

Dedicated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Public Literature, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

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Appendicitis, which has become a fashionable disease during the past few years, has had more victims at Yale College this term than in all the rest of the State of Connecticut.

State Geologist Smock, of New Jersey, who has been on a business trip to Holland, says he thinks 300,000 acres of Jersey meadow land can be reclaimed by adopting the Holland system of embankments and dikes.

A composite picture of the American of the future will be worth going a long way to see. According to Henry Waterson, of the Courier-Journal, he will be a union of Cavalier, Puritan, Celt, Teuton, Scandinavian and other elements too numerous to mention.

A Bacon Ayres paper says that the agricultural products of Argentina have increased in the last ten years. The value of this year's crop amounted to \$87,000,000. The grain, principally wheat, in excess of home need, is valued at \$27,000,000, ranking above the next to wool in the value of Argentina's exportable products this year.

Only thirty-five vessels have been built at Baltimore during 1893, while twenty-one were built there in 1892. The registered tonnage shows an even greater decline. In 1892 it was 17,277 tons, while in 1893 it was but 5,589. "This," comments the New York Sun, "is a striking indication of the extent of the depression in the shipping industry during the year."

The healthfulness of New York is a reason for rejoicing in the midst of the prevailing gloom, maintains the Tribune. In spite of the increase of population, the number of deaths in 1893 was little greater than in 1892—only forty-one larger—while the number of births increased more than 2000. The death rate for last year was 23.46 per 1000, against 24.26 in the previous year, while for the last ten years the average has been 24.72. The Board of Health's most recent estimate of the population of the city is 1,891,806, the estimated increase from the previous year being 50,000, so that a year from now the population will approximate closely to 2,000,000.

Some time ago Mr. Carnegie, the extensive iron-master, was approached by the relief committee of Pittsburgh and asked what he was willing to do for the suffering unemployed of that city. Mr. Carnegie replied that he would duplicate the subscriptions of the whole city. The committee went to work with a will to make him give as much as possible, and had up to a few days since secured subscriptions amounting to \$60,795, when by some means Mr. Carnegie's offer became public. The committee says that the publication has done an incalculable injury to the good work, as the subscriptions at once fell off to almost nothing. The people of the city argue that if the millionaire is going to give so large a sum it is unnecessary to make an effort.

The American Lawyer, in a long and careful editorial, sets out that litigation, especially in the New York courts, is declining. The work of the lawyer is undergoing a great change, his chief forum has been transferred from the courthouses to the office. This result has been brought about by the growth in number and wealth of corporations which wish legal counsel and will pay well for it but desire, as a rule, to keep out of court. The fees of \$500, \$1,000 and \$5000 once considered magnificent in trial practice, are small in comparison with the fees now paid for the service of counsel. William Nelson Cromwell, of Sullivan & Cromwell, of New York, for managing the affairs of a great estate received a fee of \$269,000 and a splendid service of silver as a token of gratitude.

John E. Parsons, of the firm of Parsons, Shepherd & Ogden, received \$250,000 for his services in the organization of the sugar trust, and there are many practitioners whose fees amount to \$25,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000 per year. As showing the decline in the number of cases tried, the firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, the head of which was lately appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Cleveland, has but one case in the New York Supreme Court at its last term; such a firm as Everts, Choate & Beman has but forty-four cases in that court; Arnons, Ritell & Woodford filed but eleven, and so on through the list of great law firms. Yet the practice of these firms is lucrative beyond the dreams of fifty years ago. Clients pay their money now, not to get into court, but to be kept out of it.

THE FATE OF A BOOM TOWN.

Under the Hammer It Brings About Three Cents for Every Dollar Invested.

BERMINGHAM, Ala.—The boom town of Fort Payne, Ala., where millions were invested by New England capitalists, was sold under the hammer to E. N. Cullom, a Birmingham capitalist, for the small sum of \$60,000. The purchase includes 30,000 acres of mineral lands, 2,000 towns lots, and various large industries, including rolling mills, furnaces, factories, hotels and the like.

In July, 1892, the entire property of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company was placed by order of the United States Court in the hands of a receiver upon the petition of A. M. Loyles and others of New England. These were afterward joined by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, trustee, who asked for foreclosure of a mortgage for \$900,000. The receiver ship, though hotly contested in the United States courts by other New England stockholders, was sustained. Fort Payne was the first attempt of organized New England capital to found a city in the South, and it has found a flat failure after several millions have been squandered. The town was built to order. In the fall of 1889, W. P. Rice and associates of Boston, floated 40,000 shares of Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company stock in Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York city at \$25 per share of \$100, realizing a clean \$1,000,000, which was taken in a lump to Fort Payne. Afterward 10,000 shares of stock, reserved in the treasury, were sold at \$37 per share. This soon went, and a blanket mortgage with bonds aggregating \$300,000 was executed. Immense sums were obtained from the sale of town lots, which were also expended upon the town in water works, hotels, railroads, sewer system, furnaces, rolling mills, and all the accoutrements of a commercial and manufacturing city.

Then came the bogs of financial depression in 1890, and Fort Payne retired, and has remained in retirement ever since, private and corporate expenditures having amounted to \$5,000,000. The expenditures of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company amounted to \$2,000,000, all of which has been sold for \$60,000, or for 3 cents on the dollar.

The result of this enterprise has been disappointing to both Eastern people and to Southerners, the one in losing their money and the other in the check that is given to Eastern investment. Fort Payne was the first of a series of boom towns, the first of the front in the South in 1889 and 1890, Middleboro, K., and Harrison, Tenn., being other examples. All have gone the way Fort Payne went.

Generous Gifts for a Worthy Charity.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—At the 26th anniversary of the Home for Mothers, Widows and Daughters of Confederate Soldiers, held in this city, a gift of \$20,000 from a Baltimorean was announced. The name of the giver is withheld. The Home is the oldest in the South. It was founded and has been managed by women. It has housed hundreds of widows and educated nearly a thousand daughters of Confederate soldiers. The association is supported by contributions of the charitable, and up to this time the late W. W. Corcoran was its main benefactor. The gift materially adds to its fund and is the occasion of profound satisfaction.

A Massachusetts Manufacturer Arranging to Come South.

BOSTON, Mass.—The committee on mercantile affairs of the Legislature, reported a bill authorizing the Dwight Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, to increase its capital stock from \$1,200,000 to \$1,800,000, and to engage in business beyond the limits of the State. At the hearing it was stated that the company desired to build mills in the South for the manufacture of coarse cotton goods, which can be made cheaper in that section, where the labor cost is small, compared with the cost of the material.

The Bonds Will be Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Carlisle, after the cabinet meeting, authorized the statement that there was no longer any doubt, if any ever existed, that the full \$50,000,000 of bonds would be taken. One offer by Mr. Brown of New York for \$20,000,000 was rejected, besides many others in smaller sums. Several it is said, were for \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Insurgents' Successes.

RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.—Alarming reports have been received here of government disasters at Curitiba, Paranaigua and Antonina. It is stated that these places have been captured by the insurgents and that the government troops have fled, abandoning their arms and munitions of war.

Retribution is Sure.

The grand jury at Kansas City, Mo., has made a clean sweep of the charges against officers of the banks which closed there last summer. Twenty-five indictments were returned. All were charged with embezzlement and accepting deposits when they knew their banks were insolvent.

Heavy Snow Storms.

A heavy snow storm is reported from Boston and all over New England. Lockport, Auburn, Ogdensburg, Watertown, N. Y., Saratoga, Penn., and other points. Winds are high and travel and telegraphic communication interrupted.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Aiken, S. C., is to have city water works.

Another foundry and machine shop is being built at Roanoke, Va.

A fund is being raised at Florence, S. C., to erect the proposed opera house which is to be 45x75 feet and hold 800 people.

A health resort hotel is being planned at Statesville, N. C.

The project of building an electric road from Cape Charles, Va., to the lower end of the Chesapeake peninsula is being discussed. The road will be about twelve miles long and give the country below Cape Charles an outlet.

The Spartanburg, Glendale & Clifton Railroad Co. has decided to issue \$750,000 in bonds to build five miles of road and purchase rolling stock for the whole line, which is to be eight miles long.

The United Banking & Building Co. of Richmond, Va., has organized a branch in Florence, S. C.

J. S. Daniels and E. B. Cottingham are among the incorporators of the International Migration Society, organized at Birmingham, Ala., to transport negroes to Liberia and other points in Africa.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers will hold its annual meeting at Virginia Beach on February 20. Several hundred members are expected, including a number from abroad. They will visit Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and other points of interest in the vicinity.

The report of Capt. F. V. Abbot on the question of opening the Congaree River to Columbia, S. C., for navigation has been made. He recommends constructing a lock and movable dam near Granby below the city. This will raise the river to a sufficient height to allow river steamers to reach the city from the sea. It is estimated \$250,000 will be required for the work.

A movement is on foot to form a South Carolina society at Washington, D. C.

Gen. John W. Cotten, grand master of Masons of North Carolina, presided over a meeting at Oxford of the trustees of the Orlin Asylum. At this meeting Dr. W. S. Black was re-elected superintendent.

The West in North Carolina farmers are preparing their lands to plant heavily in tobacco the coming season.

Several small, patent roller flour mills are being erected in Rockingham county, S. C. This is evidence that wheat growing is being taken up.

A special from Hamilton, Ga., states that Will Swint shot and instantly killed William Peerce in a dispute over a land line. Both parties are very prominent and wealthy. The tragedy shocked the entire county.

The "Man of Iron."

"Giles the Wizard," otherwise "Giles the Wizard," was one of the persons put to death during the witchcraft persecution at Salem, Mass. His real name was Giles Corey, and at the time of his awful death he was an old man past eighty. When accused of being a "wizard" (which the Salem Inuitants seem to have considered the masculine of "witch") he calmly met his charges and coolly informed them that he would die rather than admit that he had ever had communication with evil spirits. He was put to the pike for the crime (death by pressure with huge weights), his attitude during his dying moments winning for him the title used in the first line.—Chicago Herald.

KUCHAN DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Twelve Thousand People Killed in a City of Northeast Persia.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Additional advices by the steamer Belgic from China announce the complete annihilation by earthquake of the town of Kuchan, Persia. Twelve thousand people were killed in the awful disaster. Ten thousand bodies had been recovered to date. The once beautiful city of 20,000 people is now only a scene of death, desolation and terror. Fifty thousand cattle were destroyed at the same time.

Kuchan lies in a fertile plain at the foot of some mountains. As in usually the case, the soft alluvial plain was undisturbed in a far greater degree by the earthquakes than the neighboring rocky masses. The above report confirms the earlier intimation of the destruction of Kuchan.

No More Prize Fighting in Louisiana.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has reversed the finding of the jury in the case of the State against the Olympic Club of New Orleans, for the forfeiture of the charter, and the club will be put in a receiver's hands to wind up its affairs. This ends prize-fighting in the State of Louisiana.

Political Activity.

The State central and executive committee and leaders of the Populist party of Virginia held a conference in Richmond and adopted an address looking to a thorough reorganization of the party.

Cognitic Pension Frauds.

Rev. C. W. Lewis, colored, with many aliases, was jailed at Chattanooga, Tenn., and the most gigantic pension frauds ever known in the South have been unmasked, which will lead to the arrest of probably a hundred negroes, implicated with Lewis in swindling the government.

THE SOUTH'S RESOURCES.

Mr. Pat Walsh on the Material Development of the Southern States.

At the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, Mr. Pat Walsh, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, in response to the toast "The Press," said: "The great mission of the press is to devote its best efforts to the development of the material resources of the country. Speaking for the South, I am confident that our section affords the best field for investment and development. The war left us impoverished, and reconstruction did its worst to dissipate our people and to invert the pyramid of civilization."

"In our days of defeat and disaster the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland were never lacking in sympathy nor wanting in material aid. We can never forget the generous assistance rendered the South at all times by the people of this city and State, who have ever been true to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and the rights of the States."

"Under adverse political conditions the South has made commendable progress in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and railroad construction. What it is remembered that the era of reconstruction did not terminate until 1877, her advancement in the period of sixteen years has been the most remarkable in the history of this or any other country. For twelve years after the war was unsettled by federal interference with progress in mining and manufacturing was retarded."

"I know that this is not the occasion to quote statistics, but I cannot refrain from giving a few facts that will serve to illustrate the development of the South."

"The cotton crop yields annually \$300,000,000. In twenty-seven years the cotton crop alone of the South has enriched the world and added \$9,000,000,000 to its aggregate wealth."

"Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the United States census, is authority for the statement that the South leads the United States, and, indeed, the civilized world, with its wealth of timber. Forty different varieties are found in sufficient quantities to enumerate in the census. More than one-half of the South is covered with forest, 207,147,050 acres being the estimate. The same authority adds: 'It is not certain that even the iron mines of the South are more valuable than the forests. The annual yield in lumber is \$150,000,000.'"

"The States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky abound in iron and coal and in mining pursuits. The age of iron is familiar with the subject do not. If late to predict that the States named will become the most successful iron and steel-producing districts of like area in the world."

"In 1870 the United States produced 15,000,000 tons of bituminous coal; in 1890 the South produced nearly 18,000,000. In 1870 the product of iron ore in the United States was 3,163,899 tons; in 1890 the South produced 2,917,529 tons of iron ore. In the southern States twenty establishments report a cost of the manufacture of iron at from \$8.55 to \$12.50 per ton; in the Northern States seventy establishments report cost of manufacture from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per ton."

"Not only is the South rich in cotton production and in coal, iron and timber, but in the production of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, sugar, molasses, bay, rice, fruits, potatoes and other good crops her fields yield an income of one billion dollars a year. The South's progress in making cotton into cloth has attracted the attention of the country. The growth of this industry has been something phenomenal. There were those who contended that this industry would be a failure, because they alleged that the climatic conditions were unfavorable to spinning cotton and because of its energizing effects upon the operatives. But those fallacious ideas no longer exist. There is nothing that succeeds like success. In the parlance of my friend, Rev. Sam Jones, 'the South has got there.' Her mills are running eleven hours a day winter and summer. They never shut down on account of the weather or strikes or dull times. While 4,999,000 cotton spindles were idle in the East for a portion of last year, the cotton mills in Georgia and the Carolinas were running on full time and making money. In 1880 the South had invested in cotton factories \$22,000,000 and consumed 234,000,000 pounds of cotton; in 1890 she had invested over \$61,000,000 and consumed nearly 600,000,000; in 1893 she consumed 744,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the capital invested had increased proportionately. The manifest destiny for cotton-spinning is the removal of this industry to the cotton fields of the South."

"Georgia has the largest area of any State east of the Mississippi, being 90,000 square miles. In 1880 the assessed value of the whole property subject to taxation was \$251,000,000; in 1893 the assessed value had increased to \$452,000,000. This is exclusive of \$20,000,000 of railroad property which is exempted by charters from all taxore taxation. From 1879 to 1893 agricultural lands increased in value from \$90,000,000 to \$131,000,000; live stock from \$21,000,000 to \$27,000,000; farm implements from near \$9,000,000 to near \$6,000,000; the capital invested in cotton mills increased—1879 to 1893—from \$1,600,000 to \$12,000,000; railroad property in Georgia from \$10,900,000 (taxable) to \$12,000,000."

"There is a great deal of foolish talk about the race conflict in the South. As a matter of fact there is none. Both races live amicably and are progressing together. In 1879 the colored people of Georgia owned and returned \$5,000,000 of property for taxation. In 1893 the colored people owned and returned for taxation \$15,000,000."

"South Carolina and North Carolina have made great progress in building cotton mills. About two-thirds of the spindles in the South are in the Carolinas and Georgia, pretty evenly divided between them. Augusta is the largest cotton manufacturing city in the South. She has expended \$1,500,000 in a canal to secure water-power, which she rents to her factories and workshops at \$5.50 per horse-power per annum. Augusta has 33 per cent of the capital invested in cotton factories in Georgia."

"The South has abundant transportation facilities by rail and water. The railroad development has been fully abreast of the times. In 1880 she had nearly 20,000 miles of railway; in 1890 she had over 43,000 miles. In every department of human endeavor the South is making commendable progress. She affords the best field for investment and development; she has withstood the financial panic better than any other section; she emerges from it with renewed hope and confidence."

HIGHLY FAVORABLE SHOWING.

Bradstreet Talks on the Business of the Country.

NEW YORK.—Bradstreet's report says: The success of the government bonds issue is regarded with qualified satisfaction, but the effect on other speculation or investment is merely sentimental. The market is still waiting for an end of uncertainty about financial and tariff legislation, though values are apparently sustained by a feeling that the depression has run its course, and that the improvement in business and railroad affairs will soon develop.

Business is quiet in Charleston, except that shipments of fertilizers are heavy. Country merchants are buying conservatively of Nashville jobbers, who are not trying to push sales, and a similar report is received from Memphis. Atlanta jobbers are shipping to some extent, and industrial establishments there are more active. Cotton factories at Savannah are holding for higher prices, and quotations for turpentine are advanced. Collections are better at Mobile, but at Birmingham trade is about feverish. The approach of the annual festival at New Orleans has stimulated business, and exports of bulk corn are large. At Galveston the wholesale movement of dry goods and shoes is conspicuous.

A Terrible Experience.

(Washington, N. C., Gazette.)

A terrible experience was undergone a few days ago between Hatteras and Ocracoke. Phil Gaskins and Levine Quilly had started in a sail boat to Hatteras, loaded too heavy with net stakes. The boat capsized and Gaskins was drowned. Quilly remained on the bottom of the boat four days and nights without food or water, and was picked up by Wm. Gaskins. This all happened in sight of the life-saving station, we have heard, where the men could be seen walking on shore, yet no assistance was sent to the suffering man.

Gov. Tillman Dyes It.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The sale of whiskey seized for violation of the revenue laws, took place in this city. There were 150 barrels in the lot. An unknown purchaser got 97 barrels of fine corn whiskey at \$1.10 per gallon. It is understood that this was for Gov. Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, who is laying in a stock of the pure truck for his dispensaries, and who is always on the lookout for something good. The liquor he bought here is as pure as any distilled—just the sort to be used for medicinal purposes only.

THE TARIFF BILL'S VICTORY.

It Had 64 Majority in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aid the greatest enthusiasm of the Democrats and a packed gallery of spectators, the Wilson Tariff bill passed the House. Yeas 204; nays 140. There were unparalleled scenes on the floor of the House, and Wilson was carried to his committee room on the shoulders of their volcares.

He So ght Consolation.

William B. Hornblower, lately rejected by the Senate for Justice on the Supreme court bench, and Mrs. Emily S. Nelson, daughter of William E. Sanford, were married Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock at St. James Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Seventy-first street, New York, by Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith. Mr. Hornblower had been a widower for eight years, and the lady he married is his sister-in-law, who has taken care of his three children.

Money No Object.

From Owensboro, Ky., Protectionist. We will take any of the following, or one year's subscription, if delivered at this office: 1 fat hen, 5 chickens, 1 geese, 1 turkey, 1 doz. dressed rabbits, 5 doz. fresh eggs, 1 bushel of potatoes, 4 pounds of fresh butter, 10 pounds of fresh pork, two bushels of corn meal, or anything that a family can use or the value of \$1.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN COLUMBIA.

Davis Miller Shoots W. B. Meetze, It May Be Fatally.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Davis Miller shot W. B. Meetze Friday afternoon, in front of Trial Justice Stack's office, and the wound may prove fatal. Miller was a witness in a trial of R. L. Seay for violating the dispensary law, and gave some evidence against the accused. It is alleged that there is a regular conspiracy in Columbia to intimidate witnesses and prevent their testifying in behalf of the State in prosecutions under the dispensary law. Meetze is a notorious character, and has a reputation of being a "bad man." He tackled Miller, after the trial, about the evidence, and they had angry words. Trial Justice Stack attempted to keep the men apart. Meetze kept cursing Miller and telling him to draw his pistol. Meetze backed away from Stack. Miller wrenched himself loose and drew a pair of pistols. Meetze drew a pistol. There is doubt as to who fired first. Meetze fired one ball through Miller's coat, under the arm, and another ball tore open the coat sleeve. Miller placed a ball in Meetze's groin. Five shots were fired, three by Miller. A crowd gathered around and threats were made against Miller, who stopped shooting as soon as his antagonist fell.

Charles Hendrix, an ex-bar-tender, drew a pistol which was wrenched from him by Sergeant Morehead, who arrested Miller and disarmed him. When the crowd drew around Miller, Morehead drew his pistol and warned the crowd that he would shoot the first man who interfered with his prisoner. The crowd fell back and Miller was taken to jail. Meetze may live. The encounter took place within a few feet of the spot where several years ago Meetze killed Jim Clarke.

The Judiciary Committee described. The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, which passes upon presidential nominations to judicial office, is composed of some pretty heavy timber, politically speaking. Senator Pugh, the Alabama Chairman, was a congressman before the war. He fought in the Europa Rifles. He was a Zachary Taylor elector in 1848. He is 74 years of age. Senator Coke, his Texas colleague, is 65, and has lived in Waco since 1850. He fought in the war. He was elected judge in Texas twenty-eight years ago. He has twice been Governor of Texas. Senator George of Mississippi, is 68. He fought in the Mexican war, and in the cavalry all through the civil war.

Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky has a war record, and was elected to the Kentucky legislature twenty-seven years ago. He too has been a judge. These are the four Southern Democrats on the committee. The two Northern Democrats, Hill and Vilas, are younger men. Hill is 51, Vilas is 54. Hill has been an Assemblyman, city attorney and mayor of Elmira, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of New York for two full terms and a portion of another. Senator Vilas is a native of Vermont. He has served in the Wisconsin legislature and in the Cabinet. Senator Hoar, the senior Republican member of the committee on the Republican side, is 63 years of age, and a member of Congress or of the Massachusetts legislature almost continually for forty years. He was first sent to Congress in 1833. Senator Wilson of Iowa is 56. He is an Ohio man, and was first elected to the Iowa legislature in 1857, four years after his arrival in that state. While the Republicans had control of the House of Representatives he was chairman of the committee there during the whole period of his service, which began in 1863. Senator Platt of Connecticut is 67. He was secretary of state of Connecticut in 1857, and has been a United States Senator since 1879. Senator Mitchell of Oregon, another Republican member, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and first held office in Portland in 1861. He was Governor of Oregon in 1865. He was elected United States Senator in 1872. Senator Teller, the fifth Republican on the Judiciary Committee, is 64. He was born in New York, and was one of the Silver State's original United States Senators (Colorado) was admitted into the Union in 1876. The united ages of the Judiciary Committee are 695 years, the average of its members is 62.

Peacocks Utilized to Arouse Guests.

"I had a funny experience the other day when I visited the Blanks at their lovely country home near Winchester," writes an American girl who is spending the winter in one of the most beautiful counties in England, to the Chicago Times. "When I reached my room, which was deliciously light and bright, with chintz curtains at the window, a small flowered paper on the wall, chairs upholstered in some soft stuff all covered with red rosebuds on a white ground, and a brass bedstead and carpet white again with a faint pink irregular pattern, and was breathing in the gracious comfort of the place, Miss Blank, who accompanied me, broke in upon my reflections with: 'There are two things that we always tell any one who visits us. We always breakfast at half-past eight, and we keep peacocks.'"

"Well, next morning when I was awakened by the most hideous screaming I have ever heard, I understood why I have been warned about the peacocks."

The assessed valuation of the property and wealth of Great Britain is \$45,000,000,000.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DEAD.

THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST SUCCOMBS TO PARALYSIS.

History of the Famous Philadelphia Journalist From His Early Struggles With Poverty Until He Became a Millionaire—His Library, Curiosities and Journal.



GEORGE W. CHILDS.

George W. Childs, proprietor of the Public Ledger, died at one minute after 3 o'clock, a. m., at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Penn., from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained by him on January 18, 1894. There were present at his bedside George C. Thomas and James W. Paul, of the firm of Drexel & Co., Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Miss Peters, niece of the firm, and other relatives, among them Mrs. Childs, and Colonel Edward De V. Morrell. The Drexels own one-half of the Ledger property. In future the Ledger will be owned by J. Drexel's youngest son, George W. Childs Drexel.

Sketch of His Life. George William Childs was born in Baltimore, Md., on May 12, 1829. His parents were poor, so poor that when a typhoid fever was forced to shift for himself. Before he was fourteen years of age he had been in hospital in the United States Navy, and then went to Philadelphia. He was nearly penniless, and knew but one family in that city. Three days after his arrival this family removed, and thus he was left entirely alone and friendless. He obtained employment at once, however, as an errand boy in a large grocery store owned by Sanley, companion to Mrs. Childs, and Colonel Edward De V. Morrell. The Drexels own one-half of the Ledger property. In future the Ledger will be owned by J. Drexel's youngest son, George W. Childs Drexel.

Capital to enter into business on his own account, and set up a modest book store in the Ledger Building, then at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. The venture was a very uncertain one, for his capital was very small. Nevertheless, he began to make money almost from the start.

In 1849 he entered the publishing firm of E. E. Peterson & Co., a large library afterward changed to Childs & Peterson. Robert Evans Peterson, who later became Mr. Childs's father-in-law, was like Mr. Childs, an Englishman, and had arrived in this country with his family in 1820. Mr. Peterson retired from the firm, and Mr. Childs entered into partnership with J. P. Tappinott & Co., a business connection which continued about a year. He then issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it. Mr. Childs's first large library was the one he purchased for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. His removal to Philadelphia was very sudden. He issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success about a year. His partner, under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public