

The Pascagoula Democrat-Star



PORT OF PASCAGOULA

Clery office

P. K. MAYERS, Proprietor.

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

Terms—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

VOLUME 55.

SCRANTON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

NUMBER 40.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court—2nd Dist.
WALTER A. WHITE, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

TIME-TABLE.

Editorial and Otherwise.

WHEN YOU ARE GONE.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

HOW JOHN CHINAMAN MARRIES.

In the county of Wayne on the second Monday of January and continue six days.
In the county of Pearl River on the third Monday of April and October and continue six days.
In the county of Marion, second district, on the first Monday of January and July and continue six days.
In the first district on the first Monday of January and July and continue six days.
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In the county of Jasper on the first Monday of August and continue six days.
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In the county of Hancock on the fourth Monday of February and continue six days.
In the county of Harrison on the second Monday of February and continue six days.
In the county of Wayne on the second Monday of June and December and continue six days.
In the county of Jones on the first Monday of March and September and continue six days.
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In the county of Greene on Thursday after the second Monday of April and October and continue three days.
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In the county of Clarke on the third Monday of April and November and continue six days.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.
GOING EAST.
No. 2—Leaves New Orleans at 7:45 p. m. Arrives at Scranton at 10:56 p. m. Arrives in Mobile at 12:05 a. m.
No. 4—Leaves New Orleans at 11:45 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 2:07 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 12:40 p. m.
GOING WEST.
No. 1—Leaves Mobile 2:15 p. m. Arrives at Scranton 3:24 a. m. New Orleans, 7:10 p. m.
No. 3—Leaves Mobile 3:15 a. m. Arrives at Scranton 4:31 a. m. New Orleans, 7:40 a. m.
No. 5—Leaves Mobile at 4:11 p. m. Arrives at Scranton 5:31 p. m. New Orleans, 8:31 p. m.
In effect June 3, 1899.
JOHN H. SANTA CRUZ, AGENT.

We hear of horseless carriages,
Propelled by unseen wing—
Also of loveless marriages,
Which are not quite the thing.
We hear of wireless telegrams,
A wonder of our day,
But we don't think armless courtships
Will ever come to stay.
Sore places meet most rubs.
We need clean men for office,
So many imitators in this country.
An old man in a house is a good sign.
As a failure many a man is a success,
Omnous make even heirs and widows weep.
One must take his medicine as it comes.
A grain of honesty is worth a ton of deceit.
Somebody is always getting disappointed.
Never count chickens before they are hatched.
You may talk too much on the best of subjects.
No more elections in this State until next year.
Some people will gossip about their neighbors.
A good thing may be cheap, but a cheap thing is seldom good.
"The world moves," but it sometimes moves in the wrong direction.
The man who is looking for trouble doesn't have to advertise for it.
Somehow the father-in-law never gets much of a come-paper reputation.
If you don't care for the things you can't obtain you will be fairly happy.
Without difficulties to surmount many people would never take any exercise.
Kentucky takes its whiskey straight, but evidently prefers its politics mixed.
A candidate never discovers the good points of his opponent until after his defeat.
Some folks are like a bar of bad soap; they make a lot of lather, but they don't do the work.
An old friend used to say that "common sense" was the most uncommon sort of sense.
The man who can make other people put up with their eccentricities is called a philosopher.
A married man would have more money if his pockets were as hard to find as those of his wife.
A rich man needs a wife to help him spend money, and a poor man needs one to help him save it.
The floor rangers find those long-range English guns in Ladysmith decidedly objectionable.
Happiness lies in our wish to make others happy; but we want them to feel the same way about us.
The liar will get his reward hereafter. He will abide near the lake of fire and brimstone we read about.
A New York newspaper announces that fat people there can be compressed by riding in a Broadway car.
Some young men would get along better if they had less point to their shoes and more to their conversation.
Friendship is that feeling which keeps women from telling one another when their shirt waists don't fit in the back.
Imperialism comes high. Our army and navy is now costing \$650,000 a day, with more prospect of increase than of decrease.
A philosopher says: "Wise men hesitate; only fools are certain." If the philosopher is certain of this he must be a fool, according to his own theory.
Cocoa fiber is used in manufacturing the Bombay rug—a kind of heavy matting especially made for use in smoking rooms. It keeps clean longer than a woolen rug.
It may safely be said that Sunday saves thousands upon thousands from the madhouse. It is the one break from week to week which thousands of natives demand.
The Chinese were the first to discover a process for glazing earthenware. The Greeks and Romans used vitrums, talow, etc., to make their clay vessels impervious to wine and water.
To tell the truth about a person is not slander. Slander is a false tale or report maliciously uttered, tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious utterance of defamatory reports.
The man who will support a policy for no other reason than because it will put money into his pockets will become a highwayman whenever he thinks a safe opportunity presents itself.
No one ever heard of a mule having yellow fever, at least not black vomit. And yet the enlightened health officer of Texas refused to permit one of the animals to cross the dead line into his State.
A Raleigh, N. C., paper thus speaks of the singing of a local amateur: "Yes, every note was as pure as the soul of an angel's prayer, and sweet as the breath of vernal breezes when whispering love to violets.
More than 40 per cent. of the people of Great Britain do not write their names when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. At the present time only 7 per cent. of the population are in that condition.
Canada lacks only 27,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland and is 2000 square miles larger than the United States.

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

He Writes an Interesting Letter from the Philippines.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 29.—The following letter has been received from General Joe Wheeler, in the Philippines:
"Santa Reta, Isle of Luzon, Sept. 18, 1899.
"Van Leer Kirkman:
"My Dear Young Cousin—I have now seen much of the country and the people in that part of Luzon for about fifty miles north of Manila. In every town there is a magnificent stone church and a convent or monastery. The insurgents have a great antipathy to the priesthood or friars, and they have dismantled many of the churches. The value of the church and monastery of a town seems to be equal, in many cases, to the value of all the rest of the buildings in the town.
"The more I talk to the people the more I am convinced that the insurgents are actuated, in a measure, by a spirit of communism, and in their talks their most serious objection to the church seems to be the fact that ecclesiastical organizations own so much of the property, and one of Aguinaldo's most earnest demands is that all the church property be confiscated.
"There is a general impression that the insurgent army is made up very largely of people without property, and that people who have property desire the Americans to control, so that they can have protection, and feel that their property is secured to them, but I find that there is also a fear or apprehension among some of the wealthy that if Americans control, and give universal suffrage, the power of the wealthy people would be taken away and their hold on property very much impaired. I think that if the wealthy people would be assured that they would be protected in their property rights by the United States it would have a very good effect.
"The friars and priests are charged with all sorts of oppression and misdemeanors, but it must be remembered that friars and priests are very numerous, and in so large a body there will be found every possible phase of character and disposition. Some of them, no doubt, are oppressors of the people, exacting in the collection of rentals from the land, indulge themselves in many ways, and lead lives very different from what should characterize the life of a priest. But there are very many good men among them. The statement that I have seen that 70 per cent. of the people of Luzon can read and write is a great mistake. It may be true of Manila, but it is not true of the rural districts, and the percentage of illiteracy in the other islands is much larger than in Luzon. The appearance, mode of life and method of performing work is to-day very much like it is described in the Bible at the time and even before the Christian era.
"The people dress very much as they did 2000 years ago. To-day I spent some time in watching natives cleaning shucks from rice. The method of shelling and cleaning is primitive and no better than it was two thousand years ago.
"Nearly everything can be grown here, but oranges and bananas are not so good as in other localities, the reason, no doubt, being that they seem to give them no cultivation whatever. Coffee is grown, which is said to be superior to mocha. Rice is the principal product, and a failure of that crop would cause a terrible famine, as the people depend almost entirely upon it for food.
"Sugar is the principal crop for export. The greatest amount exported in any one year was 281,681 tons; this was in 1898. Corn grows very rapidly and the ears reach their full growth about sixty days from the time of planting. There is a great abundance of very valuable timber in these islands, and many varieties of beautiful hard woods under their native names, such as mahogany, black walnut and ebony. Gold, copper, coal, iron, sulphur, lead, building stone, petroleum and guano are found.
"We are now seven or eight miles from Porac, where an insurgent force has been stationed for some time, but around here and through this vast val-

ley the people are actively engaged in planting rice. I have been riding around the outskirts of the place and the fields are dotted with men, women and children planting rice.
"I am satisfied that a brigade of cavalry could easily travel through a great part of the island.
"The Suez Canal brought the Philippines much nearer to Europe, and has greatly increased their commerce.
"The exports of hemp have greatly increased. In 1882, 44,205 tons of hemp were exported, which has increased until there was exported in 1897, 112,755 tons, and this output can be largely increased.
"The shipments of coffee gradually increased until the year 1886, when the amount exported amounted to 7,337 tons, and from 1886 to 1890 the shipments averaged about 6,000 tons a year, but from that time they have fallen off, and from 1893 to 1897 the annual shipments averaged only 200 tons.
"I learn the following about cotton from reliable sources:
"The cotton tree is found growing in an uncultivated state in many islands of the archipelago. Long staple cotton was formerly extensively cultivated in the province of Illos Norte, when many years ago large quantities of good cotton stuffs were exported. This industry still exists. The cultivation of this staple was, however, discouraged by the local governors, in order to urge the planting of tobacco for the government supplies. It has since become difficult to revive the cotton production, though an essay, in pamphlet form (for which a prize was awarded in Madrid), was gratuitously distributed over the colony in 1888, with that object. Nevertheless, cotton spinning and weaving is still carried on at a reduced scale in the Ilocos province (Luzon coast).
"Wild cotton is practically useless for spinning, as the staple is extremely short but, perhaps, by hybridization and careful attention, its culture might become valuable to the colony. The pod is elliptical and the cotton which bursts from it at maturity is snow white. It is used for stuffing pillows and mattresses.
"It is a common thing to see wild cotton trees planted along the high road to serve as telegraph poles. By the time the seed are fully ripe every leaf has fallen, and nothing but the bursting pod remains hanging to the branches.
"With regards, sincerely yours,
"JOSEPH WHEELER."

Under the above caption the Greenville Times contains the following:
"Mississippi should hang her head in shame at her treatment of the old Confederate soldiers, whose acts of bravery, under Walthall, George, Binford, Barksdale and her other fearless leaders, make the heart of every son and daughter to-day beat with pride when they read of it on her pages of history, and the outside world looks on with amazement at their grand achievements.
"No other Southern State pays her soldiers as small a pension, \$7.14 (which you might term a widow's mite) as Mississippi, still there are few States that can show greater advantages and agricultural resources. For their acts of bravery, their devotion to principle, monuments of granite and marble are being erected by an admiring people, but while they are erecting these monuments the old battle-scarred and disabled veterans all over the State, too proud to ask, are ending their last days in real want and suffering, when they should be the happiest class on earth. Nothing is too good for them, and now, before too late, as to-day we only have about 4,000 of them left, let the State prove its love. Put not another dollar into a Battle Abbey as long as one can be found wearing a cut-out wooden leg. Subscribe not another cent to a monument until you know yourself that the children of the old soldiers of your own town or county have the necessary books and clothes to attend church and school. Remember that a contribution to raise the mortgage from over the home of the old soldier is more appreciated by him and his little family, than the raising a monument to his memory.
"If taxes can be increased to educate the negro, they should be increased to give the old gray-haired veterans of the Confederacy the pensions they are entitled to receive. Let the work be started at once in every county in the State; let petitions be gotten up and signed to present to the coming Legislature; let the county boards be appealed to for help—in fact let nothing be left undone that can be done to increase the pensions of our soldiers to at least \$100 a year, and show them our true feeling of their patriotism, fidelity and bravery."

A somewhat superfluous law of this country shuts out John Chinaman from citizenship. That is no grief to John, says Leslie's Weekly. He does not yearn for the enlightenment of western civilization typified by foreign devils who attempt to restrict his use of opium, and even go so far as to deny him the right of gambling. What he wants to do is to live here on 20 cents a day while making \$2 a day, and, as soon as he gets enough surplus, go back to his ancestral halls, where he can support a family in great comfort on something like 12 cents a day. The copyright on this article doesn't prohibit persons with a taste for mathematics from using these figures as a basis for calculating how long it will be before, under present conditions, America has a permanent Chinese population. Of course John sometimes marries here and settles down. His wife may be a Chinese woman to who he was betrothed years before, when she was a baby, and who comes over her in the steamer and under chaperonage to fulfill the obligation entered into by her parents, and to find herself the center of very considerable celebrations extending through the three streets of the quarter. In the last wedding of this sort the bride was 21 and groom 54. The betrothal had lasted since her second year. More often the bride is one of the debauched girl of the quarter, and the ceremony is after the American custom, for which the Chinaman has small regard. It matters the less in that the wife commonly dies in a year or two, rarely leaving any offspring. Opium does it. To the Mongolian it is one of the blessings of life. To the Caucasian it is mental, moral and physical decay; then death. There is a third class of marriages not pleasant to contemplate—the union of Chinamen to young Sunday school teachers. There was a time, when association of this kind resulted in several weddings. Many more might have followed had not several unspoken and courageous clergymen delivered warnings from the pulpit of the folly and danger of such alliances; whereupon they were, as a matter of course, denounced in round terms from many other pulpits as enemies to the propagation of the Christian faith.

Chancery Court—2d Dist.

S. C. HILL, CHANCELLOR.
In the county of Pearl River on the first Monday of January and July and continue six days.
In the county of Marion first district, on the second Monday of January and July and continue six days.
In the county of Hancock on the fourth Monday of January and July and continue six days.
In the county of Harrison on the first Monday of February and August and continue six days.
In the county of Wayne on the second Monday of February and August and continue six days.
In the county of Jones on the first Monday of March and September and continue six days.
In the county of Jasper on the second Monday of March and September and continue six days.
In the county of Perry held in August, the first Monday on the third Monday of August and September and continue six days.
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SCRANTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. H. DELMAS,
SHIPPER OF OYSTERS AND FISH.
ALGONA SALOON
(M. V. B. Carey, Prop.)
Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos.
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 FOSTER & 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.
Will practice in all the courts of the second judicial district, and the Supreme and Federal courts. Office in Scranton State Bank building.
W. M. DUNN, W. R. WOODS,
DENNY & WOODS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Scranton, Miss.
Practice in all the courts of the second judicial district. Office in Frederic building.
C. H. Wood,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Moss Point, Miss.
Practice in all the courts of Jackson, Harrison, Hancock, Perry and Greene.
Chas. S. Meriwether,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Scranton, Miss.
Office—in the Frederic building, near courthouse.
H. Bloomfield,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Scranton, Miss.
Will practice in all the courts of the second judicial district. Office in Scranton State Bank building.
R. D. WIGGINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ocean Springs, Miss.
Will practice in the counties of Jackson and Harrison. Office in Hill building, second floor.
E. A. Clark,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ocean Springs, Miss.

MOBILE DOOR, SASH MANUFACTURING & BLIND FACTORY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Window & Door Frames, Plain and Fancy Mantels.
Dealers in Builders' Hardware, Window Glass Putty and Pure 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, 1898. 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 orders expeditiously at wholesale prices.
D. J. McDonald & Co.,
Northwest Corner Royal and St. Louis Sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

ANGELINE.

An Angel of Mercy to Suffering Women.
A Sure Relief for all Female Troubles.
Take in the Privacy of your own Home.
We guarantee this preparation personally.
PARKER DRUG CO.
FOR SALE AT
PALACE PHARMACY and by
L. STURWANT, Moss Point,
November 17, 1899. 40-5m

FREE TRADE.

Every person ought to be FREE TO TRADE where they please, but now the English Manufacturing Co., Mobile, Alabama, are offering such low prices and liberal terms on HARNESS and VEHICLES, that they are forcing the people generally to buy from them. Write them for catalogues and prices August 11, 1899. 25-6m

Ella Berry SOAP.

Price, 25 Cents.
USE
ELLA BERRY CREAM TEA.
Price, 10 Cents.
Gold medal awarded by Louisiana Industrial State Fair.
The Soap makes a healthy skin. Berry's Cream Tea cures Kidney, Liver and Bowel Troubles. For Constipation, Headache, Malaria and Blood Disorders, Berry's Cream Tea is unexcelled. At drug stores or direct from Mrs. ELLA BERRY, 818 Camp street, New Orleans. Berry's Cream Tea and Soap are for sale at Palace Pharmacy, Scranton Pharmacy, J. W. Stewart, Dr. K. McMillin & Co., Moss Point; Dr. W. A. Cox, Pascagoula; Herman Hill, Ocean Springs. 15-17

JNO. J. REIMER, SAIL AND RIGGING MAKER.

AND RIGGER,
Lots 21 and 22 over No. 21 South Commerce St.,
Residence, 233 South Claiborne St.,
Mobile, Ala.
Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.
Good work and Good Material.
February 18, 1899. 15-2m
Don't forget when you want any kind of rigging done to call on your friend J. J. Reimer.

THE FIGHTING BOERS.

Baton Rouge Advocate.
The route of the British forces at Ladysmith and the capture of two regiments, together with the great loss of life inflicted upon the British, will serve to indicate the character of the fighters which the English have to face in the Transvaal. The Boers have had the fighting instinct rooted into their natures by generations of fighting ancestors, whose whole existence has been but one prolonged struggle against all kinds of opposition. They have been compelled to protect their homes against the depredations of the fierce and relentless savage tribes by whom they are surrounded; hence, about the first thing a young Boer learns is how to fight. Under such conditions the instinct of self-preservation, the desire to dominate, have conspired to produce a manly and self-reliant race, eager to defend their rights and swift to resent any encroachments upon their social traditions, their peculiar type of civilization and the homes and firesides of their wives and children. The Boers are the real "Rough Riders" of modern civilization, and their habits of life, and the continual struggle for supremacy against the wild and barbarous hordes which surround them, have developed a sturdy stock of yeomen, whose equals can be found nowhere else in the world. The British will doubtless win in the end, but we fear that they will have a long and bloody experience before them, of which the incident at Ladysmith is but the beginning.
An exchange gives the following version of how base ball started: "The devil was the first coach. He coached Eve when she stole first. Adam stole second. When Isaac met Rebecca at the well, she was walking with a pitcher. Sampson struck out many times when he beat the Philistines. Moses made his first run when he slew the Egyptians. Cain made a base hit when he killed Abel. Abraham made a home run. David was a long distance thrower, and Moses shut out the Egyptians at the Red Sea."
In his sermon last Sunday, the Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist Church, Chicago, declared that "the depth of hell in one's creed is exactly the height of his heaven."
A lady who has a great horror of the tobacco habit got on a car the other day and said to the passenger next to her: "Do you chew tobacco, sir?"
"No ma'am, I don't," was the reply, "but I can get a chew if you want one."—Ohio State Journal.

LEE ON CUBA.

Cuba is improving. The Cubans are tractable and quiet, and the revolution has given them self respect and self reliance. Their impulses are generally in the right direction; but, of course, both in theory and practice of self government they are wholly without experience. There is among certain Cubans a deep seated prejudice against some men whom the Cubans think oppressed them under the Spanish rule, and if given free rein, the Cubans would make short work of them. The United States government is pledged to grant independence to Cuba after the island has been pacified, and I believe that promise should be fulfilled just as swiftly as we can in reason and justice.
Among the stories that cluster about the name of "Oom Paul" is one to the effect that in his youth he strangled a lion with his bare hands. He was unarmed and driven over a country attacked by a lion. Seizing it by the throat he never let loose till it was dead at his feet.
It is said that President Kruger has sent seven sons and fifty grandsons into the Boer army to fight the English, in addition to taking the field himself. With that kind of spirit animating the Boers no wonder England finds the task she has set herself a hard one.

A SLICK TRICK.

CHICAGO SOLDIERS TRYING TO BAMBOOZLE MISSISSIPPI.
Chicago, Nov. 6.—More than three hundred former members of the Second and Third Mississippi Volunteers, who enlisted from Chicago, held a meeting to-day in the Unity building. A law firm of this city claims to have discovered an old statute of Mississippi which grants a bounty of \$60 to every soldier who recruits in its regiment, and who is not a resident of the State. Accordingly the volunteers have organized for the purpose of instituting proceedings against the State for the payment of the money alleged to be due them. It is said that several hundred Chicagoan volunteers to fill up Mississippi's quota, and were in service from July, 1898, to April, 1899. Col. J. L. Power, secretary of State of Mississippi, has declared in a letter to the attorneys who are handling the case that the claims are unfounded, and will not be paid. As soon as the necessary papers can be prepared a formal demand will be made, and if that is not granted suit will be brought.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

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WHEN YOU ARE GONE.

When you are gone, my dearest,
The house seems like a tomb;
I wander in impatience
From vacant room to room.
A frame without the picture—
A bloom of scent devoid—
Is life, whose precious metal
Seems suddenly alloyed.
When you are gone, my dearest
The universe seems dead,
With labyrinthine mazes
That we can never thread.
To span the separation
And fill the empty vase,
Ere cruel death discover
Our happy hiding place.

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

He Writes an Interesting Letter from the Philippines.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 29.—The following letter has been received from General Joe Wheeler, in the Philippines:
"Santa Reta, Isle of Luzon, Sept. 18, 1899.
"Van Leer Kirkman:
"My Dear Young Cousin—I have now seen much of the country and the people in that part of Luzon for about fifty miles north of Manila. In every town there is a magnificent stone church and a convent or monastery. The insurgents have a great antipathy to the priesthood or friars, and they have dismantled many of the churches. The value of the church and monastery of a town seems to be equal, in many cases, to the value of all the rest of the buildings in the town.
"The more I talk to the people the more I am convinced that the insurgents are actuated, in a measure, by a spirit of communism, and in their talks their most serious objection to the church seems to be the fact that ecclesiastical organizations own so much of the property, and one of Aguinaldo's most earnest demands is that all the church property be confiscated.
"There is a general impression that the insurgent army is made up very largely of people without property, and that people who have property desire the Americans to control, so that they can have protection, and feel that their property is secured to them, but I find that there is also a fear or apprehension among some of the wealthy that if Americans control, and give universal suffrage, the power of the wealthy people would be taken away and their hold on property very much impaired. I think that if the wealthy people would be assured that they would be protected in their property rights by the United States it would have a very good effect.
"The friars and priests are charged with all sorts of oppression and misdemeanors, but it must be remembered that friars and priests are very numerous, and in so large a body there will be found every possible phase of character and disposition. Some of them, no doubt, are oppressors of the people, exacting in the collection of rentals from the land, indulge themselves in many ways, and lead lives very different from what should characterize the life of a priest. But there are very many good men among them. The statement that I have seen that 70 per cent. of the people of Luzon can read and write is a great mistake. It may be true of Manila, but it is not true of the rural districts, and the percentage of illiteracy in the other islands is much larger than in Luzon. The appearance, mode of life and method of performing work is to-day very much like it is described in the Bible at the time and even before the Christian era.
"The people dress very much as they did 2000 years ago. To-day I spent some time in watching natives cleaning shucks from rice. The method of shelling and cleaning is primitive and no better than it was two thousand years ago.
"Nearly everything can be grown here, but oranges and bananas are not so good as in other localities, the reason, no doubt, being that they seem to give them no cultivation whatever. Coffee is grown, which is said to be superior to mocha. Rice is the principal product, and a failure of that crop would cause a terrible famine, as the people depend almost entirely upon it for food.
"Sugar is the principal crop for export. The greatest amount exported in any one year was 281,681 tons; this was in 1898. Corn grows very rapidly and the ears reach their full growth about sixty days from the time of planting. There is a great abundance of very valuable timber in these islands, and many varieties of beautiful hard woods under their native names, such as mahogany, black walnut and ebony. Gold, copper, coal, iron, sulphur, lead, building stone, petroleum and guano are found.
"We are now seven or eight miles from Porac, where an insurgent force has been stationed for some time, but around here and through this vast val-

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

Under the above caption the Greenville Times contains the following:
"Mississippi should hang her head in shame at her treatment of the old Confederate soldiers, whose acts of bravery, under Walthall, George, Binford, Barksdale and her other fearless leaders, make the heart of every son and daughter to-day beat with pride when they read of it on her pages of history, and the outside world looks on with amazement at their grand achievements.
"No other Southern State pays her soldiers as small a pension, \$7.14 (which you might term a widow's mite) as Mississippi, still there are few States that can show greater advantages and agricultural resources. For their acts of bravery, their devotion to principle, monuments of granite and marble are being erected by an admiring people, but while they are erecting these monuments the old battle-scarred and disabled veterans all over the State, too proud to ask, are ending their last days in real want and suffering, when they should be the happiest class on earth. Nothing is too good for them, and now, before too late, as to-day we only have about 4,000 of them left, let the State prove its love. Put not another dollar into a Battle Abbey as long as one can be found wearing a cut-out wooden leg. Subscribe not another cent to a monument until you know yourself that the children of the old soldiers of your own town or county have the necessary books and clothes to attend church and school. Remember that a contribution to raise the mortgage from over the home of the old soldier is more appreciated by him and his little family, than the raising a monument to his memory.
"If taxes can be increased to educate the negro, they should be increased to give the old gray-haired veterans of the Confederacy the pensions they are entitled to receive. Let the work be started at once in every county in the State; let petitions be gotten up and signed to present to the coming Legislature; let the county boards be appealed to for help—in fact let nothing be left undone that can be done to increase the pensions of our soldiers to at least \$100 a year, and show them our true feeling of their patriotism, fidelity and bravery."

HOW JOHN CHINAMAN MARRIES.

A somewhat superfluous law of this country shuts out John Chinaman from citizenship. That is no grief to John, says Leslie's Weekly. He does not yearn for the enlightenment of western civilization typified by foreign devils who attempt to restrict his use of opium, and even go so far as to deny him the right of gambling. What he wants to do is to live here on 20 cents a day while making \$2 a day, and, as soon as he gets enough surplus, go back to his ancestral halls, where he can support a family in great comfort on something like 12 cents a day. The copyright on this article doesn't prohibit persons with a taste for mathematics from using these figures as a basis for calculating how long it will be before, under present conditions, America has a permanent Chinese population. Of course John sometimes marries here and settles down. His wife may be a Chinese woman to who he was betrothed years before, when she was a baby, and who comes over her in the steamer and under chaperonage to fulfill the obligation entered into by her parents, and to find herself the center of very considerable celebrations extending through the three streets of the quarter. In the last wedding of this sort the bride was 21 and groom 54. The betrothal had lasted since her second year. More often the bride is one of the debauched girl of the quarter, and the ceremony is after the American custom, for which the Chinaman has small regard. It matters the less in that the wife commonly dies in a year or two, rarely leaving any offspring. Opium does it. To the Mongolian it is one of the blessings of life. To the Caucasian it is mental, moral and physical decay; then death. There is a third class of marriages not pleasant to contemplate—the union of Chinamen to young Sunday school teachers. There was a time, when association of this kind resulted in several weddings. Many more might have followed had not several unspoken and courageous clergymen delivered warnings from the pulpit of the folly and danger of such alliances; whereupon they were, as a matter of course, denounced in round terms from many other pulpits as enemies to the propagation of the Christian faith.