BULLOCH TIME

VOL. VI. NO. 16. STATESBORO, GA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.

Washing a Fine Art.

Ever since spinning was a type of womanly industry, from age to age it has been expected that beautiful apparel should clothe women. To keep dainty belongings in good order it is necessary to have them properly laundered. This is especially true in the laundering of pretty summer gowns, which is now quite a fine art. To do the work properly, fill a tub two-thirds full of warm water, dissolve the fourth of a cake of Ivory Soap (which will not fade the most delicate colors,) add it to the water, wash the articles through it, rinse them in clear and then in blue water; wring, dip in thin starch, shake out and hang in the line in the shade. When dry, sprinkle and iron. Garments thus laundered will retain their fresh ness the entire season. ELIZA R. PARKER.

STORY OF A $1,000 BILL.

A Great Bank Robbery by Which a Car Conductor Profited.

The recent attempt of young King to get away with $6,000 from the Boylston Bank has drawn forth some incidents connected with that institution's previous experiences. The following one given us by a New Haven man is connected with the robbery of about 1869, when some $400,000 was lifted from the bank's vaults by an elaborately worked plan. The method by which they worked, hiring a barber shop next the bank and running it for several nights, while drilling through the division wall, is familiar to the press; but a little incident which is not generally known is this:

On the night of the robbery the late Conductor "Hez" McKinney of this city took charge of his "owl" train at Springfield. Among his passengers he noticed particularly three or four well-dressed men, though they did not evidence any connection between them and were not seated together. One of these men had no ticket, and saying he was going to New Haven, produced a bill in a casual way to pay his fare. McKinney was puzzled at the size of the bill—a crisp $1,000 bank note and said he would have to hand him the change after he got to his stop, Hartford. At Hartford he got the money, and as the train started, went through the car to the seat of the his man had occupied to square accounts. He identified the passenger carefully, and started to hand out the money. The occupant of the seat, however, appeared not to recognize him, gave a blank stare of amazement at the mass of money, and professed to have no knowledge of it, having just got on at Hartford. Though McKinney insisted on the identity and urged the man to take the money, he stoutly refused. When collection of tickets was made this passenger produced some small change and paid fare to Meriden, where he got off the train. The other men left the train at different stations.

At the end of the trip McKinny reported the occurrence at headquarters and while refusing to hand over the money, suggested that it be put in a bank and advertised, which he himself did. No claim was ever made for it.

After a long wait the railroad company undertook to claim the money. The McKinnies thought it was their right. He paid over the fare from Springfield to New Haven and refunded the rest, being supported in his action by legal opinion to the effect he had allowed a considerable further time for any possible claim, McKinny went the money in nicely furnishing his home. No clue could ever be found as to the source of the money, but of course the conjecture ran that the bill was probably a part of the bank's funds; that the passenger handled it out by mistake and discovering it when too late, decided to let it all go rather than leave a trail.—New Haven Leader.

Still Behind.

"This," said the woman, "is the time of year when we cut considerable ice."

"Yes," said the kitchen lady, "don't cut half as much as you are paid for." —Yonkers Statesman.

Happy Innocence.

The Wife—What a sweet smile there is in the baby's face, John.

The Husband—Yes, he's probably dreaming that he's keeping me awake. Town Topics.

Six Costly Things.

The biggest price for a painting was that paid for Meissonier's "1814," which realized the price $71,000 for it. The most costly building of modern times is that of the New York state capitol at Albany. Nineteen million six hundred thousand dollars have been spent on it. In 1892 I. Malcolm Forbes paid $60,000 to Senator Stanford for the horse Arion, making it the most valuable equine the world has ever known. The most valuable book in the world is a Hebrew Bible now in the vatican. In 1512 Pope Julius offered to sell it for its weight in gold, which would amount to about $103,000. The "Imperial" diamond is considered the finest stone of its kind in the world. The Nizam of Hyderabad offered $2,150,000, the largest price ever known, for this diamond. The costliest meal ever served was a supper given by Eliius Verus to a dozen guests. It is said to have cost $242,500.

His Connection.

Bannister, the comedian, was presented to a prominent old Boston dame. "Who are the Bannisters?" she asked peevishly. "I do not recollect meeting with them before." "Madame," replied the actor, gravely, "we are closely connected with the Stairs." "Ah! there is good and ancient family!" cried madame. "Mr. Bannister, I am delighted to make your acquaintance."—Household Words.

An Elephant and a Baby.

At the circus parade in Middletown recently a small child on Broad street got away from its mother and toddled out in the street to see Jumbo. Before anyone could realize what the child was up to, it was directly in front of the herd of elephants. Everyone expected to see the little one crushed to death. But the leader of the herd carefully picked the little one up in his trunk and swung her out of all danger.—Hartford Courant.

Personal Piety and Hot Weather.

Hot weather brings no excuse for neglecting family or private devotions, and not until its effects actually disqualify one for duty is it a reason for remaining away from the house of God. The truly devout will say: "If I am ever needed is in duty."—Christian Advocate.

THROUGH GEORGIA.

Georgia will have an exhibit at the coming exposition to be held in Omaha, Neb., and Mr. B. M. Fowler has been appointed commercial agent for this state in the department of exhibits and concessions, and will have charge of the collection of displays. He will begin as soon as possible the work of securing an exhibit, and will call upon the State Agricultural society, which will meet at Tybee, to request all the counties to prepare displays.

* * *

The city of Atlanta, through its attorneys in the transfer case, has filed its answer to the bills of the Consolidated Street Railway Company. The city takes issue with the Consolidated and denies the allegations of the company and the bondholders in many instances. The city sets up that the transfer ordinance is not inequitable and that it is a reasonable ordinance and will not injure the property or other interests of the street car company, as alleged.

* * *

The New York merchants are still working on their scheme to take the fall trade away from such southern jobbing cities as Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Chattanooga, Montgomery, New Orleans and Memphis. The roads in the Southeastern passenger association declined to compromise. Then an appeal was made to General Passenger Agent Turk, of the Southern railway, and he referred Mr. King, of the New York Merchants' association, to Chairman Richardson.

* * *

Flanagan's horrible crime has cost the county of DeKalb about $3,000. The expenses of the February trial amounted to $1,500, and of the special term this week about $1,200. While he was in Fulton county jail waiting for his trial, he lived in luxury for his board, and the other incidental expenses will run the figures up to the twenty thousand dollar mark. Of the $540 found on his person when arrested, a large amount has been used in paying the expenses of the defendant's witnesses. The few hundred dollars remaining will probably be appropriated by the court costs if a new trial is not granted.

* * *

Tom Watson will assist in defending John McCullough, the Clayton county man accused of killing his wife. The fact that he will plead for McCullough lends additional interest to the case. Colonel Olcott and Mr. Watson will have as a formidable opponent Solicitor Charles D. Hill, of the Fulton county criminal court. Captain Hill, of counsel for the defense, Colonel Hill will conduct the case for the state in his stead. The trial of McCullough is a month off. The Clayton superior court convenes on the first Monday in September and the prisoner will be tried at that time.

* * *

In spite of the temporary injunction issued by Judge Littlejohn, of Americus, prohibiting the Georgia and Alabama Railroad company from removing its general freight and passenger department from Americus on account of alleged prohibitory provision in the company's charter, the majority of the working force in the office were transferred from Americus to Savannah Sunday. This step was taken by General Freight Agent Hardwick and A. Pope on the advice of the road's counsel, for the reason that it is permitted under the charter to have a portion of these departments sufficient to attend to all of the Savannah business.

* * *

Governor Atkinson has taken up the school book matter, and will make an independant personal investigation of the question whether it will pay the state to have the books printed by contract in order to secure a reduction below prevailing prices. The school book commission is looking into the subject, but the governor wishes to satisfy himself. While in California he was much impressed with the belief that prevailing prices of school books are too high, and much can be saved the people by state publication by contract. The teachers have opposed this, for it involves state uniformity, and they are very strongly opposed to that.

* * *

Lively interest is felt throughout Habersham county in the recent decision of the supreme court in the Stone Mountain and Decatur county site contest to the effect that two-thirds of the votes actually cast is all that is necessary to secure the removal of a courthouse. The contest in Habersham is between Clarkesville, the present site, and Toccoa, in the eastern portion of the county. Toccoa is offering a free courthouse and jail, while Clarkesville is proposing to tax the people to build the same, thereby relying solely on her more central location to hold the prize. The fight from now on will be very spirited and the result of the election, which takes place August 19th, is in some doubt.

* * *

The report of Special Master W. A. Winblish in the Eagle and Phenix case has been served upon the counsel in the litigation and the report will soon go to the United States circuit court, in which the issue originally appeared, upon the filing of the credit lists and lien lists of creditors. The report of the special master is lengthy, as well as interesting. He decides several questions of vital importance and thus renders the reorganization of the valuable property possible. The bondholders of the property will be first lien on the property under the mortgage. Personal and other property not under the mortgage is under a first lien in favor of the depositors. The general creditors, who have previously been dealt with by the special master, will get little, if anything.

JOHN P. LOVELL DEAD.

Founder of Famous Company Succumbs to Paralysis.

The venerable John P. Lovell, founder of the arion company leaving his name, a company known all over the world, has just died at his summer home, Cottage City, Mass. He suffered a paralytic shock from which it was hoped for a time he would recover, but a vigorous constitution was not a match for the encroachments of advancing years. John Prince Lovell was born in East Braintree on July 22, 1830, and was therefore in his 78th year. He was an instance of a rolling stone gathering no moss, for he tried several trades before finally settling down to gunsmithing, at which he became one of the most expert and finished workmen in the world. He apprenticed himself to A.B. Fairbanks, a Boston gunsmith, who in 1849 gave

THE LATE JOHN P. LOVELL.

Mr. Lovell a half interest in the business. Mr. Fairbanks died the following year, Mr. Lovell took another partner, but in 1854 he became the latter. He later added sporting goods of all kinds to his stock, and the company has steadily grown to its present mammoth proportions. Mr. Lovell amassed fully wealthiest every panic, never failing and never was paid $15 a month out of his board, and the other incidental expenses will run the figures up to the twenty thousand dollar mark. Of the $540 found on his person when arrested, a large amount has been used in paying the expenses of the defendant's witnesses. The few hundred dollars remaining will probably be appropriated by the court costs if a new trial is not granted.

TARIFF ACT CAUSES HOWL.

Professions Forcing In From All Parts Of the World.

A Washington special says: In a late number of the Congressional Record containing speeches on the tariff conference report is a speech by M. N. Johnson, of North Dakota, in which he makes a compilation of the protests received by the state department from the representatives of foreign governments against certain duties imposed in the Dingley tariff bill while that measure was pending.

Some of these protests have been made public, others have been referred to the committees having the tariff bill in charge, and little or no attention has been paid to them.

Nearly all these communications revert to the commerce between the several countries and the United States. They insist that the new tariff bill will retard that commerce and some of them intimate that it will result in decreasing the demand for American goods; some of the ministers disclaim any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of the United States, but make the representations of the benefit of the commerce between the two countries. Some suggestions are made that the injury to be done the treasury of the United States on account of the imposition of the proposed duties will be considerable.

Minister Brun, of Denmark, calls attention to the fact that the tariff on American goods going into Denmark is very favorable and that his government views with pain and great apprehension the pending tariff bill and the rates especially.

Sir Julian Pauncefote sent two very brief communications, one in December, 1896, informing the state department that the fishery board of Scotland protested against the high rate on cured herrings and at the request of marquis of Salisbury he represents to the United States government that the high rates which the Dingley bill imposes on salt mackerel and other cured fish would cause grave injury to the fishermen on the west coast of Ireland. This note is dated June 18, 1897.

The protest of Argentina relates to a duty on hides and wool and of Japan against the duties on rice, which, it is said, have been published. China made a protest on lines similar to those of Japan.

SMALLPOX IN ALABAMA.

Over Three Hundred Cases Developed But No Deaths Result.

The physicians of Montgomery, Ala., have practically all agreed that the twelve cases of sickness now in the city's pesthouse are smallpox, although of a mild form. Compulsory vaccination has been ordered and the police are going from house to house insisting on compliance with the law.

The smallpox situation in the state is now somewhat alarming. The disease is of the mildest type ever known to the physicians, but it is spreading too much for the public safety.

The very mild form of the disease is shown by the fact that out of the 500 cases developed in Alabama within a few months not a death has resulted. This fact is acknowledged to be due to the season of the year. The physicians explain that during the summer the patients can be kept in well ventilated rooms, where the air and sunshine can reach them, and these elements counteract the poison in the patient's system. It is acknowledged that unless the disease is stamped out before the winter the consequences will be disastrous.

LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED.

Western Railway's Round House at Montgomery Burned to the Ground.

Saturday night the round house of the Western railroad at Montgomery, Ala., caught fire and in less than an hour it was a complete wreck.

The building was full of engines, and it is said that eleven were destroyed, some of them the finest on the road.

The machine shop attached to the round house was also completely wrecked.

The building was principally of wood and, being very dry, burned like a tinder box. The damage is heavy, but fully covered by insurance.

Only Need Material.

The Natchez, Miss., cotton mills have posted notices that work will be suspended on account of lack of raw cotton to work on. Three hundred people will be thrown out of employment.

CHARTER PORTY STEAMERS.

Twenty Million Bushels of Grain to Be Exported to Great Britain.

The Philadelphia Record of Tuesday contained the following:

"Forty steamships were yesterday chartered to load cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newport News for ports in the United Kingdom and Europe, making a day's record which, it is claimed, has never been equaled. All of these vessels will require over 4,000,000 bushels of grain.

"During the past two weeks fixtures for steam tonnage to carry over 20,000,000 bushels of cereals abroad have been ordered.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES HANDS.

Barrett Secures Controlling Interest In Birmingham Age-Herald.

The State-Herald, the only morning newspaper in Birmingham, has changed hands. E. W. Barrett, who has for many years been the Washington correspondent of the Birmingham Ledger and other newspapers, recently bought a controlling interest in it. The first issue under his management appeared Sunday under the name of the Age-Herald.

REFUSE CUT WAGES.

American Sheet Iron Strikers Have Determined to Remain Idle.

The American Sheet Iron company strikers held a meeting at Phillipsburg, N. J., Saturday night, at which the committee reported the result of its conference with Superintendent Dawes.

The company offered the men work at cut wages, but they refused to accept this proposition, and decided by a unanimous vote not to depart from their stand.

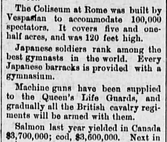
AGRICULTURAL.

The Bean Weevil.

There is no way to prevent the bean weevil from depositing its eggs in the young green beans. What can be done is to lessen the evil is to destroy the larvae in the beans after harvesting, says Vick's Magazine, and thus prevent any great increase of the insects. Those making a business of raising beans are careful to destroy the vines or grain, and this is done by placing the beans in tight casks or compartments and then evaporating, or distilling, carbon bisulphide; another method is to subject the beans for an hour to a temperature of 145 degrees—this can be done without injuring the vitality of the seeds.

Shading and Fastening a Coop.

The device shown in the accompanying illustration can be applied to almost any form of chicken coop, whether already built or to be constructed. A narrow board nailed on each end projects, as shown in the sketch. In the



CHICKEN COOP ATTACHMENT.

projection, two three-fourths-inch holes are bored, and a pin fitted to enter them. The board front is then hinged at top, where it can be fastened up as an awning to afford protection from the sun and showers, and fastened down at night to prevent the entrance of animals.—Farmers' Agriculture.

Good Water.

The idea that a flock of sheep will get along almost any way, so far as water goes, is one of the mistakes that has cost breeders more money than many of them are aware of. That sheep drinkers have been taught the entire summer without water is true, and that these accustomed to daily access to water can be deprived of it for several days without apparent serious inconvenience is a fact that may have been demonstrated, but aside from these facts every man of experience knows that sheep not only relish water, but that a full and regular supply is necessary to their comfort and thrift, from which alone is to be expected the maximum profit. The best source is a good running stream. The less this is affected by drouths and freshets the better. A stream is better than wells, from the fact that it is always accessible, of better temperature in hot weather, and seems in every respect more inviting. With this is associated the added care and labor to keep within ready reach of the flock a constant and liberal supply of water. The troughs about it should be kept full, so as to avoid the extreme variation in the temperature of the water where the pumping is done only at such times as the animals are allowed access to it. The troughs should be kept full, so as to avoid the extreme variation in the temperature of the water, and fastened down at night to prevent the entrance of animals.—Farmers' Agriculture.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Frogs have been raining down in thick showers on Bizerta, in Tunis. The largest were the size of a man's thumb.

In Zululand when the moon is at full objects are visible at a distance of seven miles. By starlight one can read with ease.

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople—the population is nearly 1,000,000—not more than 5,000 can read or write.

It is estimated that the lumber cut on the Miramich and tributaries, Canada, will this season, amount 112,000,000 feet.

The Coliseum at Rome was built by Vespasian to accommodate 100,000 spectators. It covers five and one-half acres, and was 120 feet high.

Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. Every Japanese barracks is provided with a gymnasium.

Machine guns have been supplied to the Queen's Life Guards, and gradually all the British cavalry regiments will be armed with them.

Salmon last year yielded in Canada $3,750,000, cod, $3,600,000. Next in value come herrings, $2,786,000, and then lobsters, $2,210,000.

Two hundred Swedish servant girls in Chicago are going to visit the Stockholm exposition, and most of them will go over as cabin passengers.

The annual value of the human hair exported from China is said to be about $500,000. It is taken from the heads of paupers, criminals and the dead.

The frog industry is growing. A scientist enumerates "fifty-seven frog farms now in successful operation" in various sections of the country.

Four small skunks, "as gentle as kittens," have been found in shoals under a drug store in the town of Winter, Mo., and no one has seen fit to dispossess them.

All plants, even in tropical countries, require a period of rest. Some require it in winter, some in the dry, and others again in the cold or in the hot season.

Pineapple gardens planted two years ago at St. Petersburg, Fla., have proved so successful that the acreage given to them has been considerably increased.

A brand new thing in a concealed weapon case turned up at Lexington, Ky., recently, when Minnie Brown, colored, was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. She was carrying a razor in her hair and, when the officer took her hat off, he discovered the razor nestled away in her kinky locks.

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the torments of the damned. Symptoms of torpid liver: Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, with sometimes jaundice. Delightfully pleasant cathartic organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness are also relieved by this invigorant. Try the Bitters.

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Some politicians should adopt the eel as their emblem.

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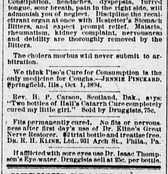
GROVES



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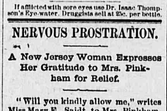

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MINERS FIGHT THE DEPUTIES

AN EFFORT AT EVICTION RESULTS IN UTTER FAILURE.

STONES AND CLUBS FREELY USED

Miners Won in a Day and the Officers Were Forced to Leave. Women In the Fray.

A Pittsburg, Pa., special says: The efforts to evict the striking miners of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Company at Orangeville, one and a half miles from Gastonville, resulted in a riot Monday.

When the news was received that the eviction were to be attempted, the whole vicinity about Finleyville, Gastonville and Orangeville became wildly excited.

About 7 o'clock Sunday night, deputies from Washington, Pa., in charge of Deputy Joseph Hemphill, reached Finleyville, where they were met by a large crowd of strikers and their friends. Each deputy was armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver, but in spite of this the strikers, headed by one hundred Polish women, closed in on them, and the deputies received rough treatment. They were gradually forced back and finally retired to Gastonville, where they were followed by a crowd of about two hundred men and women.

At 7 o'clock Monday morning the trouble reached a climax when the deputies sallied out from their besieged quarters and started to march to Orangeville. Each one carried his Winchester in his hands and his revolver was exposed, but these had no terror for the besiegers. Headed by the same women the strikers rushed on the deputies with stones, clubs and pickaxes and the blows fell thick and fast.

One of the women wrested a rifle from a deputy's hands and struck him on the head with it, inflicting a serious injury.

By this time 1,000 men, women and children had joined the crowd. They came from Venetia, Snowden, Calamity and Coalyerville. The deputies slowly made their way to Orangeville, taking all the above insults and injuries, but never firing a shot. There they took refuge in the company's office, closely followed by a mob, who surrounded the building and threatened to burn it.

At this time the deputies saw that the end was with a flag of truce and a conference was held. The deputies were offered to be allowed to leave in a short party, decided to do so. They emerged from the house and walked out between the lines of strikers, marched for Gastonville.

Almost every man in the posse was cut and bleeding, two were reported seriously hurt. One had his right hand almost severed by a sharp stone.

As the defeated deputies ran the gauntlet they were greeted with hisses, curses and ridicule. The strikers then closed behind them and dispersed from to the station, where they took the train for Washington.

Afterwards the departure the mob dispersed and everything became quiet. The officials of the company say no further attempt will be made to evict the miners for the present.

FACILITIES OF THE SOUTH

For Making Armor Plate Will Be Provided.

General Manager A. M. Shook, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company; ex-Congressman Enderwood, of Nashville; Congressman Enderwood, of Alabama, and Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, left for Washington to attend a meeting of the naval armory plate committee in a few days to urge the examination of the armor plate-making facilities of the south.

Colonel Shook in an interview said that his company would put the Birmingham, Ala., armor plate mill, the river steel plate at an Atlantic seaboard port at a less cost than can be done by any company in the United States. He also said the iron made by his company was well adapted to making armor plate, for Carnegie uses it as a mixture in manufacturing plates.

Colonel Shook claimed that the capacity of the Birmingham, Ala., mill is sufficient to supply all demands for plate.

ANDREWS STANDS FIRM.

He Insists on the Acceptance of His Resignation.

It is unofficially announced that Dr. Andrews will insist upon the acceptance of his resignation from the presidency of Brown university.

This decision was arrived at after a conference Monday afternoon between Dr. Andrews and the advisory and the executive committee of the corporation. His connection with the Cosmopolitan university, it is thought, will take up too much time to permit of his devoting his attention to both institutions.

His decision is in spite of a letter received by him from the faculty begging him to remain.

SHOT-GUN QUARANTINE

May be Organized By Texas Through the Reports of Yellow Fever.

State Health Officer Swearingen, stationed at Austin, Tex., has issued an iron-clad quarantine against Ocean Springs, Miss., and all other points now affected or likely to be affected by yellow fever. It will go into immediate effect and will be enforced against the gulf coast are to the effect that the inhabitants are badly frightened at the prospects of yellow fever.

TWO GAS EXPLOSIONS

In Which Six Lives Are Lost and Twenty-Five People Seriously Hurt.

Two frightful explosions of natural gas occurred in Broad Ripple, a suburb six miles north of Indiapolis, Saturday. Six persons were burned to death and thirty people are lying in the homes of neighbors burned, scarred and with broken bones. Four buildings occupying a block of the town are in ruins.

Of the six dead nothing but charred and blackened bones remain. Two of the dead are still unidentified, there being no way of identification except by listing those who remain.

The business part of the town took fire and the largest buildings were destroyed. The city of Indianapolis was called on for help and sent engines and doctors.

The first explosion occurred in a drug store from an unknown cause. Men were working there and the building was set on fire. Across the street was the Odd Fellows' hall, underneath which was a grocery store. Seeing that the fire was spreading, twenty men were removing the stock of goods when a second explosion occurred in the store. The walls were blown out and the upper floor fell in on the wreck.

The fire spread from the place of the first and had drug stores, leaving ruins in every direction. Five hitching posts on fire at once, and were doused before help could be attempted.

BRYAN ON PROSPERITY.

He Says Politics Has Nothing To Do With the Better Times.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch prints a letter from W. J. Bryan, the first utterance after three months of travel and observation during the return of prosperity. Among other things he says:

"Wheat has risen because the foreign crop has been exceedingly short. "The fact that silver and wheat have parted company will cause no delay to those who understand that the law of supply and demand regulates the price of both.

"Politics has never disclosed the weakness of the republican position than the joy manifested by the republicans over events for which their administration and their politics are in no wise responsible.

"If the republicans desire to claim credit for the large crops of wheat they must assume the responsibility for the famine in India.

"A great rise in price should be followed by a rise of wages."

"Mr. Bryan says that the joy over the prosperity now in sight is so evident that we have too little money; that if the farmers are benefitted by the rise in price of their products, much better would it be if the rise was universal; that the price of wheat will fall when the foreign crop comes normal, and that the present spasmodic rise will and rather than injure do more good than harm.

BAD FOR LUETGERT.

Damaging Testimony Against Chicago Sausage Maker.

Saturday was a bad day for the defense in the Luetgert murder trial at Chicago, wherein Luetgert is charged with the murder of his wife.

The strongest evidence which has yet been given against him was brought out, and some of it was damaging.

The witness who gave the strongest evidence against the sausage maker was Mrs. Christian Feldt, a widow, with whom the prosecution alleges Luetgert was infatuated, and to whom he is said to have promised to marry if he had succeeded in getting his wife out of the way.

Mrs. Feldt said that on one occasion Luetgert told her that he did not care for his wife, and once said that he thought more of the female bear in the house than of Mrs. Luetgert.

He also said that he had many quarrels with his wife. Mrs. Feldt said that when she had not become a divorce, he said that as soon as his business prospered he would settle with her. He repeated this several times, and called his wife a carcass" and other names.

Money May Succeed George.

A special from Lexington, Miss., says: Governor McLaurin may not name a successor to Senator George for some weeks, but it now looks as if he will appoint Senator-elect Money.

NOTED CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

O'Hara Enjoyed Six Years of Freedom After Breaking Jail.

Eugene O'Hara, alias Joe Bates, alias James Brown, forty-two years old, burglar, highwayman and desperado and probably murderer, who cut his way out of Jefferson Market prison at New York six years ago, and who been hunted ever since, was recaptured Sunday by detectives.

After his escape O'Hara, with another from his prison, Joe Strassham, made his way to Colon, from which place they later proceeded to Europe, where they committed a series of housebreaks and other serious crimes.

PIANO WORKS BURN.

Big Fire at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, Causes Heavy Loss.

The mammoth manufacturing plant in Mendelssohn park, near Keesport, Pa., containing the Mendelssohn Piano and Knabe Piano Works, Diamond Wood works, was burned to the ground Monday at an early hour, entailing a loss of $65,000.

It is supposed that the building was set on fire. The organ factory, in which the blaze started, was in full during the past two weeks pending the settlement of litigation.

TWELVE KILLED IN A MINE.

BODIES RECOVERED IN A TERRIBLY MUTILATED CONDITION.

CAUSED BY COAL DUST EXPLOSION

The Death List May Reach a Score—Rescuing Parties Organized to Search the Wreckage.

At 6 o'clock Friday evening a terrible explosion of coal dust occurred in the old Sunshine mine, owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, twelve miles from Glenwood, Col.

Latest advices state that twelve bodies have been recovered, and so great is the excitement that it cannot be learned whether there are any more in the mine or not.

Rescuing parties were organized at once and began an exploration of the mine, while great crowds surrounded the entrance.

The bodies taken out were in a horribly mutilated condition.

Following is a list of names of those killed, so far as known: Antonio Martelino, George Damron, Louis Rakl, Joe Martini, Joe Casa Grandi, John Jennent, Antonia Eppice, Theodore Potosi, John Ambrosi, Emil Andriani, Francis McCloud.

BRYAN CAN'T SUCCEED.

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THE FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana State Board Announces Appearance of Yellow Scourge.

The Louisiana state board of health kept faith with its sister bodies of the south and the rest of the country Monday afternoon when it made official announcement, as the result of a careful autopsy, that Raoul Gujol, thirteen years old, had died of yellow fever in New Orleans.

Gujol was the son of prominent people and had been spending some time at Ocean Springs, where he was taken down with fever and from thence carried to his home in New Orleans.

Soon after arriving, despite the best medical attention he died. Dr. Tissard, the physician in charge immediately reported to the board of health and expressed the opinion that death was due to yellow fever.

Monday afternoon an autopsy proved that Dr. Tissard's idea of yellow fever was correct. Steps were promptly taken to prevent a possible spread of the disease.

As this case is one of importance, the doctors expressed confidence that they would be able to check the spread of the disease.

The death of young Gujol naturally caused no little excitement in the city. Physicians, however, expressed no apprehension and state their belief that it was quite possible to arrest the spread of the fever.

The board during the day had ordered eight quarantines, placing upon the gulf coast and had taken every precaution to guard means of communication against the entrance to the city from any persons from Ocean Springs, Bilox

BULLOCH TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

Devoted to the Political Good of Bulloch County and Texas in general.

Terms of Subscription, $1 per annum, or 25 cents per month.

Entered at the Postoffice at Statesboro, as second class mail matter.

Proprietor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.

SENATOR McLAURIN, of South Caroline, is the tonast of the politician, just now. He has recently come out best man by about 12,000 votes in a triangular primary for his seat in congress. Irby and Evans were each in one of the angles, and it seems that they were literally cornered.

THE southern part of the Gulf states are all but panic stricken over a death from yellow fever in New Orleans. The fever came from Ocean Springs, Miss., and a rigid quarantine has been instituted in the towns along the coast. It is fortunate that this dread disease has delayed its appearance until late in the hot season, for it is well that fever will always put in its appearance in August.

If nothing else has proved the said of Governor Atkinson's administration, his name will go down in history as a friend to suffering humanity. In spite of the fact that the press generally claim all the honor of improving the condition of our country for Atkinson has been the bottom of the whole movement, people are welcome to all they are able to make, and we believe they should have the monopoly.

COUNTY ROADS.

It is reported that some of those who were kicking at the road law are now likely to kick for the old law, because they believe the work would be done cheaper under it. We have seen both laws in common use and can't say that we prefer any particular system to another. We believe that any system that will give us good roads. Nothing else will add so much to the advancement of civilization, and the want of easy passage over the country will retard her progress more than anything else. Examples of each are found in Rome and Mexico. Rome would never have been more than a petty kingdom had she not realized the importance of ready communication. She started at the base of the hill on which her capitol stood, and in all needful directions built highways to the utmost bounds of her empire. The Via Flaminia led to the north, the Via Latina to the south, Via Appia to the northeast, and many others. These great roads were extended through every country she conquered until they become the mighty arms of Rome that grasped in their embrace the entire world, as it was then known. Many of them remain until this day as valuable turnpikes in Austria, Switzerland, France, Germany, Spain and the countries of Western Asia.

Mexico, on the other hand, until recent years, remained in a very rude state of civilization simply because she had no means of communication. She has some railroads now, but they cannot take the place dirt roads. The paths over which the pack animals have traveled for centuries have worn down until the rider can scarcely be seen above the gully. These fill with water and travel is necessarily very slow, and that country will ever remain where she is until her roads are improved.

In view of these facts does it not behoove us in this day of enlightenment, to consider carefully what heathen Rome could appreciate more than 2,000 years ago?

Distance is measured by the effort required to cover it. If our roads are good our buggies, wagons and carts will last much longer; our horses and mules live a longer time, and business transacted with ease and facility. Twenty miles will be reduced to twelve, twelve to eight, eight to three, and then you are in town. Farmers living at the farthest points from the town can come to town and return home with ease. Many who attend court could spend each night at home, and the county would be helped in a thousand ways.

So let us have good roads. The soil is hard, and when once the road is built a little care will keep it in good condition. Some of the difficulties are due to physiological causes, and not to the attacks of any fungus. The "blank spots" and the so called the "yellow leaf blights," as in the first stages of the disease the leaves assume a decidedly yellow-spotted or mottle appearance, and in this unhealthy condition are attacked by various fungus growths, which gives the leaves a black appearance, thus giving rise to the name "black rust." The causes of the diseases are not well understood as yet, but it has been demonstrated that the fungus organisms do not originate the disease, and that they only hasten the destruction of the already diseased plants. Trials of various fungicides have proved that the disease cannot be prevented by these applications. Experiments at the Alabama Station showed a reduction of the disease where kainit was used as a fertilizer. This effect is more pronounced in seasons of drouth, followed by copious rains, than when rains are frequent enough to keep the soil constantly moist, and is doubtless due to the action of the kainit on blighted plants, by rendering the sap more alkaline, so that it is more retentive of moisture, or more able to draw it up from below. "Wood ashes and salt are known to produce much the same results in the soil." The "red rust" or "red leaf blight," which is so common on the splenda, and so rare on rich or alkaline soils, is the result simply of improvi[illegible] Also, the rust is for the most part confined to the lower leaves, and probably of potash and phosphorus. The

BULLOCH TIMES.

VOL. VI. NO. 18. STATESBORO, GA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897. BY THOS. A. McGREGOR.

WYMAN GIVES INSTRUCTIONS

MARINE HOSPITAL OFFICERS NOTIFIED AS TO THEIR DUTIES.

FEVER IS SLOWLY PROGRESSING.

Panicky Feeling In New Orleans Caused By Reports of New Cases—Serious Situation at Other Points.

A Washington special says: Surgeon General Wyman has issued to marine hospital officers the following instructions defining their field of operations in behalf of the government in aid of state authorities in dealing with yellow fever:

"Surgeon Murray, in charge of all matters between Louisiana and Alabama, line south of but not including Pensacola and Vicksburg.

"Surgeon Sawtelle, at Atlanta, in charge of Georgia.

"Surgeon Carter in charge of New Orleans and Louisiana.

"Past Assistant Surgeon Glennan, at Mobile, in charge of Alabama, and prepared to establish a detention camp near Mobile.

"Past Assistant Surgeon Goddings, at Jackson, Miss., in charge of northern Mississippi, prepared to establish detention camps near Edwards, Miss.

"Past Assistant Surgeon Young, at Vicksburg, to assist Surgeon Murray in inspection and co-operate with local authorities.

"Each officer is to wire daily, if possible, the number of cases and deaths at points in district."

The advices received by Surgeon General Wyman Friday night included the following:

From Vicksburg, Miss., Dr. Hunter, president of the state board of health, reported that there had been one suspicious case at Nitta Yuma. There is no new sick now.

From Mobile, Dr. Guiteras reports: Day ending at noon, cases previous report, three; new cases, two; suspicious cases, three; deaths, two. Total under treatment five.

The fever situation in New Orleans assumed a more serious aspect Friday than at any time since Sunday, when six of the St. Claude cases were declared to be yellow fever. At 6 o'clock in the evening the board of health of the city announced the appearance of eight new cases, and two more died. At the office of the board of health reports were considered somewhat encouraging, but pessimistic.

Friday was one of the hottest days of the month, and as yellow fever thrives in that kind of weather, there seems to have been a rapid development of germs. The physicians still feel hopeful, however, that much that is satisfactory in the situation. It is true that the new cases reported indicate a spreading of the germs, the extreme lower and the central portions of the city, but there has been no appreciable increase of the infected, and the hopeful opinion is still expressed that the disease may be confined within limits that will be no imminent danger of an epidemic.

Secretary Patton, of the board, said Friday morning:

"The appearance of eight cases today is not necessarily alarming. I think three cases of yellow fever in one square indicate that the germs have been having with the infected towns on the gulf coast and the fact that a prominent physician died in one of 800 people had hastened into the city on the Monday evening following the declaration of Surgeon Murray that cases to be yellow fever. We have had now twenty-eight cases and two deaths. The majority of the cases reported now are improving. It is still quite likely that there will appear numerous cases in New Orleans. The situation is not distressing and the chances of a disastrous epidemic are remote."

WORKING HOURS EXTENDED.

Ten-Hour System Adopted by the D. L. and W. Railroad.

Scranton, Pa., Special.—Effective on hundred shop men in this city on ten hours' time, an increase of two hours a day over the time worked the last eight months.

NEW CLEMSON PRESIDENT.

Carolina's State College Has a New Head in Hay, Having.

A dispatch from Calhoun, S. C., says: The board of trustees of Clemson college met at the college and elected Rev. Henry S. Hartzog, president of the institution.

Mr. Hartzog is a native of Barnwell county, and is 31 years old. He graduated at the Citadel in 1886; afterwards he studied law, and still later he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Louisville. He has been teaching school in South Carolina for four years.

WILSON INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT

Of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

William L. Wilson, ex-postmaster general, and formerly of Huntingdon, member of the house of representatives, was installed into office as President of Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., Wednesday.

At an early hour students, friends and alumni of Washington and Lee university began to gather on the campus to take part in the ceremonies.

Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Grain Separators.

Chief Tools for Saw Mills, Repairs for Gins, Injectors, Engines Repairs and Supplies. Write for Catalogue.

Mention this paper. Avery & McMillan SOUTHERN MANAGERS. Nos. 51 & 53 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

W. C. WASHING MACHINE. GREATEST IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE PENDULUM. Saves 50 per cent. of labor. Washes a Machine full of clothes in 5 minutes. Washing Machine Co. Dept. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

Agents Wanted. Write for Catalogue and Prices.

MOBILE ALMOST DESERTED

EVERY TRAIN CROWDED WITH FLEEING REFUGEES.

THE PEOPLE ARE PANIC STRICKEN

New Cases and Additional Deaths at Ocean Springs, Edwards and New Orleans—Plague In Cairo, Ill.

The announcement of eleven new cases of yellow fever at Mobile, Ala., Sunday, following so closely on a similar number Saturday, and the fact that the twenty-four hours had found no victim, combined to bring the panic which commenced in the middle of last week to its zenith.

Monday found the city practically depopulated, many stores closed, and wholesale business entirely suspended, while retailers are apprehensive of utter ruin.

There may have been worse days in Mobile, but the oldest inhabitant fails to remember them. The outlook is gloomy in the extreme, not because of the present fever aspect, but because of the paralyzing effect on commerce and partial stoppage of business.

Every one who can afford it, with the exception of those whose callings compel them to remain, has sought refuge in cities beyond the state.

People in the city now do not fear the fever, but they tremble for its consequences.

Mayor Left the Town.

Even the government head has refuged, and if a meeting of the general council were to be called no quorum would be found to respond.

There is one courageous band, of which Judge Price Williams is the leader, which remains with the stricken city in her hour of trial. They have fought epidemics before.

Some of them went into the front ranks against the southern scourge in 1853 and are now hoary men now, and the constancy and heroism which they have formerly exhibited is still to be witnessed. These spartans are encouraging, by all means in their power, those who consider themselves unfortunate in not having the means to desert their homes.

There were two deaths from yellow fever at Edwards, Miss., Saturday morning, one of them being just outside of the city.

A total of thirty-nine cases are pronounced yellow fever by the doctors. The rapid spread of the disease is remarkable, and it is now well distributed through the town. Four new cases were reported Friday.

The fever situation at New Orleans underwent little change Sunday. The number of cases at the board of health office showed a total of six new cases and one death.

A dispatch from Cairo, Ill., states that Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, arrived there from Mobile at noon Sunday, and announced two suspicious cases at the marine hospital to be yellow fever of a mild form, and that unless good measures were taken there is no danger of the pest spreading. The hospital is thoroughly guarded.

ROAD CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Parliament Will Meet In Omaha Next Year.

At the national road parliament in session at Atlanta Friday, convict labor in building roads and government aid were discussed. Experiments were reported in convict labor, resolutions recommending state aid and aid by the general government and a recommended use of convict labor were adopted.

General Roy Stone was re-elected president, with Colonel Pennie, vice president, and the following state presidents:

Alabama—W. J. Kernochan.
Georgia—George W. Harrison.
Kentucky—M. H. Crump.
Michigan—A. Campbell.
Minnesota—William M. Hayes.
Tennessee—C. O. Turner.
South Carolina—W. C. Cain.
Virginia—B. Chambers.
Wisconsin—Thomas B. Blackstock.

Texas was represented by Major R. L. Taylor.

The next meeting will be in Omaha, subject to the call of the executive committee.

MORE CHILDREN BURN.

Negro Family Lock Them In a House and Then Set Fire to It.

Andy Smith, a negro, and his wife, living in the country near Donalds, Greenville, county, S. C., locked in their house six children, four of their own and two visitors from a neighbor.

The youngest was eighteen months of age and the oldest seven years. The two visitors were aged six.

An hour later neighbors heard frightful screams coming from Smith's house, the interior of which was in flames.

Negroes made heroic efforts to save the children, but it was impossible to reach them and they were cremated.

TO INSURE PUBLIC PEACE.

Dr. Murray Asks Permission to Take Charge of Affairs at Boleet.

In his daily report to Washington from Ocean Springs, Dr. Murray refers to a visit to Boleeti, and says:

"It may turn out that the marine hospital service will be called on to assist the state and city authorities in maintaining guards and ensuring public peace. I wish permission to take charge if requested to do so by the proper authorities.

INSURGENTS SUFFER DEFEAT.

Their Camp Surprised by a Detachment of Spanish Troops.

A special from Havana says: It is officially announced that a detachment of troops belonging to the Battalion of Cuba recently surprised an insurgent camp in the bushes near Baracoa, province of Pinar del Rio, and after killing several of the enemy captured 56 boxes of ammunition, 50 boxes of Remington rifles of the Mauser pattern.

The military commander at the Campo Florida, province of Pavana, reports that while reconnoitering he found 15,000 Remington cartridges and a medical chest.

Unofficial advices from Turquino, near Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, are to the effect that the insurgent leader, Anastasio Jimino, with twelve of his followers, all armed with rifles, have surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

FEVER STOPS FREIGHT.

Shippers Prohibited in a Number of Infected Districts.

The Southern railway and other roads working east from New Orleans are suffering from a total stoppage of freight traffic to points in Alabama and Mississippi from fever infested points, and the same is true of business from those points to Charleston, South Carolina.

The governor of Alabama has, by proclamation, prohibited the shipment of cotton from those parts of the state in which fever is reported to be nearly all nations in the postal union. The color of the two cents United States stamp as commonly used, remains so that the proposed change to gray will not be made.

APPOINTMENTS BY RESIDENT.

Many Plums Fall In Various Parts of the Commonwealth.

The president made a large number of appointments Friday, among them the following:

George D. Pettit, of Hitburg, consul at Dusseldorf, Germany.

Frank Simmons, United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama.

John A. Steele, registrar of the land office at Huntsville, Ala., vice Ellis resigned.

Herschel V. Catchings, receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, Ala., vice Avery removed.

TENNESSEE GOLDTIES.

Executive Committee Meets and Decides to Issue an Address.

At a meeting of the Tennessee state executive committee of the national democrats held at Nashville Wednesday speeches were made by several leaders.

It was decided to issue an address setting forth the principles of the party. The party organization in the state will be maintained.

INDIANIANS LYNCH ROBBERS

MOB OVERPOWERS JAILER AND SWING UP SIX MEN.

DEPREDATIONS INCENSED PEOPLE.

Taken By Force From the Authorities and Death Meted Out To Them By the "Hempen Route."

A special of Wednesday from Osgood, Ind., says: "Incensed by numerous depredations, repeated burglaries and daylight robberies, the people of Ripley county, Indiana, have taken the law into their hands and meted out to the perpetrators a punishment greater than provided for by the law. A mob took from the authorities and lynched Jim Levi, Bert Andrews, Clifford Gordon, William Jenkins and Hiney Schuler.

Shortly after 12 o'clock over 1[illegible] feet in length, had served to send each to his eternity and their feet were but a few inches from the ground.

The mob was composed of citizens from Milan, Sunman and other towns.

The men were horsewhipped and driven out of town after midnight and called out Zeller Kenan, who, upon refusing to give up the keys, was overpowered.

The mob soon pushed its way into the building and their implements were fired on the five prisoners and then dragged them to a tree a square from the jail door and hung them up.

Andrews and Gordon had already been wounded, having been shot several times while attempting to rob a store at Correct several days ago. Schuler was in school for attempting burglary and Levi and Jenkins had been indicted by the grand jury for robbery. They had failed to give bond and were in jail.

It was thought that Levi and Schuler were both dead from the shots fired by the mob when they first broke out from jail.

The bandages on the wounded men were found later in the day on the streets through which the men were dragged along.

Lyle Levi was an old soldier and bore on his face wounds received during the civil war while fighting for the Union.

None of the lynchers are known. They at once scattered in all directions.

Versailles is a town of 800 people. It is one of the oldest in the state. It is 30 miles from Louisville, from a railroad station, and [illegible] public conveyance. It has no telegraph, it

[illegible] Bloomington, county seat of Monroe county, to go to the county jail for safe keeping. This sort, 12th, lynchers

[illegible] committee is as follows: "Gentlemen: The resolution of the corporation of Brown university strike at instant, commissioned to me by you, has been carefully considered. I take pleasure in announcing that the action complained of is entirely done away with the scruple which led to my resignation. At the date, however, when you laid the resolution before me I had undertaken to perform the teaching years yet to come, which, after learning the judgment of some of my friends, I cannot, I come to regard as incompatible with the duties of the presidency. I therefore feel obliged at first to adhere to my resignation. But being now free to give to the university my undivided service I have withdrawn my resignation and have notified the secretary of the corporation to that effect.

"I am, gentlemen, yours with sincere esteem, E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS."

This move was received with general. About a week ago Dr. Anderson, secretary of the corporation, admitted that the board had asked for the resignation of President Dr. Andrews renewing his resignation.

DIAZ'S ASSAILANT LYNCHED.

After the Deed, Was Done Twenty of the Lynchers Were Arrested.

A special from Mexico City says: Arroyo, who assailed President Diaz, was lynched Friday night by a mob. About twenty of the lynchers were arrested. The mob apparently had no organization, but it was directed in its mysterious way.

They broke into the jail by forcing the doors with huge timbers handled by a battering ram. They overpowered the guards and surrounded them, while a detail of men ran down the corridor and dragged out the trembling Arroyo.

INDIANA FACTORIES RESUME.

Wire Nail and Lamp Chimney Works Begin Operations.

A dispatch of Sunday from Anderson, Ind., says: The American wire nail works, employing 700 men, the Lippincott lamp chimney plant, which works 400 men and the McBeth lamp chimney works with a like number of men on its rolls, have resumed in full blast after a shut down of some two months and a half.

PRESIDENT WILL ACT.

The Shooting of Hogansville's Postmaster Will Receive Prosecution.

The attempted assassination of the colored postmaster of Hogansville, Ga., has attracted the attention of the whole country.

The shooting has aroused the government authorities, and President McKinley himself is making a personal effort to have the would-be assassins of the negro punished.

District Attorney Angier announces that he will prosecute ex-Postmaster Harlan to the fullest extent of the law for violating the postal laws.

It develops that the Hogansville postmaster had been told by the government authorities that they would lose their postoffice if they did not raise the boycott against Loftin.

The general opinion of the federal authorities is that the shooting of Loftin was the immediate result of the visit of the postoffice inspector to Hogansville some days ago. The inspector went to Hogansville to investigate the reported boycott. He found on arriving there that the citizens had not put Loftin in a position to be recanting a postoffice of their own, with ex-Postmaster Harlaway at their disposal.

The inspector called a meeting of the citizens at his room at the Hogansville Hotel. A representative of the town responded and met the inspector, who told them that they were violating the law in the matter of boycotting Loftin, and that unless they put a stop to opposition to the regular legal office. He further told them that they must either lose the boycott or lose the post-office altogether.

No attention was paid to the inspector's warning and his efforts to adjust the trouble proved vain. When he left they were still running the opposition postoffice. A day later Loftin was shot.

District Attorney Angier has received positive instructions from Washington to prosecute the case.

ATKINSON CRITICIZES M'KINLEY.

Intimates That President Is Accessory to Hogansville Crime.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, telegraphed the New York Herald, in response to a request for his views on the Hogansville shooting, that President McKinley is morally an accessory to to crime of the man who shot the Hogansville postmaster.

"The governor does not defend the crime of the would-be assassin, but he blames the president for the condition which brought it on.

"The governor says in response to a request from The Herald for the governor's views, and was substantially as follows:

"The court will convene in that county in November and the grand jury will investigate the matter, and if there is evidence to warrant an indictment there will be trouble in packing the guilty party. The officers are capable men and will do their duty. The absence of the negro is universally condemned by the people.

"The same spirit of candor in which I have written compels me to say that our people are uniformly of the opinion that the man who appointed the postmaster so unfortunately is the most violent protest of those citizens who furnish ninety-nine one hundredths of the business of the office. My own sense of the entire propriety of the community and who represent the forces which made and constitute the civilization of the community, convinces me at the time that the appointment would be taken as a definitive effort on his part to degrade and humiliate the negro, considered as a moral standpoint, an accessory to this lamentable crime.

"From those men, who took this view, do not blame the republican party for giving positions to the negroes who have been appointed to them. It would have been better for the negroes and pleasanter for the white people of the south if they had given them positions where they were not brought so directly in contact with the people to whom they are offensive as officers.

"I do not believe that it was a good or be fact of this. I reply that the effect will be the same it would be in Ohio if the same conditions prevailed. Leaving out the questions arising from prejudice, what would be the result in Ohio if the president, in making appointments, ignored the views of property holders, and allowed a man whom he gave to be offensive to them?"

DISASTER TO SHIPS.

Terrible Storm Does Great Damage on the Texas and Mexican Coast.

Dispatches received at the Merchants' Exchange at San Francisco confirm the news of a terrible hurricane on the Japanese coast.

The Norwegian bark Alette, which sailed from Vancouver for Yokohama, was caught by the hurricane and lost. Its sail was wrecked. Some of the sailors were drowned. A part of the cargo may be saved.

The hurricane struck heavily at Yokohama. The British ship Glenerich, bound for Oregon and the Columbia, ship Lonsdale for Victoria, were driven ashore.

THE OLD STORY.

Five Children Locked In Building and are Cremated, as Usual.

News of a terrible accident near the little town of Richmond, in Little River county, Ark., has been received.

Mariah Billingley, colored, living on Ben Lowe's place, went to church, leaving her five children, the oldest being eleven years of age, locked up in her house.

During her absence the house caught fire, and burned to the ground, the five children being cremated.

THROUGH GEORGIA.

The county commissioners of Decatur county have taken control of the misdemeanor convicts in accordance with Attorney General Terrell's opinion, and have leased them to J. G. Donalson for the balance of the year.

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Clayton county is first to begin a crusade against the lawless in Georgia. Quietly and without the knowledge of any one, her grand jury found true bills against eight men, charged with a conspiracy to lynch Henry Sims and John McCullough.

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The motion for new trial in the case of the state vs. A. T. Brooks, convicted of murder in Dade superior court, was heard at Lawrenceville Saturday and the motion was overruled. Brooks and Burgess will both be hanged Friday, the 24th, at Jefferson.

* * *

The Fitzgerald Driving Association has been reorganized, and will be known hereafter as the Fitzgerald Driving Association. The stakes selected by the club for winter race meetings are November 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. Large purses will be offered for trotters, pacers and runners.

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The situation of the strike among the Georgia railroad shopmen is unchanged. It is said that the longshoremen, composed of the laborers who handle the cotton at Brunswick, will join the strike next week, but this cannot be verified. Slow progress is made in filling the places of the men who have gone out, however, and it is reported that the greatest confusion and disorganization prevails among the men who are striking.

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In the enforcement of the law which directs the disposition and control of misdemeanor convicts several of the lessee whose private camps will be broken up as the result of Governor Atkinson's crusade have sacrificed their own interests to the good of the state. Instead of bothering with the governor or the courts, they are doing all in their power to reach an amicable adjustment of their affairs with the county authorities.

* * *

The mystery surrounding the Spring murder, which occurred in Midville on April 7th, seems to be increasing every day. Instead of fastening a number of the residents of Midville believe that Dr. J. J. Kilpatrick is guilty of the deed, while others believe it was committed by ex-Marshal Morris. It is thought that there is little doubt but the grand jury will indict both of the men and the fight for life will be made at the trial, which will take place soon after.

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The state university faculty a few days ago considered the petition of [illegible] to be a violation of Intercollegiate regulations by playing baseball against Tech. The faculty decided that the following rules applied: "The faculty interposes no objection to the contest between Georgia, Floyd Foster, Will Sanford and Dougherty, but debars them from Hickman's nine and any intercollegiate series for one year."

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The Talbot county grand jury adjourned without indicting the Talbotons. When court was convened Friday, Judge Butt charged the grand jury a strong charge on the law of it, in which he told them to probe the lynching to the bottom. Pursuant to instructions, the grand jury probed the lynching, examining a large number of witnesses. It was thought they adjourned, however, no indictments were returned against any persons charging with the lynching. The grand jury presentment statements that the body had investigated the matter diligently and had not secured evidence enough to indict any one.

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At the next term of the superior court of Pike county the most important cases will be those of the state against Tom Langford and old man Delk. This will be the fourth trial of old man Delk and the first of Tom Langford. The cases will come up Monday in October and it is expected that these cases will be the first to be taken up. They will be set for trial on