

SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH AT MANNING.

His Defence Against Appelt's Charges.

Candidates Should be Pledged to Abide by Party Platforms.

The political meeting at Manning was not characterized by any sensational event, and Senator Tillman's speech was not extreme or denunciatory as many had expected. The revelations about whiskey rebates on the part of Appelt did not amount to anything, and Senator Tillman's failure to bring any proof of McLaurin's party treachery was equally disappointing to the audience and the public.

Mr. Appelt announced that he was satisfied with the explanation he had received from Tillman as to the rebates, but insisted that he was in the Democratic party and would always remain a Democrat, and that his whole fight was to keep the party as it now stands. There were about twelve or fifteen hundred people present, and as might have been expected, Tillman had a hand primary and the result was almost unanimous in his favor.

At the opening of the meeting Senator Appelt presented the following questions, which he stated contained everything that he wished information upon:

1. Was not the primary system inaugurated to give every white man a voice in the selection of candidates for office?

2. Does not our party pledge allow every white man to be a candidate who pledges himself that he is a Democrat and will abide the result and support the nominees of the primary, then why change it now?

3. Was not one of the main tenets of the Reform movement to bring the candidates face to face with the people and that there should be free thought, free speech and free action?

4. Are you and some of your pretended friends not in favor of fixing the party pledge so that a man who does not agree with you on certain questions, notwithstanding the claims to be a Democrat and who has not given the people an opportunity to decide whether or not he is a Democrat?

5. When the dispensary system was inaugurated, did you not make large purchases of the stock?

6. Did there not exist at that time a whiskey trust and did you not make large purchases from a member of that trust?

7. Did not the trust have an agreement to pay its purchasers a certain rebate?

8. During several months of your administration large quantities of liquor were purchased and did you not get rebates recorded on the books of the institution?

9. Why do not the rebates appear on the books?

10. Did you ever get cotton seed meal and have it charged to the penitentiary and insist upon that institution paying for it, and only paid for it after two years and then by compromise?

11. What authority did you have to buy for your private use and have it charged to the State?

12. Did you not get brick for your private use that belonged to the people of the State? Would you have offered to pay for those brick had it not been exposed through the Neal investigation?

13. How many bushels of oats did you get from the State farm and have shipped to you at your home in Trenton?

14. Did you have the right to run a private farm at the expense of the State?

15. By what right in law or morals did you get the authority at the State's expense to get wood, coal and vegetables?

16. Did you not continue to receive products from the penitentiary at your home at Trenton as late as 1897, not even paying the express charges?

17. Did you not denounce your predecessors in office and charge rottenness, because of alleged pilfering from the penitentiary?

18. Was not a committee sent to investigate the dispensary transactions refused the right to examine the books, and did not the committee refuse to be subjected to an examination on oath?

19. Were not your dealings with the trust questioned, and did you ever demand of the trust that they permit an investigation of your transaction?

20. Did you not on the hustings create the impression upon the minds of the people that the cause of their oppressed condition was largely due to corporate greed and that the State of New Jersey was an incubator for fraudulent corporations?

21. Are you not a member and a director in a New Jersey chartered corporation?

22. Did you not denounce the interference of a United States Senator with our campaigns?

23. Is it not against the law for you to use a free press, express or telegraph frank, and do you use them?

24. Did you not as a Governor of the State, and as chairman of the board of directors of the State penitentiary, instruct the book-keeper of that institution not to charge anything on the books to you or to open an account against you?

As to the dispensary matter Senator Tillman said that the State got no rebates. Neither did he as Governor. That the dispensary started with \$50,000 capital; that \$25,000 of that amount was used in the equipment; that it was out of the question to get a stock of goods for less; that he had the opposition newspapers and whiskey dealers to fight, who said that the dispensary would be a failure, and through the kindness of George Habbell, of the Mill Creek Company, who he faith in him, he got the supplies and he waited the right of rebates so as to get the necessary credit. The State did not pay for its liquor for a year or two after it got it, and by mixing cologne spirits with two-stamp liquor the amount of the rebates was absorbed, and this cost the State \$1.55 per gallon. This, Tillman said, was the purest

distillation adopted in 1895 has eliminated for the present the negro majority. The number of negroes eligible to vote does not exceed 15,000, but it is constantly increasing and there may be a good many thousand who are not registered who would be eligible to registration. There have been in the recent past evidences of Republicanism cropping out in South Carolina in various directions. There is no doubt we shall soon have a white Republican party appealing to these negro voters.

The action of one of our United States Senators in advocating Republican doctrines and voting with that party on all essential measures, contending all the while that he is a Democrat and that he has the right to define what Democracy means, has brought things to a focus. The Democratic party in South Carolina, and it is well understood that the State is overwhelmingly Democratic, has a right to be honestly represented in the Senate and in the House, and in fact, I do not believe that Democracy means, has brought things to a focus. The Democratic party in South Carolina, and it is well understood that the State is overwhelmingly Democratic, has a right to be honestly represented in the Senate and in the House, and in fact, I do not believe that Democracy means, has brought things to a focus.

Our present danger is Republicanism in the guise of Democracy. Therefore the question has been raised and it is now an issue, and it must be settled as to what constitutes Democracy and who shall define it. It is contended that we should leave the primary just as it is and make no new rules and regulations to prevent a recurrence of the election of a man or men whose Democracy does not tally with that of the national party. We are urged to permit every man to vote and to control elections, and this does not require of the candidate any other pledge than the one now in force.

To the first proposition there can be no serious objection. We need not be solicitous about the rank and file; at least do not think the time has yet come when we must drive out of party individuals who will pledge themselves to support the nominees, State and national, though they may be disloyal. It would be manifestly unfair to permit Republicans to vote in a Democratic primary, thereby endangering, as they were in sufficient numbers, the election of the Democrats and the party against some mugwump or traitor. We do not think, however, there are enough avowed Republicans who will take the oath to make it necessary to trace their records back to the preceding November election and see whether they voted as they pledged themselves.

It may in time become necessary to use the registration lists at the legal election to purify the club lists, but we cannot well make the rules so exacting that we will bar out men who want to act independently in merely local matters. The real fight is in the primary and not in the legal election, and hardly half of the Democratic votes are ever polled at the legal election, would make it difficult to devise a scheme to prove who or who had not supported the "nominees of the party."

I will not, therefore, discuss that phase of the subject, but it is a matter of vital necessity that we should make candidates define their attitude and give explicit pledges as to their actions while in office.

Senator McLaurin was charged with Republicanism in his race in the primary of '97, but he denied it bitterly. He said he was honest. He said he did it still, but his friends now are all in endorsement of the Republican policy, and his votes tally with his speeches. We must have a revision of the pledge given by candidates which will make it impossible for any honorable man not a Democrat to secure the nomination in any other Democratic State, and I know of no way by which we can guard against a recurrence of this condition, except to require all candidates for the Senate, State officers, Congressmen and other positions of honor and trust to pledge faith and loyalty to the doctrines and principles of the party as announced in the State and national conventions. This will leave their status as far as it can be devised in words as absolutely known.

Senator McLaurin is no longer a factor in dealing with this question. He is simply an illustration of what might happen again under the present loose regulations. While his actions have shown the necessity for a revision of the pledge to be given by candidates, the party can act without considering his case at all. It is even desirable that he be given an opportunity to go before the people and let them know how they feel about his treachery. This revision should be required of all other Democrats without charge of persecution or personal application. This is important for the future welfare of the party. Let him run if he desires to face the people and be elected if he can get the votes. If he can win in the primary he can win much easier as an independent if he is denied admission. We do not want to be unjust to him or to his followers.

If the Democracy of South Carolina wants to put none but Democrats on guard it must decide the Democracy of each candidate by requiring a pledge in writing that he will define clearly what the candidate's action is, and a solemn pledge to stand by those opinions. Of course men may sign such a pledge and then deceive the people afterwards, but we owe it to our fellow Democrats of the country to at least safeguard our Democratic primaries as far as possible.

There is one other subject connected with party policy that demands serious consideration. The large number of candidates who seek the various State offices and Congressional and Senatorial honors render it impossible in one day for those candidates to have even a respectful hearing. Any man who is fit to be Governor or Senator cannot, unless public questions in any important way if his time is limited.

Some plan must be devised by which those candidates who fill the really important offices, and who will shape and control affairs, must be given sufficient opportunity to make the people understand whether or not they are competent. Many of the positions which are sought are largely ministerial and the duties are well defined, and these offices cannot change or shape public policy in any material degree. There is no good excuse or reason why seven or eight candidates for railroad commissioner and fifteen or twenty of the other State offices shall be given time at a State campaign meeting, or so lit, the time as to merely get up and make their bow.

In the last State canvass it required about five hours for the respective candidates, allowing only thirty minutes for the candidates for Governor and ten minutes for the others, not counting the candidate for United States Senate, who usually came last. The limitation on the time of the candidates for the important offices, if it be continued, will absolutely destroy all interest in the State campaign meetings, and finally destroy the primary system itself, and I am strongly of the opinion that it would be well, indeed necessary, to have two campaign days in each county, say six weeks or two months apart, at which certain specified candidates shall address the people.

The suggestion has been made that there ought to be a limitation on the number of meetings to one in each Congressional district. This will never do, because the people are entitled to see and hear the men who seek their votes, and if such a system were adopted there would be few, if any, citizens who seek nothing other than those who live in the county where the meeting is held. The newspaper reports would have to be depended on entirely in order to get any sort of information as to what the candidates were saying and what impression they made; and this would mean the use of the press by those who were able to obtain its support, and this is not a fair thing to do. It is not fair to the people to have them take their daily papers, and nearly all the weeklies have patent outside. Somehow all of Senator McLaurin's speeches were published in these outside or sent as supplements. It was not fair advertising, but we do not want rich men to have advantage of the poor men who cannot. The only safe way is to have the candidates face the voters and let each man decide for himself. I warn the people against surrendering the right to judge for themselves.

Government by newspapers may be a very good thing, but the people of South Carolina repudiated it in 1890, and I have no idea they are going to return to it, and I am therefore prepared to urge the scheme I have outlined, as the best which suggests itself. The two sets of candidates could begin on opposite sides of the State and thus not interfere with each other. The people ought to devote at least two days to the selection of the best men, and this cannot be brought about without hearing them fully. If the people lose interest in their government, that government must become bad. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," as is true now as when it was uttered.

THE FARMERS AND THE MEAT TRUST.—The Farmers' Grain Association of Kansas, which has been successful in operations for a year, now proposes to begin operations against the beef trust. James Butler, secretary and organizer of the association, has issued a statement to the 10,000 members of the association and the public, in which he outlined a plan to defeat the trust. A part of the statement is as follows: "The farmers and business men of Kansas are in better shape to solve the beef trust problem than those of any other State. This is a State which produces an enormous quantity of meat, and we have demonstrated our ability to compete with the meat. We propose to have co-operative ice plants, cold storage and packing houses erected at central points. The animals can be slaughtered there and the meat which isn't sold on the local market can be cured and shipped to some larger packing centre. This will save the two freights which the consumer pays, the freight to the packing house and the freight back on the cured product. This plan has been discussed by some of the leading men in various lines of business in the State and they declare it will win."

Admiral Dewey has been invited to Denver as a guest of honor at a banquet which the First Regiment of the Colorado National Guard will give to General Frederick Funston, commander of the department of Colorado, on May 1, the anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay.

Dr. Henry G. Moore, of Wabash, Ind., has an old battle flag in his possession said to have been carried by Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony") during his campaign through Northern Indiana and Ohio, toward the close of the eighteenth century.

THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

The Fertility of its Soil and the Variety of its Resources.

The Porto Rico Trade and Agricultural Journal is published in English and Spanish, and is devoted to the interests of commerce and agriculture. The following extracts from its columns are valuable and interesting:

The island of Porto Rico has been correctly termed the richest island of the West Indies.

To the marvellous fertility of its soil is added unold riches in minerals, which, if scientifically mined and handled with improved processes will greatly add to its most enviable reputation as a wealth producer.

Among the many kinds of minerals to be found in Porto Rico, the most important, both as to quality and quantity, are gold, copper, iron and silver. The existence of these minerals has been established beyond doubt by official data, and the vestiges of the work done up to the present by the Spaniards, lead, peroxide of manganese, lignite, quicksilver, sulphur of lead, bluish, jet and sulphur are also found in quantities on the island.

The first Spaniards to arrive on the shores of Borinquen, appreciating the properties of the King of Metals, unobtainable elsewhere, and in view of its gold and silver, with this in view, they set about washing the sands of the rivers and streams and sinking shafts in the hills. Notwithstanding their primitive and most imperfect methods of mining, the results were quite satisfactory, and, according to authentic comments the production of gold from 1500 to 1536 was 3,495,800 dollars.

It must be borne in mind that these results were attained by the first settlers of the island who knew almost nothing of the land and were hampered in their labors by ignorance of mining and deficient methods. In view of these facts the question arises—what are the results to be obtained by modern machinery and scientific mining?

The island is traversed by a range of mountains running from east to west which extends through the Windward Coast to the east to the Deschamps Island on the west. The most noted ridge of this range is called Luquillo, about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea and down whose sides flow a series of rivers and creeks, the most important of which are Mameyes, Rio Prieto, Rio San Juan, Rio Grande, Rio Maquina, Tabonuco, Cajones, Guagua and Anon. In the beds of all these rivers gold is found, as well as quantities of silver metal.

The most abundant stones in the island are iron pyrites, the alluvium of which occupies the low and mid-way between the river beds.

Iron pyrites, which are full of sulphur, are found in the alluvium of these rivers.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with cereals, produced a yield of rice which was equal to that of the best rice in the island.

There was a slight difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1900, and the difference in the yield of the rice crop in 1901, was due to the fact that the soil was not so fertile in 1901 as it was in 1900.

This might have been the case had the question of size alone been taken into consideration, but with very few exceptions the quality of the Arabian is lacking in the present horse of the Island. Endurance certainly is shown in a marked degree, as well as well defined conformation. A crossing of the Morgan with the native horse of Porto Rico should produce very satisfactory results. The two marked characteristics of the Morgan blood—quality and endurance—added to the wonderful endurance of the Island horse, should make a perfect, medium sized animal and one admirably suited for park and light harness work. There is no reason why the native horse could not be most successfully bred also for purposes of polo. The essential features always sought for in the striking polo ponies are agility, endurance and size; the former two qualities the Porto Rico horse already strongly possesses, the question of size is one to be easily overcome.

There are some sheep on the Island, but they do not receive considerable care and do not thrive in the warm climate of Porto Rico on account of their heavy wool. Goats, however, are found to be excellent substitutes. Their meat is of a delicious flavor, they give an almost incredible amount of rich, sweet milk and it does not cost much to raise them.

A young goat, properly reared, is fully as nice as the fattest lamb and many Americans in Porto Rico prefer the goat meat. A "manny" is worth \$2 to \$4 and it is true that they thrive on the proverbial "tin can."

SUGAR AND RICE.

A recent trip through the sugar belts of the island showed a very promising state of affairs in the gathering in and grinding of cane. Particularly was this noticeable at Manati, Dorado, Vega Baja, Arcoibo and Canmy. From indications, the facilities for grinding at these points were inadequate to meet the present large crops of cane. As these crops will increase in volume on the island, it must, of necessity result in the production of larger Centrales, and the consequent introduction of improved machinery for grinding.

The importation of rice from the United States to Porto Rico is an enormous item, and it has been estimated that upwards of 27,000 tons are consumed annually on the island, rice being the staple food of the people. Due to exemption from duty, the Japanese rice, grown in Southern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas, and grades of an inferior quality, now control the Porto Rico market and consequently command high prices on the island.

An industry well worth the consideration of capitalists is the erection of an up-to-date plant in Porto Rico for cleaning rice. The East India rice in the husk, on which there is an import duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds in Porto Rico, could be shipped to the island, and allowing for all charges, rice of a very superior quality could be sold at a figure far below that now ruling for the American product. The revenue to the island would amount to more than \$135,000 annually from duties, with a further direct benefit to the natives of \$150,000 per annum in wages and the difference in retail prices of the two articles.

VALUE OF CULTIVATION.

While it is true that the rich soil of Porto Rico yields wonderfully large crops, it is also true that the results can be attained and the land made to produce fifty per cent. more than it does if the agriculturist can be induced to alter their time worn customs of cultivation.

Old fashioned implements are used almost exclusively in Porto Rico; the crops are planted in such a way that cultivation by modern methods is impossible; the cost is double the amount it should be, the work is imperfect and the result is consequently one half of a crop. Nature has done much for the island, but she cannot do it all and for the best results she must be assisted.

CLIMATIC AND HEALTH CONDITIONS.

The climate of Porto Rico can well be said to be remarkably equable. As the mean temperature of the island does not vary more than 6 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year, with a range of the thermometer of only 40 degrees Fahrenheit, Porto Rico enjoys the distinction of having continual summer. At midday, the temperature rises to about 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The coolest months of the year are December, January and February, whilst the hottest months are June, July, August and September. Bracing, cool weather predominates in the mountains. Snow and hail are quite unknown in Porto Rico. The island is also blessed with plentiful waters, which greatly assist vegetation, and add to the large water supply of the rivers.

For a tropical country, Porto Rico is remarkably healthful, and compares most favorably with the health resorts of Europe and the United States. Due, particularly, to the very efficient and thorough sanitary measures which have been adopted by the United States authorities, yellow fever and smallpox have been completely stamped out of the island; an observance of the usual dietary precautions generally taken in all tropical countries by intending settlers, will ensure perfect and lasting health.

Dr. R. M. Hernandez, the president of the superior board of health of Porto Rico, in his annual report of last year, to the Commissioner of the Interior, stated that as a result of correspondence with the Secretary of the New York Life insurance company the extra premium formerly charged by that company on persons living in Porto Rico, was abolished in September, 1900, and the remission was granted solely on the favorable statistics submitted as to sickness and mortality on the island.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kleid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams

CASTORIA

The Kleid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams

CASTORIA

The Kleid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams

CASTORIA

The Kleid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams

CASTORIA

The Kleid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams

CASTORIA

The Kleid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams

CASTORIA

The Kleid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams

CASTORIA

BILL ARP ON ROOSEVELT.

He Says the President Should Have Apologized When He Came South.

Atlanta Constitution.

As old Uncle Bob Rogers said, "The Southern people are the most forgiving people in the world." They will suffer more and suffer longer, and then if their enemy smiles on 'em and feels 'em with a little sugar, they will lick his hand and forgive him.

I was ruminating about this when I read of the President's visit to Charleston, and the grand ovation they gave him. It hasn't been two months since he said in public at a banquet that our secession was anarchic. It hasn't been very long since he wrote in his life of Tom Benton this sentence, "Before State Street Davis took his place among the arch traitors, he had already been known as one of the chief repudiators of his State, and it was not unnatural that to dishonesty he should add treachery to the public." Mississippi did repudiate her public debt, and so did Michigan and some other Northern States, but Mr. Roosevelt singles out a Southern State to give a stain to Mr. Davis and the South. Now the truth is that Mr. Davis had nothing in the world to do with it. It was done before he came into public life or had anything to do with public affairs. I reckon Roosevelt got it from John Stuart Mill's slanderous history when he says "Mr. Davis was Governor of Mississippi, and when the Legislature passed a bill to pay the repudiated bonds he vetoed it." What a monstrous lie! Mr. Davis never was Governor of Mississippi, and no such bill was ever passed.

Agate Mr. Roosevelt says in his book "The moral difference between Benedict Arnold on the one hand and Aaron Burr or Jefferson Davis on the other is the difference between a politician who sells his vote for money and one who supports a bad measure to get a high political position." What malice! From there must be in a man's mind, a Jefferson Davis, who would class Jefferson Davis with Arnold and Burr; what amazing ignorance of historical facts to call him an arch traitor and a chief repudiator when at the very time of the repudiation he was organizing a regiment to fight the battles of his country on the soil of Mexico. There he was desperately wounded, and for five years went on crutches. Our Southern people regard Jefferson Davis with emotions of the highest admiration, and I have supreme contempt for the ignorant or malignant historians and politicians who assail him. It gratifies me immensely that the President and General Miles have fallen out, and that Miles got the worst of it, though I don't know who deserves the most scorn, the President for slandering Mr. Davis or Miles for putting shackles on him.

Now if Roosevelt was man enough to retract what he wrote and ascribe it to ignorance or misinformation, he could retract it to some extent to the favor of our people, for it is a fact we are the most forgiving people on the earth, but I have never yet known a Yankee politician to apologize for anything he did. They are the saints. The G. A. R.'s invite our boys to banquet with them, but they don't apologize to save our children's vote as a pension agent. Only last week one of our esteemed fellow-citizens had business that called him to a city in New York State and on being introduced to the pension agent as Captain "Bill" was asked what service he was in. He replied, "In the Virginia army." "So was I," said the agent. "Have you gotten a pension?" "No," said the captain. "Well, let me make out your application; it is time you had one." The captain humored him for some time while he was filling up the blank. "Were you in the surrender?" said he. "I was," said the captain. "Whose command were you in then?" said the agent. "General Wade Hampton's," said the captain. "The devil say you were a rebel, then." (The captain here is the first rebel I have ever made out a pension claim for and he looks like such a gentleman. I've a good notion to send it up and get him one.) "The captain says he could have gotten one as easy as falling off a log, if he had only had a little. Now I humbled told me a long time ago that the only way to get even with the Republicans was to grease 'em or jine 'em, but it was safer to do both.

But our people will forgive Teddy if he will apologize for the past and behave in the future. He has some good traits which he inherited from his mother, but his impulses and emotions are not well balanced. His gun goes off half cocked and he shoots with the

double whistles. I think he has about let the nigger alone and so has let the North generally. We lynched one in Rome the other day and I have never seen any mention of it in their papers. Our Governor didn't even offer a reward nor has the circuit judge made any fuss about it. I reckon the towns and cities will now sympathize with the country people, for the crime in this case was committed in the very center of the city and so was the lynching, and nobody was disguised. I have been in favor of lynching ever since they burned that negro in Dallas, Tex., and I am still. When they lynch one they ought to pick out about a dozen bad ones and whip them and make them leave the country. That's the way they do in Texas. Every community is in danger from mean, idle negroes. Whose wife or daughter will be the next victim?

If Teddy had been in Rome, I wonder what he would have done. I believe he would have joined the lynchers. Why not? He is killing them by the thousands in the Philippines for no crime except loving their country. Our so-called soldiers are putting them to torture on the most horrible kind, and burning their towns, and call it a war for the honor of the flag. It makes the blood boil to read about it. They learned all this from Sherman during our civil war, and have improved upon the lesson that he taught them. But I won't raminate about it any longer. It makes me heart sick to ponder upon the iniquities of this administration. Those ten million negroes cost us \$2 a head, and it has already cost us \$200 a head to subdue them, and we have heard in Logan, Let me go out and dig some in the garden.

P. S.—An old soldier, C. W. Sh... of Water Valley, Miss., sends me his photo as he lies in bed, where he has been for twenty-two years, paralyzed from wounds received at the battle of Franklin. He enlisted in company G, First Mississippi Infantry, was in fight at Fort Donaldson and Fort Hudson, and followed Hood from Atlanta to Tennessee; was wounded at the battle of Franklin and taken prisoner. He has written a poem and dedicated it to his comrades. His home has an old debt of \$400 hanging over it, and will be sold before long. How many of the veterans who are going to Dallas will send him a dollar or half a dollar to save his old home? He will send each one his picture and a copy of his poem.

B. A.