SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH AT MANNING. stitution adopted in 1895 has eliminated

His Defence Against Appelt's Charges.

Candidates Should be Pledged to Abide by Party Platforms.

tional 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.

main a Democrat, and that his whole fight was to keep the party as it now 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

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

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 pre-tended friends not in favor of fixing the party pledge so that a man who does not agree with you on certain questions, notwithstanding he claims to be a Democrat, shall not be allowed to give the people an opportunity to decide whether or not he is a Demo-

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 7. Did not the trust have an agree-

ment to pay its purchasers a certain 8. During several months of your

administration large quantities of liquor were purchased, were there any re-bates recorded on the books of the in-

tiary and insist upon that institution two years and then by compromise? charged to the State?

exposed through the Neal investiga-

13. How many bushels of oats did you get from the State farm and have shipped to you at your home in Tren-14. Did you have the right to run a

private farm at the expense of the 15. By what right in law or morals

did you get the authority at the State's expense to get wood, coal and vegeta-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 rotten-

ss, 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 members of the trust refuse to be subjected to an examination on oath? 19. Were not your dealings with the trust questioned, and did you ever de-

mand of the trust that they permit an investigation of your transaction? 20. Did you not on the husting 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

22. Did you not denounce the interference of a United States Senator | Judge Haskell to the general principles

with our campaigns? 23. Is it not against the law for you to use a free pass, express or tele-graph frank, and do you use them? 24. Did you not as a Governor of ver in '92 amounting to some two the State, and as chairman of the board | thousand or more white votes, mainly of directors of the State penitentiary, instruct the book-keeper of that in stitution not to charge anything on the books to you or to open an account leton plan." Dr. Pope ran as an in-

As to the dispensary matter Senator Tillman said that the State got no re-bates. Neither did he as Governor. That the dispensary started with \$50-, 000 capital; that \$25,000 of that 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 di-pensary would be a failure, and through the kindness of George Hubbell, of the the kindness of George Hubbell, of the Mill Creek Company, who had faith in him, he got the supplies and he waived 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,

The political meeting at Manning | cheapest whiskey that the State ever was not characterized by any sensa-tional event, and Senator Tillman's bates. He said there was no proof, and that time and again efforts had been made to get proof against him which did not exist.

As to the penitentiary charges, he showed that he had paid for everything, or it was given to him by Coloneri Neal personally, who had a perfect right to give him whatever he pleased, and that the report showed that the State had never because it is the State had never because it is the state of the sta that the State had never lost anything by him. And that he himself called

than a few potatoes, tomatoes, etc.
Relative to his connection with the Sabine Oil and Marketing company, he stands. There were about twelve or fifteen hundred people present, and as might have been expected. Tillman fought the Standard Oil Company When Lockwood went to Texas he stockholder and Tillman invested \$1,200, all of which he now believes he has lost, and that it was after he had gone in the company that his name was used as a director. The company was organized in New Jersey. This company, he said, was amenable to the laws of Texas and that he, as

Senator, had nothing to do with it. As Senator, he of all men, would not advise the people as to a choice of candidates; this was his chief objection to Hampton in 1890. He said that the use of the frank was not prohibited in Washington, and it was not a violation to send a message from Washington to Manning, S. C., and that he did not deserve any blame. He did have a frank, but was not to be bought by \$5 or \$10 work of telegrams a year, and no vote of his would ever show that he had been bought by his telegraph frank and he did not use the frank in the State. He presented a letter from Burriss that he did not instruct him not to charge articles to him bought from the penitentiary.
Upon State and national politics and

the duty of the Democratic party in the May convention, Senator Tillman spoke

There is a matter of deep interest which will come up for discussion and settlement in the coming May conven-tion, and as I am the representative of the Democracy of this State upon the national committee, it may not be improper for me to express my views on it, and to inform you as to the senti-ment and feeling of the Democrats in Washington on the subject. The Democratic party in South Carolina has oc-9. Why do not the rebates appear on the bocks?
10. Did you ever get cotton seed occasion of the seed occasion of the seed occasion occasio some thirty-five thousand more negro paying for it, and only paid for it after than white voters. The consequence was that after the overthrow of the 11. What authority did you have carpet bag government in 1876 we to buy for your private use and have it adopted a system of party government and the white people of the State were 12. Did you not get brick for your educated in the employment of politiprivate use that belonged to the people cal methods that obtained hardly anyof the State? Would you have offered where else. We have had an "imto pay for these brick had it not been perium in imperio," or a government within a government. Democracy has meant white supremacy, and Republi-

canism meant negro equality. The necessity for white unity overshadowed the other considerations, and the Democrats of the State were taught that submission to the will of the majority and loyal support of the nominees of the party were paramount to all other that an independent was worse than a radical. Like all of his actions and utterances in these trying days, that advice was the very essence of wisdom and patriotism. His clear judgment, which was his most distinguishing characteristic, saw the danger to the State of a Democracy split into factions and appealing to the colored vote. And I take this occasion to say that no other living South Carolinian more willingly or gladly pays tribute to his leadership or has a better realization

of the invaluable services to his people and the State rendered by this great man in '76. It was only after the revolution of 1890 that there was anything like freedom of political utterance and action. The convulsion which brought this about also brought with it an attempt on the part of those who were in th minority to withstand the popular will, and some of those who had been most clamorous for party regularity and submission to the dictates of a convention in selecting candidates bolted and ran Judge Haskell for Governor. The Haskell movement was based largely on personal opposition to me, and there

was never any question in regard to the loyalty of those who supported of Democracy in the nation. Follow ing the independent action of the Haskellites came the rebellion of those who voted against Cleveland for Weain Pickens and Oconee counties. Then in '94 there was another rebellion on

account of the adoption of the " Col-

ependent candidate for Governor

and received several thousand white So there have been three attemp to resist the will of the organized Democracy speaking through regular and a solemn pledge to stand by thos channels. In each of these instances, opinions. Of course men may sig those who had broken fealty with their fellows, and who failed to support the nominee of the party as they had oledged, at the primaries to do, were forgiven and admitted back to fellow-ship without any question. In each case those who resisted the will of the party of course felt justified in acting rious consideration. The large number independently, but they were private of candidates who seek the various soldiers, so to speak, and the desire of our people for continued fellowship, and good will among the whites has prevented their expulsion from the

for the present the negro majority. The number of negroes eligible to vote portant offices, and who will shape and does not exceed 15,000, but it is concontrol affairs, must be given sufficient stantly 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 ping out in South Carolina in various directions. There is no doubt we shall policy in any material degree. There soon have a white Republican party is no good excuse or r ason why seven

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 Dem. 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 bates, but insisted that he was a bates of the bates, but insisted th well understood that the State is over-whelmingly Democratic, has a right to be honestly represented in the Senate who usually came last. The limitation important, both as to quality and quantity, are gold, copper, iron and silver. The existence of these minerals any man to any office whose Democracy was unsound if they knew it.

Our present danger is Republicanism in the guise of Democracy. The gone to Texas, and that he had always 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 re
The suggestion has been made that there ought to be a limitation on the rules and regulations to prevent a re
number of meetings to one in each the rivers and streams and sinking in Porto Rico prefer offered to take him (Tillman) in as a tended that we should leave the pricome when we must drive out of the party individuals who will pledge themselves to support the nominees, State and national, though they may be dispermit Republicans to vote in a Demo cratic primary, thereby endangering, if they were in sufficient numbers, the election of a genuine Democrat as

against some mugwump or traitor. I 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 them-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 fact that our 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 ac-

Senator McLaurin was charged with Republicanism in his race in the primary of '97, but he denied it bitterly, and I thought he was honest. He denies it still, but his utterances now are all in endorsement of the Republican policy, and his votes fally 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 se cure the nomination, if we are to keep the party from being stabbed in the back and not have a repetition of the

present disgraceful state of affairs. At this time South Carolina leally has no voice in shaping public mat-ters in the Senate, and if she has a voice the votes of the two Senators are nearly always on opposite sides of any any other State. This is a State which given proposition. This is something produces an enormous quantity of that does not obtain in any other Demineat, and we have demonstrated our ocratic 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 State and national conventions. This will leave their status as far as it can

be devised in words as absolutely kaown. Senator McLaurin is no longer 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 de sirable that he be given an opportu-ity to go before the people and let them show him how they feel about his treachery. The revised pledge can be required of all other Democrats without charge of persecution or per-sonal application. This is important for the future welfare of the party Let him run if he desires to face th people and be elected if he can get the votes. If he can win in the primary after his record is set before the people he can win much easier as an inde pendent if he is denied admission We do not want to be unjust to him

or to his followers. If the Democracy of South Caro lina wants to put none but Democrati on guard it must decide the Democ nacy of each candidate by requiring a pledge in writing that will define clear ly what the candidate's opinions are 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 Democrati

primaries as far as possible. There is one other subject connected with party policy that demands se rious consideration. The large number State offices and Congressional and Senatorial honors render it impossible in one day for those candidates to have prevented their expulsion from the even a respectful hearing. Any man party.

Now we are confronted with a different condition of affairs. The new con-small gent way if his time is limited.

those candidates who fill the really important offices, and who will shape and opportunity to make the people under stand whether or not they are competent. Many of the positions which are sought are largely ministerial and the duties are well defined, and these offi appealing to these negro voters,

The action of one of our United States Senators in advocating Republi-other State offices shall be given time. can doctrines and voting with that at a State campaign meeting, or so lit le time as to merely get up and make their bow.

In the last State canvass it required about five hours for the respective can- tion as a wealth producer. didates, allowing only thirty minutes would intentionally and willingly elect will absolutely destroy all interest in work done centuries ago by the Spanthe State campaign meetings, and finaldestroy 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,

address the people.

rules and regulations to prevent a re- number of meetings to one in each currence of the election of a man or Congressional district. This will never men whose Democracy does not tally with that of the national party. We are urged to permit every man to vote are urged to permit every man to vote are urged to permit every man to vote. who will take the pledge, and not to ed there would be few, if any, citizens require of the candidate any other at such meeting other than those who pledge than the one now in force. To live in the county where the meeting the first proposition there can be no is held. The newspaper reports would serious objection. We need not be solicitous about the rank and file; at least I do not think the time has yet 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 to control elections; and this does loyal. It would be manifestly unfair to not imply that the press is venal. Few people take daily papers, and nearly all the weekles have patent outsides. Somehow all of Senator McLaurin's speeches were published in these outsides or sent as supplements. It was legitimate advertising, but we do not want rich men who are able to pay for

> 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 Government by newspapers may be a very good thing, but the people of Apr. 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

such advertising to have advantage of

self to me. 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 gov ernment that government must come bad, "Eternal vigilance is the

price of liberty," is as true now as

when it was uttered.

outlined, as the best which suggests it-

THE FARMERS AND THE MEAT TRUST.—The Farmers' Grain association of Kansas, which has been in suc cessful operation for a year, now proposes to begin operations against 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 meat, and we have demonstrated our ability to compete with the beef trust. The Farmers Grain association can greatly assist in the work. Our plan is on the co-operative order, and provides for the organization of companies in every county of the State.

"The companies will include the farmers who bring in the stock to market and the men who consume 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 consumers now pay. They are obliged to pay 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 Regment of the Colo rado National Guard will give to General Frederick Funston, commander of the department of Colorado, on May 1, the anniversary of the battle of

Dr. Henry G. Moore, of Wabash, Ind., has an old battle flag in his pos session said to have been carried by Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad An-thony") during his campaign through the close of the eighteenth century.

The. Woi! s Greatest Cure for Majaria For all forms of Malarial poison-ng take Johnson's Chill and Pever Tonk a htaint of Malarial poison or in verificod meanamisms and fallure. Blood medicines can't cur-ticated poisoning. The antidot falarial poisoning. The antidote or it is JOHNSON'S TONIC let a bottle to-day. Lests 50 Cents If It Cures

Some plan must be devised by which THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO. this might have been the case had the

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

The following extracts from i s 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 s added un old riches in minerals, which, if scientifically mined and handled with improved processes will

Among the many kinds of minerals for the candidates for Governor and ten to be found in Porto Rico, the most has been established beyond doubt by official data, and the vestiges of the iards. Lead, peroxide of manganese lignite, quicksilver, sulphuret of lead, bismuth, jet and sulphur are also found in quantities on the island.

The first Spaniards to arrive on the say six weeks or two months apart, at shores of Borinquen, appreciating the which certain specified caudidates shall properties of the King of Metals, undertook the task of ridding the island shafts in the hills. Notwithstanding their primitive and most imperfect methods of mining, the results were quite satisfactory and, according to authentic documents the production of gold from 1509 to 1536 was 3,495,800

It must be borne in mind that these results were attained by the first set-tlers of the island who knew almost nothing of the land and were hampered in their labors by ignorance of mining and deficient methods. 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 Islands on the east and to the Desecheo Islet 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, Sabana, Fajardo, Gurabo, Espiritu Santo, Rio Grande, Filipina, La Maquina, Tabonuco, Cajones, Guaragua and Anon. In the beds of all

Althorogoing rivers gold is found, as "ulys our opounds of this metal haved from the Anon in one The most abundant stones in Mameyes river bed are feld-spar porphiry, striped with veins of and iron pyrites, the alluvium

occupying the low and midway of these river-beds.

years ago, one of the island's

Inthusiastic agriculturists, in endqng to force nature to divulge he son secret, planted a patch of corach month consecutively for a Yeaith the result that sixteen months rothe time of the first p'anting he Wasswarded with his twelfth good cron There was a slight difference in he light of the December crop from the ther eleven and it was a few days

hese two differences, there was nothing to show that Nature favored one rop more than another. Another prominent grower, in experimenting with pineapples, produced an abundance of this fruit in March. fully three months before its "season. These two citations of the many like experiments that have been made on the island make it easy to understand

how it is possible for the people in the United States to have fresh fruit and vegetables 365 days in the year. THE CULTURE OF COTTON During the Civil War and as late as 1869, cotton of a very fine quality was raised on the Island of Porto Rico. this time, when the planters of the United States had once n.ore given their undivided attention to the raising of cotton, Porto Rico cotton-men transformed their cotton fields into cane fields and cotton raising in Porto Rico has since been woefully neglected. That this industry could be made a

figures obtained from statistics of various kinds and from the books of an old-time cotton raiser. There are approximately 300,000 acres of idle land on the island of which greatly assist vegetation, and Porto Rico upon which cotton could be add to the large water supply of the raised. This land will produce 750 rivers. to 1,000 pounds of cotton per acre. The land can be purchased for \$15 to \$30 per acre. It will cost no more th a \$5 to plant an acre and the best labor is procurable at 40 cents a day. Cotton machinery is comparatively nexpensive and silk cotton, the kind which seems to do best in Porto Rico (in quality about the same as upland) is worth 8 cents f. o. b. San Juan. From the above it should not be dif-

ing in Porto Rico. CATTLE AND HORSES. There is no spot on the globe where they raise better milk cows and beef cattle than in Porto Rico.

ficult to see a good thing in cotton rais-

It may not be generally known that Lord Durham took with him to Europe Rico cows and bred them to Holstein stock, thus producing the famous Short Horn Durham, but such is, neverthe less, the case.

Feed and water are most pl the cattle need no housing pror care mitted as to whatscever and there is plepay of shade the Island. a combination of conditions that fore shadows a bright future for the cattle raising industry is forto Rico. The Porto Rico horse, strictly spea

ing, is the result of in-breeding of up wards of two hundreds years and th great endurance and hardiness. It has been stated that the Porto Rico horse can claim origin from Arabian stock;

consideration, but with very few exceptions the quality of the Arabian is lacking in the present horse of the Is-The Porto Rico Trade and Agricul-tural Journal is published in English and Spanish, and is devoted to the in-ed conformation. A crossing of the land. Endurance certainly is shown in ed conformation. A crossing of the Morgan with the native horse of Porto Rico should produce very satisfactory results. The two marked characteris-tics 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 lightweight harness work. There is no reason why the native horse could no be most successfully bred also for purgreatly add to its most enviable reputaposes of polo. The essential features 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 these need 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 rais

the goat meat. A "nanny" 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 the cane. Particularly was this noticeable at Manati, Dorado, Vega Baja, Arecibo and Camuy. 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 early erection of larger Centrales, and the consequent introduction of improved machinery for grinding.

importation of rice from the United States to Porto Rico is an enor mous item, and it has been estimate that upwards of 27,000 tons are consumed annually on the island, rice being the staple food of the natives Due to exemption from duty, the Japan Kiushu rice, grown in Southern Louisgrades of an inferior quality, now consequently command high prices on the island. tiol the Porto Rico market and con-

An industry well worth the consideration of capitalists is the erection of an up-to-date plant in Porto Rico or cleaning rice. The East India rice in the husk, on which there is an ımport duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds in Porto Rico, could be shipped to the island, and allowing for all charges, he terms of the seasons.

be sold at a figure far below that now ruling for the American product. The to the Porto Rico agriculturist.

be sold at a figure far below that now ruling for the American product. The revenue to the island would amount to when at the very time of the repudiator when at the very time of the repudia ns to make no great difference more than \$135,000 annually from a crop is planted, the result is duties, with a further direct benefit to the same—a good harvest. the natives of \$150,000 per annum in of the two articles.

, VALUE OF CULTIVATION. While it is true that the rich soil of Porto Rico yields wonderfully large results can be attained and the land made to produce fifty per cent. more than it does if the agriculturalists can be induced to alter their time worn customs of cultivation. longer in ripening, but, aside from

Old fashioned implements are used almost exclusively in Porto Rico: the crops are planted in such a manner 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 have assistance.

CLIMATIC AND HEALTH CONDITIONS be said to be remarkably equable. As the mean temperature on the Island does not vary more than 6 degrees a range of the thermometer of only 40 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. Bracmoney maker can be seen from a few ing, cool weather predominates in the mountains. Snow and hail are quite unknown in Porto Rico. The Island is also blessed with plentiful painfalls.

For a tropical country, Porto Rico most favorably with the health resorts of Europe and the United States. Due, particularly, to the very efficient and 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 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, sta'ed that as a result of corresp dence with the Secretary of the New in the 18th century a number of Porto York Life insurance company the extra premium formerly charged by that Rico, was abolished in September, 1900, and the remission was granted solely on the favorable statistics submitted as to sickness and mortality on

> CASTORIA For Infants and Children, The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Cart Hitches

The Finest Cake

Is made with Royal Baking Powder. Always light, sweet, pure & wholesome.

BILL ARP ON ROOSEVELT. | double wabbles. I think he has about

He Says the President Should Have Apologized When He

As old Uncle Bob Rogers said, "The Southern people are the most forgive-ness people in the world." They will uffer more and suffer longer, and then f their enemy smiles on 'em and feeds em with a little sugar, they will lick is hand and forgive him.

I was ruminating about this when I read of the President's visit to Charleson, and the grand ovation they gave Fom Benton this sentence, "Before Jefferson 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 id repudiate her public debt, and so did Michigan and some other Northern States, but Mr. Roosevelt singles out a Southern State to give a slam at 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 ne 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 Gov-

was ever passed. Again Mr. Roosevelt says in his book, "The moral difference between Benedict Arnold on the one hand and 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 malignates the difference between a political who supports a bad measure to get a fort Donaldson and Fort Hudson, and followed these first beds, where he has been for twenty-two years, paralyzed from wounds received at the battle of Franklin. He enlisted in company G, at Fort Donaldson and Fort Hudson, and Fort Hudson. a high political position." What malig- and followed Hood from Atlanta to nant venom there must be in a man who would class Jefferson Davis with rice of a very superior quality could Arnold and Burr; what amazing ignotion he was organizing a regiment to fight the battles of his country on the soil of Mexico. There he was desperwages and the difference in retail prices ately 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 crops, it is also true that much better 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

ernor of Mississippi, and no such bill

Miles for putting shackles on him. Now if Roosevelt was man enough to retract what he wrote and ascribe it to gnorance or misinformation, he could restore himself to some extent to the favor of our people, for it is a fact that we are the m s forgiveness people on the earth, hut 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 apolo-The climate of Porto Rico can well gize, and they wouldn't vote us a pen sion to save our lives. I don't under stand the President, and my opinion is he don't understand himself. I don't Fahrenheit throughout the year, with believe he has mind enough to know his own mind. If he is really for civil legrees Fahrenheit, Porto Rico enjoys war reform and an honest government what did he turn out Evans for and put in a figurehead, unless it was to tickle the G. A. R.'s (grab all rascals) and get their influence in the nex nominating convention. Perhaps he is the man " who supports a bad meas-

are to get high political position."

Well, of course any son-of-a-gun can

get a pension now and some who never

ad a gun. I believe a Confederate

soldier can get one by greasing the pension agent. Only last week one of our esteemed fellow-citizens had busi ness that called him to a city in New York State and on being introduced to is remarkably healthful, and compares the pension agent as Captain ---- he was asked what service he was in. replied, "In the Virginia army." "So was I," said the agent. " Have you " Well, let me make out your captain. application; it is time you had one.' The captain humored him for some time while he was filling up the blank. Were you at 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 you say you were a rebel, then. Gentleme here is the first rehal. Thave 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 just lied a little. Newt Tumlin 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

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 lynch-ing, 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 It hasn't been two months since them leave the country. That's the he said in public at a banquet that our way they do in Texas. Every comsecession was anarchy. It hasn't been munity is in danger from mean, idle very long since he wrote in his life of negroes. Whose wife or daughter will 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 lynch-

et the nigger alone and so has the

Rome the other day and I have never

ers. 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 of the most horrible kind. and burning their towns, and call it 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 ruminate about it any longer. It makes me heartsick 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 hardly begun. Let me go out and dig some in the garden BILL ARP.

P. S.—An old soldier, C. W. Shi, p, of Water Valley, Miss., sends me his photo as he hes in bed, where he has Tennessee; was wounded at the battle of Franklin and taken prisoner. He has written a poem and dedicated it to 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.

P. S .- I receive letters every mail asking questions or wanting favors of some sort. I answer those that have tamps inclosed. B. A.

A. V. Winters, a veteran from Macon, Ga., died from heart disease at the depot at Terrell, Texas, while on his way to the Dallas reunion.

The gold contained in the medals. vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold than the whole of the present European circulation. During the past year the Kaiser has

with either a star or a ribbon-a greater number than any year since Wilhelm II ascended the throne. The beautiful South Carolina monument on the Chicamauga battlefield, consisting of a large bronze palmetto tree on a marble base, has been consid-

lecorated no fewer than 2,473 persons

erable damaged recently by storms. Owing to the oppression by the Russian government of Finns, the latter are beginning to emigrate, and it is claimed that the majority of those who leave the Czar's domain come to this

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

In Humboldt and Mendocino counties, California, there are thirty-six saw-mills at work upon the famous redwood forests, which are gradually disappearing, the value of the output of the year 1900 being nearly \$5,000,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Horton, of Salem, Mass., owner of the famous international doll collection, which has earned thorough sanitary measures which have gotten a pension?" "No," said the nearly \$25,000 for charity has just received from the Queen of Roumania, doll with which the Queen once played.

The newest lighthouse on the French coast shows a beam visible at a distance of thirty-nine nautical miles in lear weather. It is situated on the He Vierge, off the French coast, to the north ast of Ushant, the lantern being 241 Teet above sea level.

The musket used by Major John Buttrick at the North Bridge in Concord, on April 19, 1775, has been presented by his two great-grandchildren, the only remaining members of the family, to the State of Massachusetts, and it is to be deposited in the State House in Boston for permanent preservation.

A gigantic crane, which is styled by the Germans as "the largest crane in the world," is to be seen in use at Kiel. Its own weight is 450 tons, and it is capable of lifting as much as It tons. Its arm stretches fifty yards from point to point, and is fifty yards and more about the foundation. It is worked by electricity.

Bears the Signature Carl Have king Bears the Bignature Chart Hille Have Always Bought