

#### WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US.

Views of the Poor North, South, East and West on the Coming of Our Slave.

London Times.

These disposed to palliate the diabolical acts of Georgians in burning a negro watch at the state may say that the good people of the Empire State of the South are worked up to a frenzy by the enormity of the negro's crime, and the meditating thought that no one could tell whose wife or sister would be a victim next, but quiet men with the noble desire to protect their homes do not, it appears to others, lower themselves to a mere contempt for the negro, than for their state and put a blot upon the reputation of our national civilization.

New York Mail and Express.

The particulars of this unspeakable abomination have already been said, can only be repeated. No kind of cruelty inflicted more savage tortures upon a human being than were imposed upon this ignorant negro by his white executioners.

New Orleans Picayune.

They who could talk to white men any where of waiting for the law, when the honor and inviolability of their women have been so flagrantly violated are wholly heartless, or they are ignorant of human nature. But the diabolical outrage which in this case was followed by such swift and fiery retribution is an evil that constantly haunts the white women in communities where the negroes are in large force and frequently outnumber the whites.

There is not the least doubt that if this creature was guilty, if he was really the monster who committed the crime, the law and the courts would impose the death penalty without delay. It was not because there was any fear about the rule of justice under the law that the mob acted, but to glut an appetite for blood. The consequences of this do not end with the execution of the fiend.

Chicago Tribune.

In the black night of the Georgia tragedy two stars shone out, all the brighter by contrast with the dense darkness. It took courage to face that infuriated Sunday mob and ex-Governor Atkinson showed it in a high degree when he pleaded for the cause of the condemned law. He took his life in his hands. And in the second chapter of the tragedy, in which an apparently innocent man has been hanged, old man Thomas' defiance to the threatening rabble is simply grand.

Montgomery Advertiser.

No community can afford to have its history written in a story like that of Newman. It is not a matter of killing a human being without due warrant of law. It is a matter of a crowd of supposedly civilized people transformed into a band of savages intent upon all the evasions that the human mind can conceive.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Not only Georgia, but the whole country stands disgraced to-day. The shameful story will be read all over the world, and people will ask whether this is the way we propose to deal with the blacks of the Philippines, and if this is the sort of civilization we intend to bestow on the Filipinos. We surely believe that in one way or another, the south will have to pay for these crimes.

Chicago Tribune.

One reads his eyes in amazement after reading this shocking tale of scoundrelism and barbarous cruelty, and asks himself what age and land he is living.

Can such things be in this country of ours, where law and justice are enthroned?

Montgomery Advertiser.

The men who participated in these tragic doings think that they are thereby marking their people more secure from such attacks as those made by Hess. Is it extremely doubtful whether they have that effect.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Georgia used to be a comparatively civilized state. It produced some very eminent and respectable men, and there are a few of them left. Out of the 2,000 who participated at this devil's carnival there were two who protested, and tried to stop the awful crime.

That is over one-thirtieth of 1 per cent. But Georgia is entitled to credit for them.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The lynching will send a thrill of horror through the end of the country. The method of it was in keeping with the spirit of the savage, rather than a civilized and Christian community. It provokes a specter that is likely to lead to other crimes.

Montgomery Advertiser.

This affair will undo the work that the friends of the state have been doing for years. It will displease and confuse the whole efforts that have been making to show that Georgia is not the home-seeker the model state in a state where nature and humanity are all united in a cordial welcome.

Montgomery Advertiser.

It is a solemn question. The situation is alarming. It is enough to make every law-abiding citizen in the south tremble in his shoes. If the law is to rule, who is safe?

Montgomery Advertiser.

Every one who respects the sanctity of woman and the morality of the home from brutal and murderous invasion will feel that the undignified death of the villain, black or white, who makes such invasion is but the fulfillment of the law, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," but there can be no excuse offered that will baffle the horror of the Georgia crime. It is beyond measure or palliation.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The stories of the Inquisition, of the African cannibals, of the Roman emperors, of the theological Aspects, of all the savage and barbaric peoples who have but need for blood-lust to stain the pages of history, warrant the supposition that over this abomination may be soon preceded by another more sickening in its methods, more revolting in the spectacle of the pleasure of presumably civilized men and women in the torture of a fellow-being.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Nothing Georgia nor any other state could expect money property or credit at home or abroad where the law is so frequently, so wantonly, and so brutally exercised and dodged. Until one party, herself she is in a minority in the majority of the nation, a return to Christianity and civilization.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The events of the past few days have

shed new light on Georgia, but it is of a character that can hardly be of much benefit. We do not believe that such exhibitions of barbarism as Georgia's abominations are now giving can be duplicated in any semi-civilized country in the world, and it is likely that the Filipinos or Lusos, whom we are undertaking to civilize, would be disgusted and horrified at the performances of these Georgia people, who have discarded all the attributes of mankind and are acting like a pack of frenzied wild beasts.

Montgomery Advertiser.

It would be idle to try to put into coherent language the horror and disgust aroused in the minds of respectable people by the lynching of the negro Hess in Georgia last Sunday. The affair was barbarous and infamous beyond words, and we are sure that no enlightened person read the account of it without shame and indignation. The episode was a disgrace to our civilization.

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The south has all its rights. Its states manage their own affairs. They must work out their own salvation and find their own re-birth. No one else is responsible. If Georgia's wants this sickening, nauseating savagery, worthy of Yahooes, worse than that of nine-tenths of the world's naked barbarism, Georgia will have it. The state must cure itself. No one else can.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The action of the southern mob is horrible and inexcusable. However, we must recognize that the southern men are not different from the northern men, and that the action of a northern mob would doubtless have been similar under similar hideous provocation. Men of the north and south will treat a brute in some such way. But this will not deter other brutes from acting as brutes will act; it only tends to brutalize and demoralize the whole community. The only permanent remedy is to change the character of the brute—educate him to be something other than a brute.

Montgomery Advertiser.

It is wrong, it is dreadful, it is revolting. It is a disgrace to the great state of Georgia. But it is not as though this thing were done in Philadelphia, and unless we know the conditions at Palmetto, we can hardly understand this affair, and the conditions stretch back so far into history and involve so many old-time wrongs that a nation engaged in seeking the white man's burden across seas must consider carefully what may be the white man's burden here at home.

Montgomery Advertiser.

An orderly and decent lynching—using the words in a comparative sense—is bad enough, but when the mob-murder is accompanied, as in the present case, by savage atrocities and disgusting barbarities that would shame an Apache Indian, the matter becomes a reproach to the whole country and its boasted civilization.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The following breezy anecdote of the Santiago campaign is sent to the *Post's Companion* by a Rough Rider. He was wounded in the blockhouse fight, but lives to tell the story.

A fruitful source of suffering, and one of the principal causes of the disease which later assaulted our ranks was the lack of good drinking water.

During the laird first of July the San Juan river, rolled and muddy by constant fording, furnished our plain of liquid refreshment; and indeed it continued to be our chief source of supply throughout those weary days spent in the trenches before the surrender of the city.

Governor Lind, of Minnesota, received a few days ago a cablegram from the officers of the regiment from that state now serving in the Philippines on the assurances of which he sent a message to the legislature in which he says:

"The regiment desires to be ordered home and mustered out of the service, unanimously."

Governor Lind, of South Dakota, states that he has received many letters from the South Dakota volunteers now in the Philippines and their friends at home urging him to do his utmost to get them out of the service at the earliest possible movement.

"While statements have been given officially that the volunteers in the Philippines do not wish to come home, there is every indication that they do want to get out of the service. From many private letters received, it is plain that the volunteers do not care to fight the Filipinos. Many have written to members of congress here saying that they enlisted to fight Spaniards and not Tagalos and bush-whackers."

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However, we of the Rough Riders discovered a well near the blockhouse on the hill we had taken and were holding, and from it we drew our supply of water during the days we remained in this position. The location of the well was an exposed one, and was commanded by the fire of the sharp-shooters posted well within the Spanish lines, where it was difficult to dislodge.

On the night of the first, under cover of darkness, Spanish sharpshooters took up commanding positions in trees near all the principal roads, and made the task of filling canteens extremely dangerous.

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Already several men have been hit while drawing water, so that when, on the morning of the third, I was ordered to take a pail and accompany a colored trooper from the Tenth Cavalry to the well, I knew I was setting out on a rather hazardous undertaking. In the army, however, orders are orders, so I took my pail and started.

My companion was a big, burly fellow, black as ebony, but a brave soldier without, as were all the men of that famous regiment. We walked along under cover of the hill until we had come to a point opposite the well, when my comrade stopped me for a consultation.

"Dey haint no use both we-uns gwine

to de well, and gittin' shot at de same time," he remarked, and I readily assented. "Well, dea, I 'm gwine up f'me and set my pail of water, and den dey git you."

I agreed to this arrangement, and we both started, crawling forward on our stomachs and trying to keep the stone coping of the well between us and where we thought the Spaniards were posted. By going slowly and keeping down in the grass, without, so far as we knew, exposing ourselves to view, we gained the well.

Then my companion sprang to his feet, grasped the rope, lowered the pail into the well, and began drawing it up. Indeed. From the moment he leaped up he was exposed to the plain view of the sharp eyes across the valley, and to a moment a Mexican whistled. Nothing daunted, the brave fellow started as his mate, despite the fact that his bullet whistled by still closer to him, until he had filled his pail. Then he dropped down beside me, and my turn came.

Without waiting for the second thought which always weakens a man under fire, I sprang to my feet and lowered away. "Z-e-e!" sang a Mexican.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. — "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth; I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took it all night, it has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial testimony free at J. E. Curry & Co's Drug Store. Regular size \$60 and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

A Narrow Escape.

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The Watauga Democrat reports a light wheat crop expected in the mountains. The plant was injured by the frosts of winter.

#### SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

What the Soldiers Say in Their Letters Home.

Atlanta Journal.

The clearest view of the situation in the Philippines and the state of feeling among our troops there may be gained from the press dispatches which are subjected to a rigid censor before they are put upon the wires, but from the letters of United States soldiers in that far land to relatives and friends at home.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chillicothe, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years and am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

SPAIN GETS HER \$30,000,000.

Four Checks for \$3,000,000 Each Made Out in Settlement of the Treaty Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—At the request of the Secretary of State, the Treasury Department to-day drew four diplomatic settlement warrants for \$3,000,000 each, in discharge of the treaty obligations of the United States to Spain. The warrants directed the Treasury of the United States to pay these several sums to His Excellency, Jules Cambon, French Ambassador, representative of the government of Spain. The warrants were signed by F. A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; F. J. Tretheway, Comptroller; C. M. Force, chief clerk, and Eddie B. Roberts, Treasurer, who directed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, to the them.

"I am not afraid, and am always ready to do my duty, but I would like some one to tell me what we are fighting for."

Before this letter reached the young soldier's home a cablegram announced his death from wounds received in battle.

Another Nebraska boy writes from the Philippines: "I do not approve of the course of our government in pursuing these people." He says further that he enlisted to help make people free—not to make them subjects. "Our offering on the altar of liberty has been prostituted."

A soldier, also from Nebraska, serving in the regiment the immediate muster out of which has been demanded by the parents of a majority of its members, says in a letter to his family:

"We came here to help, not to fight, these natives, to fight the oppressor Spain, not the oppressed. It strikes me as not very fair to pursue a policy that leads to this insurrection and then keep volunteers out here to fight battles we never enlisted for. I cannot see that we are fighting for any principle now."

It was Mr. Vanderlip's intention to personally deliver the warrants to the Secretary of State this afternoon, and a form of receipt had been prepared for M. Cambon's signature, but Mr. Hay left his office earlier than usual, so that the transfer to the French ambassador was postponed until Monday.

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