

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

Vol. XXI.

W. H. GREEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

(Published Weekly)

No. 4.

WHITE SUPREMACY.

"COME, LET US REASON TOGETHER." WHITE VOTERS.

The Amendment must and will be carried—White Men Must Rule in Every Part of North Carolina.

The Legislature of 1899, in all it did, was inspired by a sincere desire to advance the interests of North Carolina, and bring the blessings of peace and prosperity to all her people.—E. J. Justice.

THE PEOPLE TO DETERMINE.

The Legislature has performed its part in preparing and passing the proposed amendment to be voted on. It now remains for the people to say whether it shall be ratified or not. If a majority of the voters cast their ballots against it, then it will become part of our constitution. So the whole question and responsibility is now with the people. It is for them to say what shall be done with it. And in making up their minds and arriving at their conclusions they have ample time to consider this great question in all its bearings upon the future politics and interests of their State. Much will probably be written and spoken for and against the amendment before the day of voting comes. It will be well for the conservative, thoughtful people to take these arguments and reasons, consider them and then vote as they are convinced is for the best interest of themselves, their homes and their State.—T. J. Jarvis.

In an incident that the amendment to be submitted to the people is constitutional, and there is no doubt in my mind that the courts cannot hold the 5th section to be unconstitutional and permit other sections to stand.—Judge W. R. Allen.

The day of negro control in the South has passed, and passed forever, and it may safely be asserted that no party controlled by the negro will ever again carry a State south of Mason and Dixon's line; and that the white men who heretofore attempted to manipulate the negro vote to further their mean and selfish ambition, and to degrade their race, will become daily and yearly more odious in the eyes of self-respecting white men and women.

Let Senator Pritchard and his office-holding negro followers put this in their pipes and smoke it.—F. M. Simpson.

The amendment will be misrepresented. Every possible attempt will be made to deceive the people. It will be fought with all bitterness and malignity and rancor of the rascals who use the negro as a means of public plunder. But it will be defended and sustained with a zeal, an enthusiasm, and heroic determination that will make the hearts of the patriotic sons and daughters of the Old North State from the mountains to the sea.—Locke Craig.

The issue growing out of this question is supreme. The question of the Constitutional Amendment is all important to the people of North Carolina. Our State is about to enter upon an era of commercial and industrial prosperity hitherto unknown in our history. One incalculable vista upon us, one dark shadow falls across our pathway. The elimination of the negro from politics until he becomes qualified to exercise the sacred right of suffrage will lift the one and dispel the other.—Robert D. Gilmer.

No man who wishes the people of North Carolina well can consistently oppose this amendment. Every one who would see our people aroused themselves and press forward in the improvement must welcome the opportunity of voting for this measure.—S. A. Ash.

Mr. Chairman—Great sympathy with the people of our native State induces me to address this letter to you. I am deeply impressed with the vast importance of the public question which is now engaging their attention. The events of the last few years need not now be mentioned except in a general way. It is not probable that they will be forgotten by those who witnessed their horrors. The courage of the people during the trying scenes preceding the last election and their heroic fortitude under the greatest provocation merits and will always receive the highest praise. A grateful country will always highly honor the brave men who were leaders in the struggle for the welfare and happiness of the State. Their work was well begun, but is not finished.—Hon. William Shepard Bry an, of Baltimore, Md.

NO TURNING BACKWARD NOW.

We have put our hands to the plow and we will not turn backward. In 1895 we unfurled the Democratic banner to the breeze emblazoned with the rallying cry of "White Supremacy." We volunteered under that banner to the end of the war. We have won the outpost of the enemy, we have driven them back in disorder, and they are making one last desperate stand reforming their broken lives behind the breastworks of prejudice and demagoguery. They form a vain. The traditions of North Carolina Democrats are filled with glorious achievements; their courage is of the best, their determination is unyielding, their certainty of victory amounts to inspiration. For peace, for prosperity, for universal education, for that day when the race issue is forever settled, we can have an absolutely free ballot and a fair count for "the glorious privilege of being independent, for general toleration of honest if mistaken opinions, we renew the contest. Let the banner of 1895 be again unfurled. Let it still be inscribed with the motto "White Supremacy," but above all that let there also appear as the aim and end of white supremacy good government for all, absolute justice before the law and unquestioned liberty of opinion.—C. B. Aycock.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

With the lights before me, and such investigation as I have been able to give it, I have been led to the conclu-

sion as a lawyer looking at it purely from a legal standpoint, that the proposed amendment (if adopted) would not conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and in this communication I have undertaken to consider.

How many individual persons of different races may, upon a census being taken, be embraced within this class of voters, is not the question. "Class legislation; discriminating against some and favoring others, is prohibited; but legislation which, in carrying out a public purpose, is limited in its application, if within the sphere of its operation it affects alike all persons similarly situated, is not within the amendment.—W. A. Guthrie.

Shall the negro cease to be a political power to do evil? Those who would have the negro eliminated will vote for the amendment, and those who prefer to stand cheek by jaw with "Cuffee," will vote against them and that is all there is to the matter, so far as the people are concerned. The people are not lawyers, but skilled in questions of constitutional law. They will therefore not pretend to anticipate the wants. But they do know what they want, and in their respect can very intelligently vote on the proposed changes in our constitution.—Tarboro Southerner.

MUST STAND OR FALL AS A WHOLE. A PART CANNOT STAND AND A PART BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Legislature thought the right to participate in government should be limited to those who had some training, and that the test of this should be knowledge obtained by what we ordinarily call education, or by experience. It said men who could read and write were qualified, and it also said those who could not read and write but who had been in the habit of participating in government were equally well qualified, and that the two would constitute the electorate of the State.

It is one system, one plan, is passed as a whole, and ratified as a whole. It is a matter of public history that the Legislature would not have passed the amendment without the fifth section, and if this admitted the rule we have invoked above that the different parts of the amendment must fall or stand together.—Judge Allen.

SURE FOUNDATION.

Every great movement in the constitutional life of any people has a sure foundation. A people's fundamental rights are written in the dawn of constitutional liberty. A man's right of the "divine right of kings" was drowned in the surging cry that the people must have voice in the councils of State.

In these closing hours of a century the descendants of the men who declared against the rule of enlightened kings, daunt to provide against the rule of the despotic slave. In the light of the great past and in the fuller light of the great future, what is the light of the men of North Carolina who have invoked above that the different parts of the amendment must fall or stand together.—F. D. Winston.

This measure justified on the highest grounds with the Chinese exclusion act. These almost-eyed gentle children of the flower kingdom were not desirable citizens as they came here with the animus reverted. Allegation was inexcusable and elevation impossible. They degraded manhood and depressed the scale of American labor. The great West prayed for relief; and the literature of the age was pyramidal and a sublime code of morals was written out. "Was it right? The world says it was, for public policy demanded it. The ignorant negro degrades the franchise and depresses the scale of American manhood. His suspension, till qualified, is justified on the same high ground of public policy. It is against public policy to commit murder; therefore the criminal forfeits his life. It is against public policy to deprive a man of his liberty. And it is against public policy for the ignorant negro to vote, therefore suspend him.—A. D. Cowles, (Rep.)

The amendment will be maligned and misrepresented by every one whose future depends upon the votes of ignorant negroes, but this child of the Democracy with her face set firmly towards white supremacy, her heart full of faith in honest, fearless, white manhood, with prayers and hopes of good women ringing in her ears, unharmed by malice and falsehood, will succeed, and with her success will come, we trust, a better day for our good Commonwealth.—W. W. Kitchin.

THE FASHION OF THE NEGRO IN POLITICS—WHITE MEN WILL RULE.

The white people of North Carolina will never again submit to negro domination, nor that the negro shall rule the white men in any part of this State. This was the irrevocable decree of November 3, 1899. For this reason the Republican party can never hope to regain control in North Carolina, so long as it continues under present management. For it is manifest that as long as certain parts of the State will inevitably follow its success, and the influence of the negro in politics will necessarily be exerted and left in every part of the State. It is futile for Republicans to longer deny that their party in North Carolina is controlled by the negro and that government by it is necessarily government under negro influence.—F. M. Simpson.

Those who seek to defeat the adoption of the Suffrage Amendment by the people express soliloquy in regard, first, to its proposed conflict with the provision of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Second, that the fourth section will be sustained by the first, commonly called "the grandfather clause" will be declared invalid, and prohibiting from voting all persons who shall not be able "to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language." So far no one has seriously ques-

tioned the wisdom of the proposed change in our law. The experience of our own and of other Southern States for the past thirty years has demonstrated the necessity for radical treatment of the suffrage question. Whether the measure is adopted or not, it will not at this time suggest. Those who wish to compass its defeat recognize the fact that at least the fears of a large number of white voters can be aroused in regard to the second branch of their contention the measure will be ratified by a large majority of the people. The Amendment is the expression of the earnest, patriotic desire of the men who framed it, and those whom they represent, to place our suffrage law upon a strong, healthful basis removing many and manifest evils now existing and dangers threatening the welfare of the State in the future. It offers a solution of the vexing question consistent with and promotive of the highest interests of the State and improvement of the people. If those who fail to sympathize with this purpose shall succeed in defeating it, thus perpetuating these conditions, they will enjoy the satisfaction of having done a great injury to the State without reaping the reward which prompts them in their work, political expediency.—Judge Connor.

In this discussion I shall assume that the proposed amendment is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is similar to the provisions of the Constitution of Louisiana, which has been passed upon and pronounced constitutional by some of the ablest lawyers in the United States. It was passed by a Legislature composed of many of the ablest lawyers of this State. The American system of government leaves the question of suffrage very largely with the State, and the Supreme court of the United States has recently affirmed and upheld this doctrine in passing upon the new constitution of Mississippi, which contained provisions restoring and regulating suffrage. So notwithstanding the condemnation of the amendment by a few Republican lights, who have been dragged from obscurity by the negro vote, I shall assume the amendment to be constitutional, and that it is within the province of the people of North Carolina to ratify and make it a part of their constitution if they see proper to do so.—T. J. Jarvis.

IT IS ALL THE SAME.

Bill Ayer Writes a Chapter on the New Reading-Different Names for "Negroes" "Fabe," White Men "Get the Advantage" of One Another, and so on. Bill Ayer in Atlanta Constitution.

I have always contended that stealing little things was the besetting sin of the negro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in Jew and Gentile. We white folks do not do it, cheating but may be got the advantage or the best of the bargain, but this advantage is generally gotten by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro smooths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about her stealing lard and flour and rice and such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you'd better get mad, for I didn't do very much, for I never took much as a time but it annoyed me when she wasn't. Just that same negro would sit up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and kind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negro's most frequent crime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in that business that a law was passed making it a penal offense for anybody to buy chickens from a negro even though he had raised them in his own yard. We could buy foot mats and brooms and baskets, but we must not buy chickens. Law or no law, he could find his way through the law, and if the commandment was not to steal, he would not over his neighbor's chickens it would have been all the same to him. First come and then steal was part of his religion. I was ruminating about this because I bought a turkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I wondered where he got it. I didn't question him, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings. When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old dandy who was on trial for stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged and said, "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you."

"No day ahik, Mas John; day ahik got me yet and day ahik agins to get me. Tell you how it is, Mas John. De judge say dar was my wrong; mas John say dar was broke out dar agins to send me to pen. No, sir; be aint dose forget what I know." But Mas John had lost confidence, for he knew that the judge would do his duty and execute the law. In a short time the trial was over and the judge asked Uncle Jack if he had anything to say in extension of his crime. The old gray-headed man got up with a grin and looking around upon the spectators and then he said: "Huff!" much. Mas Judge, suffer! Much. Only die you know all about dat old war which we all got whooped and you haint forgot how I went out wid you to de army for you was a cappen and old master told me to go 'long and take heed of you and you know I did de very best I could for four mighty long years and how one time you got wounded and I staid by you and how you well agins and how another time you took the malaria and me, too and I staid by you and nus you and how another time dem yankees cought me and I got away in de night and come back to you and how a-me-time you get out of money and out of sumfen to eat all at de same time and you call me up and say, "Jack, you 'ans' go out a foragin' and get me 'ans' and I got into de night and bring you chickens and rootin' 'ans' and one time I bring you a turkey, 'ans' you never as me sumfen about what I got him and you never give me any money to buy him, did you Mas Judge. You call it foragin' den, didn't you Mas Judge and if it was foragin' den how come it to be stolen' now?"

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old Jack's fulling and reviving fresh. He winked his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the state and county chain-gangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the lawless who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern dandy. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years and was disgraced with his associates and said "I tell you what boss, dar is some mean folks to be chain-gang. Foot is dar is some folks just as mean in dar is outer dar." Cobb says that Cuba is a good place to send the dorks to for the time are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

Mr. Ayer writes a chapter on the new reading—different names for "Negroes" "Fabe," White Men "Get the Advantage" of One Another, and so on. Bill Ayer in Atlanta Constitution.

I have always contended that stealing little things was the besetting sin of the negro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in Jew and Gentile. We white folks do not do it, cheating but may be got the advantage or the best of the bargain, but this advantage is generally gotten by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro smooths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about her stealing lard and flour and rice and such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you'd better get mad, for I didn't do very much, for I never took much as a time but it annoyed me when she wasn't. Just that same negro would sit up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and kind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negro's most frequent crime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in that business that a law was passed making it a penal offense for anybody to buy chickens from a negro even though he had raised them in his own yard. We could buy foot mats and brooms and baskets, but we must not buy chickens. Law or no law, he could find his way through the law, and if the commandment was not to steal, he would not over his neighbor's chickens it would have been all the same to him. First come and then steal was part of his religion. I was ruminating about this because I bought a turkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I wondered where he got it. I didn't question him, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings. When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old dandy who was on trial for stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged and said, "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you."

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old Jack's fulling and reviving fresh. He winked his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the state and county chain-gangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the lawless who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern dandy. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years and was disgraced with his associates and said "I tell you what boss, dar is some mean folks to be chain-gang. Foot is dar is some folks just as mean in dar is outer dar." Cobb says that Cuba is a good place to send the dorks to for the time are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

There is no better medicine for the ills than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and efficient cure make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In case of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by J. E. Curry & Company.

There is no better medicine for the ills than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and efficient cure make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In case of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by J. E. Curry & Company.

Bill Ayer Writes a Chapter on the New Reading-Different Names for "Negroes" "Fabe," White Men "Get the Advantage" of One Another, and so on. Bill Ayer in Atlanta Constitution.

I have always contended that stealing little things was the besetting sin of the negro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in Jew and Gentile. We white folks do not do it, cheating but may be got the advantage or the best of the bargain, but this advantage is generally gotten by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro smooths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about her stealing lard and flour and rice and such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you'd better get mad, for I didn't do very much, for I never took much as a time but it annoyed me when she wasn't. Just that same negro would sit up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and kind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negro's most frequent crime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in that business that a law was passed making it a penal offense for anybody to buy chickens from a negro even though he had raised them in his own yard. We could buy foot mats and brooms and baskets, but we must not buy chickens. Law or no law, he could find his way through the law, and if the commandment was not to steal, he would not over his neighbor's chickens it would have been all the same to him. First come and then steal was part of his religion. I was ruminating about this because I bought a turkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I wondered where he got it. I didn't question him, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings. When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old dandy who was on trial for stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged and said, "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you."

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old Jack's fulling and reviving fresh. He winked his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the state and county chain-gangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the lawless who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern dandy. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years and was disgraced with his associates and said "I tell you what boss, dar is some mean folks to be chain-gang. Foot is dar is some folks just as mean in dar is outer dar." Cobb says that Cuba is a good place to send the dorks to for the time are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old Jack's fulling and reviving fresh. He winked his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the state and county chain-gangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the lawless who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern dandy. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years and was disgraced with his associates and said "I tell you what boss, dar is some mean folks to be chain-gang. Foot is dar is some folks just as mean in dar is outer dar." Cobb says that Cuba is a good place to send the dorks to for the time are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old Jack's fulling and reviving fresh. He winked his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the state and county chain-gangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the lawless who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern dandy. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years and was disgraced with his associates and said "I tell you what boss, dar is some mean folks to be chain-gang. Foot is dar is some folks just as mean in dar is outer dar." Cobb says that Cuba is a good place to send the dorks to for the time are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old Jack's fulling and reviving fresh. He winked his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the state and county chain-gangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the lawless who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern dandy. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years and was disgraced with his associates and said "I tell you what boss, dar is some mean folks to be chain-gang. Foot is dar is some folks just as mean in dar is outer dar." Cobb says that Cuba is a good place to send the dorks to for the time are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old Jack's fulling and reviving fresh. He winked his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court. Uncle Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports where we learn that there are over 2,000 negroes in the state and county chain-gangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the lawless who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern dandy. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years and was disgraced with his associates and said "I tell you what boss, dar is some mean folks to be chain-gang. Foot is dar is some folks just as mean in dar is outer dar." Cobb says that Cuba is a good place to send the dorks to for the time are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to hanker after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

mid-the spouse, for they had his landlady's mark and were silent within in her family. He sat for her to come to his room and gave them back with almost apology and said it must have been Storratt's whisky that did it. He sobbed him up and made him very serious all the afternoon. Next morning a trifling fellow was put on trial for stealing a package of pocketknives from a store in town. He was easily convicted and the judge asked him if he had anything to say for himself. "Nothin' judge," said he "only that I was drinking an don't remember about it." The judge leaned forward and said, "Young man where did you get your liquor?" "At Storratt's," said he. "Discharge him, Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware that Storratt's whisky will make anybody steal."

THE ART OF TALKING.

An Englishman Says That the American Girl Does Not Understand It. Margaret Hennessey in Lake Republic.

"I'm happy in her company; when she is out of the room I am not so happy."

And how did she get it? "I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

out in society—and answering letters that require active thought to tell as well as to do. This will have to be a matter of course, and will be a delightful hobby. It is well to suggest to her, when she knows a thing of a subject that others are not so conversant with, that she say nothing, and that she say nothing, and that she say nothing. I am almost the woman in the world.

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."

"I will admit," said the visiting Englishman, "that the American girl is a dashing talker, but not a good talker."