

ARP TALKS APRIL.

Grandchildren Had Lots of Fun Out of the Old Man.

SAYS THAT HE ONLY PRETENDED.

Little Ones, However, Thought They Had Played a Joke on Bill—Talks About Easter.

This month did not begin right. April means to open, but it did not open. It was an April fool. Nothing shows in my garden but the peas and onions. The flowers make no progress. There is no sweet south wind to breathe upon them—no sunshine. On Monday the grandchildren imposed upon me with their Hindu pranks. They gave me a cup of chocolate with whipped cream on top, and it was nothing but soap suds. I pretended to be fooled, but I wasn't; I paid them back in various ways. The Hindus started this childish custom away back in the ages, and it still pleases the children. And now Easter day is at hand and that is another name that came down from the Pagans. Ostera was their goddess of spring and it was corrupted into Estera. How these old heathen names do stick to us. The names of the days of the week and of the months came from them. So did the planets and the constellations. Even the prophets and Job had to take them from the Egyptians. But the Scotch people don't call it Easter. They say Pascha day, or passover day. They won't pattern after anybody but John Knox, and he said Pascha. But there is a reason for calling it Easter, for the coming of spring—the opening of the earth and the flowers is emblematical of the resurrection—the opening of the Savior's tomb and His return to bless and comfort His people. This day corresponds closely with the Jewish passover, and so they observe it.

Now I want the young people to know that Lent is another word that means spring. It is preceded by that foolish festival called mardi gras—or fat beef—and continues forty days in remembrance of the Savior's long fast, and it ends with Easter, and the communion and other rejoicings. As the old-time almanacs would say, "about this time look for Easter hats and flowers and finery." Christmas is another festival day that is common to all Christian nations. There are many other days dedicated to the saints, but in course of time it was found that there were not enough days in the year to go round, and so the pope stopped the sainting of so many and had one day set apart as All Saints day. The next day after that is All Souls day, on which mass is said by the Roman Catholics for the souls of the dead who are in purgatory. It seems that about 900 years ago a pilgrim from the holy land found a hermit in Sicily who told him of an opening between the cliffs of the mountains near by that communicated with hades where Pluto lived and that he could see the sulphurous smoke rising and hear the groans of the lost souls who were being tormented in hell and he had known some of them to escape through the prayers of the priests and this made the devils very mad and he could hear them cursing the priests with awful imprecations. The pilgrim told all this to the abbots and monks, and they had a day set apart to pray these lost souls out of hell or hades or purgatory or whatever it is.

Besides these international days there are national days in every country. Here we have the Fourth of July and Washington's birthday and Decoration Day and some others. Germany celebrates the birth of Calvin and Luther and the Kaiser. Scotland that of Sir William Wallace and Bruce and John Knox. In old England they celebrate the queen's birthday, Magna Charter day and Waterloo day and May day. May day is the happiest of all and has been long remembered in verse and song and in dancing around the May pole. Tennyson wrote a sad, sweet poem called the "May Queen." Mexico celebrates all the Roman Catholic days and has one other that the rabble call Judas Iscariot's day. It is the next day after Easter. On the beautiful trees in the piazza or park they suspend pasteboard images of Judas Iscariot—images as large as life, with little holes bored in them from head to foot and in every hole is fastened a cannon crack. At a given signal the fuse in every cracker is lighted and all of them explode nearly at the same time and such a terrific popping was never heard outside of a battlefield, and poor old Judas is torn and rent into a thousand pieces. This is just a sign of what they would do to him if they had him there alive, but I reckon it is more for frolic than anything, for they shout and laugh and dance the hornpipe and make all the racket they can.

Ben Franklin said that man was a bundle of habits. He might have added "and superstitions," for most all people have some belief in supernatural things. Two hundred years ago almost everybody believed in witches. Shakespeare wrote about them in "Macbeth" and Burns in "Tam O'Shanter." The Puritans drowned many innocent women from mere suspicion of being witches. The con- cected, self-righteous rascals never accused a man of being a wizard. It is the women who have suffered in all ages. When I was a boy the young

people were more afraid of ghosts than they are now.

Ghosts are very scarce in these days. I haven't seen one in a long time. In my early youth I was the mill boy and I remember that one evening in the early twilight as I was astride my horse and grist and going slowly home I neared the country graveyard of Fairview church and saw, or thought I saw, a ghost ahead of me in the big road. It had arms and legs, but had no head. It was white and going slowly from me. I checked my horse and wondered. I started on again and got a little closer. Still the form was headless. Broad shoulders and arms akimbo. Nearer and nearer I drew to it, but it made no sign. My horse pricked up his ears as if alarmed. The road forked not far ahead, and I had resolved that if the ghost took one road I would take the other, when suddenly an old man stopped to cough and took the sack from his shoulders and laid it upon the ground. I knew him instantly—old Uncle Tom Wilson, the hunchback—going home from the mill with his grist across his shoulders and his head bent forward so that I could not see it in the dusky twilight. Now, if both of us had reached the forks of the road and had separated I should always have believed I saw a ghost.

That old mill road and church and grave yard made lasting impressions upon me, and so did the mill and the pond and the spring-board and big wheel and the soothing sounds of the water falling over the dam. We had various adventures with the country schoolboys on the way, for they didn't like the town boys—and they don't yet. I remember that it was on April fool day that I saw in the road just beyond the schoolhouse a package done up in brown paper, and as I had met a man in a buggy a little while before, I supposed he had dropped it. I stopped my horse and got down. Picking up the package I untied the string and took off the wrapper and found another wrapper and another string and then another and another and at last two big black bugs, whose odor was familiar. That kind of bugs that advance backward, and you can't tell whether you meet 'em or overtake 'em. Just then a score of boys jumped from the bushes and yelled and screamed "April Fool!" I was so mad I could hardly mount my horse again, but I never spoke a word. I took it out in thinking and hating. West Point hazing wasent any worse than that April fool was to me.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

The Swiss Were Engaged.

Geneva, Switzerland.—By Cable.—A serious demonstration against the Russian and Italian consulates and the residence of the Italian consul occurred Saturday evening in connection with the extradition of Jaffel, an alleged accomplice of Caetano Gresi, the assassin of King Humbert. The mob tore down and shattered the coat of arms at the Russian consulate but were prevented by the police from doing material damage elsewhere.

Hard Fighting.

Berlin.—By Cable.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, from St. Petersburg says that fighting is reported to have occurred between the First, Second and Third East Siberian Rifles regiments and several thousand of Chinese troops, between Kobantsy and Sin Min Ting. The Russians lost a captain and several men killed, and a lieutenant colonel, several other officers and many men wounded. The Chinese lost heavily and retreated with the Russians pursuing them. The date of the engagement is not mentioned in the dispatch received.

China Declines to Sign.

Pekin, By Cable.—The Chinese government has formerly notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention. "It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all."

Sickness of Gen. Lee.

Denver, Colo., Special.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is ill at the home of H. C. Merriam in this city, having contracted a cold while on a trip around the Georgetown loop in the mountains. He had planned to go to Colorado Springs on his way to California, but he was suffering from a severe sore throat and symptoms of the grip. Upon the advice of his physician his journey was postponed.

Atlic salt is not to be found in celars.

Harrison Elected Mayor of Chicago. Chicago, Special.—Carter H. Harrison has been re-elected mayor of Chicago for the second term and will next week commence his third term as chief executive of the city. His total plurality over Judge Elbridge Hancey, the Republican nominee, will be in the Republican nominee is 28,257 votes. The total vote of the city, is Harrison 156,852; Hancey 128,695; Harrison's plurality 28,257.

The population of London has increased from 958,788 in 1801 to 4,000,000 in 1901.

TAKES THE OATH.

Aguinaldo Swears Allegiance to United States.

PROPOSES TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN.

Chief of the Filipino Insurgents Subscribes to General MacArthur's Oath—May Help Make Peace.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department today received information from General MacArthur that Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States under the terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur by direction of the President. The news came to the Department in the following cablegram:

"Since arrival at Manila, Aguinaldo has been at Malacanan, investigating conditions in the archipelago. He has relied almost entirely upon the instructive advice of Chief Justice Arellano. As a result, today he subscribed and swore to the declaration on page 11 of my annual report.

MACARTHUR."

The oath referred to is as follows:

"I, —, hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein. I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands and will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States, nor will I abet, harbor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any mental reservations, or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

General MacArthur's dispatch contained much more than was given to the public. The portion withheld related to the future disposition of Aguinaldo and made suggestions as to what the late chief of the insurrection might accomplish. No official statement could be obtained as to what finally would be done with the prisoner, but it was emphatically stated that he would be held for the present, but would be granted all possible immunity consistent with existing conditions.

General MacArthur has hopes that a great deal may be accomplished through Aguinaldo. During the time he has been a prisoner he has been made quite a favorable impression upon General MacArthur. It has been suggested that under the terms of the notice of amnesty the prisoner should be set at liberty at once but there is a provision in the amnesty proclamation which says that those who have violated the laws of war are excepted from its terms. Whether or not General MacArthur has satisfied himself that Aguinaldo has not violated the laws of war cannot be stated, as the prisoner would be permitted to take the oath pending an investigation of his past conduct. Aguinaldo, having been the head of the insurrection, undoubtedly can be held until further investigation is made or until circumstances which surround the situation in the Philippines make it advisable to release him outright or otherwise dispose of him. These conditions and the general situation and Aguinaldo's relation to them were the subject of General MacArthur's dispatch and are being considered by the authorities who will have the final disposition of the matter.

The news of Aguinaldo's action was received with evident satisfaction by the War Department and the opinion was expressed that good results would follow among those who have been still holding out against the United States. "Aguinaldo's taking the oath of allegiance," said one member of the cabinet today, "emphasizes the importance of his capture. It makes more clear that the insurrection has about reached its end and foreshadows the early complete general acceptance of United States sovereignty and authority. Only a comparatively small number of Filipinos are still in arms and the effect of Aguinaldo's action on them is obvious. From now on we will press forward organizing the best government we can suited to the needs of the Philippines. Aguinaldo's submission will have a considerable bearing in his favor in the determination of the matter of what to do with him. That will not be decided for some time and General MacArthur and the Philippine commission meantime will deliberate carefully over the question before reaching any conclusion. Should the capture and submission of the Filipino chieftain mark the beginning of the end in the Philippines, as is expected, the effect upon the American naval representation in Asiatic waters will be a very considerable reduction of our naval force in the East. There are at present about 57 of our naval vessels on the Asiatic station. A good many of them now will be sent home to form nuclei for new squadrons. It is possible that the European station with headquarters in the Mediterranean will be revived, and also that the re-creation of the old South Pacific station will follow."

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS:

Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard Were the First.

Since the formation of this government, South Carolina has had 34 representatives in the United States Senate. Some of these names are illustrious in national history as well as beloved and revered at home.

There were seven of this number who died in office: John Ewing Colhoun, John Gaillard, John C. Calhoun, Franklin H. Elmore, Andrew P. Butler, Josiah J. Evans and Joseph H. Earle.

John Gaillard served longer than any other senator from this State, nearly 22 years continuously. Franklin H. Elmore, who succeeded John C. Calhoun, served but 40 days before his own death.

Those senators who also served the State as governor are Charles Pinckney, John Taylor, S. D. Miller, George McDuffie, J. H. Hammond, Wade Hampton and B. R. Tillman.

There were quite a number of senators who resigned. In the early days of the republic it seemed to be the proper thing for a senator to resign before his term expired. Those who from one cause or another resigned are Pierce Butler (twice), John Hunter, Charles Pinckney, Thomas Sumter, John Taylor, Robert Y. Hayne, Stephen D. Miller, John C. Calhoun, D. E. Huger, William C. Preston, George McDuffie, R. B. Rhett, James Chestnut, Jr., and James H. Hammond.

The largest number of senators in any one year was in 1850. Calhoun died March 31; Elmore died May 20; Barnwell was appointed June 4, and was succeeded by Rhett December 18th. Judge A. P. Butler was the junior senator who was the contemporary of these senators in that year.

There were from the beginning two senators. Pierce Butler was allotted the four years term and Ralph Izard the six year term. At the expiration of the four year term, it too became a six year term. This was in order to keep the two offices from being coterminal.

Pierce Butler served seven years and resigned. Later he served two years and resigned again. William Smith served seven years. Later he served five years. John C. Calhoun served 10 years and resigned. His successor, after two years' service, resigned and Calhoun was returned to his old seat, serving five years—until his death. These are the only cases of senators being returned after once retiring from the senate.

Senator Tillman today occupies the seat once held by Pierce Butler; and Senator McLaurin succeeds to the chair of Ralph Izard. Following is the list of senators who succeeded Pierce Butler:

Pierce Butler, service commenced March 4, 1789; re-elected 1793; resigned 1796.

John Hunter, Dec. 8th, 1796, resigned 1798.

Charles Pinckney, March 4, 1799; elected for full term in 1799; resigned 1810.

Thomas Sumter, Dec. 3, 1801; in 1805 elected for full term; resigned 1810.

John Taylor, Dec. 19, 1810; elected in 1811 for full term; resigned in 1816.

William Smith, Dec. 4, 1816; elected in 1817 for full term.

Robert Young Hayne, March 4, 1823; re-elected 1829; and resigned in 1832.

John C. Calhoun, Dec. 12, 1832; elected for full term in 1835; re-elected 1845.

Daniel Elliott Huger, Dec. 15, 1842; resigned in 1845.

John C. Calhoun, Dec. 26, 1845, to fill out Huger's term; elected full term in 1847; died March 31, 1850.

Franklin H. Elmore, April 11, 1850, appointed temporarily by governor to fill out Calhoun's term, and died May 20th.

Robert W. Barnwell, June 4, 1850, appointed temporarily by governor to fill out Elmore's term.

Robert Barnwell Rhett, Dec. 18, 1850; elected by legislature to permanently fill out Calhoun's term. Resigned in 1852.

Wm. F. DeSaussure, May 10, 1852. Josiah J. Evans, March 4, 1853; died May 6, 1858.

Arthur P. Hayne, May 11, 1858; appointed by governor temporarily.

James Chestnut, Jr., Dec. 3, 1858; elected full term in 1859. Retired from senate Nov. 10, 1860.

For the next four years there was a hiatus—during the War Between the States. Senator Chestnut's term would have expired in 1865.

Benjamin F. Perry and John L. Manning were elected in 1865, but never qualified.

Then followed the period of reconstruction. Thos. J. Robertson and Frederick A. Sawyer were elected on June 25, 1868. Robertson had the seat which came down from Pierce Butler, and in 1871 succeeded himself, serving until 1877.

M. C. Butler, March 4, 1877; re-elected 1883 and in 1889.

B. R. Tillman, March 4, 1895, re-elected in 1901.

Ralph Izard, March 4, 1789, six years.

Jacob Read, March 4, 1795. John Ewing Colhoun, March 4, 1801; died Nov. 3, 1802.

Pierce Butler, (who had resigned in 1796), Nov. 1802; resigned 1804.

John Gaillard, Dec. 6, 1804; elected for full term in 1807; in 1813; in 1819 and in 1822. Died Feb. 26, 1826.

William Harper, March 8, 1826, ap-

pointed by governor to succeed Gaillard.

William Smith, elected by legislature to succeed Gaillard, November 13, 1826.

Stephen D. Miller, March 4, 1831. Resigned in 1833.

William C. Preston, Nov. 26, 1833; elected for full term in 1837. Resigned in 1842 (at the same time with Calhoun).

Geo. McDuffie, Dec. 1842; elected in 1843 for full term; resigned in 1846.

Andrew Pickens Butler, Dec. 21, 1846; elected 1849 for full term; and again in 1855. Died May 25, 1857.

James Hammond, Dec. 7, 1857; retired from senate Nov. 10, 1860 (at same time with Chestnut.)

After the interim occasioned by the war, Frederick A. Sawyer was elected June 25, 1868 for five years.

John J. Patterson, March 4, 1873. Wade Hampton, March 4, 1879; re-elected in 1885.

John L. M. Irby, March 4, 1891. Jos. H. Earle, March 4, 1897; died June 1897.

John L. McLaurin, appointed to succeed Jos. H. Earle in 1897 and elected in 1898 to fill out term expiring March 3rd, 1903.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

The Mexican official Gazette denies that President Diaz is going to Europe.

President McKinley says he never misses a chance to see a mountain sunrise.

Sir John Stainer, the famous organist, composer and writer on musical topics, is dead.

John W. Griggs, former Attorney-General, has resumed his law practice in Paterson, N. J.

Senator Stewart was a professor of mathematics before he rushed to the gold fields with the forty-niners.

The German Emperor has presented Mataka, the former King of Samoa, with a chieftain's baton in ebony.

Sarasate, the great Spanish violinist, now fifty-seven years old, began studying the violin when he was twelve.

Premier Salisbury's physicians announce that he is rapidly improving, and will soon travel south for his health.

M. J. J. Rochefort has as a souvenir the tail of the black horse ridden by General Boulanger in the memorable review of 1886.

Excommunication has added to Tolstoi's popularity in Russia and brought him an urgent invitation to make his home in England.

William Dean Howells keeps the original manuscripts of his books. His publishers get the typewritten copies, which all publishers prefer.

Former Senator Charles A. Towne, after looking over New York City as a field for the practice of law, returned to Duluth. He prefers the West.

It is not generally known that Sir William Van Horne, the head of the Canadian Pacific railway system, is a native of Illinois, where he was born fifty-eight years ago, and in which State he began life as a telegraph operator in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Emperor's Portrait.

When Mr. Charles Denby was minister to China a publisher wrote to him asking him to procure a photograph of the emperor of China. His reply, printed in a New York exchange, shows that the pictures published as likenesses of the emperor cannot be trusted. Mr. Denby wrote as follows:

It would afford me great pleasure to send you a photograph of the emperor if one could be procured. After making inquiries I find that his photograph or portrait of any kind, has never been taken. The Son of Heaven is not visible to any eye except when foreign ministers are received in audience. On such occasions all cameras or sketch books are absolutely forbidden. When the emperor goes out in his sedan chair all the cross streets are barricaded with mats, and every door and window by which he passes is closed. Should any one be caught spying, death follows immediately.

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