"THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH-A PLEA FOR THE EDU-CATION OF THE MASSES."

Address delivered before the Literary So cicties of Newberry College, June 1892, by Rev. L. E. Busby, of Leesville, S. C.]

Young Men of the Literary Societies of Newberry College: I deem it unnecessary to express my high appreciation of the honor you have shown me in electing me to address you—an honor augmented by the two-fold consideration that, on the one side, it is the spontaneous expression of your kind suffrage, while on the other, it is a compliment unsought and unexpected. The prestige of this position, long since secured by the orator, the scholar, and the statesman, lays your humble speaker under an embarrassing weight, the avoidance of which would be a source of pleasant contemplation. I have, however, made the oft-repeated advice of the sainted Dr. Bittle, founder of Roanoke Coilege, the motto of my life: "Never to shrink from any work when duty calls." Under the inspiration of that feeling I am present, not to

presume to teach you, but with you to

discuss matters of grave moment. It is more than a passing pleasure to review, in some manner, the associations of other years. Almost twenty years have come and gone since the tender ties of college days were broken. The iron tread of intervening days and weeks and months and years has ruthlessly shattered the speculative and ideal images of those innocent (?) days-the fautastic dreams which wrought a weird influence over a younger life have faded from the memory-and under the stern law of real existence and rigid discipline, the links that bind the heart to other scenes seem one by one to break; yet deep down in my heart of hearts there is, and has always been, that loyal love for that kind mother-alma materwhose breast furnished the intellectual nourishment for my first young life; whose gentle arms sheltered my inexperience; and in whose indulgent heart I found a ready forgiveness for every wayward step. In this presence I repledge that love—the honest love of a loyal son!

I present as a subject for your consideration, a plain and practical discussion of "The Educational Problem in the South; a Plea for Universal Education." Among the myriad questions of a worldly character that of Education rises, like Giant Saul, proudly above all others. It has been justly styled the "Bottom?" In the majestic sweep of its onward tide the traditions and antiquated policies of our fathers are being swept away; and the revolution in the domain of the social, industrial and intellectual realms for the last quarter of a century has, perhaps, ness of policy, or worse than all, by and intellectual freedom. nations. This iconoclastic revolution has broken in pieces the speculative ideals of the past, changed the entire aspect of great questions and policies; diverted the current of public and private thought; and has evolved a new and startling era in the annals of our

In nodirection have mightier changes been wrought than in that of education. Here in the South we are brought face to face with the contrasted conditions of the post-bellum times and those of ante-bellum times.

Early in the settlement of the colonies and the organization of the States' fragmentary efforts were made to educate the youth of the country, and by the establishment of private schools to furnish facilities for the intellectual improvement of the people. But a critical study of the syst-ms of education will show that they were shaped by such a policy as to militate against the education, and consequent elevation, of the common classes of our citi-

In the Northern tier of States popular education early struck the public heart, and readily received the encouragement and support of the State; while here in the South educational development was left in great part in the hands of the individual. We have not far to look for the cause of this abnormal state of things. The Southern colonists were the scions of aristocratic English families, whose feelings and sentiments were embedded in the hearts of their descendants; and when these latter came to these shores they brought with them the aristocratic feelings and inflated predilections of their sires. In their touch of all social. political and educational policies they left the impress of their narrow views and keen ""judices.

In the domain of education the ethical idea prevailed; whilst the utilitarian idea, and the great principle of human brotherhood found but a meagre footing. The beau-ideal was found in the classic gentleman and in the abstruse accomplishments of the higher mathematics; while the practical, the every-day, the "homespun" branches of an education were decidedly insignificant. Such a system naturally moulded two classes of citizenship-the aristocrat and the commoner-the lordly and the lowly-the master and the serf. The former by reason of their wealth rose superior to circumstances by receiving the "finishing touches" of their education "beyond the Sea"; the latter, helpless both by poverty and ignorance, were dependent for their education upon the meagre advantages of infrequent private schools. The proof of this statement may be drawn from the public records of Sir Wm. Berkeley. who, in 1671, wrote this remarkable sentence,-"I thank God there are no free schools nor printing; and I hope we shall not have them for a hundred Hyears; for learning has brought disobechience and heresy and sects into the hororld, and printing has divulged them

nd libels against the best government. air We are not only startled at such a that it ever and an advocate in the section in

ich we live! ith such officials to govern the dile, and such sentiments to origenti and enforce public policies we n anot wonder that ignorance and acy have fettered the minds and fid the consciences of the masses to hundred years! A period of ted transition came, however, 100 ago. The Revolution of 1776 Cary strife one of the greatest

t was ever bequeathed to the ependence upon England for ational facilities. The changed M with that country coerced o as of self protection not only for taly but for the mind as well. "self-evident truth" in the tion of Independence, "that all their new modes of living. re created equal, and that the able rights of life, liberty and dersuit of happiness belong to man," was the outburst of an ad consciousness, whose voice had meen suppressed and whose power ing been paralyzed. In that declathere lay enshrined the prophecy assurance of liberated minds as as liberated bodies.

Enslave the minds of men, and you makea nation of serfs! In the boundless resources of this Southern territory, waiting for the stigma of our reproach. cultured brain and the skillful hand, lay the gold-paved way to prosperity very served to aggravate existing training already secured in the elemen- land cannot afford.

golden path was the school-house, and fording the means for supporting this step the limits assigned, and thus thorough system of apprenticeship in it was shut! Those who stood upon intellectual Horebs foresaw the emphatic needs of the people, and their convictions found utterance in no unexpression to these words: "Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlight-

He recognized that a people suddenly thrown, by the fortunes of war, into the arena of self-respect and self-dedependence, must be the projectors. the framers, and the perpetuators of "the best government the world ever saw:" Republican in form, and Democratic in principle, this government was to become the consummation of all the wisdom of the centuries, and the splendid outcome of all the governmental experiments of past history. Under such a form of government as ours every citizen becomes a potent factor. All classes are called upon to consider questions of every character pertaining to the welfare of the country. They are to consider and adopt, as Professor Painter, in his History of Education, has well said, "principles of human liberty; schemes of internal improvement; questions of finance and education; our relations with other countries,"-in a word, I may add, to devise, to test, and to adopt such systems and measures as will adjust themselves to the genius of our country, prepare every class for the dearlybought functions of citizenship, and exalt this nation to the focal-gaze of the centuries. Such duties and the forum to the forge are beginning to attainment of such ends require a high degree of popular intelligence. "The illiterate," it has been truly said, "are drama; that this monopoly-of-brains clearly incapable of performing these high duties." "They must, therefore, remain mere ciphers in society, dead weights and impediments to progress,

or positive and active tools to endanger the existence of our free institutions." In meeting this plain and impera tive demand of the people, how dld the two great sections of our coun-try answer the question?

The New England States decided upon an aggressive policy in all educational directions; the South, either by obtuseness of mind, or shortsightedflagrant disregard of the universal good, repeated the suicidal measures of the past, and thus left the masses almost as helpless as they were before. From that day to this that class of of fate," the "hewers of wood and the

drawers of water." Southern writers have endeavored to minify the opprobrium of such misshapen policies of our fathers. The scars still remain! The dissimilarity of temperaments, changed physical conditions, and the diverse character of antecedents may palliate the guilt; they cannot atone for the sin of our fathers. The direful effects of their sinister actions are still felt, though ten decades have come and gone, and like a fetid sore, continues to rancor in our social and political organism.

The earnest, eloquent pen of Thomas efferson was wielded in the advocacy f popular education. "I look," says "to the diffusion of light and education as the resources most to be relied on for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man. . . A system of general instruction which shall reach every class of our citizens, from the richest to the poorest, as it was the

arliest, so it shall be the latest of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest. Give it to us in any shape, and receive for the inestimable boon the thanks of the young, and the blessings of the

He prophetically saw that the hope of this Republic reposed in the lap of intelligence! Would to God his eloquence had stirred the soul, and his -n pricked the conscience of our Southern people!

I have quoted this patron saint of "Southern Democracy," young gentlemen, not to instruct you, but with you to stand in wouder at the shabby spectacle of our inconsistency! Punctilits spirit, and insensible to its obligat rests upon our hands. Here is the

It was doubtless true that many circumstances hindered the benign work of educating the masses. Pioneer ef- white children and 1,213,092 colored forts are always imperfect, and necessarily of slow progress. The broad expanse of country-the arduous struggle for physical support in conquering the stubborn soil—the poverty of the settlers—the later impoverished condition incident upon the Revolutionary the supremacy of popular intelligence. But God has written upon the frontlet cent. of the colored between the unskilled hand and the ill-directed foot. Intelligent zeal can accomplish more in a day than ignorant applica-

month! The fatal policy of educating the few by keeping the masses in the thraldrom of ignorance has, like the viper's eggs, hatched a horrid progeny of evils evils which, in their far-reaching results, cast a gloom over the splendors of the 20th century!

Let us now recapitulate, and thus measure our present educational con-1. The ancestral impress and predi-

lections of the first settlers of these Southern colonies unfitted them for undertaking the experiment of a free republic. Unlike the settlers of New England. who fled for conscience' sake to these Western shores, to dig their fortunes from the "virgin mould."-these came

"On wealth intent, On pleasure bent, And in content, To cull the flowers, and evade the thorns,

and when the life-and-death struggle for existence came—as soon it did come -they discovered that the "high precedent of birth" ill-comported with The ill-advised schemes which

highest welfare of the majority.

All along the palimpsestic scroll of

and happiness. The gateway to this modes of thought and action by aftary school. To do o berwise is to overthe Gordian knot of unjust and oppressive measures.

certain tones. Washington, in his young men, not because it is popmemorable Farewell Address, gave ular to do so, but because strict I reit sycophant, but by that rugged, honest standard of unvarnished Truth.

Absolutely nothing noble can be mined effort attempt their reform.

idea that the "Golden Age" of our to mankind." Republic has come. We live in the age that will try the very souls of men. Startling issues are being sprung that serted, "for the education of the young." A wonderful revolution is sweeping away the old landmarks. The ancient foundations are being tried by our lat-ter day criticism. Traditions are los-tainments. The very fathers and Republic." ing their force on the public mind. The people of every class from the policy is in direct antagonism to the principles of equity and independence. The "besetting sin" of the South has effectively.

1. By Federal aid, as has been sugpolicy is in direct antagonism to true work to be done? I presume to answer thority by the few to the private and the masses have been waiting for the day of their educational redemption. One hundred years since the Revolutionary War have marched with slow tread to the funeral chant of blighted hopes and fruitless aspirations. At last the day-dawn seems to break

upon the peaks of self-independence wrists a two-fold chain-the one selfimposed, the other forged by the re-

lentless usurper of his rights. The time has come when these our population has been the "football chains are to be broken, and henceforth he is to stand a freeman among

The first great step towards this end in the South was taken early in the laws for the founding of free schools. The various enactments, however, lay virtually a dead letter upon the Statute book, so sporadic were the efforts; and so meager were the results. It was not until the establishment of a permanent Free School System since true dignity and nobility of our people; our last Civil War that the doors of our school houses have been thrown be productive of the most beneficial open to all classes. In the beginning results. he system was more or less imperfect. Ill-adjusted in some respects to the teepest needs of our people; unwieldly in its complex machinery: and abused in its management, the system has at length been shorn of its imperfections, and is accomplishing an untold good

among our people. Additional reforms will come, not so much in the system, as in its application, until at no distant day the sigma of our illiteracy will be wiped for-

Following in the wake of a disasameliorated the condition of the laborof two decades the most wonderful results have been accomplished. With marvelous success the splendid work ious in our political creed, violators of goes on; but a stupendous burden still

present status of the case: 1. Enrolled in the public schlools in the South Atlantic States are 3,197,830 80 per cent. of children are enrolled, rigid law. and we have, as Mr. Mayo tells us, a grand aggregate, in the Southern States, of 6,500,000 school population. In 1880, For the education of these children tion of blind force can perform in a capita for their intellectual training. From the U.S. Educational Report for

000,000 annually in meeting the edu- intellectual freedom. cational demands of the young! Figures and facts are stubborn things, and yet they declare unmistakable truths. Every man upon our worthy of that freedom. I endorse tendent of Public Schools, Fort Worth, —not by that one-s Texas, when he says, "If universal lined in the stanza, suffrage is based upon universal education, upon intelligence, upon the ability of the voter to read the name of his choice upon the selected ballot,

relief at once." These six and a half millions will in organism, and assume by constitutional ing to the uplifting of the people. The enactment a direct participation in the masses cannot afford exorbitant costs tion afterward. Their help lasts. Conaffairs of government. But how shall of board, tuition and books. All these stipation, indigestion, Billious Attacks, they be prepared for the high functions of their position? The best system in school house must be the fountainnaturally sprang from these Utopian the world must necessarily remain inpredilections fostered the ascendancy active unless there be financial strength economies, the laudable charities, the manestly cured. of the "chosen few" by subjecting the to put its machinery in motion. So far self-sacrificing philanthropies; while at as the South is concerned she seems the same time it must offer an irresist- keep them always fresh and reliable, are very rare in our courts, especially utterly unable to meet the educational lible barrier against prodigality, vicious unlike the ordinary pills in wooden or

lordly caste, and thus serve to fasten lower the dignity of the institution.

I reiterate, the public fund provided true of every Southern State. In his Inaugura! Address he says:

"The State of Alabama has not failed manly thing to to do is to look these about one-third of our revenue to the has for years been seen and felt. facts full in the face, and by deter- cause of education, and yet we recognize that the State has not the ability We may well tremble at the grievous to meet this great emergency."

And in the same strain, Mr. Palmer,

we rejoice over the graud achieve- State, adds, "Just now the South needs sacrifice more for our country's welments of our sires, we are frank tolac- assistance as she has never needed it Error bears a prolific offspring. The distempered ideas of one generation become firmly rooted principles in the useful lives, and without assistance I are distembled in the lives, and without assistance I are deducted in the lives, and without assistance I are deductional direction is the good next; and every effort to break their fear the State will never be able to give seed from which shall spring abundant fatal grasp will meet with satanic op- thousands of her children, now verging into manhood and womanhood I have presented this tangible and that education so necessary to qualify real status of affairs, young friends, to them for usefulness, to make them to the task, "the fact is," Mr. Mayo disabuse your minds of the delusive ornaments in society, and benefactors says, "the South must in some way,

> It is needless to look to our "fathers and mothers," as Senator Morgan asfathers and mothers can neither read up to the threshold of American ci inor write; while probably another third | zenship, either illiterate, or with the mothers upon whom the heaviest burden of this duty would fall are unfortuparents and the State are unable to educate the young, how is the imperative

gested by the Blair Educational Bill. public detriment of the many. In I am aware that such a measure has day. There is a spirit moving upon blissful patience and attenuated hope met, and will continue to meet, the sea of humanity. Never in the University of Tennessee, "the greatest | will be the prophet of good! obstruction of the development of common schools in the South." "Many of al history has been reached. our political leaders give these schools only a reluctant, half-hearted support, millions in the South to make the peo-

ple intellectually free?" I do not, however, press this point. Indeed I do not believe that aid from an external source comports with the nor do I believe that such aid would

The strong reliance of every section must lie in its own domain. Each section must "work out" its own educational

Most eminently is this to be the case in the South. With our long-engendered predilections; a genius indigenous to the soil; dissemilarity in tastes, customs, habits, and modes of thought; antagonistic in our theories and conceptions of government, and possessing a tradition peculiarly our own; we must ever from the Census Report, and the depend upon ourselves for our libera-South with her triple burden will tion from mental bondage. Although proudly stand as the peer of the we have, in addition to a large percentage of ignorant whites, 7 or 8 millions of negroes, both mentally and trous war, which, in the abolition of morally unfit for citizenship; systems slavery, broke down the wall of sepa- of livelihood largely undeveloped; vast ration between aristocrat and com- areas of territory suffering from the moner, this Free School system has want of diversified industry; and distracting exigency in financial matters; ing classes, in whose interest it was still I believe the apparently impossimainly founded, by placing within his ble task of educating the masses is to reach the brain-directed means to an be the work of our own unaided hands. easier livelihood. In the short space And I have faith to believe, also, that that salvation is within our reach if we have the stout heart and the invincible will to grasp it!

"Faith, mighty faith the promise sees, And looks to that alone.

Laughs at impossibilities,
And cries, 'It shall be done!' But such blessings can come alone by the profound s udy and inauguramaking a total, of, say, four and a half | tion of economic measures, and the inmillion of youth of school age. Add tensification of existing forces; all these to this, the fact that scarcely more than enforced by the impartial execution of

The first step is: To diversify well as intensify our industries and vocatious.

struggle—the lethargic influence of 35 per cent. of the white, and 70 per lit has been truly said that no people climatic conditions,—these and others cent. of the colored youth between the have ever become eminently prosperfought with Spartan endurance against ages of 10 and 14 years, and 18 ous by depending upon a single indusper cent. of the white and69 per try. The snail-paced policy of one the crop a year must be largely abandoned. of the national, as well as the individ- ages of 15 and 20 years, were unable to New directions must be given to our write! And yet, in order to remove energies by discovering and attemptcome every obstacle." The sure pro- this great mass of illiteracy, we depend ing fields hitherto unknown and unphecy of a brighter day lay enshrined upon running the Free Schools less tried. Out of 265 occupations followed in the unfettered mind, rather than in than one hundred days in the year! we expend \$23,000,000 per annum, tion of our Southern people. Not only making an appropriation of \$3.50 per must there be improvement in the old. but there must be the introduction of the new. Constantly increasing popu-1888-89 we learn that the average an- lation must be supplied through the nual cost of educating each pupil in channels of varied enterprise, and these Common Public Schools of the South | must thrill through the electric touch is \$16.51, leaving a deficit of \$13 00 per of intensified activity. When this is capita, or a grand falling short of \$85,- done, our people will not be far from

The second step is: To cheapen the neans of obtaining an education. Economy must must be the order of the day. Channels of waste must be soil is free, and he must be made filled up. Expenditures he limited to necessity. Extravagance among the proposition of Mr. Hogg, Superin- all sexes and classes must be curtailed -not by that one-sided economy out-

"He taught his wife the sin of dress
With eloquence and power,
And then played billiards all night long, At sixty cents an hour,'

there is a necessity, and a demand for but the total abolition of that extravagance which allows the indulgence of All along the palimpsestic scroll of our national history we may discover the plans and schemes by which the aristocratic class has been upheld at the expense of the pauper and the illitation. All these, too, are solicitors that the expense of the pauper and the illitation. The pattern against production and sort of the population. Our higher habits, inbridled proclivities and sort demand of her population. Our higher habits, inbridled proclivities and sort did sentimentality. It is a fact I believe defying contradiction that more buy, for they're guaranteed to give satticted and crippled for want of lieve defying contradiction that more buy, for they're guaranteed to give sattification, or your money is wasted in senseless display, and in the gratification of hurtful in-lieve defining the number of the outrage possible who compose the mobs when the outrage habits, inbridled proclivities and sort demand of her population. Our higher habits, inbridled proclivities and sort did sentimentality. It is a fact I believe defying contradiction that more buy, for they're guaranteed to give sattification, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

If You Will Read

The the outrage happens, but who in all buy, for they're guaranteed to give sattification, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

3. Systems and policies in Church and State have crystalized these inflated ideas, and thus laid deep the not expected to clash with the free people han would perhaps be required schools in their curriculum—their c.fice to educate the majority of the illiterate. 4. The subsequent induction of sla- is to develop to a higher plane the This the crying needs of our South-The third step is: To inaugurate a

all manual occupations. Clumsy work is always imperfect and unremunera-We come back, then, to the great is always imperfect and unremunera-problem, "How can we educate, not tive. In this direction we have sorely I have mentioned these things, the majority, but every child in the suffered. The laborer works to constant disadvantage. The physical ability to jag off a piece of timber with a honesty demands it. I trust my for this purpose, and as at present masaw, or carry a mortar-hod, entitles the words are measured, not by the gilded nipulated, is clearly insufficient. What one to be a carpenter and the other an scale of the cringing, chameleon-hued Gov. Seay says of Alabama, is, alas, too architect! By positive enactment laborers should be trained and skilled in their callings, and thus they would acquire more than a paltry living. In attained by ignoring or winking at the to do her duty. We would blazon it other countries these laws are in oper-facts as they exist. The brave, the to the world that we do appropriate ation, and the wisdom of such a step The fourth step is: Additional tax-

ation. If we desire to see our section push grandly forward in the march of civilization our patriotism must be ento us by the dead generations. While Superintendent of Education of that kindled, and we must be willing to

Whether or not the Southern people within the next fifteen years, obtain twice as much money as she now has for educational purposes, or its schools cannot keep pace in their present will tax your strength, and test the Such expressions are ridiculous when shape with the growing demand, and wisdom of philosopher and statesman. we remember that fully one-third of the millions of children will be crowded

> In order to inaugurate the measures I have mentioned (and others which nately the very class least prepared to perform the task. If, therefore, the a complete revolution of sentiment and years. policy must take place-a new spirit | must take hold of the people.

It is a source of just pride to every patriotic heart to believe that such a revolution is beginning to work. Intellectual seers are standing upon the summits, and they behold the coming met, and will continue to meet, the the sea of bumanity. Never in the opposition of our statesmen. It is history of the South have the people claimed that such a step would conflict with the theory of State's Rights flective. You read it in their faces, and our conception of Federal Govern- you observe it in their movements, ment,-a theory, by the way, that has it quivers upon their lips! When that not been sustained by the arbitrament | revolution comes, like a shock of earth-

The climacteric period in our nation One hundred years seem to mark the life of a Republic. Three generabecause they do not yet believe they | tions seem to be needed to measure are consistent with their theories of moral and secular policies—the first to government." Let me ask this ques- adopt, the second to test, the third to tion: "If the Treasury of the United destroy. We need not wonder that in States is to be emptied of millions in this third generation of American Inthe selfish schemes of pensions for the dependence the vast bosom of sixtypresent century in the enactment of Northern soldier, why should it be five millions of people is heaving with thought so criminal to expend some new thought, new emotions, new determinations. Insubstantial theories throat of law and order. It seems to are crumbling away; effete systems are vanishing: slavish superstitions are losing their hold upon the popular mind

> The chains forged in the fires of centuries are breaking at every link-the flood-tide of a new day seems to be sweeping in! We hail the advent as prolific of good. The insubstantial and the impotent are to be submerged; the true and good in Church and State will outride the ocean storm. The God of our nation is on the side of right! you rests a part of the work I have has favored you, does your responsibilwith mental gifts, and withal, so splendidly equipped by your college for intellectual service, you are to feel the irresistible demand to lay them all upon the altars of your country, and like the young Hannibal, to swear eter-

> nal hatred against enslaving ignorance -the foe of our Southern land. Here your lot is cast-here your life will, in all probability, be spent-here will be your sepulture. Your life may pant for ambitious heights! But alas! inexperience and misguided genius may direct you into misguided ways. The dizzy summits of fame and pomp and splend or are not the home of the truly great; but down here in the vale. where the multitudes lie a-sufferingdown here the kingly men and queenly women have their thrones! Here is the wide field inviting your best service, and here you can gain the mightiest victories! Go into this field, young men, and do your duty; and when each of you shall fall the hosts of a liberated people will forever embalm you in their

loving hearts! THE EX-PRESIDENT'S BROTHER Appointed to a Good Job by President

WASHINGTON, November 14.-The President to-day appointed a number of collectors of customs and of internal revenue and other officers under the Treasury Department all for the Northern, Western and Southwestern sections. Among them was J. Scott Harrison, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Kansas City. He is the Democratic brother of ex-President Harrison and an active Democratic politician. Silver has declined to 71 cents per

ounce in London, which makes the pullion value of the standard silver

BALKED IN GREBNVILLE. The Grand Jury of the County Evidently

GREENVILLE, S. C., November 14 .-The grand jury of this county has so far thrown out every indictment under the new dispensary law, although some of the cases were very strongly supported by evidence.

Just full of improvements - Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. To begin with, they're the smallest, and easiest to take. They're tiny, sugar coated anti-billious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child is ready for them.

Then, after they're taken, instead of any vicious taste or prodigal habit, and disturbing and shocking the system, a few years form the tissue of our social the application of the consequent sav- they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reac-

They're put up in glass vials, which

Bill Arp Takes Exceptions to Page's Article in the Forum About the "Southern Bully"-There is No Such Character as the Author Describes in This Section-A Defense of the South.

WE HAVE NO "BULLY."

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The Forum is a most excellent magazine. It has ever been fair and liberal in sentiment towards the South. It is a medium for advanced thought, a conservative educator, and is always welcome at my fireside. But I confess that I am not pleased with the editor's article on the "Southern Bully" in the November number. Indeed, I did not know that we had such a professional institution in all our borders, and Mr. Page's twelve pages of philosophical apathema against him have failed to convince me of his existence or of our danger from his lawless conduct.

Distance does not always lend en-chantment to the view. If Mr. Page lived here in Cartersville he would be soon surprised to find that the bully was not in these parts but was, perhaps, a little lower down where the mosquitoes aggravate a man or some foul malaria poisons his liver and disturbs his serenity. When I was a boy studying my first geography, I found there a picture of a heathen Chinee carrying accept the issue, and brace themselves on a pole a long string of rats for sale, to the task, "the fact is," Mr. Mayo and so for forty years I believed that rats was the Chinaman's national food. Indeed, I was disappointed when I learned that they did not eat rats. I had believed it so long I wanted to continue in the faith. In the same book there was a picture of a scene in Florida. It was a dark, slimy lagoon surrounded by a tangled growth of trees and vines covered with long moss, venomous snakes bung from the branches, greedy most meager outfit for life in the New themselves upon the logs. That hide-ous vision of Florida lasted me for

Just so some of our Northren brethren have grown up with an idea that the South used to be full of desperadoes, and is even now spotted with bullies who are clinging to barbarism and that I could not and would not. Let

Mr. Page says "the bully is an old the law reign supreme. Outrage and lining. acquaintance to those who know South- murder combined removes the brute at What ern life. He had much to do with the who had nothing to do with it, had to of Southern life calling himself the while he is taking it, or as he jumps of arms! "These political theories quake it will shake the old institutions South and he leads mobs to avenge form," says President Dabney, of the to their foundation; but we believe it 'our women' * * * It has been left for ic sentiment in the South to rid us at last of this historic red-handed, deformed and swaggering villain."

Well, I am glad he has gone, if he was ever here, for he must have been an awful bad man. Strange I did not come across him in my youth-stranger still that in the induction of the war "minima pass fui" I did not recognize him and now in my old age I do not out in a case that came home to his see him with his last hold upon the me that Mr. Page has set up the tenpins just to have the fun of knocking them down again.

If he means that those who voted for secession were the bullies, than I plead guilty along with many of our noblest Christian gentlemen, such as Howell Cobb and Tom Cobb and Joe Brown and General Evans and Colquitt and Gordon and Nisbett and a host of others whom the people of Georgia have delighted to honor. Surely he is not making a fling at these men. The In conclusion: Young men, upon right to secrede has long ago been settled, settled when the North did not mentioned. In proportion as fortune dare to try Mr. Davis for treason, their greatest lawyers declaring that he could ity increase. So eminently endowed not be legally convicted. The South seceded—that was all. It was the North that made war about it. Then who does he mean by the bully who had much to do with the war? Maybe he means the common soldiers, the high privates, the "hoi polloi" who mainly did the fighting, No, he cannot mean them, for they were patriots. Patriotism was their only motive for they owned no negroes whose slavery was in peril. And besides red-handed, swaggering villains do not fight. They are town bullies in Rome when we were dident join us. They dodged the war.

cowards. I remember but two or three making up our companies, but they They had no influence in bringing it on and took no perilous part in the conflict. They never do. Who the bullies are that now have their "last hold," as Mr. Page says, we are at a loss to know. If he means the lynchers, we must defend them from everything but

lynching. They are neither red-handed, deformed or swaggering. They are not villains. They do not "pretend to the traditions of the old Southern gentleman." They are not a class. They are a community. You cannot go into any town or settlement and pick them out and say this man will be a lyncher when the horrible crime is committed. Mr. Page professes the highest respect for Bishop Haygood, as everybody does who knows him, and yet does not seem to respect his assertion that "the Southern people are not cruel and never were. They are a kindhearted people; good to one anothor and to all men. They are kind to dumb brutes. Whatever may be true They are kind to or false about them, they were never cruel hearted. They were kind to the negroes when they were slaves-they are kind to them now." If this be true then where are the

bullies that these sweeping reproaches are hurled at, for it was this same kindhearted class of people who burned the negro at Paris; the same kind who slew the negro rapist at Port Jervis, in New York: the same kind that have avenged the purity of woman in Illinois and Michigan. The same redhanded, swaggering villains. The only difference between the North and the South is that the female victims here are hundreds to every single one at the North. Over 500 have been recorded within twelve months. The human nature that prompts the lynching is the same everywhere-everywhere where the innocence and virture of woman is respected, and let me add the greater the respect the more speedy and terrible the punishment. Bishop Haygood says "the South has always been peculiarly jealous of its women.' Mr. Page throws a sneer at this when he says it is the swaggering villain who struts ground and leads mobs to avenge "our women." Perhaps he is not aware North, especially among our common people, who have not much else to live for beside wife and children. Divorces among the country people, the very

order and for every white convict for felony in Georgia I will show ten in Massachusetts and twelve in New York in an equal number of population. Those are the tables from the last census. We have but two white female convicts in Georgia. There are hundreds in New York. And the state

board of charities of Massachusetts in

summing up their report uses this lan-

guage,"And now we find that there is

hardly a country in the civilized world where atrocious and flagrant crime is so common as in Massachusetts." Now I am not arraigning any northern State for its sad condition, but I am defending the South from slanderous assertions concerning its morals—not only its morals but its good, industrious citizenship. For every pauper and every tramp that can be found in Georgia I will show you fifty in New York and nearly as many in any

northern State. If idleness is the pa-

rent of vice as Ben Franklin said, then

our people are not idle, nor is "over the hills to the poorhouse" any song of ours. No, the red-handed swaggering bullies are not domiciled among our people, but woe be to the negro or the white man who violates the sanctity of the household. How low down this sauctity can fall I know not, but Mr. Stetson, the statesman of Massachusetts, says in his report, "Within the last ten years divorces, have increased three times as fast as marriages, not counting the separations that do not get into the courts and now it is stated that not more than eight families in

ty of the marriage relation." This is enough on the subject of that myth called the southern bully. As to the lynchings for outrage and the murder of a child, Dr. Haygood tenderly says, "It is an emotional insanity, and if it was my child who had been vultures perched in the treetops and wide-mouthed alligators were sunning gone into insanity that would have cleveland, Esq., for holding my appointment until a "more convenient seeson." never ended."

ten have preserved the honor and puri-

There it is in a nutshell. Does any one think that a father would say, 'No, let us wait; let the law take its course." Could he say it while lookcorpse of a darling child? I confess brutality. They want to continue in that I could not and would not. Let the case, arising out of the electrical(?) that faith. the case, arising out of the electrical(?) but this only. In all other things let once from the human code and places war, the penalty of which other men him along with the wild beasts, with mad dogs and hyenas. If a burglar pay with his oaths and his honor; he enters my room in the night I may masquerade in the character of Poet has s rutted through all the quiet ways shoot him before he takes my watch or commerce by infusing its influence into kill him if I can, even though I do not chain of inspiration. The inspiration know Whether he has not. What is that but a lynchinglynching by one-and execution without trial by jury. But for a crime inmust await the law's dalay, even though caught in the act. I have no patience with such theories, nor would trust Mr. Page nor Judge Bleckley nor Governor Northen to carry them

house and his heart. BILL ARP. THE CREAT PASTURES OF TEXAS-

Enormous Areas that are Under the Control of a Single Management.

[St. Louis Globe Democrat.] Very few people at a distace in thinking the whole of it is at present fenced up in Many of them are larger than ordinary counties, and some of them embrace

large parts of three or four counties. Just west of Belcherville, Texas, comthe Silvertiein, the Ikard, and Worsham pastures. This latter contains 50,000 acres and has one line of fence twenty-three miles long. Pastures of about this size continue in almost unbroken succession until we reach Armstrong County There we find what is known as the Goodnight range, the southern boundary of which is a little string of fence eighty three miles long. Charley Goodnight as the owner is familiarly known, considered one of the richest men in the Panhandle, but I really feel sorry for his boyn if he ever sends them out on a hot afternoon to stop hog holes in that line of fence. It is hardly likely that this is the case, however, as all fences in this country are built to turn cattle and without reference to hogs. There is a little railway station called Goodnight which consists of the Goodnight residence and the depot. Mr. Goodnight lives in almost baronial style. His park contains deer, a drove of elks, and one of the few herds of buffaloes to be found in the United States.

Another fair-sized holding of land is that of the Espinella Cattle Company This contains over 1.500,000 acres and takes in parts of Dickens, Crosby, and Emma Counties. If the land were in the form of a square it would be about fifty miles each way. The Matterdore is smaller, but still includes rather more than 1,000,000 acres. These are both owned by syndicates, with headquarters in London, and they are only two selected at random out of a large number. They have their bearing on State politics If it were not for the Railroad Commission, the uniform Text Book bill, and the alien landhoider question, politics would not be worth shucks. The largest of these alien land holding belongs to what is called the Captiol

syndicate. A few years ago the old Capitol at Austin burned down, and it was decided to build another on a magnificent scale. An English syndicate agreed to put it up, and in payment therefor they recieved 3,000,000 acres of public lands. Does the reader realize how big 3,000,-000 acres of lands is? Imagine a slice of land twenty-four miles wide and extending across the State of Missouri at its north ern border. Such a strip would include go. It is true that I might be forced the whole northern tier of counties, and would be larger than several States of the Union. This would be about the extent of the Capirol syndicate's pasture. Few people have any idea that there is such a thing as a single pasture, in one body and within one fence, larger than some States in the Union, yet such is the fact. More than that, it is owned by a foreign syndicate. It takes in half the Deaf Smith County and parts of several others.

Another large pasture is that of the X. I. T. Cattle Company. It begins with the Colorado line and extends several counties back this way. The Fort Worth and Denver Railroad runs through it. Some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that the regular night express train enters on the south side of the asture at 11:05. running, leaves it at 3:20 next morning. pasture which it takes an express train three hours and a quarter to cross would be considered large in some countries.

JUST FROM JERUSALEM.

Still Expecting Something to Turn up and Confidence to be Restored-The Man Who Has Means is Wanted-The Experience Will be Furnished.

To the Editor of The Herald and News: Some time since, I mentioned, incidentally in a communication to your paper, that, should I come up missing, some fine morning, that par-ties wishing to correspond with me, would accelerate matters by directing mail matter to Washington, D. C.,

care, G. Cleveland, Esq.
I had no idea that such a trivial affair, as the repeal of the purchasing clause would have so utterly absorbed the attention of the Lords of Patronage as to have obscured the eminent qualification of myself and a few others, who were waiting so patiently the workings of the law of gravitation. But tempus fugits et mutats and I am rudely awakened from the pleasant reveries f expectation by something like the

DEAR SIR: There is an urgent denand for some action on your part, that would tend to the "restoration of confidence". You have worked the purchasing clause" of the supply bill, nutil we feel it encumbent on us to notify you that the "Senatorial deadlock" has, at last, been broken, and a resumption of specie payment is ordered forthwith and immediately, if not sooner. Without grace or any other orthodox exercise to speak of, you will proceed to waltz to the time of \$ and cts.

SWIFT, BUSINESS & Co. Now, wouldn't that have been a "daisy" to fall into the hands of my "Private Secretary?" I. shudder to think of it, and beg to acknowledge my lasting obligation to the aforesaid G.

eason." I am in daily expectation of a dispatch, conveying the intelligence that I have been appointed Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Jerusalem ing upon the violated and mutilated with instructions to get a hump on me coruse of a darling child? I confess and rustle up a sufficient amount of the sina qua non, to meet the exigencies of

What a pity that "silver lined clouds" have depreciated so that for the future they will become the exclusive property of such low grade poets as those who Laureates of England.

The prophesy that cotton would "go from the window to make his escape.

I may continue to shoot at him and to

Bill, will figure as the last link in the up out of the reach of the fellow who ollowed the "little brown mule" the whole summer, and is now in possession finitely more horrible it is said that we of the only ones who ever make a decent living out of it, viz., The Incubii. Grease of all descriptions has been so high that we have raised a fine crop

of corn-in our brogans. Other varieties suffered from a superabundance of water, and "short" is

the name of it. Eight-pound yellow yam potatoes is the way John P. Wicker figures it this season. We have kindly volunteered to bank his surplussage, and promised to take care of them as long as they last. Our whole crop, carefully gathered, we feel, would approximate something like eight pounds; but, for fear that this estimate may be too large, we defer making a final report until we hear from the other four. We of western Texas, understand that nearly will feel this reduction from our general average, which is a hamper full. mammoth pastures, yet such is the case. but "There is no thorn without its rose," for John is a sound sleeper and the potatoes are banked a really philanthropic distance from his domicil.

The confidence of some people is truly beautiful anyway, and doors to potato banks, with "Push and walk in," are among the possibilities of the near future. School matters in the land of the "elect" are still in statu quo, which is Latin for "in a deuce of a fix." This

is not chargeable to the school board. for we are a law unto ourselves, good bad or indifferent, as the case may be. The "Syrians are coming down like wolves on the fold," and report says that several of the fairest that be among the inhabitants of Judea will be borne captive to the homes of the strangers. It must be nearing the time, as the turkeys are getting so fat that they have to sit down to gobble. It has been suggested that the "Picdmont Land and Improvement Company" build an Intramural or Trans-

Continental Railway from Newberry station out to the city of Jerusalem thereby securing, in connection with Little Mountain, the two most probably passable summer resorts on the South Atlantic Seaboard. It is inferred that the sale of preferred lots in the city of Irmo will secure enough of the available to insure the 1st mortgage construction bonds, said bonds to run for a period not exceeding 90 days and to be held by the citizens' Eastern Terminus as security against the transmission over its system of U. S. Circuit Judges and biled tiger whiskey.

After reading all the opprobrium that has been hurled at the Senatorial portion of the body politic, I had come to the conclusion that I would lose something of prestige to cast my lot among them, and had about agreed my own mind to allow Tillman and Butler to have the race to themselves; but, since the expose in your last issue of the affairs "de Senectute," I must acknowledge to a slight change of opinion. In fact, it cones so nearly up to the surroundings of my palatial residence on this boulevard de Jonidah that I feel that I would experience but slight inconvenience in offering myself as a sacrifice upon the altar of my country's weal. I have not exactdetermined, but I rather think I'll to call on one of my attachees to go to a door or window to throw out my ninder hulls whilst at home I can poke them out myself without trouble through one of the many admirably arranged ventilators that render my domicile a lovely inspiration as a summer resort.

There is a fine opening for several parties with ample means and small experience in this community; in fact, no experience whatever is needed to begin with, as we have enough and to spare, and promise to furnish it in quantities and qualities to suit the most fastidious or exorbitant demands Any instrumentality heading off such parties and turning them in this direction will be pleasantly remembered, and on the day immediately succeeding that of the sale of the effects of said parties, will receive the "freedom of the city" and a public expression of the gratitude of the populace.