THE ROCK HILL MESSENGER,
Devoted to the Interest of the People of the South. . . .
C. F. T. WHITE, Editor & Pub.

# THE Rock Hill Messenger.

(In Afro-American Newspapers 1898-1901, no.....AD.........)

A Good Advertising Medium. Rates furnished on application.
Correspondence of general interest solicited.
☞ Agents Wanted.

VOL. V. ROCK HILL, S. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900. NO. 3.

## DOINGS OF LEGISLATORS.

Daily Proceedings of The House and Senate.

MANY BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

The Members Are Working Hard and a Great Deal of Legislation is Being Done.

SENATE.

Ninth Day.—The Senate's morning session was devoted to the consideration of the wide tire bill introduced by Senator Mauldin, which came over from the last session. There was a vigorous fight on the measure but it was finally passed by a vote of 21 to 9. The Senate met at 11o'clock and the only thing considered was the wide tire bill, the session lasting nearly four hours, and a night session being necessary for the passage of second reading bills. At the morning session the following new bills were introduced:

Sheppard, relative to new school district in Edgefield; Manning, to regulate the foreclosures on mortgages of real estate; Marshall, to require all railroads to pay taxes to the State treasurer, county auditors to return the amounts as to townships in each county; Marshall, providing a capitation road tax for Richland; Mower, a bill relating to the examination of the accounts of the State treasurer, comptroller general and the commissioners of the sinking fund; Connor, to amend section 347 (2711) of the second volume revised statutes, relating to the State penitentiary; Manning relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to reduce the salary of the phosphate inspector were agreed to and the bill passed as amended. This fixes the salary of the inspector at $1,500.

The bill introduced by Senator McDermott by request to amend the county government law so far as it relates to the term of the supervisor was placed on the calendar and Senator Sheppard moved to strike out the enacting words, saying he thought the supervisor ought by all means to be elected by the people. The bill fixed the term of supervisor at four years instead of two.

Tenth Day.—The session of the Senate was devoted principally to the consideration of the second reading bills on the calendar, most of which were passed to the third reading. The Senate adjourned until Monday night, and it is probable that several night sessions will be held in order to dispose of the many matters before the assembly.

The following new bills were introduced:

Livingston, to give preferences to [illegible] in hiring convicts. This is a bill which has passed the House; [illegible], to amend the act relating to incorporation of towns of less than [illegible] inhabitants; Archer, to repeal an act requiring cotton buyers to accept bales of cotton weighing less than 300 pounds.

The committee on education reported Senator Graydon's dispensary bill without recommendation.

Senator Henderson announced that he had received a telegram from Charleston giving the sad news of the death of Mrs. Barnwell. He offered resolutions of sympathy, which were adopted and on motion, the Senate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Governor Ellerbe, adjourned.

Fourteenth Day.—When the Senate convened it was after a recess since Tuesday and the Senators seemed disposed to get down to steady work. Senator Sheppard, president pro tem., was in the chair in the absence of Lieutenant Governor Scarborough. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. E. Mahaffey. The bills which were on the calendar as special orders for last night were passed over and continued as special orders.

The following new bills were introduced by the Senators named:

Mower, relating to duties of sheriffs; also a bill relating to duties of county treasurers; Aldrich, to authorize presiding judge at regular or special term of court to appoint a stenographer; [illegible]ney, to authorize use of Chesterfield county chain gang on Chesterfield and Lancaster railroad; Mower, to amend the law defining rights of sinking fund commission as to unpaid tax; [illegible] bill amending law as to landlords and tenants; also a bill to amend concealed weapon law.

The following bills were passed:

Crosson's bill to require the county treasurer of Lexington county to invest as a sinking fund all funds coming into his hands for past indebtedness. House bill to empower York county commissioners to borrow money to build a bridge across Catawba river; Douglass' bill to create a sinking fund for Union county; Talbird's bill to reduce the salary of clerk of court of Beaufort; Henderson's bill to further protect water works, sewers, and drains of cities and towns; Verner's bill to allow claim of Neill W. McCauley; Blythe's House bill to authorize use of public school money to rebuild Friendship church, Greenville county, burned while in use as a school house. Hay's bill to amend law to provide pupils with text books so far as it relates to Kershaw; Wingo's House bill to provide salary for the register of Greenville county; McCravy's House bill to authorize the treasurer of Cherokee to transfer certain moneys to a fund collected for payment of interest on railroad bonds; Wimberley's House bill to exempt Dorchester from the act regulating fees and to provide the salary of clerks of court. Mower's bill relating to the examination of accounts of the State treasurer, comptroller general and the commissioner of public works for Chester.

The judiciary committee reported unfavorably on Senator Apelt's local option bill. Senator Apelt objected to the immediate consideration of the bill and it went on the calendar.

HOUSE.

NINTH DAY.—The House of Representatives had another short session and killed a few bills, among them Mr. Wharton's to take the office of county dispenser into the primary, Mr. Verner's to confine the operations of the lien law to the cotton crop. Among those which passed were the measures to cede a part of Sullivan's Island to the United States government, Mr. Patton's bill to give Columbia clear titles to the city hall property, Mr. Wilson's bill to appropriate $10,000 for the Chickamauga monument and a bill reorganizing the system of health regulations in the State. The bill providing for the hiring of convicts to counties was sent back to the committee, not on account opposition to the bill, but to perfect it in some particulars.

The following new bills and resolutions were introduced:

N. G. Evans, a concurrent resolution to authorize the attorney general to investigate the sale or lease of the South Carolina and Georgia by the Southern; Efird, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitutionaffecting the method of paying school funds; Stevenson, to authorize the hiring of convicts to counties for work on the public roads; Dendy, to authorize commissioner of Oconee county to co-operate with authorities of Habersham county, Ga., in building bridge across Tugaloo river; Fairey, to validate the municipal election at Fort Motte; Ashley, to regulate the sale of whiskey; Wharton, to authorize county treasurers to pay certain school claims; Laban Mauldin, to devolve the duties of supervisors of registration upon city and county officials; Magill, to protect primary elections; Crum, to require treasurers of State institutions to be bonded officers and to regulate drawing of money from State treasury; Richards, to regulate the appointment of beneficiary scholarships; Prince, to provide for the further codification of South Carolina statutes; Prince, to authorize registers of mesne conveyance to record options, etc.; Patton, to protect game; Lockwood, to reqire phosphate commissioner to live in Beaufort county; Estridge, proposing constitutional amendment repealing clause relating to lynching; Mehrtens, to prevent sale of merchandise in defraud of creidtors. Mr. Mauldin wanted to recommit the bill relating to the hiring of convicts to counties. The bill as it passed Tuesday was preferable to the original bill, but it was still not such a measure as the people desire. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 43 to 35. Mr. Moss' bill to increase the number of judicial circuits was made special order for Thursday of next week. Mr. Blythe thought Mr. Asheley's bill to reduce the tax on fertilizers to 25 cents a ton a menace to the educational institutions of the State, and he wanted it taken up and acted on at once. But it was decided to wait until the report of Clemson College should be sent to the general assembly, as that institution receives the income from the fertilizer tax. Mr. Wharton's bill to provide for the election of county dispensers was next discussed. Mr. C. E. Robinson moved that the enacting words of the bill be stricken out. Mr. Wharton claimed that the present method of selecting dispensers is favoritism, and not Democratic. Let the people elect competent officials. Mr. Crum opposed the bill. Mr. Varn spoke in favor of the bill as a means of stopping the vices attendant upon favoritism. Mr. Mobley said that the desire of the people is to take the dispensary out of politics. The House killed the bill. Mr. Verner's bill to limit the extent of liens and mortgages for agricultural supplies was taken up. The bill provides that all liens and mortgages given for agricultural supplies shall be a lien upon and cover only the crop or crops of cotton grown on the land upon which said lien or mortgage is given, and upon no other crop or crops whatsoever.

Tenth Day.—The House of Representatives adjourned until noon Monday. Little was accomplished at today's session. Eleven bills passed third reading, there being no question to any except Mr. Patton's to confirm to the city of Columbia the title to the lot whereon stood the city hall, but after a short debate it also passed third reading. The bill regulating railroad fares was killed. This practically concluded the work of the day. The hour of noon having arrived, the join memorial exercises to the late Governor Ellerbe were held. The State officers and supreme court attended in a body. It was three years before, at the hour of noon, that he first subscribed to the oath of office as governor, in the hall where these exercises were to be held, and just a year previous he had delivered in this hall his second inaugural address. A few days later he was confined to his bed by the disease which wrought his death. The Senate wide tire bill was read first time and referred to the committee on roads, bridges and ferries.

The following were among the new bills introduced:

Whisonant, to amend the relating to to barbed wire; Jackson, to prohibit the hiring of children in payment of obligations for debt; Jones, to amend the law relating to tax sales; Wimberly, to amend the law relating to incorporation of towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants; Wilson, to require the State to pay to counties and school districts taxes on land forfeited to State for non-payment of taxes; Nettles, to bond magistrates at $200; Caughman, to include towns of not less than 140 inhabitants under act relating to return and assessment of taxes.

The building of the State capitol, stopped by the civil war, will probably be completed at a cost of $250,000. A monument to cost $10,000 will be erected on Chicamauga battlefield.

Fourteenth Day.—When the House of Representatives assembled at noon a quorum was not present. A poll of the House was made necessary.

The roll was called a second time and the members came in from the committee rooms until a quorum was finally reported present.

The following new bills were introduced after the House was ready for business:

Prince, to prohibit the sale or manufacture of liquor in this State; Patterson, to abolish the State board of control and to regulate the sale and transportation of intoxicating beverages; Patterson's bills were referred to the judiciary committee as have been all dispensary bills; Crum, to amend secton 4 of the sinking fund act relating to unpaid taxes etc.; Dendy, to validate the municipal election of Walhalla; W. H. Thomas, to provide for the formation of lodges of fraternal orders, etc.

The rest of the day's session was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Patton's bill to amend the act defining the method in which towns and cities may increase or diminish their limits. After a lengthy debate final action was postponed.

## RACE GLEANINGS.

### The Genteel Negro.

There are thousands of Negroes in Virginia and all over the South who are as refined in their ways and as pure in their lives as are the blue blood aristocracy of the South. An indecent, uncleanly, boisterous Negro is as repugnant to them as he is to the most refined white man or woman. With this element, the respectable Negro holds no communication, save as he comes in contact with him in his daily work. To this no well-bred white man or woman will dissent, especially those who employ first class Negro house servants. And what is true about this class of house servants, is equally true about a large number of others who are engaged in mercantile pursuits, or as teachers, dentists, druggists, doctors, lawyers, etc.

We are a part and parcel of the South; this is our home, and we are as much interested in her welfare as are our more favored white brother, and we are opposed to lawlessness and disorder. This being the fact, we think it injustice for the dominant race to make us suffer for the disorder, bad manners and offensiveness of the lower classes.

Thus far Virginia, to a great extent, has not sought by law to humiliate the Negro, regardless of his worth or education, but the proposed "Jim Crow Car" measure seeks that end.

Now, it does seem to us an act of injustice for those who have the power so to do, to humiliate the "genteel" Negro because of the short comings of a few.

These "genteel" Negroes have made men and women of themselves, and are striving through their schools, Y. M. C. A., churches, literary societies and journals to raise their less thoughtful and more ignorant brother to higher planes of thinking and living.

For the legislature to enact a measure that would compel refined Negro men and women to ride in cars with the lower and baser classes would forever destroy and block the noble work that they are doing. The prosperity of our Southland is to a great extent dependent upon the elevation of the Negro, and the "genteel" Negro's influence over the ill-mannered members of the race will be lessened when they are humiliated by law to the same level as the unmannered.

We feel certain that the breed of noble Virginians is not extinct, and when the facts are presented to them in their true light, no separate car legislation will be enacted that will humiliate respectable, well-behaved Negroes.

### Race Items.

With the advent of the New Year came a train of good resolutions and the turning over of new leaves. Many of these resolutions have already been broken and on many of the new leaves have been re-written our short comings of previous years. But the fact that one resolves to do good and even breaks the good intention, shows his desire to do good. It is said that the road to perdition is paved with good intentions and those who walk therein are constantly stumbling over them. Better is it to intend good and attempt to do it, than to make no attempt whatever.

One of the first things which Congress will put its condemnation upon is the ex-slave pension fraud.

We favor a law which will give to all railroad conductors full constabulary powers to eject or arrest all disorderly characters who take passage on their trains.

### Notes.

Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony at the wedding at Utica, N. Y., of Miss Isabella M. Kernan and Clifford Lewis, jr.

At the Mollineux trial at New York a chemist testified that he found cyanide of mercury in the powders given Mrs. Adams.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has filed a protest against the committee which is to pass upon the contest for his seat.

Chicago will operate its waterworks and lighting plant by power furnished from the flow of water in the drainage canal.

President Deschanel, addressing the French Chamber of Deputies, urged a truce in party warfare during the Exposition year.

Mr. H. A. Barnhardt, while sitting around his stove together with several of his clerks and friends a few nights ago, noticed his dog chewing up some paper. For some cause or other he examined what the animal had in its mouth and found that it was masticating two $5 bills. The money was secured and pasted the best possible, on other paper, a part yet being intact.—Salisbury Sun.

The York (Pa.) Traction Company just organized, is projecting a network of trolley lines through that portion of Pennsylvania.

## RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

General Buller's Advance on the Boers' Entrenched Positions.

MEETS STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

The British Gradually Forced the Boers Back—Heavy Artillery Fire Covered the Infantry Advance—Burghers Defended Their Positions With Courage —Fighting Uphill All the Way.

LONDON (By Cable).—General Buller began his final move for the relief of Ladysmith several days ago. He succeeded in crossing the Tugela River with hardly any opposition on the part of the Boers. General Buller's forces then advanced, and all reports showed that the armies of the republics made a fierce and determined defense of their entrenched positions.

On Sunday the War Office received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Spearman's Camp.—General Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles.

"The ground is very difficult, and, as the fighting is all the time up hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

A press dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated late Sunday evening, says:

"After ten hours of continuous and terrible fire Saturday Generals Hart and Clery advanced one thousand yards. The Boers maintained an irregular fire during the night, but the British outposts did not reply.

"At daybreak Tuesday morning the Boers opened a stiff fire. The British stood to the guns, where they had slept, and the engagement was resumed vigorously. The field artillery poured shrapnel into the enemy's trenches.

"A rumor that Ladysmith has been relieved enlivened the British, who sent up a ringing cheer. This was taken for an advance. The first kopje was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the Boers retreated to the next kopje, which, like most others, was strewn with immense boulders, surmounted by mounds on the summit.

"The British advanced steadily, and the Boers relaxed slightly. The latter did not show such tenacity as previously. Their Nordenfeldts fired at long intervals, and their cannon fired but seldom. Apparently the Boers were short of big ammunition.

"All day the roar of musketry continued. The British took three Boer positions on the mountain and found shelter behind the boulders."

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Spearman's Camp, dated late Monday, says: "General Warren continues pushing the enemy, though necessarily he is making very slow progress, the Boers being numerous and strongly intrenched on the kopjes they hold. They have several good guns mounted, but the greatest effect is produced by their Maxims and rifles.

"Our infantry is working over parallel ridges with Lord Dundonald's cavalry lying well out on the left flank awaiting developments. General Warren's artillery reopened fire Monday morning. The Boers did not reply and our fire became less hot. The naval guns here have been quiet.

"A Boer prisoner here has boasted that it would take us three months to reach Ladysmith."

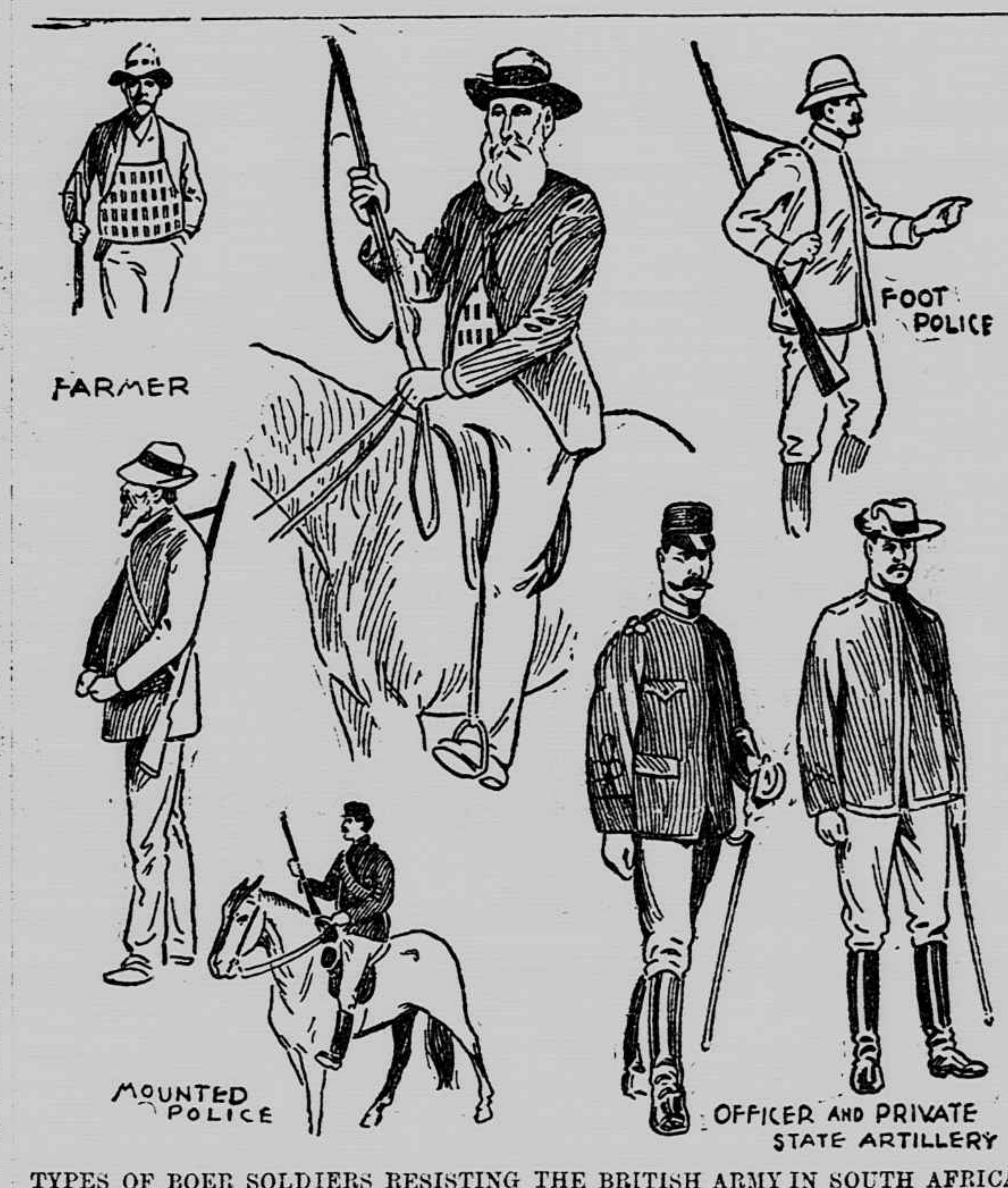
The censorship is very strict, but the latest telegrams allowed to come through confirmed the reports that the progress of the British was very slow and difficult. The telegrams, however, left too much unsaid to enable a realization of the precise disposition of the British forces.

Meantime, the very moderate total of the British casualties and the small proportion of deaths showed a very different handling of the troops compared with many of the previous engagements. It also furnished proof of the correspondents' statements concerning the growing skill of the British soldiers of availing themselves of cover like the Boers.

An incident of Sunday's fighting was an attempt of the Boers to turn the extreme British left. The manœuvre was defeated, however, by the artillery and the Devonshire Regiment.

The Times's correspondent concurred with some others in saying that the Boers used the guns captured at Colenso in opposing the British advance.

The first public exhibition of the friction which is known to exist between imperial officers and colonials is described in a dispatch from Natal, which states that a number of colonial officers are resigning their commissions and intend proceeding to Cape Town to lay their grievances before Sir Alfred Milner.




TYPES OF BOER SOLDIERS RESISTING THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### True Dream of a Neighbor's Death.

John Morrison, of St. Joseph, Mich., dreamed that C. A. Reeves, a neighbor, had died suddenly. At breakfast he told the dream to his parents. Soon afterward a messenger called at the Morrison residence and informed the family that Mr. Reeves was dead.

### Alleged Embezzler Caught.

Charles L. Foote, formerly Postmaster and City Treasurer of Fall River, Mass., charged with the embezzlement of $6000 in that city, has been arrested in Chicago. Foote has eluded the authorities for over three years.

## MISSING MAN MURDERED

Body of George B. Eyre Found In the Delaware River.

He Had Been Shot, and His Body Weighted Before Being Put Into the Water—Motive For Deed.

BRIDGEPORT, N. J. (Special).—The Coroner held an inquest into the death of George B. Eyre, the Chester clubman and athlete, whose body was found in the Delaware River, near here, Sunday. At the inquest Dr. George C. Laws told of the discoveries he made at his autopsy on Eyre's body. They prove the crime to have been most brutal, the murderer most determined. They indicate that, although the dead man was stripped of his valuables, some other motive than robbery incited the deed.

Eyre disappeared on December 21 last, while he was gunning on the Delaware. Dr. Laws found that a charge of shot had been fired from behind into the unfortunate man's head. And it had been fired at such close range that a hole two inches in diameter had been made in the skull. Some of the shot and two gun-wads remained imbedded in the brain.

No man could have lived an instant after receiving so terrible a wound. Yet Eyre's savage assailant rained blow after blow on his head, smashing his skull into thirty pieces. Then the murderer tied a weight to his victim's legs and dropped him overboard. But, happily, the weight became detached and the river gave up its secret.

From the character of the gunshot wound and the direction of the shot Dr. Laws is certain that the gun was fired by a man taller than was Eyre. This is all that is positively known of the identity of the murderer. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict, "Death from gunshot wound at the hands of parties unknown." Eyre's body was taken to his former home at Chester, Penn., where for a month his mother and sister have waited, praying that he be restored to them in safety.

Chief of Police Berry, of Chester, had two men under surveillance. Chief Berry gives much importance to an anonymous letter he received a fortnight after Eyre disappeared. This letter, written in a woman's hand, without attempt at disguise, informed the police that Eyre had been murdered for jealousy and that his body would be found just where it was found.

Eyre was the admirer of an estimable young woman who lives in Philadelphia. He called on her the night before his disappearance. She strenuously denies knowledge of the anonymous letter.

## LUNCH FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sioux City Schoool Board Establishes a Cheap Restaurant.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa (Special).—There is a lunchroom in operation in the basement of the Sioux City high school building. The bill of fare with the schedule of prices is as follows:

Hot soup, three cents; hot stew, three cents; milk, three cents; beef sandwich, three cents; cold beef, three cents; rice and milk, three cents; pudding, three cents; cake, two cents; cookie, one cent. There is no tea or coffee, for the reason that so many parents object to their children drinking it. There is no pie.

It is figured that pupils of the school, for whom the lunchroom was planned, can get a good meal for nine cents. Many of them take part of their luncheons and get a bowl of soup.

## TOWN OF TAAL TAKEN.

Eight Hundred Filipinos Routed—Plague Cases Increasing.

MANILA (By Cable).—Two companies of the Forty-sixth Infantry, under Major Johnson, and three companies of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, commanded by Major Muir, defeated 800 insurgents at Taal, province of Batangas, taking the town.

The United States gunboat Marietta also shelled the place. The insurgents had four cannon, two of which were captured. Two Americans were wounded and ten insurgents dead were found on the field.

The plague statistics now show a total of fourteen cases and eleven deaths.

### Navy Asks Army For Rifles.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy has made requisition to the Ordnance Department of the Army for 1200 army magazine rifles and 2,400,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of the Marine Corps in the Philippines. Requisition will soon be made for 2000 more army magazine rifles for the Navy.

### Cubans Who Want to Vote.

Civil Governor Nunez, of Havana, Cuba, says the Cubans who have become American citizens expect to be allowed to vote at the coming election. He estimates their number at about 25,000, and says they took out naturalization papers in order to protect themselves against Spain.

### Two Michigan Miners Killed.

Two miners named Kratt and Sweet dropped nearly 2000 feet in the Atlantic Mine at Houghton, Mich. The accident came through another accident at the engine house disabling the hoist. Both men leave large families.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Washington Items.

Officers of the State of Washington are accused of having been instrumental in the kidnaping by British Columbian officials of an American named Everett, and the State Department will investigate.

The Navy Department has prepared a tariff for Guam based on the schedules now in use for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The House passed the Senate measure to build the League Island and Mare Island dry docks of stone instead of timber.

The Senate resolved to make an inquiry as to polygamy in the United States.

Colonel George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, and Colonel James M. Bell, Twenty-seventh Infantry, were nominated by the President for brigadier-generals.

A delegation of Puerto Ricans appeared before Secretary Root to urge measures for the relief of the people of the island.

The Senate bill increasing the powers of the Director of the Census was passed, with a proviso that the printing must be done by the Public Printer.

Representative James S. Sherman, of New York, has declined to accept the secretaryship of the United States Senate.

Postmasters have been notified that the postage on letters to the Philippines has been reduced to two cents.

In the Senate Mr. Pettigrew's Philippine resolution was tabled and an amendment to the resolution of Senator Hoar, calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to the Peace Commissioners, was defeated. The vote on the latter was 41 to 20.

The War Department reports that exports from the port of Iloilo during the months of February, March and April, 1899, aggrated $549,887.

The House Committee on the Judiciary fixed February 13 as the date for a general hearing upon the proposed constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage.

### Our Adopted Islands.

Cuba, Hawaii and Puerto Rico will have American exhibits, under "Old Glory," at the Paris Exposition.

General Maximo Gomez visited the Spanish Club at Remedios, Cuba, and asked the members to hoist the Spanish flag over the club, which was immediately done.

General MacArthur's troops are pursuing many small bands, killing numbers of Filipinos and securing guns.

General Otis at Manila reassured a delegation of Filipinos who feared the United States would force the friars on the people.

Nine Americans are believed to be prisoners of Philippine insurgents in Tayabas province.

The total customs receipts at the port of Havana, Cuba, for the year ended December 31, 1899, was $14,072,114.79.

Rafael Salsado, the Cuban patriot and the first Mayor of Santiago de Cuba under American rule, is dead.

### Domestic.

Two daughters of the Rev. G. N. Day were drowned in Shaffer's fork of Cheat River, W. Va. They were crossing the river on horseback. The horse fell down, throwing them from his back. The father saw the accident, but his skiff sank before he could reach his children.

A church in Leavenworth, Kan., has obtained a Circuit Court judgment against the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company for disturbing Sunday services by working trains near the church.

Marshal O. Wagoner, of Toledo, Ohio, the infidel whose conversion to Christianity was recently announced, has burned his fine library, consisting of the writings of infidels.

The British bark Inverlochy arrived at San Francisco, Cal., 148 days from Swansea, and the British ship Kilburn, 150 days from London.

William Hummell, held at Williamsport, Penn., under the charge of quadruple murder of his family, has confessed. He refused to give any motive for the crime. He will be tried next March.

The Evening Post, of Louisville, Ky., has sensational article declaring that treason and revolution are in progress. It says that 100,000 men would go to Frankfort if the situation was understood.

John H. Cook, a well-known undertaker of Baltimore, Md., was married to Miss Ruby Becker, in pursuance of the dying wish of Cook's first wife, who died several days ago. Miss Becker had nursed her during an illness lasting several years.

Albert Learned, formerly acting City Auditor of Pittsfield, Mass., was sentenced to serve one year in jail, having been found guilty on a charge of forgery.

Edward Moore, an employe of the Hillsboro Coal Company, mistook his wife, Rose C. Moore, for a burglar, at their home in Hillsboro, Ill., and killed her.

The Supreme Court of Delaware has ruled that woman lawyers cannot practice before it on account of a Constitutional prohibition.

Attorney-General Knowlton, of Massachusetts, formally suggests that confinement for life supplant the death penalty for murder in the State in the cases of women and minors under the age of eighteen.

The training ship Dixie left Norfolk, Va., for San Juan, Puerto Rico, whence she will go to the Mediterranean for a cruise. She has nearly four hundred landsmen on board, and the object of the cruise is to train them for service on men-of-war. All these men are American citizens.

### Foreign.

The Mexican Government is taking strict means to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague, and has forbidden vessels from Brazil to enter any Mexican port.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia has declared its intention of so amending its alien exclusion law as to hereafter permit Americans to hold claims purchased from Canadian locators.

The officials of the Bank of Peru, at Lima, received from their branch bank in London two boxes, each of which was supposed to contain $25,000, but upon being opened one of the boxes was found to be filled with bags of shot.

The whole Rhine district is threatened with floods, owing to the masses of snow and frequent thaws. A number of the Moselle towns are now flooded.

The Minister of Bolivia had a conference with members of the Brazilian Government. He claims the State of Amazonas is aiding Galvez in Acre, and demands that Brazil send troops and vessels to subjugate the rebel Government.

The Duke of Teck, who died in Surrey, England, had been insane since the death of the Duchess, and had been constantly under restraint. His death was hastened by an attack of paralysis, which came on suddenly.

The Russian ironclad Poltava, of 10,960 tons, ran ashore near Libau, on the Baltic. The Poltava was built at St. Petersburg in 1894 at a cost of $5,490,000.

Foreign bankers in Caracas were thrown into a fortress for refusing to lend money to the Venezuelan Government.

The Emperor of Austria accepted the resignation of Dr. Von Wittek's Cabinet and named a new Cabinet, with Herr Koerber as Premier.

The epidemic of influenza in London has been productive of so many deaths that the coffin factories are unable to keep up with their orders. The reserve stock of coffins has been exhausted.

The steamship Leon XIII. arrived at Barcelona, Spain, from Manila with a swarm of Spanish prisoners. The men were in lamentable plight, having been poorly fed and housed on the long voyage.



## SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Central Time at Jacksonville and Savannah. Eastern Time at Other Points.

Schedule in Effect December 10th, 1899.

| NORTHBOUND. | No. 34 Daily. | No. 36 Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Lv. Jacksonville,(Plant Sys.) | 8 00 a | 7 45 p |
| " Savannah,(So. Ry.) | 12 15 p | 12 05 a |
| " Barnwell | 4 02 p | 4 00 a |
| " Blackville | 4 17 p | 4 15 a |
| " Springfield | 4 40 p | 4 38 a |
| " Sally | 4 48 p | 4 47 a |
| " Perry | | 4 55 a |
| Ar. Columbia | 6 00 p | 6 00 a |
| Lv. Charleston,(So. Ry.) | 7 00 a | 11 00 p |
| " Summerville | 7 41 a | 12 00nt |
| " Branchville | 8 55 a | 1 55 a |
| " Orangeburg | 9 23 a | 2 50 a |
| " Kingville | 10 15 a | 4 30 a |
| Ar. Columbia | 11 00 a | 6 00 a |
| Lv. Augusta,(So. Ry.) | 3 00 p | 9 30 p |
| " Graniteville | 3 31 p | 10 15 p |
| " Aiken | 3 20 p | |
| " Trenton | 4 00 p | 11 00 p |
| " Johnston | 4 14 p | 11 20 p |
| Ar. Columbia,(Union Depot) | 5 50 p | 2 10 a |
| Lv. Columbia,(Blanding St | 6 10 p | 6 15 a |
| " Winnsboro | 7 03 p | 7 20 a |
| " Chester | 7 51 p | 8 10 a |
| " Rock Hill | 8 23 p | 8 47 a |
| Ar. Charlotte | 9 10 p | 9 40 a |
| Ar. Danville | 12 51 a | 1 38 p |
| Ar. Richmond | 6 00 a | 6 25 p |
| Ar. Washington | 7 35 a | 8 50 p |
| " Baltimore,(Pa. R. R.) | 9 12 a | 11 25 p |
| " Philadelphia | 11 35 a | 2 56 a |
| " New York | 2 03 p | 6 23 a |
| Lv. Columbia | 11 40 a | 8 30 a |
| Ar. Spartanburg | 3 16 p | 11 25 a |
| " Asheville | 7 00 p | 2 37 p |
| Ar. Knoxville | 4 15 a | 7 30 p |
| Ar. Cincinnati | 7 30 p | 7 45 a |
| Ar. Louisville | 7 30 p | 7 50 a |

| SOUTHBOUND. | No. 33 Daily. | No. 35 Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Lv. Louisville | 7 45 a | 7 45 p |
| Lv. Cincinnati | 8 30 a | 8 00 p |
| Lv. Knoxville | 1 20 a | 8 25 a |
| " Asheville | 8 05 a | 3 05 p |
| " Spartanburg | 11 45 a | 6 15 p |
| Ar. Columbia | 3 20 p | 9 30 p |
| Lv. New York,(Pa. R. R.) | 3 00 p | 12 15nt |
| " Philadelphia | 5 34 p | 3 50 a |
| Baltimore | 7 55 p | 6 22 a |
| Lv. Washington,(So. Ry.) | 9 50 p | 11 15 a |
| Lv. Richmond | 11 00 p | 12 01m |
| Lv. Danville | 4 38 a | 5 48 p |
| Lv. Charlotte | 8 15 a | 10 00 p |
| " Rock Hill | 9 02 a | 10 50 p |
| " Chester | 9 35 a | 11 25 p |
| " Winnsboro | 10 21 a | 12 15 a |
| Ar. Columbia, (Blanding St.) | 11 25 a | 1 20 a |
| Lv. Columbia,(Union Depot) | 11 50 a | 4 30 a |
| " Johnston | 1 33 p | 6 32 a |
| " Trenton | 1 45 p | 6 48 a |
| Ar. Aiken | 2 20 p | 7 30 a |
| " Graniteville | 2 15 p | 7 18 a |
| " Augusta | 2 50 p | 8 00 a |
| Lv. Columbia,(So. Ry.) | 4 00 p | 1 30 a |
| " Kingville | 4 43 p | 2 32 a |
| " Orangeburg | 5 34 p | 3 45 a |
| " Branchville | 6 02 p | 4 20 a |
| " Summerville | 7 33 p | 5 52 a |
| Ar. Charleston | 8 15 p | 7 00 a |
| Lv. Columbia,(So. Ry.) | 11 30 a | 1 25 a |
| Ar. Perry | | |
| " Sally | 12 42 p | 2 37 a |
| " Springfield | 12 50 p | 2 45 a |
| " Blackville | 1 12 p | 3 05 a |
| " Barnwell | 1 27 p | 3 20 a |
| " Savannah | 3 20 p | 5 15 a |
| Ar. Jacksonville,(Plant Sys.) | 7 40 p | 9 25 a |

Sleeping Car Service.

Excellent daily passenger service between Florida and New York.

Nos. 33 and 34—New York and Florida Express. Drawing-room sleeping cars between Augusta and New York.

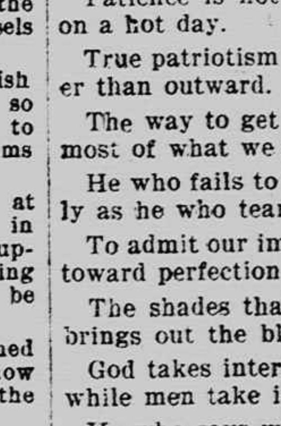
Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars between Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Washington and New York.

Pullman sleeping cars between Charlotte and Richmond. Dining cars between Charlotte and Savannah.

Nos. 35 and 36—U. S. Fast Mail. Through Pullman drawing-room buffet sleeping cars between Jacksonville and New York and Pullman sleeping cars between Augusta and Charlotte. Dining cars serve all meals enroute. Pullman sleeping cars between Jacksonville and Columbia, enroute daily between Jacksonville and Cincinnati, via Asheville.

FRANK S. GANNON, Third V-P. & Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Mgr., Washington, D. C.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, As't Gen. Pass. Ag't., Atlanta, Ga.


## RAM'S HORN BLASTS.



THE books of heaven are written by men.

Faith is reason's telescope.

Christ is the world's conscience.

None love life like those who live love.

The Christian is never off duty.

No man hits higher than he aims.

Death levels down, but love levels up.

Meditation is the breathing of the soul.

True prayer consumes all pride.

Not need, but pride, keeps us poor.

Love lights up the loved with loveliness.

Patience is not necessarily a virtue on a hot day.

True patriotism moves upward, rather than outward.

The way to get more is to make the most of what we have.

He who fails to build up, sins as truly as he who tears down.

To admit our imperfection is to move toward perfection.

The shades that hide the flowers brings out the blossoms of the sky.

God takes interest in us on His loan while men take it out of us on theirs.

He who says we die as the beasts is quite likely to shape his living on the same rule.

### Extinction of the Maoris.

Judging from a recent report of the registrar general of New Zealand, that fine martial race, the Maoris, is going the way of all aborigines whose country has been colonized by the whites. They may not become absolutely extinct for a few more decades, but their doom is sealed. Among the causes officially assigned for the thinning of their numbers are the high infantile mortality resulting from improper food, exposure, and the want of ordinary care, constitutions debilitated by past debauchery, the belief in native doctors and neglect of the sick, and the adoption of European habits and costumes, leading to diseases of the respiratory organs. A Maori M. A., Mr. Nagata, in addressing a recent conference of his countrymen, said that drink was pauperizing them and sapping their vitality.—London Chronicle.