
Dozier, John W

The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945); Sep 20, 1884; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution

pg 4

An Old Time Convention.

CALHOUN, Ga., September 18th, 1884—Editors Constitution: The notice for the convention of last Saturday, taken from the Jonesboro News, saying that Governor Brown and Governor Daniel are the only men who have ever been nominated for governor by acclamation is a mistake.

Governor Towns was nominated for re-election on the 11th of July, 1859; in the old convention at Milledgeville, and the scene was forcibly impressed on my mind that I well remember it. It was the first governor's convention that I had ever been at, and as I was only nineteen years of age, it was a thing of great interest and importance.

After the permanent organization was completed, Colonel Baldwin Prior, a lawyer from LaGrange (I think), and a noted orator, raised his voice...no one but him raised his voice in favor of the Hon. George Washington Bonaparte Towns, present governor of Georgia, be nominated by acclamation as the democratic candidate for governor of Georgia. The motion was seconded, and put and carried without division. The hall was already loud enough to knock the roof off of it, and the Confirmation of my childhood, and I was not only with me to the grave. The general was a happy fellow, all, and the General, R. Jackson is one of the only savages that I now enjoy in this world, and it was my good fortune to be a room mate of his at the Henson hotel then kept in Milledgeville.

Would that our conventions could be worked by the same peace and prosperity as they were then.

I make this known as few of your readers are aware of how things were then carried on, and to show how far behind we are in our organizations for unity, I then lived in Hancock county. Respectfully,

Wm. H. BONNER.

A New Pronoun.

REYNOLDS, Ga., September 18th—Editors Constitution: I notice in the last issue of the "Weekly" the missing link in the personal pronoun; if not found, has been suggested: "Be thou, himself," etc. I have been thinking for several years that I would have the sharp criticism of the "scholars" and of the not-a-pronoun of my get up; but through modesty and indifference have failed to present my new word to the public.

I have, however, submitted it privately to some of the ripen authors of the state who have a flattering opinion of me with a full foresight of its adoption. This word, "I," coined about ten years ago, and with which I have no legal right to coin money and no literary attachments that would warrant me to call words, yet I have decided to become a citizen of this country and let the etymological batteries enflame me to their heart's content. I know it is rash in me, a plain, practical, unpretentious pedagogue, for this exposure my precious self, but "for the good of my country" I'll risk it, so here goes for my new word: Nom "we" pace, nor "you" or "he" or "it" corresponding in sound, as you observe, with he, his, him; and may it not be entitled: some credit in singification when we remember that "she" is a Latin pronoun meaning herself, herself, etc.

Inasmuch as we do need a personal pronoun of the common gender, why not give this unfinish ed word in our vocabulary and let it become a part of our vernacular?

Let us have some word to meet this demand; for every lady and gentleman finds himself troubled just here when he attempts to write for the public. By the adoption of this, or some other suitable word, we could avoid the cumbersome circumlocution which necessarily accompanies the present usage. Take an example or two.

"Let every brother or sister report himself or herself that he or she may bring no reproach upon the cause represented by him or her." Now, with the new word: "Let every brother or sister report himself that he may bring no reproach upon the cause represented by him or her."

"This, you say, sounds odd. So it does: and so would any new word: The plural of se, se, them, words of several more than those, all of these, the is their, them.

JOHN W. JOZER.