

9-13-1901

## Statesboro News

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## BILL ARP'S LETTER

### Barrow Man Has Little Faith In Manual Training Schemes.

WE TRIED IT MANY LONG YEARS AGO. Furnishes Interesting and Laughable Narration of His Experience In That Line While a College Student.

Manual training is no new thing. About sixty years ago we boys had it at the Manual Labor school in old Gwynnett. We had to work with our hands three hours a day. We worked with the hoe or the ax or plowed corn and cotton or hauled wood or did some kind of farm work and the three hours of manual labor was included to pay for our board. But that was a mistake. The boys didn't do one hour's faithful work; they frolicked. Captain Garrison, the old boy who was abandoned plantation during the Creek war, was the overseer and he said he had rather fight Indians than watch those boys. He was a good-looking, brave man, but he couldn't manage a hundred boys who hadn't been raised to work and whose fathers were rich and had negroes to work their farms.

Most of these boys had been wild at home and had been sent to this school to be tamed and reformed. Poor Captain Garrison. He pleaded with them and took the foremost row and showed them how to hold the hoe or the ax or plow or grind an ax, but when he was watching and training one squad in one field, another squad in another field would slip off and go in washing. The old-fashioned way of doing things to hold the hoe or the ax and sometimes the boys would work a lunch pin on the way to the woods and the wheel would come off and they would go back to the blacksmith shop to get another pin and foot away the time until the three hours were out and not a load of wood hauled. Captain Garrison gave up in despair before the year was out and they tried another with no better success. As a general rule, a rich man's son is not going to work with his hands. We had a very fine lot of boys from the best families, such as the Goodrichs and Holts, of Columbus; the Lintons, of Athens; the Allens, of Clarksville; the Hendricks, of Butts; and a lot of Harbison and Hoyer and Woffords and Johnsons, but they came more than they earned and so the experiment proved a failure and the manual labor feature was abandoned.

My father, who had inaugurated it and was president of the board, had to foot the bill of \$2,000 for its failure. Since that day it has not been set down as a maxim that three hours of work will make a rich man's son won't feed him. But these boys didn't turn out bad. Most of them made good scholars and citizens. Thomas Allen became comptroller general of the New Georgia territory; was colonel of the Ninth Georgia, and William T. Wofford a brigadier general, and Dr. Jim Alexander and Dr. Hendrick stand high in their profession. G. Wright and Bill Wright and Ramsey Alexander and James Mable became judges of the circuit courts.

I was running about good old Dr. Patterson, our principal—how fat he was and how faithful and indulgent and sometimes of a hot saltery afternoon, while we were hanging along through Caesar's commentaries, he would go fast asleep in his chair and we would skip a whole paragraph and keep on reading and skipping until his book would fall on the floor and wake him up. Then he would butt all about to find out where we were at, but he never complained or made any sign of suspicion. I remember our debating society and how once a month, on Friday evening, we had to take sides and discuss some great question. About a dozen of the older boys were engaged in it, and though I was the smallest, I was right smart and my father helped me and I held my own with the big boys. I remember when the question was who was the greatest man that ever lived, and each boy had to choose a different man and advocate his claims. If two or more wanted the same man, Dr. Patterson had to settle it. My father told me to choose Ben Franklin and I have never changed my opinion since, for I convinced myself that he was the best all round man that history told of. He was the efficient of civilization, the children, never went to school after he was ten years old, was apprenticed to his brother, who was a printer; ran away from him when he was 17, hired to a printer in Philadelphia, next year was sent to London to buy stock for a new printing office, but the promised money was not sent, so he hired to another printer, and then he returned to Philadelphia, invented a copper plate press—the first in America—married Miss Deborah Reed in 1730, when he was 24 years old; founded The Pennsylvania Gazette and rose to competence and renown. Founded the Philadelphia library in 1731; published Poor Richard's Almanac for twenty-five years; in 1736 was elected postmaster of Philadelphia; in 1743 founded the University of Pennsylvania; in 1744 founded the American Philosophical Society; as the Academy of Sciences, investigated the nature of electricity with the great discoverers and was elected F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh. In 1753 was appointed

## Georgia: Cullings

### Brief But Interesting Summary of Happenings in the State.

It is authoritatively given out that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company will erect a large fertilizer plant, to be operated in connection with a big oil mill at Gainesville. It is an intended that a fertilizer tract will be contiguous to the Southern and Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railways has been purchased, and upon this site the plant will be built.

There is an oil mill already in operation—the Gainesville Cotton Oil Company—but it refused to take the price offered by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for three years ago. The territory of Tennessee belonged originally to North Carolina and was called the territory of Washington. The settlers, however, named it Franklin and for three years it bore that name—the state of Franklin. In 1785, after North Carolina had ceded it to the United States, congress got to quarreling over the name and couldn't agree on either Washington or Franklin and compromised on the name of that long, crooked Indian river. Was that a shame? It should be Franklin or a river or two.

Well, I gained my case in that debate—I killed my father, did, for he trained me. I gained it over Napoleon Bonaparte and Jefferson and Shakespeare and Newton and Columbus and others and an still proud to recall the victory.

But the fact remains that there is no greater man than George Washington, the greatest philosopher and poet and preacher and statesman and general and discoverer and inventor and palmer and sculptor, but each of these is greater than himself in his profession. Outside of that most of great men were weak and childish and some of them corrupt. Lord Bacon was some of the greatest, but he was a politician and public moralist, but he accepted bribes while on the bench and killed 10,000 people and sent to prison. Pope says of him that he was the wisest, brightest and meanest of mankind. Sir Isaac Newton was so absent-minded that it made him appear stupid in his own office. He was called his servant and told him to move it back. It did not occur to him that he could move back himself. His favorite cat came into his room through a hole in the bottom of the door. When she had five kittens he ordered five smaller holes cut for them to pass in and out. Zoran Coleridge was no doubt the greatest natural mathematician who ever lived. When he was ten years old he could multiply any number of numerals in his head and give the answer instantly, but he was almost as stupid as other things, and when 23 years old lost his faculties in figures. The admirable Crichton when sixteen years old was the most learned classical scholar in Europe and could converse fluently in twenty languages, but could not do a sum in the simple rule of three. Goldsmith had no superior as a writer of prose English, but in prose and poetry, he was the greatest of all. He could not utter a reasonable sentence in conversation. Dr. Johnson said of him: "He wrote like an angel and talked like a parrot." John Wesley was a very great preacher and a writer of sacred hymns, but he was not wise enough to choose a girl's wife nor great enough to subdue and keep her. I did not know him. When she left him he said: "I did not forsake her. I did not forsake her. I will not recall her." Petrarch did not name his Kate that way. Lord Byron was an unprincipled rake. Napoleon left a dark cloud over his fame by divorcing Josephine. In fact, almost every great genius had some defect or some fault in the weakness of his character. Our Heavenly Father did not create to create one perfect man or woman, nor one. Just think what faculties it would require in a man to be as great as an orator as Demosthenes or Webster as great a poet as Milton or Shakespeare as great a philosopher as Plato or Socrates, as great a preacher as Wesley or Jonathan Edwards, as great a composer as Mozart or Beethoven, as great a painter as Raphael or Michael Angelo, as great an astronomer as Newton or Galileo, as great a general and patriot as Washington—would he be a wonderful man? If there was such a man and he could live on and the world wouldn't need kings or armies, for he would rule it wisely and well and all the people would say Amen—Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

### RECEIVERS FOR COLLECTOR SANFORD.

Judge George Harris has been appointed a temporary receiver for V. T. Sanford, the unreliable tax collector of Floyd county, on motion of Attorney Denney, for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, sureties on the tax collector's bond. Receiver Harris will take charge of the private property of Sanford and hold it under an order of the court for distribution, or until a hearing can be had for a permanent receiver.

The bond company alleged that Sanford was due them some \$25,000, which amount they had paid the state as security on his bond, while Tax Collector Sanford's effects comprised a large farm worth \$25,000 and a number of horses and improved farm implements in addition to other realty worth \$5,000.

### RECEIVER HARRIS IS AN EX-JUDGE OF THE CITY COURT OF FLOYD COUNTY AND HAS OPPOSED SANFORD POLITICALLY.

Sanford was a member of the city council of Floyd county and has opposed Sanford politically. Sanford held office since 1895, succeeding the late John B. Candler, a day or two ago. It was promptly accepted by the governor. Sanford had held office since 1895, succeeding the late John B. Candler, a day or two ago. It was promptly accepted by the governor.

The grand jury came in this morning for a shororage in his office, alleging he was due the county \$19,042.13 and the state \$16,087.75. He was arrested on a warrant for failure to pay the county \$19,042.13 and the state \$16,087.75. He was arrested on a warrant for failure to pay the county \$19,042.13 and the state \$16,087.75.

Mr. Charles S. Northen, one of the arbitrators in the tax returns of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad Company, has filed a minority report on the amount of fees the arbitrators and umpire should receive.

At a recent conference between Mr. Northen, Chairman Crenshaw, of the railroad commission, and Mr. T. W. Glover, of Marietta, who was called in as umpire, Mr. Crenshaw and Mr. Glover decided that \$250 was a reasonable amount as compensation for their work. Mr. Northen objected and said that he thought \$150 was sufficient.

### Candidate Brown Won't Talk.

Hon. Pope Brown, gubernatorial candidate, was at the capital the past week to attend a session of the railroad commission. He was promptly tackled by the newspaper men.

Further than announcing that he had nothing to say, Mr. Brown told them emphatically that he did not want to talk to them and would not discuss anything with them.

When asked whether he would make an additional announcement giving some plan in his platform, other than the one Dupont Quarry has attacked him upon—the prohibition question—in explanation of the short announcement he had made, he said: "I do not want to talk about anything. I do not want to discuss anything, and I am not going to discuss anything in the newspapers. I will not talk to you newspaper men."

### ATTORNEY GENERAL RENDERS DECISION.

Attorney General J. M. Terrell holds that the freight traffic after the work of transportation has been completed and the freight is practically in the warehouse, is subject to the rules of the state railroad commission. This case is considered one of the most important, so far as the rules and regulations of the commission are concerned, that has come up in some time. Brooks had a car of coal shipped to the west to Macon. At Macon the Georgia railroad charged and collected demurrage on it amounting to \$12 without giving the consignee, Mr. W. Virginia, any notice of the commission's ruling that notice be given before demurrage can be charged.

The road, in this instance, claims that this is legitimate business. It is not required to give such notice. At Macon no change in the coal miners' situation. The superintendent of the Coal Creek Company, and J. L. A. Petros, chief of the commission, will apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. No agreement was reached.

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## CREAM OF NEWS

### Important Daily Happenings Tensely Told.

Further investigation developed the fact that 18 men of the Twenty-second infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga., were victims of the poisoned food. None of the men are now seriously ill. Directors of the Southern Interstate Fair Association at Atlanta, Ga., have decided to arrange for a veterans' day, who has been sold soldiers who were avowed enemies of the open saloon.

The Stone Mountain (Ga.) Baptist Association, at closing session of meeting Thursday, adopted resolutions declaring in favor of saloons who were avowed enemies of the open saloon.

Book sellers enter vigorous protest against action of the Atlanta city council of education in arranging to sell school books at schools.

Levi Carroll, a negro, was executed in Macon, Ga., Thursday for the murder of his father and a negro woman.

Work on the Alabama and Georgia railroad extension from Cuthbert to Arlington is progressing.

Fraud has been discovered in the examination of colored teachers in Lincoln county, Georgia, and another examination is being ordered.

The second term of the extra session of the legislature of Texas convened Thursday. Its main business will be the passing of appropriation bills.

It is reported that Tennessee and Kentucky mills will go into the bituminous coal combine, headed by Morgan.

President McKinley in his Buffalo speech Thursday declared for tariff revision and reciprocity treaties in order that markets for American products may be extended.

The yacht Columbia, the champion of 1895, has been selected to represent America's cup against Shamrock II. Sir Thomas Lipton and crew are placed with the selection.

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Ladies and Gentlemen: The president of the most striking passages from President McKinley's address were as follows:

"We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which will not permit of either neglect or of undue solicitude. No narrow, selfish policy will subvert it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of the manufacturer and producer will be required to hold and increase it."

"By sensible trade arrangements, which may not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not propose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing."

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet. The period of exclusiveness is past. Extension of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. A policy of isolation is unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue, or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

"We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed."

### RANGER AT PANAMA.

Commander Fields informs Navy Department of His Safe Arrival. A cablegram was received at the navy department Thursday from Commander Fields announcing the arrival of the U. S. S. Ranger at Panama. The cablegram stated: "Affairs quiet on the Isthmus. The crew of the ship are well. The arrival of the ship is a great satisfaction to the people of Panama."

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, Mr. Sampson asserts that Admiral Sampson will appear before the Schley court. The announcement came as a surprise, as it is said the admiral is suffering from apoplexy.

Prince Chun, the Chinese envoy, was received by Emperor William at Potsdam and tendered an apology for the murder of the German ambassador. The emperor was severe in his treatment of the prince.

The Japanese are greatly stirred up by the alleged outrageous treatment of Japanese laborers by American quarantine officers at Honolulu.

It is estimated that the robbers who held up the Cotton Belt train near Texasburg assessed \$50,000.

Russell York, of Calhoun, Ga., chairman of the Georgia cotton growers' association, was convicted of the \$40 reward for Fletcher Hopkins, and \$200 for Lucius Hopkins, his son, who, in Haywood county, assassinated Charles Kilby.

## M'KINLEY HAS A DAY

### An Auspicious Occasion at the Pan-American Exposition.

Nation's Chief Executive Talks Optimistically of Expansion, Reciprocity, Ship Subsidies and Isthmian Canal.

A special from Buffalo, N. Y., says: President's day at the Pan-American exposition ran its course under very auspicious conditions, and was attended with every circumstance in keeping with its high import.

President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley by his side and surrounded by eminent persons of high rank in the service of the state and foreign countries, have taken it upon them to give the explanation at noon Thursday and delivered an address that brought forth the thunderous applause of the multitude.

The president's words were listened to attentively by the audience. His reference to the name of Blaine as the man associated with the Pan-American exposition was greeted with a shout of approval. The president's words were listened to attentively by the audience.

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## Half-Sick

### What's the matter with you? You're half-sick. You need Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1888. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."

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## REV. DR. TALMAGE.

### The Eminent Divine's Sunday Discourses.

Subject: "The Importance of Trifles." "So her husband is a caterer." "Yes; he caters to almost everything but her pleasure."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Subject: "The Importance of Trifles." "So her husband is a caterer."







## THE NEWS.

Published at Statesboro, Ga.,  
EVERY FRIDAY

By The Statesboro News Publishing Co.

### Editorial Notes.

Last year the farmers of the United States received \$155,000,000 more for their products than in 1929.

If the habit of making these colossal bequests continues, private fortunes will become more and more a public snare.

An attempt to prove war impossible will never result in the abolition of war. There is, however, a growing belief that war is always impolitic.

The convict who has been released because of his claim that he has discovered the lost art of hardening copper has probably mistaken that metal for brass.

Many a woman would possibly feel discouraged if she realized that she carried from 40 to 50 miles of hair on her head and that some of them are burdened with the task of dressing over 70 miles of hair every day of their lives.

An international congress is projected to be held shortly at Berne, Switzerland, at which an amendment is to be offered to the Geneva convention, to provide for the immunity from capture of surgeons and their attendants serving on the field of battle under the Red Cross. Common humanity suggests its adoption.

One of the results of the South African war has been the organization of rifle clubs in Great Britain on the Boer plan, to teach every man capable of carrying arms how to shoot at long range and to detect objects at long distances. These clubs are organized by field cornets, and all members are on an equal footing in service, irrespective of their status in society.

The success of the recent experiment made by a Philadelphia tug master in towing two loaded coal barges from the Delaware to Havana promises a growth of the export coal trade to the West India which is encouraging. Hitherto the chronic swell off Cape Hatteras has deterred a venture of this sort, but the tug once easily made, many other tows may be expected to follow in the wake of this courageous Philadelphia captain.

According to the Journal of Commerce the growth of the cottonseed industry has been in such a ratio that now the aggregate investment is very large, and the progress has fair to continue. Twenty years ago, in 1910, the cotton seed oil mills of the south numbered 40, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000. The investment had increased in 1930 to about \$12,500,000. Today the mills number about 500, with an aggregate capital of about \$50,000,000.

The governors of some other states are following the example set in California by appointing women as regents of their universities. The legislature of Wisconsin recently passed an act authorizing the appointment of women to State university regencies, and the governor has just taken advantage of the law. In Illinois a woman has been chosen to a university regency by popular vote. The practice is liable to become infectious in other states, for the results in each state where women have been made university regents have been eminently satisfactory.

Few people, probably, appreciate the importance of the apple crop in the United States. In value it exceeds even the wheat crop. Last year, for instance, the apple crop was 212,000,000 barrels, or 525,000,000 bushels. At a base of \$2 a barrel, which is considered a conservative estimate, the crop netted \$424,000,000, or nearly \$107,000,000 more than the value of the wheat. On a percentage basis the apple crop reaches nearly 50 percent more than the wheat. Our export of apples in the barrel exceeds 1,000,000 barrels a year, and is increasing enormously. Our apples have a fixed value from Liverpool to St. Petersburg, and last year shippers to foreign ports experienced considerable difficulty in supplying the demand. This trade had grown for several years, but took an enormous bound after the Paris exposition, owing to the fine American display and the manner and energy in which American fruit-growers presented the merits of the American apple.

## THE TURNING POINT IN JOE TERRELL'S LIFE

A Retrospect of His Journey From the Corn Field to  
Legislative Halls and to the Post of High  
Honor Which He Now Holds.



HON. JOSEPH MERIWETHER TERRELL.

Twenty years ago, August 1st, a young man 18 years of age was plowing a red mule in a corn field. The red mule was a good one and was stepping along at a lively gait. The sun was hot and the mule walked along in the furrow the sun grew hotter to the man who was holding the lines and plow handles. On reaching the end of one of the long rows he stopped for a breathing spell. The end of the row was right on the road to Greenville, the county seat of Meriwether county.

Just as the young man pulled up his hat and cast himself on the beam of the plow and began to mop his brow, a top buggy came into sight around the bend in the road. Top buggies had just come into use in those parts twenty years ago, and always attracted attention. Hitted to this top buggy was a large bay horse. The horse was trotting at a rapid gait and as the buggy, with its shining spokes and glistering top, came nearer the young man who was resting on the plow beam, recognized two of his friends. They were lawyers and were on their way to a justice court. They spoke as they passed by.

The young man followed them with his eye for a great distance down the road. Then he hitched his traces to the plow and started back to work. As the mule tramped up that corn row, every now and then pulling a blade of fodder which was fast ripening, the young man was making "v" shaped tracks between the plow handles, was thinking and thinking hard. When he reached the other end of the corn field he had decided that riding in a top buggy, with a fine horse hitched to it, going to court at Greenville, and sitting in the shade in an office on hot days was much better than jerking the bell cord on a mule.

Joe Terrell, the farmer boy, decided to be a lawyer. Visions of the Legislature and the bar came to him and he climbed on the mule's back to ride to the house for dinner. Pictures of how a Congressman looked and what an Attorney General did came into his mind. He was still thinking hard. When he swung one leg over the mule's side to dismount at the watering trough he remembered being in Atlanta once and seeing the Governor in his office, and he took hold of the idea that it would not be a bad thing to be Governor.

He sold out the interest in his farm, bought a copy of Blackstone, moved into Greenville and began to read the musty law volumes. He was admitted to the bar at 19, won his first case and opened up an office. Joe Terrell is now that Attorney General. He has been Attorney General, and although he has not announced himself for Governor in the coming election, he has announced that he would not be a candidate for Attorney General, and that that announcement the idea has become scattered abroad that he is going to be in the race. There are but few lawyers who do not dabble in politics. Although not a lawyer, Gov. Chandler says that lawyers and politicians always run together. My opinion is that Governor Chandler is right. So the present Attorney General went into politics. He possesses the happy faculty of making friends, and the happier faculty of never making a friend who makes one. He knows how to shake hands when he first meets a man. He knows what to say to a new acquaintance, and, in fact, he makes you feel at home

around to assist him in his cases for the State, and he has represented the commonwealth in some of the largest suits yet brought up. Before the Supreme Court of the United States he has won every case carried up, and for assistance to the Attorney General the State has not paid out a cent.

When the Legislature meets he makes it a point to get acquainted with every member of the House and Senate, and he knows every judge in Georgia and every Solicitor General. If there is a prominent man in any section of the State that Joe Terrell is not well acquainted with, I would like to see him.

Members of the Legislature who do not understand the technicalities of the proceedings of the House come to the Attorney General for an explanation. When they are in doubt about a bill the Attorney General will draw it for them. It is just such things that make friends for a man, and members of the Legislature from 1854 to the present time know Joe Terrell intimately and well. And the Legislators are generally men of influence in their counties, and the Senators are powerful politically, in their Senatorial Districts. Joe Terrell knows them all.

Then he has perhaps as many relatives as any man in the State, and they are scattered from Dale to Chatham. He is a great grandson of the man for whom Meriwether county was named, and Terrell county was named for his grandfather. His name is Joseph Meriwether Terrell, and it goes without saying, if he runs for Governor, he will carry by a big majority Meriwether and Terrell counties.

It was while he was chairman of the finance committee of the Senate that he became thoroughly familiar with the details of State government, and I will venture the statement that there is not a man in Georgia who is more familiar with the workings of the government of Georgia than the present Attorney General.

And while some of the prospective candidates are being urged as farmer candidates, Attorney General Terrell, it must be remembered, is also a farmer. In fact, he owns three farms, all of them in Meriwether county. He takes great interest in agriculture. He goes down to his farm sometimes and chops cotton, hoes corn, and just for the fun of it, he grows some of the finest crops in the State.

His boyhood friends say that as a boy he was the same way; that he was the chief politician in Col. Revell's household, and it was always elected to the highest office in the literary society. He seems to have inherited, somehow, ability to always be in a cheerful mood, and it was always elected to the highest office in the literary society. He seems to have inherited, somehow, ability to always be in a cheerful mood, and it was always elected to the highest office in the literary society.

During his first campaign for the Legislature Mr. Terrell found it necessary to seek votes during the busiest season of the farming period. He knew that the farmers had no time to stop work and talk politics, so he accordingly went into the fields, where they were and assisted pulling fodder. He would take one row and the man he was talking to would take the other. In that way he won many votes, as he showed that he knew how to work as well as talk politics.

He came to the Legislature without knowing any man outside of his Senatorial District. In fact, he was a green country youth, who wore celluloid collars and cuffs and brogan shoes; and a green necktie. Clad in those sort of shoes, a pair of jeans, short coat and a "billed" shirt, he took the oath of office as Legislator.

In a few days that happy faculty of his came into play. He knew most all the members in the House, and had named over toward the State chamber just to see how it looked. He had Senatorial ambitions. When the session closed he could call every man in the House by name, and could also relate the initials of the members and about almost everyone of them could tell you some peculiarity or anecdote. Being a modest youth, he did not make a speech at his first session. He only answered the roll calls, but he watched and listened.

When the second session rolled around and Col. Nat. Harris was elected Governor, the passage of the bill creating the Technological School, which, by the way, is now one of the most famous institutions in the country, was being made by the Legislature. And when he rose there was silence. Every member knew him, and every member liked him, and not having anything to say, he listened. His speech was one of far common sense. It went right to the point. It explained the needs of such a school, and those members who were opposed to it at the time, and who voted against it, will now say that the young man from Meriwether was right. He was warmly commended on his effort, and those who heard the maiden speech of the present Attorney General predicted a bright future for him.

When Joe Terrell got interested in a matter he throws all of his soul into it. On being elected to the senate Mr. Terrell laid his plan for becoming Attorney General. And when the time came he was elected. Mr. Terrell has held the position for nine years, and has never had opposition from the Democratic party. At the time of his election to the office he was 31 years of age, the youngest Attorney General ever elected to that position.

On being elected to his office always receives a hearty welcome. He is never too busy to see his friends; he never declines an interview, even over the telephone. He has never employed any

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STATIONS.

## PRESIDENT IS SHOT!

### Desperately Wounded By Assassin's Bullet On Grounds of Buffalo Exposition.

While Shaking Hands With a Tremendous Throng  
In the Temple of Music, Nation's Chief Executive  
Receives Two Bullets In His Body.

President McKinley was shot and seriously wounded by a would-be assassin while holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., a few minutes after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. One shot took effect in the right breast, the other in the abdomen. The first shot was not of a serious nature, and the bullet was soon extracted.

Specials from Buffalo tell the story of the tragedy as follows: President McKinley, the idol of the American people, the nation's chief executive and the city's honored guest, was prostrate, suffering the pangs inflicted by the bullets of a cowardly assassin, while his life hangs in the balance.

Out on Delaware avenue, at the home of John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American exposition, with fearful ease and heart torn by conflicting hopes and fears, the faithful wife, whose devotion is known to all the nation.

It was a few moments after 4 p. m. while President McKinley was holding a public reception in the great Temple of Music on the Pan-American grounds that the cowardly attack was made, with what success time alone can tell. Standing in the midst of dense crowds, numbering thousands, surrounded by every evidence of good will, pressed by a motley throng of people, showered with expressions of love and loyalty, beset by the flattery and adulation of the multitude, he was suddenly seized by a man who came from the crowd, and was hurled to the ground.

Planned with the diabolical ingenuity and fitness of which anarchy or nihilism is capable, the would-be assassin carried out the work without a hitch, and should his designs fail and the president survive, to Divine Providence can be attributed the result.

The president, although well guarded by United States secret service, was not fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the raised dais upon which stands the great pipe organ at the east side of the magnificent structure. Thronged of people crowded in to gaze upon their executive, perchance to clasp his hand, and then tight their way out in the good-faith of the every minute swelled and multiplied at the points of ingress and egress to the building.

The president was in a cheerful mood, and was enjoying to the fullest extent the hearty evidences of good will which everywhere met his gaze. Upon his right stood John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, president of the Pan-American exposition, chatting with him and introducing to him any special person of note who approached. Upon the platform stood Secretary Cortelyou. It was shortly after 4 p. m. when the president was seized by the assassin, a man who came from the crowd, and was hurled to the ground.

The best medical skill was summoned and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best known practitioners were on the scene. The president, however, was not seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital, and the best medical skill was summoned and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best known practitioners were on the scene.

The president retained the full powers of his faculties until placed on the operating table and was subjected to an anesthetic. Upon the first examination it was found that one bullet had struck him on the upper portion of the breast bone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet penetrated the abdomen 5 inches below the left nipple and 1.2 inches to the left of the median line. The abdomen was opened through the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the liver and was lodged in the front wall of the stomach, was carefully closed with silk stitches, after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach. The wound was found and also closed in the same way.

The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organ was discovered. The patient showed the operation well, and of good quality, rate 130; condition at the conclusion of operation was gratifying.

Sanford Pairs Assessed Penalty. For his failure to make a settlement with the state of Georgia at the proper time, ex-Tax Collector V. T. Sanford, of Floyd county, was assessed a penalty of \$1,000, which was collected.

Texas Wheat Crop Badly Off. The Texas State Millers' Association has estimated that the wheat crop in the state will be about 5,000,000 bushels, a shrinkage in the wheat crop of the state from 15,000,000 bushels to 5,000,000.

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## CHINA BEGS PARDON

Through Expiatory Mission She  
Apologizes For Foul Murder.

EMPEROR BILL RECEIVES CHUN

With Scowling Main and Austere Deportment German Ruler Impresses Pig-Tail With Solemnity of Proceeding.

According to a Berlin dispatch the German emperor's reception of the Chinese mission of expiation, headed by Prince Chun, which took place Wednesday at Potsdam, was marked with all the severity consistent with an audience nominally friendly. The Chinese imperial envoy, on entering the place, was not accorded a salute by the Garde du Corps. The emperor received him seated. The buttons and epaulets of his majesty's white uniform were enveloped in erape.

Emperor William received Prince Chun at noon, in the presence of the royal princes, Baron von Richthofen, the foreign secretary, the principal ministers and generals and the court dignitaries.

Prince Chun bowed thrice on entering and leaving. Emperor William remained seated during the reading of the Chinese address. Afterwards, however, he raised his stern demeanor and welcomed the envoy courteously and subsequently, accompanied by his adjutant, he called upon Prince Chun at the Orangery. Later in the evening the emperor, Prince Chun and a dozen members of the expository staff took tea on an island in the Havel.

Expiation For Foul Crime. The emperor had evidently arranged the entire ceremony with a view of impressing Prince Chun with the feeling that the ceremony meant expiation for a foul crime, and that only through the emperor's stern demeanor and the solemnity of the ceremony the right to be treated with princely honors. Not until after the ceremony did the atmosphere change. Then, the troops outside having saluted and the hands having played, hussars escorted Prince Chun back to the Orangery.

The imperial envoy seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and when summoned to the throne room, he showed visible embarrassment. He bowed repeatedly while in the throne room, bowing profusely approaching the throne, and his voice was agitated while he was reading the imperial address.

The entire manner of Emperor William was calculated to impress Prince Chun with the solemnity of the ceremony, and when summoned to the throne room, he showed visible embarrassment. He bowed repeatedly while in the throne room, bowing profusely approaching the throne, and his voice was agitated while he was reading the imperial address.

The ceremony lasted only ten minutes. In the meantime six Chinese dignitaries of the highest rank were halted in the ante room remained there perfectly motionless and speechless, awaiting Prince Chun's return with evident anxiety.

Prince Chun visited the Mausoleum at Friedrichsruhe and placed wreaths on the tombs of the emperor and Empress Frederick.

SAMPSON MENTALLY WRECKED. Admiral Victim of Aphasia Or Loss of Mind Conception.

All doubts as to whether Admiral Sampson will or will not attend the Schley court of inquiry as a witness was removed Wednesday when Captain Lemmy, the judge advocate of the court, received a letter from Mrs. Sampson in which she declared that the admiral will surely be on hand.

A special dispatch from Lake Superior, where the admiral is staying, says that his affliction is aphasia, the most notable symptom of which is the forgetfulness and inability of the patient to find words with which to express his ideas.

Many officials believe that Mrs. Sampson is anxious to have her husband rest on the stand and undertake to testify for the purpose of convincing even the most skeptical that he should not be excused.

FRANCE TO EXPEL TURKS. First Move of President Loubet Will Be to "Fire" Sultan's Agents.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in Paris claims that the French government has decided upon the first coercive measure against the sultan of Turkey. A decree has been drawn up expelling a number of Turkish agents whose mission has been to spy on the young Turks in France. The list includes several names well known in Parisian society. It is also learned that the sultan has telegraphed to M. Bey recalling him to Constantinople.

TEXILE WORKERS STILL OUT. Trouble in Cotton Mills at Columbia, South Carolina, Not Settled.

A special from Columbia, S. C., says: The strike of the operatives in the Olympia, Granby and Richmond cotton mills is still on. The textile union has been ordered to accept a settlement, but the operatives refuse to do so. The strike is now in its fourth week, and as a result the mills have had their force reduced from some 1,700 to about 700 operatives.

## ALABAMA CONVENTION ENDED.

New State Constitution is Now Ready  
For Submission to the People  
For Ratification.

The Alabama constitutional convention of 1901 has passed into history. The convention adjourned sine die at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon after a session of twelve days, and in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of spectators.

During the morning the new constitution was read at length from the parchment upon which it had been engrossed and afterwards the delegates calmly and signed their names to it alphabetically. Each of the delegates were presented with a pen, which, after signing the document, they carefully preserved and will carry to their homes.

The president of the convention signed the document with a pen sent to him by H. L. McKee, formerly of Birmingham. It was with this pen that the call for the first and second conventions was signed. It will be prepared and presented the Girls' Industrial school at Montevallo.

The morning was spent in speeches, passing around compliments, resolutions of thanks, singing old songs and presenting testimonials. President McKee was the hero of the hour, and was presented with a solid gold watch. A handsome silver tea service was given clerk Frank Julian, and another to the reading clerk, Colonel W. W. Bradford.

The committee on harmony had a little jubilation of its own, and presented to the chairman, Captain Frank White, with a gold watch, chain and locket. C. P. Bedford, Captain Frank White and General John W. A. Sanford made speeches pledging their support to the new constitution. Last of the day the delegates met in the hall, and with the final roll called all but three of the delegates came forward and put their names to the new instrument. These were Mr. Studdard, the republican from Fayette; Mr. Foshee, the populist from Conecuh, and Mr. Reynolds, the populist from Chilton. The signing of the constitution by the members does not pledge them to support the constitution, being a mere attestation by the delegates that this instrument was legally and regularly promulgated.

President McKee announced a committee of one delegate from each congressional district to prepare and issue an address to the people on the new constitution. The convention has already provided for having 50,000 copies of the address printed and distributed.

Governor Jelis said in an interview Tuesday afternoon: "I will give the people as long as possible to think over and discuss the new constitution, and I will go about the state in the fall of the year, and I will call it for some day between November 1 and 15."

INSULTING PLAY SUPPRESSED. Civil Governor Nunez Bars Performance By Spanish Theatrical Company.

Civil Governor Nunez, of Havana, has suppressed a French play, translated into Spanish, which had been presented at the Pavet theater by a Spanish company. The play is entitled "Pork Kites, or Uncle Sam's Son Nunez." It describes it as "an insult to American womanhood."

La Lucha, protesting against the production in the strongest terms, says: "This play consists of vile and useless malvolence, which is heaped upon the entire American nation, instead of a small group."

MUNIR BEY INSULTS FRANCE. Turkish Ambassador Returns to Paris and is Forced to Decamp.

The result of the return to Paris of Munir Bey, Turkish ambassador to France, in spite of rupture of Franco-Turkish relations and holding a fête for the most important day in the Turkish Embassy in honor of the anniversary of the sultan's accession to the throne, as been that the French government sent him the same afternoon a request to leave France immediately, and Munir Bey departed for Switzerland that evening.

METHODISTS MEET IN LONDON. Delegates From Every Quarter of the Globe Attend Ecumenical Conference.

The third ecumenical conference of all branches of world-wide Christianity, which was opened in the historic City Road, London, Wednesday, nineteen American bishops and 270 delegates were present. Bishop Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., preached the opening sermon.

The significance of the ecumenical conference is that it is part of a comprehensive movement, the purpose of which is to bring all branches of Methodism into closer communion. The conference will remain in session ten days.

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