

# The Pascagoula Democrat-Star

PORT OF PASCAGOULA

LOVE FOR OUR FRIENDS; COURTESY FOR ALL; FEAR FOR NONE.

Terms—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

SCRANTON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

NUMBER 38.

K. MAYERS, Proprietor.  
VOLUME 55.

THE COURTS.  
THE REGULAR TERMS.

Circuit Court—2nd Dist.

THAD. A. WOOD, Judge.

MAJESTY A. WHITE, District Attorney.

County of Wayne on the second Monday of each month and continue six days.

County of Pearl River on the first Monday of each month and continue six days.

County of Madison on the first Monday of each month and continue six days.

County of Harrison on the first Monday of each month and continue six days.

County of Jackson on the first Monday of each month and continue six days.

County of Hancock on the first Monday of each month and continue six days.

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## TIME TABLE



### LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

GOING EAST.  
No. 2—Leaves New Orleans at 7:45 p. m. Arrives at Scranton at 10:30 p. m. Arrives in Mobile at 12:00 a. m.

No. 4—Leaves New Orleans at 11:15 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 2:05 p. m. Arrives at Mobile at 3:15 p. m.

No. 6—Leaves New Orleans at 7:55 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 11:25 a. m. Arrives at Mobile at 12:45 p. m.

GOING WEST.  
No. 1—Leaves Mobile at 2:15 p. m. Arrives at Scranton at 4:15 p. m. New Orleans, 7:30 p. m.

No. 3—Leaves Mobile at 8:15 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 10:15 a. m. New Orleans, 7:30 a. m.

No. 5—Leaves Mobile at 4:15 p. m. Arrives at Scranton at 6:15 p. m. New Orleans, 8:30 p. m.

No. 7—Leaves Mobile at 11:25 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 1:25 p. m. New Orleans, 8:30 a. m.

JOHN H. SANTA CRUZ, Agent.

## SCRANTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

C. H. DELMAS,  
SHIPPER OF OYSTERS AND FISH.

ALGONA SALOON  
(M. V. B. Carey, Prop.)  
Five Wines, Liquors, Cigars and  
Tobacco.

SMITH'S EATING HOUSE,  
(Mrs. Eliza Smith),  
Board, Lodging, Oysters, and Meals at all  
hours.

SCRANTON SHIP YARD,  
(Geo. Freutz, Proprietor),  
Vessels Built and Repaired.

JOHN POSTER & SON,  
Gulf Oysters, Fish and Shrimp.

## PROFESSIONAL

A. G. MAYERS,  
(Ex-Judge 8th District),  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Brandon, Mississippi.

J. I. Ford,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Scranton, Miss.

W. H. DENNY,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Scranton, Miss.

DENNY & WOODS,  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
Scranton, Miss.

C. H. Wood,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Moss Point, Miss.

Chas. S. Meriwether,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Scranton, Miss.

H. Bloomfield,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Scranton, Miss.

R. D. WIGGINTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

E. A. Clark,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

## MOBILE DOOR, SASH & BLIND FACTORY

Manufacturers of  
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings,  
Window & Door  
Frames, Plain and Fancy  
Mantels.

Dealers in Builders' Hardware, Window  
Glass Putty and Para Mixed Paints.  
F. C. TURNER & CO.,  
Cor. St. Anthony and  
Water streets, Mobile, Ala.  
July 31, 1899.

## HOTEL BRESLOW

Biloxi, Mississippi,  
MRS. M. A. ANDREWS, Proprietress,  
Formerly of Bay View Cottage.

Regular or  
Transient Guests

Furnished with first-class accommodations at  
moderate rates. Hot and cold baths. Also salt  
baths.  
July 7, 1899. 21-3m

## Dan'l J. McDonald & Co.

Monuments,  
Headstones,  
Building Stone.

Having the largest and  
most complete steam works  
in the South we are enabled  
to execute large or small or-  
ders expeditiously at wholesale  
prices.

D. J. McDonald & Co.,  
North East Corner Royal and St. Louis Sts.,  
MOBILE, ALA.  
February 10, 1899.

## Democratic Nominations

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1899.

### STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
A. H. LONGINO.

For Lieutenant-Governor,  
JAMES T. HARRISON.

For Secretary of State,  
J. L. POWER.

For Auditor,  
W. Q. COLE.

For Treasurer,  
J. R. STOWERS.

For Attorney-General,  
MONROE MCCLURE.

For Superintendent of Education,  
H. L. WHITFIELD.

For State Revenue Agent,  
WIRT ADAMS.

For State Land Commissioner,  
E. H. NALL.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,  
F. W. BROWN.

For Railroad Commissioners,  
1st DISTRICT—J. D. MCINNIS,  
2nd DISTRICT—A. Q. MAY,  
3rd DISTRICT—J. C. KINCANNON.

For State Senator—First District,  
WESLEY G. EVANS, JR.,  
Of Harrison County.

For District Attorney—2d Judicial  
District,  
WALTER A. WHITE,  
Of Harrison County.

For Floater Representative—Jackson  
and Harrison Counties,  
GEORGE P. HEWES.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

For Representative in the Legislature,  
J. A. BROADUS.

For Clerk of the Courts,  
FRANK H. LEWIS.

For Sheriff,  
ROBERT S. LOUGHRAN.

For Treasurer,  
ARTHUR H. SMITH.

For Assessor,  
WILLIE P. RAMSAY.

For Superintendent of Education,  
D. B. COWAN.

For Surveyor,  
E. N. RAMSAY.

BEAT OFFICES.  
For Supervisors.

Beat No. 1—A. Allman.

Beat No. 2—R. C. Galloway.

Beat No. 3—Volney Brown.

Beat No. 4—Simson George.

Beat No. 5—H. O. Flurry.

For Justice of the Peace,  
Beat No. 3—Oliver Wood, Moss Point.

A. D. Krebs, Scranton.

For Constable,  
Beat No. 3—Ed. B. Mansfield.

## Editorial and Otherwise.

A sport is known by his gibberish.

It is very hard to please some people.

Our seeming failures may be victories.

More manhood is the need of the hour.

Riches have wings and poverty has  
stings.

A spiteful man is a curse to any com-  
munity.

Man never makes truth; he only dis-  
covers it.

Policy sits on the fence while princi-  
ple fights the battle.

Hot arguments can always be relied on  
to cool friendship.

The multiplication table affords the  
misce food for thought.

There are few women who deem them-  
selves too good for a sailor hat.

The silent watches of the night may be  
responsible for the bedtick.

A successful man is often envied by  
those who are not so fortunate.

Be worthy of praise, then you won't  
care whether you get it or not.

Riches have wings, but only the rich  
have ostrich wings in their hats.

If a woman wants to be an old maid at  
thirty, let her be a flirt at twenty.

Some fishermen use an old tin can for  
holding bait and some use a bottle.

Some men have their wills broken  
after death; others after marriage.

It is a woman bound by habit who  
looks under a folding bed for a man.

It is never wise to trust fully a person  
who has once broken faith with you.

American boys are not banking to  
go to South Africa now to see the Boers.

An exchange says Hamas has lost his  
head. The head of his patrol, probably.

The citizens of Slippy or Easy street  
are still carrying on their nefarious busi-  
ness.

It makes a big difference whether a  
man loses his balance in a bank or on a  
wheel.

Time will right all things. The liar  
and scoundrel will ere long get his just  
reward.

If a man could only borrow money as  
easily as he can borrow trouble, he'd be  
happy.

The Southern Salvation army will visit  
New Orleans about the middle of Novem-  
ber.

The bride who finds a spider on her  
wedding dress may consider herself  
blessed.

Conclusions are often drawn in the  
mind, but no one knows where they are  
quartered.

It's a much easier matter, sometimes,  
to attain a position than it is to fill it  
afterwards.

The bride who dreams of fairies the  
night before her marriage will be thrice  
blessed.

Whenever a woman's ear begins to  
burn it's a sign she has been talking  
about somebody.

Money talks; but in the hands of a  
close-fisted miser it stutters a great deal  
before it gets out.

Satan has few friends, yet it is gener-  
ally admitted that he is the right man  
in the right place.

A truly good wife is one who loves her  
husband and her country, but doesn't  
want to run either.

The nobleness of life depends on its  
consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet  
and ceaseless energy.

The woman who looks really well in a  
shirt waist can be pretty certain that her  
figure is all right.

Every man has a right to his own  
opinion whether it be the opinion of  
somebody else or not.

Marrageable girls are not as particu-  
lar in the selection of husbands now as  
was the custom years ago.

No triumph of after life compares with  
the sense of importance a girl experi-  
ences in her first long gown.

## HELP FOR THE DOLEFUL.

It's as easy to laugh as to cry, my dear,  
So be cheerful when things go wrong.

There's really no help in a sigh, my dear,  
But there may be some in a song.

Be joyous and gay all the while, my  
dear,  
Don't worry, and weep, and fret;

The trouble you meet with a smile, my  
dear,  
Is the one you will first forget.

It's as easy to laugh as to cry, my dear,  
Remember this sage advice.

Some scoffers may deny its truth, my  
dear,  
But they don't cut any ice!

Just make the best of your lot, my dear,  
And all will go well with you yet.

The advice may seem to you rot, my  
dear,  
But it's all the advice you'll get!

## A Specialist in Slang.

CREATOR OF "ARTIE" TALKS  
OF STREET SPEECH.

EXAMPLES OF THE CURRENT SLANG  
THAT EXPRESSES MUCH  
IN LITTLE.

Among the newer writers whose  
books are shown in the windows, Geo.  
Ade, of Chicago, holds rather a unique  
place as he has come to be regarded  
as a specialist on the subject of  
American slang. Mr. Ade does not  
grudge the honor and hopes to live long  
enough to win the favor of the purists,  
who took violent exceptions to his  
book of "Artie," published three years  
ago, and who may find several distinct  
shocks in that odd little volume, "Fables  
in Slang," which has just come  
from the press. In both of these  
books Mr. Ade has gathered up the  
vernacular of the period, the irrever-  
ent metaphor, the far-fetched simile,  
and the words coined in the street.  
He deals in a language which is often  
spiced, but seldom written.

The other day he was asked to give  
an opinion as to the origin of the  
many slang words and phrases which  
are being added to our vocabulary ev-  
ery year, to enrich it or corrupt it, ac-  
cording to the point of view.

"I must confess that it is difficult  
to locate the birthplace of a piece of  
slang," he replied. "The cities who  
denounce slang most bitterly and who  
deny it any place in literature usually  
say that all slang has its origin in the  
criminal or slum layer of society and  
then gradually works its way up, un-  
til in the course of a few years it  
reaches the lexicographer. Well, I do  
not believe it. There are too many  
kinds of slang. The criminal element  
has its own argot, but the slang of  
the basement saloon doesn't ordinarily  
find its way into the colleges, and  
yet our colleges are regular hotbeds  
of slang. In their parlance at the  
present time a policeman is a "bull,"  
a man's legs are his "rams," his nose  
is a "beak" or "conk," his ribs are his  
"slats," and so on. Could you imagine  
a seminary girl using any such ugly  
terms? When she talks slang she says  
that something or other is a "lily" or a  
"huh" or the "only flower on the stem."  
She may talk of having a "mash" or  
giving someone "the frozen face" or  
"the glad hand," but all such expres-  
sions are merely playful and figurative  
and I don't see that they can be traced  
to the vicious element of the large  
cities. And yet the stock argument  
against slang is that it borrowed from  
the slums.

Of course, we can trace dozens of  
slang words and expressions to the  
race track and the poker table, but  
even this language borrowed from the  
gamblers has its value. Is there any  
good equivalent for the word "bluff"?  
And could anything be more expres-  
sive than "standing pat"? There are  
certain words and phrases that grow  
into general use because there is an  
actual need of them. Now I can call  
to mind two valuable words that have  
come in within the last few years.  
One is "kid," not in its old application  
to a small child, however, and the other  
is "string." When you say that a  
man started in to "kid" you, you mean  
that he pretended to be serious with  
you, but that his real purpose was to  
make fun of you and bring you into  
ridicule. Now is there any one word  
or any six words in the purist vocabu-  
lary that would express the same  
shade of meaning? The nearest word  
is "chaff," possibly, and "kidding" al-  
ways is. You take the other word,  
"to string" a man means to deceive  
by a pretense of sincerity and in-  
duce him to believe something that  
isn't true. The "kiddier" seeks amuse-  
ment only; the "stringer" wishes to  
fasten a conviction in the mind of his  
hearer. Mind you, I don't say that  
our writers of English ought to begin  
using "string" and "kid," but I do say  
that when such words come into our  
vocabulary because they express new  
shades of meaning, it is not surpris-  
ing that a great many people take  
them up and use them freely.

"Then, again, a great deal of our so-  
called 'slang' isn't slang at all. When

a young man calls his girl a "peach" or  
a "bird" he is simply following the ex-  
ample of the poets. He is talking  
figuratively. When you say such and  
such a thing is the "limit" you are not  
using good English. I say of a man  
'I can see his finish.' That is abso-  
lutely correct English, and very force-  
ful English, too. Another kind of  
slang is nothing more than the put-  
ting of old words into new combina-  
tions, the result in each case being a  
novel and catchy phrase that is ban-  
died about in common talk until no  
writer dares use it, because it has be-  
come familiarized, you may say, into  
nothing more than slang.

"Queerest of all is the senseless  
slang phrase which holds the fancy of  
the hour and then passes away. There  
are numerous phrases that have come  
and gone within twenty years. At  
present you hear a man say he 'felt  
like thirty cents.' Can anyone anal-  
yze that into a sane expression? Yet  
it is amusing and catchy. I first  
heard that 'thirty cents' comparison  
in 1895. Since then it has come into  
general use merely because it's so  
freakish. It's the same with the cur-  
rent 'How'd you like to be the ice-  
man?' It began as a song and it has  
given rise to a whole breed of ice man  
'gags,' none of which actually means  
anything. It's a repetition of 'Where  
did you get that hat?' and 'Whoa, Em-  
ma.' It will die out in a few months  
and some other idiotic word or phrase  
will take its place. To me the con-  
stant change in slang and colloquial  
talk is very diverting. If it is worth  
while for a scientist to watch a snake  
shed its skin, I don't see why it isn't  
worth while for a man to watch a peo-  
ple shed its vocabulary.

"By the way, I have come upon a  
new piece of slang within the past  
two months and it has puzzled me.  
I first heard it from a big newsboy  
who had a 'stand' on a corner. A  
small boy with several papers under  
his arm had edged up until he was  
trespassing on the territory of the  
other. When the big boy saw the small  
one he went at him in a threatening  
way and said: 'Here, here! Twenty-  
three! Twenty-three!' The small boy  
snickered and 'talked under his breath,'  
but he moved away. A few days af-  
ter that I saw a street beggar ap-  
proach a well-dressed man, who might  
have been a bookmaker or horseman  
and try for the usual 'touch.' The  
man looked at the beggar in cold dis-  
gust and said: 'Aw, twenty-three!'  
I could see that the beggar didn't un-  
derstand it any better than I did. I  
happened to meet a man who tries to  
'keep up' on slang and I asked the  
meaning of 'Twenty-three.' He said  
it was a signal to clear out, run, get  
away. In his opinion it came from  
the English race tracks, twenty-three  
being the limit on the number of  
horses allowed to start in one race.  
This was his explanation. I don't  
know that twenty-three is the limit.  
But his theory was that 'twenty-  
three' meant that there was no longer  
any reason for waiting at the post. It  
was a signal to run, a synonym for the  
Bowery boy's 'On your way.' Another  
student of slang said the expression  
originated in New Orleans at the  
time an attempt was made to rescue  
a Mexican embezzler who had been ar-  
rested there and was to be taken back  
to his own country. Several of his  
friends planned to close in upon the  
officer and prisoner as they were pass-  
ing in front of a business block which  
had a wide corridor running through  
to another block. They were to sepa-  
rate the officer and prisoner and then,  
when one of them shouted 'Twenty-  
three,' the crowd was to scatter in all  
directions and the prisoner was to run  
back through the corridor, on the  
chance that the officer would be too  
confused to follow the right man. The  
plan was tried and it failed, but  
'twenty-three' came into local use as  
meaning 'Get away, quick!' and in  
time it spread to other cities. I don't  
vouch for either of these explanations,  
but I do know that 'Twenty-three' is  
now a part of the slangy boy's vocabu-  
lary."

"Did you ever know your husband  
to look anything where you told him  
to look for it?" said Mrs. Dimpleton  
to Mrs. Withorby.

"Never but once," said Mrs. With-  
orby, "but I don't consider it was a  
fair trial."

"Oh, do tell me?"

"I told him to look in one of my  
pockets in my wardrobe for a smelling  
bottle that was wrapped up in a hun-  
dred dollars bill papa had given me  
for my birthday, and he found it in  
three minutes."—Life.

The British government has placed  
with Chicago packers large orders for  
canned meats to be used in the South  
African campaign. American cart-  
wages are also to play a part in the  
war, Great Britain having given an  
immense order to the Union Metallic  
Cartridge Co. The British govern-  
ment had better be careful or it may  
get some of Alger's embalmed beef.

## WILL IT COME TO THIS.

Judge J. A. P. Campbell, of Jackson  
writing to the Greenwood Common-  
wealth, gives the following views on  
the education of the negroes, and puts  
forth the somewhat startling opinion  
that in a short time there will be more  
qualified negro voters than whites  
in the State. Judge Campbell's views  
will be read with interest and are en-  
titled to serious consideration. He  
says:

"I think the emancipation of negroes  
a great calamity, especially to  
them and that the attempt to edu-  
cate them generally is a cruel wrong to  
them as well as to the whites, who  
bear the enormous expense. I doubt  
the practicality of their disfranchis-  
ement, while I regard their en-  
franchisement as a stuporous crime.

I consider them the best people in the  
world in their condition and circum-  
stances, but totally unfit to partici-  
pate in the government. I think they  
should be left in contented ignorance  
to perform their God-given mission of  
serving their betters in the capacity  
for which they are fitted. I have al-  
ways opposed their education, because  
so far from proving any remedy for  
racial differences and prejudices, it  
only intensifies and aggravates them.

Our Constitutional convention, which  
did nothing of real value to exclude  
negro votes except to prescribe an edu-  
cational qualification, committed  
the astounding folly of enjoining upon  
the Legislature the maintenance of  
common schools for negroes as well as  
whites, whereby we are annually pre-  
paring probably more negroes than  
whites to overleap the feeble barrier  
between them and the ballot box, and  
in a few years, if the interest of the  
negro in politics (which