

GOVERNOR M'SWEENEY IN CHARLESTON.

HE DISCUSSED THE ANDERSON SCANDAL.

If Abuse Exist the Guilty Persons will Surely be Punished His Excellency Declares.

[News and Courier, Feb. 27.]

Governor Miles B. McSweeney arrived here last night over the South Carolina Railway from Columbia. He came here to attend the meeting to night of the State commissioners of the Exposition. Private business brought him here in advance of the meeting. He was seen last night at the Charleston Hotel and asked his opinion of the Anderson stock scandal. He said:

"The matter was first brought to my attention by an anonymous letter from Anderson County. The letter was evidently written by some ignorant person. It detailed horrors among so called slaves. I sent the letter to Solicitor Boggs, with instructions that he take the matter up at once and make a thorough investigation. This he is doing. A few days after this the editorial in the Anderson Mail appeared. Now I am not in a position to say whether the editorial or the letter caused the investigation. But a further investigation is going to be made and I believe the proper parties will be punished. I do not know whether the crimes said to exist should really be charged against the stock owners of Anderson County. We must remember that there are all ways two sides to a question, and this undoubtedly has two sides. Our opinions must now, therefore, be drawn from ex-parte statements. When the trial comes up those men accused of imprisoning negroes under warrants of false arrest will employ the best attorneys in the State and the complexion of the case may be entirely changed. I have every reason to believe that Solicitor Boggs is going to do his duty, and all the other officers, for that matter. If the investigation, however, is not what it should be I shall conduct an investigation myself, paying for it out of the contingent fund. The matter is a serious one and cannot be cried down. I look upon it pretty much as I do lynching. I have always used every power to protect a man from a mob and will continue to do this. The Legislature just closed appropriated \$3,000 for expenses incurred in protecting negroes from mobs, or more politely, harm. I am ready to give twice that amount to protect a man's life. If the men in Anderson County are guilty of doing what is charged against them they should be hunted down and punished. I believe that some white men work negroes pretty much as railroad contractors work their mules and horses. In Anderson the negroes have been imprisoned and beat, not because they were negroes, but because they were ignorant. I believe that if the thing is not stopped white men will also be imprisoned.

"No more convicts, however, will be leased to private parties after December 31, 1901. In cases of this kind where a person would lease a convict or convicts a contract would be drawn up between the lessee and the State. The lessee would bind himself to treat the convict or convicts humanely. But I have known these contracts to be broken. About two years ago Superintendent Neal, of the Penitentiary, reported to me that a convict, who had been leased to someone in the upper part of the State, had returned to Columbia on account of bad treatment. The convict was badly bruised and maimed.

"I believe in exposing crime, but there is such a thing as giving too much publicity to matters of this kind. If the conditions are aired too much before the investigation begins prejudice may enter and the situation resolve itself, in the eyes of many to the view of a white man against a negro. Too often in such cases justice is not done."

The Governor was accompanied to the city by Phosphate Commissioner S. W. Vance. Col. Vance is here for

a stopover on his way to Port Royal. Just after Governor McSweeney arrived here he was met at the hotel by Col. Louis Appelt, editor of the Manning Times and a State Senator. Col Appelt is here to attend the meeting of the State commissioners of the Exposition. He will be here, therefore, until tomorrow morning.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

International Trans-Continental Sunday School Tour.

Perhaps never before in the world's history has there been undertaken in the cause of morality and religion a greater or more important step than the organizing and carrying out of the present "Trans-Continental Tour" of International Sunday School Workers.

Five in number, they have been selected by the heads of the International Convention, from various denominations because of their special fitness as leaders and teachers in the great cause of child evangelization.

Professor H. M. Hamill, of Jacksonville, Illinois, International Field Secretary, is perhaps the best known Sunday School worker of our time. As a speaker, writer, author and educator, his reputation is world wide. He has been connected with the International Work for several years.

Mr. Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, Ohio, has been General Secretary of the International Convention since July, 1899. For ten years prior to that time he was General Secretary of the Ohio Sunday School Association. He has been Superintendent of the Washington Street Sunday School, Toledo, Ohio, for the past twenty-four years.

Prof. E. O. Excell, of Chicago, has a national reputation as a publisher, writer and singer, and his presence insures good, inspiring music which is of much value in the various meetings.

Mrs. B. M. Hamill, wife of the Field Secretary, is a Primary worker of great ability. She has done most acceptable service in a large number of conventions, and occupies the position at present of Normal Secretary in the Illinois Sunday School Association.

Rev. B. W. Spildman is a Sunday School specialist. He has been Field Secretary of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina since April 1st, 1896, and is an energetic, earnest, practical Sunday School worker.

The commencement of the series of forty-four meetings to be held on this great tour, stretching from ocean to ocean, lasting nearly fourteen weeks and covering nearly 14,000 miles of travel and reaching seven States and territories, began at Richmond Virginia, on Sunday, February 17th. The evening before in the Y. M. C. A. Hall an informal meeting of the Sunday School Superintendents of the city was held, and on Sunday, meetings in many of the leading churches were filled with large and interested audiences. The children's mass meeting presided over by Mrs. Hamill, who taught the lesson for the day, was especially large and interesting. The children were also briefly addressed by two of the other members of the party. Prof. Excell led the singing, dividing his time between several of the churches during the day. It is the intention of the leaders of the International party to make the children's mass meetings one of the special features of the tour.

It is a notable fact that Richmond is the home of Dr. Edward Leigh Pell, the leading Bible teacher in the South.

On Monday morning the party moved on to Danville, where the eleventh annual convention of the Virginia Sunday School Association was held on February 18, 19, and 20. More than one hundred duly accredited delegates were in attendance, besides a large number of local teachers and Sunday School workers. All sessions were well attended and the convention was most enthusiastic.

For the past three years, the writer has watched closely the progress of the work of the Virginia State Association and its growth in influence and efficiency during this time has been most encouraging. During the past year under the leadership of the President, Mr. J. R. Joplin, a banker and business man of Danville, much has been done which has helped to place the work of the association on a better shape and upon a more durable basis. About six months ago they were enabled to secure the services of Prof. J. A. Sprengel as Field Secretary. He is an earnest, enthusiastic and untiring worker and devotes his entire time to traveling throughout the State, holding institutes, arranging for and addressing county and district conventions and organizing counties, in line with the international work. There are 100 counties in the State, twenty of which are now organized.

The work in the past has been greatly retarded from want of money with which to carry it on. This obstacle has now been removed, largely as the result of the work of the International party, nearly \$2000 was pledged during the convention just closed. The new inspiration and encouragement brought by this party of International workers is inestimable and is bound to secure great and enduring results.

High Point, N. C., was the next place visited. Here on February 20, 21, and 22, the North Carolina State convention was held, and the reception of the tourists was highly gratifying; the large church was crowded to its utmost throughout the convention. Two hundred and fourteen delegates were registered and forty counties were represented.

Much credit for the encouraging outlook in the "old North State" is due its State President, Hon. N. B. Broughton, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh and superintendent of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School of that city which is one of the leading Sunday Schools in the State. Mr. George W. Watts, a leading business man of Durham and a stalwart Presbyterian has done much to support the work in the past and has continued his support this year even upon a larger scale than before. In 1899 the services of Mr. J. W. Bryan were secured as a field worker. At Charlotte in 1900 when the next annual convention assembled much progress was noted largely as the result of the faithfulness and zeal of this untiring worker. Forty-one of the ninety-seven counties are now organized.

The good work still goes on and now at the close of this the 18th annual convention which has just been held, \$300 has been pledged for the coming year.

The members of the international party while they bring with them great help for the local workers are also encouraged and strengthened in their own work by the earnestness and devotion manifested by those to whom it is their mission to bring aid and strength to go forward in this great work.

A CHANGING ACT.

Measure of Importance to Cities, Towns and Counties.

[The State, February 26.]

The following is the text of the new act "to provide for the establishment of changingangs in incorporated cities, towns and villages situated in counties that have no county changingangs," which is of considerable importance:

Section 1. That the authorities governing any city, town or village situated in counties where changingangs do not exist, if they see fit so to do, may establish and operate a changingang for the purpose of working the streets of such city, town or village, and the public roads leading into such city, town or village.

Sec. 2 That all able bodied male persons convicted before the court of magistrates in counties where no county changingang exists, shall be sentenced, according to law, to work upon the changingang established under this act, by the city, town or village nearest the office of the magistrate sentencing such person.

Sec. 3 That all able bodied male persons convicted before the court of general sessions or counties not having county changingangs, who are sentenced for a part of one year or less, shall be sentenced to work upon some one of the changingangs established under this act.

Sec. 4 That if after the passage of this act, any county which has not already established a county changingang, should hereafter establish a county changingang, then this act shall not apply to such county.

And if after the passage of this act any county should abandon the county changingang, then, and in that event, this act shall immediately become operative and of full force and effect as to such county so abandoning the county changingang system.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Drive the Nail.

Drive the nail right, boys,
Hit it on the head;
Strike with all your might, boys,
Ere the time has fled.
Lessons you've to learn, boys,
Study with a will;
They who reach the top, boys,
First must climb the hill.
Standing at the foot, boys,
Gazing at the sky;
How can you get up, boys,
If ever try?
Though you stumble oft, boys,
Never be downcast;
Try and try again, boys,
You'll succeed at last.
Always persevere, boys,
Though your task is hard;
Toil and happy trust, boys,
Bring their own reward.
Never give it up, boys,
Always say you'll try;
You will gain the crown, boys,
Surely, by and by.

ANON.

ARP ON IGNORANCE.

BARTOW PHILOSOPHER WRITES OF THE SCHOOLS AND PAPERS.

An Education is Now Easy Old Text Books Are Found by the Writer Which Bring Back Old Days.

(Herald and News.)

Sixty years ago there was some excuse for ignorance; we had but few schools in this southern land and not a dozen newspapers in the state. There were not half as many reading books in all our town as I have now in my small library of 400 volumes. In our schools we had a blue back spelling book, Smiley's arithmetic, Murray's grammar, Smith's geography and the English reader. To master these was considered a good old fashioned education. I have on my shelf a copy of that same old English reader. A good lady sent it to me not long ago, and I almost wept over its delightful pages, for there is no school book now published that has so choice a selection of varied reading both in prose and poetry. I have it from an old gentleman in Florida asking where he will find a little poem that his mother taught him and some of which he has forgotten. "It begins," he said, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man." I do not know where he will find it except in the old English reader. It was written in 1769 by Thomas Moss, and was quoted by Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith. Both loved the pathetic, and nothing more pathetic was ever written.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him
To your door.
Whose days have dwindled to the
shortest span;
Ah! give relief and heaven will bless
your care.
These tattered clothes my poverty be-
speak;
These hoary locks proclaim my
lengthened years.
And may a furrow in my grief worn
cheek
Have been the channel to a flood of
tears
Oh, take me to your hospitable home,
Keen blows the wind and piercing is
the cold;
Short is my passage to the friendly
tomb,
For I am poor and miserably old.

These are some of the verses, and in another occurs the line often quoted:

"A pampered mental drove me from
the door."

This copy of Murray's English reader was printed in London two years before Queen Victoria was born. It was the text book in most of the schools when I was a boy, and from it we got our speeches and learned how to bow and gesture and and give accent and emphasis. This book with the teacher's aid, gave us an idea of elocution and how to read impressively, and I wish it was in all our schools to day. We have good scholars but very few good readers.

It is rare to find a preacher who can emphasize his text on a chapter or a hymn. Every college and especially every theological seminary, should have a professor of reading and speaking. I remember hearing an eloquent divine preach a sermon from the text, "My sin is ever before me," and such was his utterance of that lamentation of David and such his profound and solemn rendering of the enduring consequences of sin, that all of his hearers were deeply impressed. "My sin is ever before me" still rings in our memories.

I said that sixty years ago there was some excuse for ignorance, but nevertheless that age and those schools produced many very notable men. The young people were eager for knowledge. A new book was a treasure in the house, and there was more time, more leisure, and Solomon says that "in leisure there is wisdom."

But new books are almost in the way. They crowd us and surround us and "the cry is still they come." Young people read an average of two or three a week, and forget the contents in a month. There are magazines in every household, and they contain our best literature, in structure and entertaining; newspapers flood the country by the millions. The New York World boasts that it

published 240 millions copies last year. Every county in our state has a county newspaper, and the editor of the Carrollton paper says that the children read a great deal more than their fathers did and keep up with wars and politics and murders and suicides.

Then what is the matter. Bishop Candler wrote an excellent and instructive article recently on "The passing of great men." He never writes anything that does not give us food for thought, and I am thankful that he has not passed. Yet the day of great men has passed, not only in Georgia, but the South. Eloquence in the pulpit, the forum and the councils of the nation forty and fifty years ago was our pride and our boast, when we had among our preachers such noble and true men as George Pierce, Dr. Meigs, Long street, Jesse Mercer, Nathan Crawford, Dr. Tucker, Bishop Elliott and Beckwith, Joseph Stiles, Dr. Nixon, Dr. Goulding, and such lawyers and statesmen as Forsyth, Troup, the two Coombs, Jenkins, Toombs, Stephens, Johnson, Walter Colquitt, and Ben Hill. There are twenty names given, and many more might be added, and it is a lamentable truth that their equals do not exist in Georgia to day. This decay of great men is apparent in every southern state, and as for the north there is nothing there now but plutocracy who buy their way into public office and defy trial or criticism. The struggle for money is the curse of the age. It has smothered the noble aspirations of our nation. "Get money, get money honestly if thou canst, but at all events get money," is the motto. The common people want some, and the plutocrats want more. The masses of the people are on a strain. I am one of them, and I know how it is, for I have been on a strain ever since the war. It is but knee and tongue to keep in halting distance of society. So many of our class have a rich man's ways and a poor man's purse that we have to hang on to the ragged edge of gentility. There are so many things nowadays that we are just obliged to have—things that did not exist in our antebellum days. Our boys must go to college to get a smattering of books and a full text of athletics. Our girls must go to get polish and make college friends and receive visits and return visits after they graduate, and it takes money for clothes and money for railroad fare, and ever now and then a girl gets married and chooses her college mates for her attendants, and that takes more clothes and a wedding present, and so forth, and so forth and sixth, and so on.

Oh, my country! When will this strain stop? There ought to be a miser in every family, or a rich bachelor uncle who carried a big life insurance, and would die just at the right time and leave a fortune to his impetuous sisters or his nieces! Why, if I had a good bank account to draw on, I could write a more cheerful letter and take a hopeful view of things and keep calm and serene; but as it is, I find myself harping on those West Point epigrams, and I want those ring leaders—Barry and Dockery and Duval—handed down to posterity as the champion bawlers and their names put in a catalogue alongside of the duke of Alva to illustrate human brutality.

But I didn't mean to say anything hard about the Tech boys who have been suspended. I have great hopes for that institution, and admiration for the manner in which the boys received their discipline. Nobody thinks any less of them, for there was nothing mean or cruel in their thoughtless conduct, and every outside father sustains Mr. Lyman Hall and the faculty. Of course their mothers are deeply aggrieved. They always are when their sons are punished; that is a natural and beautiful trait in a mother's character. She clings to her boys, regardless of whether they are right or wrong. She is like a tigress when robbed of her whelps. I have received several letters from the mothers of those boys, and they defend them with earnest indignation. One of them

concludes with, "Now, I am the mother of one of those boys you wrote about, and if you wish to play Diogenes, bring on your cane!" But we have made friends for she is a lady and a mother, and the poet says:

"A mother is a mother still,
The noblest thing alive."
But I am not Diogenes, and it was not the mother, but the father that he lamed, and I have not received a line from any of them—Bill Arp.

P. S.—V. see that General Charles King, of the United States army, is not only apologizing for the West Point lancers, but is defending them, and says it doesn't matter much for boys will be boys. He writes in the Saturday Evening Post, and it is the poorest effort to excuse brutality I ever read. I reckon he was well paid for it.

N. B.—Judge Fite requests me to let everybody know that Bartow county is on the up grade and is going to build a thirty thousand dollar courthouse this year. We are out of debt, and have a good pile of money in the bank.

BILL ARP.

The March Number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The March number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly will be very generally regarded as the best issue in the history of the magazine. We can remember no better number. A striking article, "Farther North than Nansen," gives the first accurate account that has appeared on this side of the water of the heroic dash for the pole which has placed the name of Abrazzi at the head of the list of Arctic explorers. Everybody who remembers Nansen's wonderful story will read with eagerness of this yet more marvelous exploit. The tale is full of the keenest human interest, and shows what man may attain when energy is directed by method and courage matched with skill.

With all this it is doubtful whether many readers will not be still more absorbed in an article of a very different kind. For many months past an elaborate series of mental and physical experiments have been made under governmental guidance, with some 7,000 of the public school children in Chicago. The result shows, apparently conclusively, that the development of a child's mind is the direct corollary of the development of its body. On the average, the best developed child will be the best child mentally and morally, as well as physically. An article upon this most interesting subject, written for Leslie's by the well known correspondent, Edward Marshall, embodies the results of careful investigation, and is published with the approval of the proper authorities. It may be said without exaggeration that for years past no article of such importance to parents has appeared in magazine literature.

"The Road to Frontenac," the serial story for 1901, begins in the March number. Those who read "The Short Line War" need no introduction to Mr. Samuel Merwin, but in the present story his thoughts go back to the times when England and France were preparing to do battle for this continent. The period is one of the most dramatic in history. The plot is full of unexpected turns, of excitement, pathos and sentiment, and we can recall no novel which shows so true an appreciation of the famous Five Nations—the Iroquois—first among Indians in the cunning of the Council, who understood that the only way to defeat the white man was to play him against his brother.

We have dealt especially on these three features of the March number. Unfortunately, we can merely mention others, such as "The Wrecking Train," that finished product of modern railway organization; "The History of Matthew Stanley Quay," an article of intense political interest, published at just the right time; and a delightful paper for lovers of natural history, "Bird Hunts of Norway," beautifully illustrated with photographs from nature.

Nor does the number neglect fiction. "The Barber Surgeon" is a story by Quiller-Couch, which plainly shows why "Q" is recognized as heir to the mantle of R. L. Stevenson. Mr. S. A. Nelson contributes another of his illuminating stories of Wall Street life, and Miss Thompson the pathetic story of "An Explorer."

COTTON GROWERS WILL GET TO WORK.

INTERSTATE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION JUST FORMED.

It Will Motivate a Bureau—For the present Headquarters Will be at Monticello, Ga.—Through Organization it to be Sought.

(The State, Feb. 26.)

The cotton growers of the southern States are trying to get down to a basis of organization this year, and they hope to accomplish something that will have effect in the marketing of the 1901 crop.

Mr. J. C. Wilborn, the president of the State Cotton Growers' association, who has been for a long time at the head of the National and State Farmers' Alliance organizations, says that active steps are already being taken, and he is satisfied that a great deal will be accomplished. He has just returned from Atlanta, where he went to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the general Cotton Growers' association, the first gathering on the line indicated yet to be held. The Hon. Hoke Smith is chairman of this committee and it is composed of three representative men from each of the cotton growing States. For instance the members from North Carolina are Gen. W. R. Cox, J. B. Allison and Mr. Campbell, and from Georgia, Hoke Smith, Hon. J. Pope Brown and J. H. Jordan. South Carolina's other two members are Col. R. A. Love of Chester and Hon. D. M. Crosson of Leesville.

At the meeting it was decided to form at once an Iner State Cotton Growers Protective association and to establish a bureau of information, keeping up through reports with the exact acreage, the crop conditions and the number of prospective bales in each State. The headquarters of the association's bureau will for the present be at Monticello, Ga. The organization of the association was effected by the election of Hon. J. Harvey Jordan of Monticello, Ga., as president; Col. R. A. Love of this State as vice president and J. B. Allison of North Carolina as secretary.

The cotton growers in all the States interested have been urged to organize upon a general plan to be promulgated covering every county in the cotton region, and make direct reports to the association's bureau.

Mr. Wilborn says that all along the line one of the largest crops ever known is expected this year, and that cotton growers will fail in their duty to themselves and their families if they do not seek the only protection they can get—that resulting from organization.

A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Southern Press association.

Mr. Wilborn, as president of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' association, wishes it announced that he stands ready at any time when called upon to go to any point in the State and assist in the organization of branches of the association.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

INAUGURAL EXCURSIONS.

Seaboard Air Line Railway to Washington D. C., March 1, 2, and 3, 1901.

On account of the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice-President, at Washington, March 4, the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell excursion tickets from all stations at rate of first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good going on all trains of March 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and valid for return March 9th, 1901, inclusive.

For fine trains and fast schedules take the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Their famous "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" and "Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail" run direct to Washington.

For tickets, schedules and sleeping car accommodation, call on or address any agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.