

The Pascagoula Democrat-Star

P. K. MAYERS, Proprietor. LOVE FOR OUR FRIENDS; COURTESY FOR ALL; FEAR FOR NONE. Terms—Two Dollars per Year in Advance. VOLUME 56. SCRANTON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1900. NUMBER 43.

Jackson County Officials. Clerk of the Courts—F. H. Lewis. Tax Collector—R. J. Loughridge. Sheriff—Arthur H. Smith. Assessor—W. P. Evans. Board of Education—D. B. Cowan. Board of Supervisors. Mayor—Brown, president; Simon George, R. C. Galloway, H. O. Flurry, Andrew Allman. Board of Health. P. K. Mayers, president; M. M. Evans, B. P. Duke, quarantine physician.

THE COURTS. THE REGULAR TERMS. Circuit Court—2nd Dist. THAD A. WOOD, JUDGE. WALTER A. WHITE, DISTRICT ATTORNEY. In the county of Wayne on the second Monday of January and July 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 first district on the third Monday of January and July and continue six days. In the county of Jackson on the fourth Monday of February and August and continue six days. In the county of Harrison on the fourth Monday of May and November and continue six days. In the county of Jackson on the fourth Monday of April and October and continue six days. Chancery Court—2d Dist. STONE DEAYOU, 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 Jackson on the third 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 Jackson 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 Perry on the first Monday of March and September and continue six days. In the county of Harrison on the first Monday of May and November and continue six days. In the county of Jackson on the first Monday of April and October and continue six days. In the county of Newton on the first Monday of April and November and continue six days. In the county of Lauderdale on the first Monday of May and November and continue six days. In the county of Clarke on the third Monday of April and November and continue six days.

TIME - TABLE. LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. GOING EAST. No. 2—Leaves New Orleans at 7:45 p. m. Arrives at Scranton at 10:58 p. m. Arrives in Mobile at 12:05 a. m. No. 4—Leaves New Orleans at 11:15 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 2:07 p. m. Arrives in Mobile at 3:12 p. m. No. 6—Leaves New Orleans at 7:55 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 11:25 a. m. Arrives in Mobile at 12:40 p. m. GOING WEST. No. 1—Leaves Mobile at 1:45 p. m. Arrives at Scranton at 2:50 p. m. New Orleans at 6:35 p. m. No. 3—Leaves Mobile at 3:15 a. m. Arrives at Scranton at 6:21 a. m. New Orleans at 7:40 a. m. No. 5—Leaves Mobile at 4:31 p. m. Arrives at Scranton at 5:31 p. m. New Orleans at 8:30 p. m. In effect June 3, 1900. JOHN H. SANTA CRUZ, AGENT.

Scranton Business Directory. SMITH'S BAKERY & RESTAURANT. By Mrs. Jas. Smith. Meals on short notice. Also furnish Wedding Cakes on orders. H. DELMAS, SHIPPER OF OYSTERS AND FISH. ALGONA SALOON, M. V. B. Carey, Proprietor, Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco. SCRANTON SHIP YARD, Geo. Frensch, 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. T. M. MILLER, J. I. FORD, 224 Common St., New Orleans, Scranton, Miss. MILLER & FORD, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Will practice in Jackson, Harrison, Hancock and adjoining counties. Office 2nd Common street, New Orleans, La. and Scranton State Bank, Scranton, Miss. W. M. DIXON, W. R. WOODS, DENNY & WOODS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, Scranton, Miss. Practices in all the courts of the Second Judicial District. Office in Frederic building. C. H. Wood, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Moss Point, Miss. Practices in all the courts of the Second Judicial District. Office in Jackson Harrison, Hancock, Perry and Greene. Chas. S. Meriwether, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Scranton, Miss. Office—in the Frederic building, near court-house. 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.

WEDDINGS! Our extensive purchases for the trade embrace many Novelties and Useful Articles most appropriate for Weddings. Wedding Presents, Precious Stones, Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass, Vases, Decorated China, Statuary, Paintings. Our displays offer splendid suggestions if you are in doubt as to the proper selection of gifts. Invitations, Announcements, Cards, engraved and printed in latest form and style, at Lowest Northern Prices. PIANOS. (From the Music Trade Review, Dec. 3, 1899.) The MEHLIN PIANOS have always been regarded in the trade and among musicians as being among the most scientifically constructed pianos made in this country. In reliability they are surpassed by the instruments of any other make. Its inverted grand scale gives to the uprights the characteristic of the horizontal grand. E. O. ZADEK, Mobile, Ala. C. D. WALTON, Manager Piano Department, Third Floor, November 25, 1900. 41-3m. "THE LITTLE BARRISTER," BEST 5 CENT Smoke Made. W. M. CANTY, Scranton, Miss., SOLE AGENT. TRY ONE. J. F. VOLLE, TINNER & SHEET IRON Worker. Water Pipes and Compression Cocks, SCRANTON, MISS. 24-2m. Senator Morgan has been re-elected Senator to serve himself in the next session from Alabama in the

SEASHORE RESORT. Cottage-by-the-Sea, ON PASCAGOULA BAY. This Hotel has a beautiful view of the Gulf of Mexico. Pictureque scenery. Surf and Bathing. Delicious Fishing and Boating. Open Year Round. Cuisine Unexcelled. Wine free at Dinner. RATES—\$2 per day, \$10 a week, \$40 a month. CHAS. BOSTER, Proprietor, Pascagoula, Miss. Special rates to families. April 1, 1900. 5-4m.

J. M. CIRLOT, DEALER IN Choice Groceries AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, North Pascagoula Street, Scranton, Miss. July 1, 1900. 21-4m.

For Nice, Clean, Quick Work, SEND TO THE Peerless Laundry, MOBILE, ALA. Putz D. Harty, Scranton, Miss. Agents: Scranton, Miss., September 25, 25-1y. Special Rates! Via Union Pacific Railroad every Monday to Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington. For particulars address J. F. AGLAR, Gen'l Agent, St. Louis, Mo. October 26, 1900. 27-2m. ABSTRACT OF TITLES FOR SALE. My three-fourths (3/4) interest in the Abstract of Titles of Land of Jackson county, Mississippi, compiled by C. M. Jones, Mobile, Ala. H. BLOOMFIELD, Scranton, Miss. December 25, 1900. 28-2y

Editorial and Otherwise.

Editors seldom have gout. Deal honestly with your fellow-man. Where to go when short of money—go to work. A thing that must be pushed—a wheelbarrow. Rural editors subsist principally on air and water. Conceit is but the self-esteem of the other fellow. The Lord loves a cheerful giver—so does an editor. The hardest thing to deal with—an old pack of cards. A fellow sometimes gets it in the neck in playing the races. Pull down the blinds when you want to kiss your best girl. Heaven is like home; it is open after the other place is shut. Some people do mortally hate to pay what they owe the editor. An inveterate liar cannot be trusted under any circumstances. A dentist says teeth are like verbs—regular, irregular and defective. It will not be good form to call him Teddy after the fourth of next March. Come in and surrender, Aguinaldo. All is forgiven and no questions asked. Familiarity, it is said, breeds contempt. Don't go to see your best girl to often. Swapping horses is a pleasant pastime, provided you get the best horse. The fellow "who couldn't find his match" decided to go to bed in the dark. Public enterprise redounds always to the good of the individual who displays it. Advertising for a wife is about as absurd as getting measured for an umbrella. Dobbs says the reason cats are so musical is because they are all fiddle strings inside. Call no woman old until she has ceased to throw apple-parings over her right shoulder. Remember, fun does not mean license, nor merry-making a disregard of proper decorum. The young farmer who inquired the best way to start a nursery was advised to get married. Doing the dirty work of a pretended friend often gets the poor simple fellow in a peck of trouble. The last note of summer has been paid with interest, and the first note of winter is about to be discounted. Crapshooting is strictly a negro game, though white men and boys are caught indulging in it, sometimes. Very few women like to think the Lord knows as much about their husbands as they do themselves. Standard oil stock is getting so high that one of these days to force it higher it will have to be exploded. Secretary of the Navy Long has announced himself in favor of the general extension of woman suffrage. "This sweet to have friends you can trust" but it's sweeter to have friends who are not afraid to trust you. People who find the most fault with the editor are the hardest to get money from when they owe for their paper. Just so long as there are footpaths and roadways across the tracks of railroad people will continue to be killed on them. Somehow the author of a love story never sees the wart on the nose of his hero or the freckles on the face of his heroine. A woman will do without an article she has long needed in order to give a wedding present or send flowers to a funeral. Religion affects the sexes differently. A man begins going to sleep in church when he is fifty; a woman rarely begins before she is sixty-five. An old sailor at the theatre said he supposed that the ballet girls wore dresses at half-mast, as mark of respect to departed modesty. The DEMOCRAT-STAR don't accept many of the patent medicine advertisements that are offered it because they want too much space for the money offered. "Never lie on your left side," says an exchange. No! if you happen to be on that side when you want to lie to your wife about the important business that kept you at the office so late, turn over. President McKinley, in his Union League speech, congratulated those Democrats who helped him in the election. These are doubtless the same fellows who want to re-organize; they certainly need it. It is said that the 4-cent stamp in the new series to be issued and sold during the next year in commemoration of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will have as its central picture a motor vehicle, representing the latest form of transportation. The DEMOCRAT-STAR office has a pet dog instead of a cat. His name is Beppo, and he's a daisy. He has been chewing on patent slide exchanges until they became so unpalatable that he longed for a change, so when he espied the editor's gloves lying on his desk he went for them and chewed them almost into threads. It is noted that the 155 largest cities in the country show an increase in population for the last decade in almost exact proportion to the increase from 1890 to 1899; thereby indicating that the exodus from the country to the city is not growing every body, but it seems the negro

A TRIO.

Oh, did you hear the drowsy wind Go sighing half asleep? And did you feel across your mind A dreamy wonder creep? Somewhere, far off, a bird sang low, Clear as the grass: Mayhap you saw, I do not know— Mayhap you saw me pass! And Love was by me, and Delight, We three did trudge along, Cumbered with sweets from morn till night, And overfilled with song. Behind us burned the summer land, Fair autumn lay before, And we—oh, we went hand in hand A-singing ever more! And then you knew the lazy wind Was sighing half asleep; But did you ever feel across your mind, A dreamy wonder creep?

SENSIBLE VIEW.

Written for Greenwood Commonwealth. The Chicago Tribune is publishing a series of articles by Miss Frances Kellor, author of "The Woman's Club," of Chicago, who, though not quite so radical as the majority of the disturbers, only goes to show how little capable a non-resident is to grasp the real conditions. Gathering statistics on criminology is no excuse for publishing broadcast some of the assertions which she makes, and the man or woman of any section who undertakes to arouse anarchy among the negroes of the South by asserting that they are unjustly treated here, more than elsewhere, is assuming a big responsibility. The consequence of licentiousness in the north where better means are at hand to quell or suppress it, is bad enough, but down here it means and demands a wholesale slaughter. So women attend to your poorest and unfortunate whites in the north who die of cold and starvation at your very doors as the vilest negro would not be allowed to in the south. God knows the white people of the south have burdens enough to bear, and content with without any additional ones from a lot of sentimental do-nothings. Either come and live and work among us, or take the negro to yourselves—if he will go. The southerner has a heavy load to "tote," and for humanity's sake help him or let him carry it as his sense dictates and conditions permit. Those who have not been brought up with the colored child can never have the patience and forbearance which the southerners exercise. It is true that reforms are needed—that the lower class is sadly in need of missionary work—but the expression to the negroes and the outside world, that he is more unjustly dealt with here than elsewhere is a peculiar method to take if reform is desired—to imply that "collusion" is so very prevalent between lawyers and justices of the peace against the negro, is monstrous. It is safe to say that there is much less collusion of the kind described in the whole State of Mississippi than in the city of Chicago. I am a native Chicagoan with all the usual sentiment anent the down-trodden negro, and after ten years residence in two different sections of Louisiana and Mississippi, quietly investigating and living among the darkies, I feel that I am better qualified to judge of conditions between Illinois and Mississippi than one—a few months visitor—in a narrow groove. My sympathies aroused and alert for the negro, has been transferred to the burdened whites, and strange to say, the latter will help a poor negro more quickly than he will a poor white, and I have yet to see a worthy negro defrauded, as Miss Kellor describes. The negro can always find a friend among the best class to defend him against opposition, while that same defender will not think of interfering in behalf of one of his own color. If the lady who deplores the "leisure" of the negro will only devise a humane method to coax the lawless negro to work, there might be a method in her madness, and one gets heart sick to read of the negro having "no credit."

When I think of the weary hours that I have labored with speech to teach every darkey whom I ever knew, to save something, I only wish she had a tormenting, stubborn darkey to deal with, who would "quit" to get paid off, or go to bed and send for the doctor, to gale his ends and his money. When he would mutter at her "foolishness" and tell her he was a "free man," I think she would change her opinion of the "poor ignorant negro." It is ridiculous, too, to assert that high rents prevail for the negro. I have never found it so. In many of the new towns, rents are very high for everybody, but it seems the negro

is the only one worthy of consideration. In my experience of the negro, he usually gets a house on the "edge" of town much cheaper than elsewhere, so that he may "have a good time," which is his main object in life—and which he invariably manages to grasp—to his own satisfaction. And if in old age he is destitute, like his improvident white brother, he will attach himself "or her-self," as the case may be, to some family, you may be sure. When I contrast the assurance and utter carelessness and disregard of the lower class here, with the lower class north, I am forced to acknowledge that he would soon land in jail with very little sympathy, in any other section. I am not the author of a club writing for a fat remuneration, nor have I measured the height, breadth, or cranium, of the criminal and lower class except with a practiced eye, but I feel fully competent to judge of the merits respectively of the class referred to in Illinois and Mississippi where the unfortunate have ever claimed my most earnest endeavors and sympathy without regard to color. It is past understanding why the condition of the negro down south should arouse more sympathy and outcry than the deplorable condition of whites. It is also folly to compare the facilities for education in the sparsely settled south with the north—rather compare them with sparsely settled Western States, and even then, more credit is due the former who were made paupers and homeless, with the bone of contention left for them to look at, and provide for. It would be well to investigate the negro condition in Chicago, who are inside of all the influences. Miss Kellor says: "The northern mothers with her smaller family and with her trained assistants in the home, school, library and church, will realize what the problem for the negro is and what the result must be." Is the writer comparing the negro as a class with the people who have trained assistants in home, school, library, etc? There is no comparison even if the negro was white. The laboring class to which the majority of the negroes belong, in the south, must be compared with the same class north and I do not remember of ever noting any trained assistants, etc., among them, in fact that lady will traverse part of Canal street and some of its tributaries and Jefferson, Judd and Clark and then come through the worst of the foreign elements westward along Eighteenth street, she will find very few trained assistants and if memory serves me aright the children in these localities have more to contend with than the hard headed little negro who is jolly and content with plenty to eat, which he always gets in the warm climate, where his little body does not freeze three or four months in the year. The writer of that article has not "investigated" in northern Wisconsin evidently or in Minnesota to say nothing of her native city. To say that the negro women are immoral because of "subserviency" to the whites is preposterous. That same immorality is alarming the mothers of young boys—boys scarcely in their teens. A northern community would fill the jails with these women and build more to suppress this worst of all evils. Miss Kellor is strangely inconsistent. She bewails the lack of kindergarten schools for the negro when we do not possess them for our white children and again she compares the negro of the lower class with the "white child who is going to school." The negro has splendid schools in the south, thanks to generous northerners who had his welfare at heart regardless of the other color. Equally as good schools are provided for the negro in towns, and settlements, as for the white children, and no matter what their social grade they can attend that school if they will. I would like to ask, why this eternal fuss about the southern negro who never realizes that he is abused until he reads of it from a northern pen. Miss Kellor may be able to judge of the respective merits of jail life, but certainly not of every day condition outside. JENNETTE OLIVER, Scranton, Miss. Ex-Chicagoan.

GHASTLY FINDS. FORTY-FIVE MORE DEAD FOUND ON GALVESTON ISLAND. Galveston, Texas, Nov. 29.—Forty-five bodies of storm victims were found and buried on the island beyond the city limit this week, by men authorized by the central committee to do this work. Prior to any action on the part of the central committee to have the bodies in the swamps and marshes down the island interred, there were several reports from these quarters of the neglected dead, and voluntary parties organized and engaged in burial work. Probably fifty or seventy-five bodies, victims of the late storm, were buried before the matter was brought to the attention of the central committee. Few of the bodies were found in the open prairie, but in the swamps and low marshes many were recovered. The corpses were decomposed beyond recognition and not a thing of value was found upon them. The pockets of the men's clothes were turned inside out, showing that the corpses had been robbed. Many of the bodies of the males were clad in jumpers and overalls, which led the burying force to believe that most of the bodies found were those of workmen. The work of the burying squad was done systematically and it is believed all of the bodies on the island have been buried. It is probable that the burying force will go to the main land in a few days to continue the search for unburied bodies. PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD. At the session of the Mississippi Presbyterian synod, just adjourned, at Hattiesburg, a resolution was adopted authorizing the presentation of an overture to the general assembly of the church which meets at Little Rock next May, asking the creation of a separate synod of the Presbyteries of South Mississippi, Louisiana, New Orleans and Red River and to make another synod of the Presbyteries of Mississippi, central Mississippi, north Mississippi, Meridian, Tombigbee and Chickasaw, six in number. The north Mississippi and Chickasaw Presbyteries have heretofore been within the domain of the Memphis synod, but they have overtured the assembly to join them to the newly formed Mississippi synod, and there is said to be hardly any doubt but what such action will be taken. This places the entire State of Mississippi with the exception of ten counties in the Southern portion within one synod. COLORADO AFFAIR. Natchez Bulletin. The details of the negro lynching in a Colorado town, not far from the city of Denver, is of such a terrifying, revolting character that they will compare with the Indian atrocities committed in the early days of the republic. The nerves tingle with horror as the eyes follow the record. The negro who was burned had outraged and murdered a little girl, and he deserved death, but not such a death as would have been inflicted by savages of earlier days. The shocking incident gives emphasis to a conviction expressed in these columns a while back that antipathy to the negro is not confined to the South; and that when the negro commits the terrible crime so often rightly charged to him his life is the forfeit without regard to section. And it is to be observed that the Colorado people not only killed the offending negro, but have ordered the negroes in the locality to move away. "Private" John Allen, the well known Mississippi Congressman, who retired from office with his present term, may become an Alabama citizen. He owns a little place at Coden, in Mobile county, given him by his good friend, Hon. E. L. Russell, president of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and he likes the country. To a reporter of the Mobile Herald, Mr. Allen said that he would probably build a home at Coden and spend much of his time at that place. Incidentally he remarked that there was no truth in the frequently published report that he would devote his time to lecturing. He also remarked that he was out of politics forever. "I am going to be a gentleman," said Mr. Allen with a smile.—Birmingham News. Lake Erie and the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia were swept by storms with some loss of life. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will assume charge of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha in a few days. Five civilized tribes Commission will meet at Hattiesburg, December 15th, to enroll the Mississippi Choctaw Indians. Iowa has joined Tennessee as an anti-cigarette State.

EXHAUSTING PINE FORESTS.

There are such heavy inroads being made on the timber supply of the coast that it is estimated that it will be exhausted in the course of the next fifteen years. The entire section is honeycombed with saw mills, with new ones constantly springing to existence at every eligible point, while logging roads, tramways, and the like are intersecting the country in every direction. It is a regrettable fact that the timber supply is being so rapidly exhausted, especially as no efforts are being made to reforest the localities in which the standing timber is being exhausted, and the spots denuded are being left bare, to grow up in briars and bramble. The contents of the restricted timber belt of the coast counties has been a mine of wealth to them, but has never been appreciated by our own citizens, who permitted the lands to pass from them at much less than their value to capitalists and mill men from the north and west, who have erected hundreds of mills and are cutting the timber just as rapidly as their facilities will permit. It is a problem as to what will become of the many thrifty and prosperous villages that have sprung up in South Mississippi and along the line of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad especially, when the deforestation shall have been finally completed. Nearly all of them are wholly dependent for their very existence on the sawmill interests and the trade they bring to them. Without sustenance and support from these interests the towns would soon wither and decay, and they would take their places in the category of the western boom cities, that blossomed almost in the course of the night, flourished for a day, afterwards became deserted equally as rapidly, and are now but memories in the minds of those who knew of them in their palmy days. We are not at all inclined to be pessimistic, but there is danger that these now apparently prosperous little cities that have been built in the heart of the pines of Mississippi will fall when the timber shall have been exhausted, because there are no other resources that they can draw upon for support; the soil is too poor to be of much value for agricultural purposes; they are surrounded with no minerals to be mined, and really there is nothing for them to live upon, so far as we know. It would be to their future interest if they had some means for protecting their forests, or regulating the quantity of timber cut annually from them, but they have not any such means at their command, and doubtless the prediction that all the timber will be completely exhausted within the next fifteen or twenty years is correct. It will be a sad day for South Mississippi when this occurs, but notwithstanding this it would seem to be inevitable. ANCESTRY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. The discovery has recently been made that Samuel Davis, the father of Jefferson Davis, was a participant in the battle of Kettle Creek, Ga., during the Revolutionary war, and he served with signal bravery during that memorable conflict. It is known to history that the father of Jefferson Davis was a Georgian, but very little has been found concerning his personal career. In the memoirs of her husband written by Mrs. Jefferson Davis is a vague account of his ancestors, but her inability to give details is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that Jefferson Davis was the younger of ten children, and that he was born while the family was en route from Georgia to Mississippi, and his father died when he was still a child. Furthermore, not until within a few years past have the public thought or cared for ancestral history, and the life of Jefferson Davis was too full of the present to dig among the dry bones of the past. The battle of Kettle Creek took place in Wilkes county, Ga., during the year 1779, and a recently discovered manuscript in that county shows that Samuel Davis was a man of fighting stock. The grandfather of Jefferson Davis is buried in Wilkes county. Hon. J. F. McCool stated to a Clarion-Ledger reporter in Jackson on Tuesday that he did not think there was much chance for the Democracy to elect a President soon, and that he was in favor of the Southern Democrats demanding that the next Presidential nominee be from the South and the Vice-President from Vermont, the chief plank being brotherly love. He thinks such a ticket and platform would create a splendid sensation. Minister Conger is about to come home. After his arduous duties and confinement in Peking, he deserves a rest. Kelli, the cotton-planter, and those that the crop of 1900 was

GHASTLY FINDS.

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