except Whatley. He boldly stood his vat a tam rascal he vas." Those hazers and as the crazy boy got within a few ought to be hung by their hind legs feet of him and was brandishing his knife young Whatley let ily with the The catalogue of cruel and ridicu- stone and knocked the breath out of ous things that those cowards inflict him. We thought he was dead and a them are unfit for publication. I say was the last trick played on the fresh-

eigarette has been seen in that splen-I have but little patience with the did institution. Those young men are modern West Pointer. General Otis gentlemen, and we are proud of them.

### A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

if they dared. I see that some fellow Leading Citizens of Manila Ask Congress for Independence. Senator Teller, of Colorado, created

sensation in the United States Senletter written to me by Thomas in ate on the 10th inst, by presenting a and guilty of treason, and says that clares that liberty or death is the fate treason embodies all the crimes in the of 8,000,000 people who will never sur-Mr. Teller presented a memorial

sonally by the leading people of Manila, lawyers, bankers and professional men

It paid a high tribute to the work of Aguinaldo and his coadjutors in their endeavor to obtain independence for the people of the Philippines.

Reference was made to some of the release, and asserting that no disrespect | principal events of the present revolution against American authority, the release them, but scarified us and all the petition urging that the American the South in contemptuous and con troops had failed to make a serious imemptible language, and warned us pression upon the revolutionary party. hat a rebel flag was the most odious It pointed out that Agunualdo had declared he might lose the hope of victory, but he would not lose the hope vate. Well, the Light Guards have got of dying for the liberty and indepen-

It points out that the revolutionists I had not forgotten that in 1854 two support practically all the people of the cavalry regiments were organized and Philippin's and declares, though 100 added to the United States army by revolutionists be destroyed 1,000 will lefferson Davis, the secretary of war, rise up to support the fight for indepenand that Thomas was a major in one of dence. All of the islands of the them and of the fifty-one commissioned archipelago, says the memorial, are officers thirty-one were from the South, supporting the revolution and they

The Filipino nation, the memorial continues, bearing in mind the history Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Hood and of America and its humanitarian

> This they ask in the name of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, in the name of justice and in the name of the

similar to that enjoyed by Canada or Australia would not be acceptable to the Filipinos who desire full liberty and independence and they urge the But I was considering this hazing government of the United States to give them liberty and independence. When the reading of the memorial had been concluded Mr. Teller asked that it be printed as a document.

it physical persecution, and George W. (I object," said Mr. Hawley, of Curtis, the editor of Harper's Weekly, Connecticut, "it is a treasonable de-