

NOTHING IS SETTLED.

ARP SAYS THE WHOLE WORLD IS DISSATISFIED.

Trouble Always on Hand—Bill Voted for Seven Men in the Primary and Two of Them Were Elected.

Bill Ayr to Atlanta Constitution.

The papers tell us that there are yet over 300 conventions to be held this year in these United States. It looks like public affairs, political, religious, agricultural and financial are in a very unsettled condition. I wish they would settle something. There is the Pullman war the Porto Rico tangled the Cuban postal steal the negro problem, female suffrage and women's hats in the churches. There is prohibition question the Presbyterian creed, the strikes among the laborers the trust monopolies and who are to be the running mates for Bryan and McKinley. There are also shows of many kinds but nothing gets settled. When our old cook got sick and my wife asked her if she knew where we could get another she said, "None, I don't; cooks is gittin' pow'ful scarce. Better git a settled 'oman if you can find one—dree young onesettled niggers ain't no count young freedom niggers." Looks like there is nothing settled now—days neither labor nor free niggers nor women nor men nor theories nor great public questions. Well one thing has been settled at last and that is "the Barbara Fretchie myth." The Boston Transcript of last Wednesday has three columns on the subject and gives up and says this is a foality. It publishes a letter from General Henry Kyd Douglas of Stonewall Jackson's staff, which disproves the whole ridiculous story and closes by saying "We men of the south see no limit to the poetic laudation of a woman be she old or young nor are we disposed to hold an admirer strictly responsible for the accuracy of his language but from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the name of our Christian Soldier Stonewall Jackson is sacred. Lift up your monuments to your heroes and your monuments and you will bear no word of protest from us but do not cast your chipmunks and spawls on the graves of Stonewall Jackson." But that is only one thing settled. One slander unaided and it has taken thirty years to do that. We thought that Ben Hill had nailed the Andersonville slander in his great speech against Blaine but that boop up very little while and has to be nailed again. I know a lady and she is a lady in manners and morals who really believes that the federal prisoners at Andersonville were made to drink melted lead when they begged for water. She was told that thirty-five years ago and can't get over it.

We can't do anything with those people. They fought us from prejudice and have since been spending millions of money on the negro from the pulpit. Every black scoundrel who has been lynched down south was the victim of their false teachings and will continue to be—thank the good Lord for His word. Ten years ago I wrote my first philippic against the brutes and advised a summary vengeance and I stand by it and rejoice whenever a lynching occurs for an outrage upon defenseless women. If there is anything worse than lynching I'm for that. Let the north howl if they want to, the procession will proceed all the same. The negro is here to stay and he has got to behave as himself as a good citizen or take the consequences. The south needs him and if his presence drives away the horde of foreigners that Europe is sending to get rid of it is a blessing. What is the matter with the negro? I don't know of a race conflict in this region except in the large cities which are a pestilence to good morals, truth and the industry of the race is improving in the rural districts where the white race is in the majority. A few months ago there was a call from Mississippi for negro labor and about a hundred went from this neighborhood and very soon they were mixed with our farmers began to make about it but there was no Pogie Williams concerned in it and nobody to get mad with. One of my neighbors who had often declared that he wanted they were all out of the country got mad about this sudden exodus, and said he couldn't hire a man to break up his garden. We are hard to please and read about a young preacher who just spread himself about the town and nominations and he was told that it would do for the members were all mixed up by marriage and he was giving great offense. "What shall I do?" he asked. "I am obliged to abuse somebody or the people would come out to hear me." "Well then you had better pitch into the Jews. They have got no friends and are not kin to anybody but themselves." Just as we blame the negro with the sin and corrupt methods of the politicians, the politician who buys his vote with money or whisky. The smart man who buys is worse than the ignorant negro who sells his vote. When Stephen A. Douglas ran against Lincoln for congress he tried to degrade him in a public speech by saying that he was keeping a saloon in a one-horse town. "Yes," replied Lincoln, "I remember that I was on one side of the counter and you were on the other I was selling you were drinking." That is about the parallel between the politician and the negro. I do not feel satisfied with the sweeping exclusion of the present white primary law. I know a dozen negroes in this town who are morally, intelligently and industrially qualified to vote and I know two dozen white men who are not. It seems to me we might have a commission to select deserving negroes and place their names on the registration list. This would stimulate others to good behavior. It would have a tendency to elevate good negroes whereas the present law cuts off all hope and all ambition. But I wouldn't give one of them a public office and no friend of

THE SOUTH WOULD MAKE HIM A MASTER OR A CONSCIOUS SLAVE.

But there is nothing settled. The Philippines war has almost passed to be dominated by the American people. We have ceased to feel any interest in it. It is none of our war. It is the republican politicians war and has cost thousands of lives and millions of money. Recruiting officer inveigled hundreds of our foolish boys into it and their distressed mothers can't hear a word from them and fear they are dead and I reckon they are. Some of them write to me thinking I can do something or give them comfort; but alas! I cannot. McKinley don't care, so he is re-elected. Here is a letter that came to-day from a heart-broken mother Mrs. Alice A. Kibler of Valdosta whose son, S. B. Kibler went to Manila with the Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry troop K. Can anybody relieve her mind? She grieves for her son because he is a dear old long-suffering mother. Their grief is a bigger thing than conquest or imperialism. It was just that way with our boys in Cuba. Their mothers could not hear from them. The officers of every company should be required to make a report of every private once a month to his parents or wife or girl.

Well our state and county primary is over and now we will have peace until the next one. I voted for seven county officers and two of them were nominated. I reckon my little grandchild was right when I put her dress on wrong side before. "Gan' pa, you haven't got very much sense have you?" But the "I" on my side with the scriptural injunction follow out a multitude to do evil. I'll go out in the garden and pick strawberries white and try to be calm and serene.

P. S.—As to that question in the churches it can be proven either way by St. Paul but he had no wife and advised his people not to marry. I don't consider him good authority.

A BROAD EXHIBIT.

Wide Range of Exhibits for the Charleston Exposition.

Active work is under way at Charleston in preparation for the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, to be held in that city from December 1, 1901, to May 1, 1902. Originally projected to display the products, manufactures and industries of South Carolina, from the interest taken in the project by the press and citizens of other States it has been found necessary to enlarge its plan and scope, and it is now considered that every State and Territory in the Union will have a place either among the collective exhibits or in the group of State buildings.

Negotiations are being conducted with the United States government for a large and comprehensive exhibit from the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba, and Congress has been asked for an appropriation of \$250,000 for a general collection of exhibits from all the islands. There will also be exhibits from foreign countries.

The central or main building of the exposition will be a "Cotton Palace," which will be shown, as it were, a cotton seed and what comes from it. The history of cotton throughout the entire nineteenth century will be fully shown in every phase, with the machinery of the present and the evolution of the cotton cultural implements, transportation exhibits, including railway, ships, vehicles, automobiles bicycles and electric appliances; graphic arts including typography, lithography, steel and copper plate printing, drawing, book-binding, etc.; fine arts, including painting, sculpture and decoration; liberal arts, including engineering, public works, domestic architecture; education, including special exhibits from Clemson College, Wintthrop Normal and Industrial College and other State institutions, county exhibits, good roads, road machinery, broad third vehicles; United States government exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

John H. Averill, 33 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., is secretary of the exposition association. The board of administration includes W. Wagner chairman; Hon. John F. Pickett and William H. Welch. The ways and means committee includes R. Goodwyn Rhett, chairman; James F. Redding, J. L. David, S. H. Wilson and Samuel Lapham.

A dramatic effect went wrong in the course of a sermon at a Wesleyan Church in Portsmouth, England. The preacher was dwelling on the subject of love and he asked, "What then, is the greatest power on earth?" He made an impressive pause, as if awaiting a reply. Just as that moment a street urchin popped his head inside the building, ejaculated "Kruger!" and fled. First a titter went round among the congregation, then it developed into a general laugh and in that laugh the preacher himself was constrained to join.

No Right to Killmen.

HAN JONES ON TILLMAN.

The Evangelist writes of Senator Tillman, and says the Senator from South Carolina is a mixture of Eric and Billy Goat, which, with Mr. Jones is the highest sort of praise.

Sam P. Jones in Atlanta Journal.

There are no dull days now. The record of any days happenings would make a book. Political conventions, Methodist general conference, Baptist conventions, soldiers' reunions, race courses, etc., besides a thousand other things, to fill the columns of newspapers and satisfy the desire for the occasional.

The two wings of the "Pops" have held their conventions and nominated their candidates and adopted their platform and adjourned.

A few days later the old regulars, the Democrats and Republicans, will gather, one in Philadelphia the other in Kansas City, announce their platform, and nominate their candidates. It is a foregone conclusion, that the Republicans will nominate McKinley and the Democrats will announce Bryan as their candidate. Then will come the tug of war.

The present outlook makes things look brighter for the Democrats. There is a growing feeling among the masses that Mr. McKinley is the tool of corrupt political bosses, and that the Republican party is in league with the trusts and combinations, and that it moves to the top of the drum of the money-mongers. If the Democrats won't act the fool and will put a live, strong man as chairman of their national committee, they stand a good chance this time to put in their candidates. If they will put the silver question in the background, favor expansion denounce imperialism, champion pure Democracy and fight patriotism, stand for principles and fight protection, and leave out a few non-essential planks of the Chicago platform then they have a chance.

Strikes and dissent are already multiplying among the laboring masses. The Republican party is constantly making the most egregious blunders. Bossism is growing more unpopular every day.

Race-riden and money-riden and trust-riden as the Republican party is still it's power. A party with more brains than conscience, more prejudice than principle, a party persecuted by millions and mastered by millions, may still be more than a match for the Democrats.

Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina spoke in Baltimore two nights ago at a Democratic rally of the several wards of the city. He said some true and strong things. I give you a few sentences of his speech:

"I am fresh from the senate chamber at Washington, where I have worked hard all day to-day to prevent the treasury of the United States from being looted of eight million dollars by two armor plate factories. When the treasury is looted, it is you deposed ignorant Democrats and Republicans who possess heads but no brains, you men who have votes and put men in office who steal and you haven't honest sense enough to catch them or punish them or expose them. If the individual is corrupt and ignorant he will send men to the halls of legislation who are thieves and who will reimburse themselves out of the public treasury for the expense of their election. Democracy means government by the people. It doesn't mean that the people get orders from some boss or instructor in a room a few miles away. Are you going to stick your fingers in your mouths and be bossed by the same? You-riden, uswap-riden corporation ridden leaders? Get on your knees every time you pick up a newspaper; it is full of lies. You must think for yourselves. They are subsidized by the wealthy classes and the purpose is in have the editors fool you."

These are plain words and no doubt true words as they apply in many instances.

I have watched with some interest the career of Ben Tillman and I believe in him because he is a man who has the courage of his convictions. We need him in the United States Senate with his pithfork and all. Ben Tillman is a bigger man to-day than any man in his life. He is more highly respected by his friends and more feared and hated by his enemies. He and Old Senator Hour say the strongest and truest things that have been said on the floor of the senate since the days of Ben Hill and Roscoe Conkling. Ben Tillman doesn't contribute much dignity to the senate, but he is a mixture of snail and lilly goat. He ticks with one and butts with the other. Ben Tillman has as much brains as any man to-day. Go it, Ben, you are a joy to your friends and a dose of calomel to your enemies. You made South Carolina a good governor and since the days of John Calhoun she has not had your equal in the senate.

Old Senator Morgan of Alabama, and Hon. of Massachusetts, have well high run their race, but they are loved and honored by a grateful constituency and may die in the harness if they choose. They seem to be passing for running party wants a tall to the kite heavy enough to steady the kite as they fling it to the political breeze.

Teddy won't play tall to McKinley's kite, and Towne may be tied onto the Democratic kite. The Republicans may have a long tail to their kite.

GOT HIS DISCHARGE.

THINGS CAME JUST RIGHT FOR THE NAVAL MACHINIST.

An Incident of a Three Years' Cruise on the Vermont Which Goes to Show How Small, All That Great World of Ours Really Is.

Several years ago a quiet young chap slipped as a machinist in the navy aboard the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn navy yard. He gave San Francisco as his place of nativity. He was assigned to a cruiser about to start for the China Station by the Suez canal route. He was a crack mechanic and very soon showed the engineers that he knew how to earn his rate and wages. He never said much about himself. He wasn't anything of what is called a "man-o-war" chap, and, although he had been up and down the world a good deal he let others do the talking. He was perhaps the quietest man in the American navy at the time he served.

His ship got to the Asiatic station all right and cruised back and forth there between China and Japan for close on to three years. There she was ordered back to the United States. She had a lot of overtime men aboard of her but that time sailors who had expressed but who preferred to wait until they reached the United States before they took their discharge. When the ship was ordered back home, a lot of overtime men from other ships on the Asiatic station were sent to her to be brought back to this country.

This machinist—call him Beall—had just 31 days left of his three year enlistment when the ship left Yokohama for San Francisco via the Hawaiian Islands. All of the overtime men were talking about their trip around the world. They had a little sail on the island of Maui. They had all shipped at the Brooklyn navy yard and the navy always sends men to the point whence it takes them when they enlist unless they "waive transportation" for the purpose of stopping off at an intermediary point.

It took the ship 14 days to "fetch up" Honolulu from Yokohama, and then Beall, the machinist had five days yet to serve.

"Are you going to waive transportation and drop off at San Francisco, or are you going around to New York with the ship?" the men asked him when the ship pulled into Honolulu.

"Don't know yet," the machinist replied.

After coaling at Honolulu—which took four days, leisurely—the skipper of the ship decided to take a bit of a run around the Hawaiian Islands before anchoring for San Francisco. Beall's time expired on the morning that his ship was headed for Lahaina on the island of Maui, a little sail of about 85 miles from Honolulu. The ship dropped her anchor within about 300 yards of the Lahaina beach along toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The island of Maui is very beautiful to look upon—a veritable gem of the ocean, if not a one was ever fashioned by the hand of the creator. Beall, the machinist, was off watch and standing on the deck for some smoking his pipe. When the ship came to anchor he stepped ashore with his pipe in his hand. He was a quiet gray eyes. He knocked the ashes out of his pipe, stretched his arms and then walked down to the mainmast and told the officer of the deck that he wanted to see the commanding officer. The commanding officer came out on the deck of his cabin.

"What is it, my man?" he asked the machinist.

"My time is out, sir," said the machinist. "I guess I'll take my discharge here."

The commanding officer looked surprised.

"This is rather a queer notion," he said. "You shipped in New York, did you not? I should think you would want to get back to the United States after your three years on the China station. Or, at any rate, that you would prefer to wait until we got back to Honolulu, if you want to waive transportation and take your discharge here among the island. Why do you want your discharge today and here?"

"Because this island here, Maui, is my home. At this moment my father and mother and seven brothers and sisters are on this island. They are at a place not very far from Lahaina, called Spekeville. The girl that I am going to marry is also here. I was born in Friesco, but my father came down to this island as engineer of a sugar plantation when I was 3 years old. None of them know that I am within just a few miles of home now. I want to give them a little surprise. I waive transportation and I'll take my discharge now."

The commanding officer listened to the man with interest.

"Of course we'll give you your discharge, son," he said, "although I'm sorry to see you, and I had hoped you might ship over. Close mouthed men are wanted in the navy. You owe us some thanks, I think, for starting you out at New York, taking you around the world for three years and fetching you up within an hour or so of your home on the very day your time is out. To all intents and purposes, we have been a night for you."

It was rather a remarkable happening for a fact. The machinist packed his things and went over the side, amid the pleasant salutations of the men, about two hours later with his bag and hammock and a couple of thousand dollars in gold, his savings during the cruise. A couple of hours later he was with his people and his sweetheart in Spekeville. It is a small world.

Mr. Wm. Swoope, aged 55, and a negro nurse girl, of Rocky Hill Ala., were drowned at Courtland, Ala., while attempting to drive across Big Water creek, which was out of its banks.

SEAN TALK.

It Appears to be a Universal Language Among the American Indians.

Chicago Tribune.

The writer once had a nice acquaintance which old Bill Hamilton one of the best sign talkers ever known on the Western plains and a prize and pupil of the old Bill Williams who is dead remains one of the giant figures of our departed West. Bill Hamilton could talk with his tribes or what he spoke. He was raised upon the plains and in the Rockies and was known and respected by all the Indians of the upper West. At the time of the disappearance of the buffalo the Indians were heartbroken. They went to Bill Hamilton who they knew had roamed over much of the West and told him that they did not know where the buffalo had gone. "We know that you have traveled far," they said to him, "and perhaps you will travel again, now that we need to send a runner to the buffalo. If you go far to the north and find the buffalo no matter where that place is we will follow you there."

Bill never found the buffalo, but he did make a trip far to the north among the tribes of the British possessions. He says that he went up there by some scientific men to learn whether the Indians of that country used the same language as that of our tribes. He learned that the sign talkers of the Indians understood them. Among the party of scientific men who employ Bill Hamilton to make this trip was one man who had learned this sign talk in the United States. This man could talk intelligibly with Bill Hamilton by means of the sign which he had learned in the United States; hence it seemed probable that the sign talker North American and South American tribes have a sign language which is practically a common one and could converse if brought together. The ethnological records at Washington tell of a talk which occurred there between two Indians one an Apache from Arizona and one a Nez Percé from the far northern part of the West.

Representatives of the two tribes met without confusion and understood each other absolutely. Where did they learn this common sign talk? The ethnological records at Washington tell of a talk which occurred there between two Indians one an Apache from Arizona and one a Nez Percé from the far northern part of the West. Representatives of the two tribes met without confusion and understood each other absolutely. Where did they learn this common sign talk? The ethnological records at Washington tell of a talk which occurred there between two Indians one an Apache from Arizona and one a Nez Percé from the far northern part of the West. Representatives of the two tribes met without confusion and understood each other absolutely. Where did they learn this common sign talk? The ethnological records at Washington tell of a talk which occurred there between two Indians one an Apache from Arizona and one a Nez Percé from the far northern part of the West. 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