

# The Times and Democrat.

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ORANGEBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1911.

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## FIEND LYNCHED

The Brutal Assault on a Girl at Honea Path Avenged.

## BRUTE HUNG AND SHOT

Taken from Officers After Exciting Chase Through Several Counties, the Fiend was Taken to the Scene of His Crime, Hung and Riddled With Bullets.

A negro boy, about seventeen years old, committed a criminal assault on a twelve year old white girl at Honea Path on Tuesday morning. The brutal assault occurred about half-past seven o'clock some three hundred yards from the limits of the town, where the little girl had gone to put a cow in a pasture.

According to the little girl, she was attacked from the rear, while she was going to a pasture with cows, the attack being made within three hundred yards of the incorporated limits of Honea Path, and after dragging his little victim about seventy-five yards into a patch of woods he accomplished his dastardly purpose behind a dead log. The little girl emerged from the woods, attracted the attention of a passerby and gave the alarm.

The negro then passed through the town to a butcher shop where he worked. He was found later at the shop by Constable Haynes, who took him before the girl, and after she had positively identified him, the constable, with two other citizens, hurried the negro to the jail at Anderson in an automobile. The infuriated citizens were searching the woods during the while and did not learn that the negro had been apprehended until he was on his way to the jail.

As soon as the dastardly outrage became known the people of Honea Path gathered and began a rigid search as above stated for the fiend. As soon as it was learned that the negro had been caught and taken to Anderson, a crowd left Honea Path for that place, bent on lynching the fiend if they could get him in their hands.

A dispatch from Anderson says more than a hundred heavily armed men arrived there at eleven o'clock from Honea Path. Some came on trolley cars, others on the train, and the remainder in automobiles. Fifteen minutes before the crowd arrived at Anderson the negro had been taken in a fast automobile and was speeding to the Greenville jail, thirty six miles away.

The Honea Path citizens followed in pursuit. They left Anderson in about ten automobiles. The men with the prisoner arrived in Greenville at ten minutes to two o'clock. The car they left in was a fast one, but when it departed from Anderson it had no chains on the wheels. It had been raining all night and the roads were muddy, heavy and slippery.

A party of Monarchists commanded by a priest attacked an express train carrying troops to the north near Montano. They placed an obstruction on the tracks which was discovered by the engineer, who stopped his train when it was within fifty yards of the pile of stones and railroad ties. The troops responded and drove off the Royalists.

Priests are taking an active part in the organization of guerilla bands and are leading them in the combat with uplifted crucifixes. Monarchist flags are flying over churches at Castello Branco, and Santo Thyso. The government is finding difficulty in handling the cavalry and infantry in the mountainous districts.

Traffic in Unripe Fruit. Gov. Blease referred to Commissioner Watson a communication received at his office from Florida asking that he co-operate with Florida officials in confiscating unripe fruit imported through the ports. Gov. Blease said he attached little importance to the matter, considering it incidental to the rivalry between the fruit companies.

fired into his body. Winchester rifles, magazine pistols, revolvers and shotguns being the weapons of death used. Thus ended one of the most sensational man chases that section of the State has ever known.

Three negro men were carried before the little girl who lived with her stepmother. She identified the last one, Willis Jackson, as the fiend who had attacked her. She said she was sure that neither of the first two was the brute, but she readily recognized the third one, and the universal opinion is that the negro who committed the outrage was the one hung and shot to death at Honea Path Tuesday night, several hours after the commission of the awful crime.

The little girl is in a critical condition. She was badly bruised, terribly lacerated and was greatly shocked. She displayed an unusual amount of nerve, however, in looking at the three negroes brought before her for identification. The father of the lass is engaged in the lumber business in Southwest Georgia, and was away from home at the time. The mother of the little girl is dead, having been accidentally shot by her husband some years ago.

## BRYAN DARES TAFT

COMMONER CHALLENGES THE PRESIDENT TO PUBLISH

The Names of the Men on Whose Recommendation He Appointed Supreme Court Judges.

In an editorial appearing in The Commoner this week Mr. Bryan challenges President Taft to make public the written and verbal recommendations on which he appointed Justice White to the position of chief justice over Justice Harlan and recommendations, written and verbal, on which he appointed the justices whom he has placed on the supreme bench.

The editorial says in part: "At Cherryville, Kan., the president repeated the challenge he issued at Detroit to Mr. Bryan to produce an example of restraint of trade that would not come within the scope of the supreme court decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases.

"He spoke of the criticism as glib. It would be a reflection on the president's intelligence to assume that he expects his remarks on the trust question to be taken seriously.

"He knows that Mr. Bryan has only reiterated the criticisms contained in his dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan and in the report of the senate judiciary committee filed by Senator Nelson three years ago.

"Justice Harlan and Senator Nelson pointed out that the amendment written into the law by the supreme court practically nullified the criminal clause of the anti-trust law. Relying on the authorities cited by Justice Harlan and Senator Nelson, Mr. Bryan has asserted and asserts again that it will be found practically impossible to convict a trust magnate in a criminal court.

"Does the president believe a criminal conviction possible? If so, why does he hesitate to prosecute the officials of the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies?

"Mr. Bryan challenges Mr. Taft to make public the written and verbal recommendations upon which he appointed Justice White to the position of chief justice over Justice Harlan and the recommendations, written and verbal, on which he appointed the justices whom he had placed on the supreme bench. Did he know how they stood on trust questions or was it purely accidental that all of his appointees took the trust side of the question?"

## FIGHTING IN PORTUGAL

Catholic Priests and Others Trying to Re-enthroned the King.

A cablegram from Lisbon, Portugal, says Portuguese Royalists, after their defeat at Vinhais, where they lost fifty men, entrenched themselves in the rough country and are awaiting the arrival of another column under Capt. Couciers. It is reported they have eight field pieces and four Maxim guns.

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## AS HE SEES IT

Commissioner Watson Says the Farmers Must Hold Cotton.

## HOW IT APPEARS TO HIM

Tells of His Observations on a Trip Through the South, and Gives it as His Opinion that the Farmers Are Making a Mistake to Sell Their Cotton Now.

"I don't hesitate to say that the man who is now taking his cotton to market is the most gigantic fool that the world has any record of, and speaking in all seriousness, there ought to be some law that would punish him for deliberately robbing his wife and children from what they are entitled by the law of supply and demand.

This statement was made recently by E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina and president of the permanent cotton congress of the South, in discussing the situation in reference to the marketing of cotton. He is of the opinion that the cotton caterpillar is a blessing in disguise.

"To me, as president of the Southern Cotton Congress," said Mr. Watson, "in the last week, while cotton has been falling in price to the vicinity of nine cents, have come many and varied communications bearing upon the situation. On top of it all has come the appearance of the cotton boll worm, commonly known as the cotton caterpillar, and mistakenly described as the 'army worm.' This last I regard as a blessing in disguise. Why the farmers of the State should become panic stricken over the appearance of the worm at this stage of the game, when he cannot possibly cause a loss of over \$50,000 for the entire State in his work upon late planted cotton, while two such counties as Orangeburg and Newberry can cause a greater loss by their farmers taking their cotton to market at this time, is something that it is hard to understand from the standpoint of business.

"I regard the appearance of the cotton worm as a blessing, in that it shows how quickly the farmer will respond to a present moment danger when it appears upon his own doorstep. Multiply the cotton boll worm thousands of times and set him upon the doorstep of the average farmer and perhaps you will see a realization of what it means to play into the hands of the bears, upon perfectly natural lines, and give away \$25 per bale on cotton by taking it to market at present. I don't hesitate to say that the man who is now taking his cotton to market is the most gigantic fool that the world has any record of, and speaking in all seriousness, there ought to be some law that would punish him for deliberately robbing his wife and children from what they are entitled by the law of supply and demand. It is indeed a pitiable spectacle that a lot of ignorant and frightened farmers are making of themselves and their country by rushing their cotton to market.

"The bears in New York, most of them Southern men, I am sorry to say, who are traitors for money, to their country, and I mean the nation at large, have simply done what intelligent men would do. They have taken advantage of the fact that the crop has opened all over the belt three weeks earlier than ever known and they had good sense enough to put their buyers in the field and show to the world larger receipts at inter-ports and ports than have ever been known before. Watch them reach the harvest on the spots just obtained in this way. And you can't blame them. Any man would have done the same thing.

"They know full well that the world demands at present 16,000,000 bales of cotton, and they have simply collected the premium on ignorance that the Southern producer has up to this time ever been ready and willing to pay. The truth of the matter is that the average farmer doesn't give a continental about the economic side of his crop. He doesn't even know what becomes of it when he sells it to a cotton buyer at an average of two grade less than it really is, and the pity of it all he doesn't care. He believes any lie that is sent out from any old cotton firm, and I don't hesitate to say it, from even the United States government, as witnessed by recent reports, and doesn't give the snap of his finger about the business end of the proposition.

"I picked up the New York American of Sunday and looked at Ranlett's summary of the cotton situation. The head lines told the story, saying 'selling by the South alone responsible for decline in the last few months.' Mr. Ranlett, very properly, charges the South itself with being alone responsible for the decline in price in the last few months, and the Southern producer ought to hang his head in shame at the cowardice he has displayed in rushing his cotton to market.

"Over in Montgomery, the other day, several thousand men—Southern men—interested in cotton assembled to take action looking to an intelligent marketing of the crop. At that time it was not even partially apparent that cotton would open three weeks earlier than it has ever been known to do, and that the situation

that exists today would develop in spite of any retractive movement, no matter how intelligent or forceful it might be. A wise policy was decided upon and it was determined to apply Southern brain to the financing of the distressed cotton. The latter, however, could not be done all in the twinkling of an eye, and the opening occurred earlier than anybody could expect. Every man there knew that there was a certain proportion of distressed cotton that would either have to go to market or be financed. This cotton has about all gone to the market, and the effect of it has been reflected in the phenomenal drop in price; that drop on its face seems alarming, but it is not frightening those who are handling, to the best of their ability, the situation. I don't know whether Mr. Barrett is going to be able to secure the French-English loan or not, but I do know that if every man in the South, who can at this moment possibly hold a bale of cotton, even his own house, or front yard, will do so proper price for cotton is as certain to be obtained as the sun shines, for as I have said, the world demand at this moment is for 16,000,000 bales, and nothing stands between an honest price, regulated by the law of supply and demand, but dense ignorance on the part of the producer coupled with the shrewdness of the bear gambler in Wall street and New Orleans. In its late analysis the whole thing is nothing more or less than a holding proposition.

"And speaking of holding I wish to say that I have just been through the country, across the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and I believe, honestly, that the plain farmer has been awakening to the situation. All the way from Virginia to Edgefield county in this State, I passed only six farm wagons loaded with cotton going to market. We found some gigantic fools on public squares willing to rob their own flesh and blood, but this condition was rare. All along the road from Salisbury, N. C., via Charlotte, Lancaster, Kershaw and Camden, while not more than 34 per cent of the cotton had been picked, I found farmer after farmer stacking up his cotton in his iron yard. From 10 to 25 bales was an average. I found also that these men were using the piazzas of their homes, and in a score of instances one or two rooms of their residences for the storage of picked but as yet un-ginned cotton. In other words, there is every evidence that the distressed cotton, which it is necessary to take to market at a given time, has already been sold, and sold at that under stimulation of bear influence, to the material interest of those who naturally would hammer down the price of cotton. I understand that this is the situation at this moment: all over the cotton belt, and as far as I have been advised the determination now to hold cotton for self-protection is general all over the South. I have seen and that is to tell every man who can by any means whatsoever hold a bale of cotton to do it. Even if he runs insurance risk it is his bounden duty for the protection of his own family to hold every bale that he possibly can. I don't think that I have exaggerated or enlarged upon the condition. We are face to face with a crisis in the South. It is useless to wait for federal interference. It is, therefore, as I said at Montgomery, up to the individual farmer to handle this situation to a plain, business-like, manly way. If he doesn't do it, then the bears are the bosses and he is the slave, allotted for the marketing of America's great moneypop crop can prevent the scheme of robbery that those who are conducting it are justified in practicing."

## FELL ASLEEP IN SHIP'S HOLD.

And Narrowly Missed Being Carried to Liverpool.

Nothing but the courtesy of Capt. Steinbridge, master of the English cotton steamer Berwinmoor, prevented Alfred Stiles, colored, of Savannah, from becoming a temporary subject of King George, of England. Stiles fell asleep in the hold of the steamer Pathan, which sailed from Savannah for Liverpool on October 1 and did not awake until the following day when the steamer was 200 miles at sea. After hard work he forced his way out of the vessel's hold through the battened hatches and told his story to the captain.

## STANDS BY HIS PARDONS.

Gov. Blease Says He Has No Apologies to Make For Them.

The Spartanburg correspondent of The News and Courier says Gov. Blease in speaking of the pardons that he had granted, said that he had no apologies to make in that respect, for when he looked into it and found, in his judgment, the party was worthy of being pardoned he would turn them loose. He also told of an interesting case of a little girl who wanted him to free her brother from the reformatory to help provide a living for her mother, who was an invalid. Gov. Blease said rather than to have turned that girl down he would have resigned from the Governor's chair. He stated that he was not through pardoning convicts yet; that there were many others in the Penitentiary that he intended to free.

## Soldier Shoots a Negro.

Daniel Simpson, 26 years old, a negro driver, was fatally shot in the abdomen by Sgt. Hardsaw, guard in charge of the "MHI Creek post" on Fort Monroe. It is said that the negro insulted several women and drew a revolver on Sgt. Hardsaw when the latter attempted to arrest him.

## Blew Up Four Men.

Four men were killed and six injured by a dynamite explosion sixty feet under ground in a shaft under Central Park, in New York, where they were working on an aqueduct for the water system.

## Ten Killed in Cave-In.

Ten persons were killed and others injured by a cave-in at a Canadian Northwestern construction camp near Colwood, Southeast of Vancouver, Tuesday.

## THE MAN TO WIN

Bryan Favors Wilson as The Democratic Candidate for President

## HIS FRIENDS AT WORK

Edward F. Goltra, of St. Louis, Will Be in Charge of Wilson Campaign.—Is Princeton Man.—Group of Princeton Men to Have Charge of the Financial Side of Campaign.

News comes from Washington that William Jennings Bryan is for Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic nomination.

He believes Wilson will win, has told many of his followers so in the last few days, and has given his general indorsement to Wilson as the sort of man who should lead the party.

The Wilson campaign is to be largely in the hands of Edward F. Goltra, of St. Louis, who in the next few weeks will be elected national Democratic committeeman from Missouri.

Goltra is a former classmate of Bryan and also a Princeton man, imbued with all the Princeton loyalty to Wilson.

His selection as committeeman for Missouri is made with the acquiescence of Joseph W. Folk, who, if the deal goes through, is likely to be the candidate for Vice-President with Wilson.

Wilson headquarters are to be opened this week at 42 Broadway, New York, with Mr. Goltra in general charge, and with a group of wealthy Princeton men looking after the important business of raising money to manage the pre-convention plan.

This is the substance of the story brought back by politicians who were present at the National Convention Congress at Kansas City. Mr. Bryan spoke there, spending most of a day and night. During his stop in Kansas City he conferred with many Democratic leaders. In substance, he said to all of them, according to all accounts:

"It is not my desire to discourage any man's ambitions; I am certainly not going to be put in the position of appearing to attempt dictation. You gentlemen go right ahead with your plans and ambitions. But Wilson is the man who is going to be nominated. It's just as good as fixed."

That Mr. Bryan is for Wilson instead of Champ Clark is regarded as the most important development. The differences between the Nebraskan and the Speaker are commonly referred back to the Underwood-Bryan incident, and to umbrage Mr. Bryan is alleged to have taken because Mr. Clark did not stand for the Bryan ideas in connection with the wool and steel schedules. At any rate, the defection of Bryan from Clark is accepted as very well established.

The recent death of Col. Mose Watson, the St. Louis tobacco millionaire and friend of Bryan, opened the way to the selection of a new national committeeman from that State.

The most difficult part of the present story to accept is that Goltra is to be made the new Missouri committeeman. He is frankly a Wilson man, and his selection would be in effect a repudiation of both Folk and Clark.

Champ Clark is not in position to oppose Folk's dispositions, because he was chairman of the convention which endorsed Folk for Missouri's Presidential choice.

## FOUR MEN WERE KILLED.

Dynamite Exploded Sixty Feet Under the Ground by Drill.

Four men were killed and six injured Monday by an explosion of dynamite sixty feet under ground in a shaft under Central Park, where they were working on the aqueduct for the Catskill water system.

## Found Killed in Saloon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kraft, proprietors of a road house seven miles from Detroit, were murdered in their saloon Saturday night, and the police are searching for Charles Fuller, a former employe. A daughter of the murdered couple claims Fuller shot at her and missed and then killed her parents. The tragedy followed a quarrel between the girl and Fuller.

## PUNCTURES A BUBBLE

CURRENT EVENTS SET RIGHT BY NEWBERRY OBSERVER.

Shows That a Majority of the Farms in South Carolina are Owned by White People.

We have seen it stated in several newspapers that a majority of the farms in South Carolina were owned by negroes, and that they were still buying land in large quantities. We could not understand how this could be true and intended to hunt the matter up, but the Newberry Observer has fore stilled us by getting the facts much better than we could have done. Here is what the Observer says on the matter:

"Current Events"—described in its title as "a condensed newspaper, weekly, for use in public and private schools"—published at Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., contains some very startling information for the boys and girls of this great country. "Current Events" has been in existence for 11 years and, according to its own statement, "has a larger circulation than any other school paper in the world"; and in an excellent school journal, though it does blunder sometimes, as in this instance, when it says, in its issue of Sept. 29:

"Negroes are buying many farms throughout the South and especially in South Carolina. From 1900 to 1910 the farms owned by negroes increased by 11,295. There are now 176,180 farms in that state. More than half of them, or 96,696, are owned by the colored people."

This big blunder is no doubt occasioned by mistaking the meaning of "farms operated" as reported in the census.

The Observer has not seen the agricultural census for 1910 but has the census of 1900; from which we take the following statistics as to per cent of "farms operated" by whites and colored in the Southern states at that time:

State	White	Colored
Virginia	73	27
North Carolina	76	24
South Carolina	45	55
Georgia	63	37
Florida	67	33
Alabama	58	42
Mississippi	42	58
Louisiana	50	50
Arkansas	74	26
Texas	81	19

The census of 1900 also says that of the 155,355 farms in the Southern states 69,954 are "operated by whites and \$5,401 are "operated" by colored that is 45 per cent by whites and 55 by colored. It is quite likely that the figures of the 1910 census do not differ greatly from those of 1900.

The editor of "Current Events" has carelessly fallen into the error of confusing "operated" with "owned."

We notice in the census of 1900 that only 24 per cent of the farms "owned" by them; which would "operated" by colored farmers were mean somewhere about 13 per cent of the whole number of farms.

Another fact stated in the census must be taken into consideration; namely, that of the farms "operated" by whites and negroes respectively, 161 acres, while those "operated" by colored averaged only 51 acres. So that, making the proper calculations, we find that colored people "owned" about four per cent of the land in South Carolina in 1900; and they probably own about the same per cent now; possibly a little more.

We do not say this to depreciate the achievements of the colored race, for many of them have done well in accumulating property by industry and economy. But a newspaper published for "use in public and private schools" and having "a larger circulation than any other school paper in the world", ought to be better informed than to publish such "facts" as those embraced in the above clipping.

## Fiend Will Be Lynched.

A dispatch from Coatesville, Pa., says another lynching is threatened in that county as a result of a brutal attack made upon a student at the Coatesville school by an unknown negro. The populace has not been wrought to such a fever of excitement since the lynching of Zack Walker on Sunday, August 13. The fiend will be lynched if caught.

## Deadly Hot Supper Begin.

Walter Cobb, colored, lies at the point of death as the result of four pistol shot wounds received at the hands of one Jim Howland, also colored. The shooting occurred Saturday night some two or three miles south of Aiken, and followed a dispute which had arisen at a hot supper at the home of Howland.

## Ship and Crew Lost.

The sinking of an unidentified British barkentine said to have hailed from Bridgeton, N. S., off the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, on September 30, with all on board, was reported by Capt. Goodwin, of the fishing schooner Good Luck. The crew of the barkentine is generally thirty or more men.

## HIT AT OLD BEN

Gov. Blease Doubts the Truthfulness of Senator Tillman's

## LETTER TO BOSE CREWS

Governor Blease Says He Believes Senator Tillman Was in a Combination With Richards to Bring Out Chief Justice Jones for Governor in the Next Election.

The Spartanburg Herald says surrounded by a constantly argued throng of admirers at the Argyle hotel Friday night, Governor Cole L. Blease freely expressed his views on different subjects to a reporter for the Herald and disclosed something of his plans.

He made it plain that notwithstanding Senator B. R. Tillman's denial, he believed there was truth in the story published by W. T. Crews, editor of the Greenville News-Sentinel, to the effect that Senator Tillman and Maj. John G. Richards, Jr., had plotted to bring out Chief Justice Ira B. Jones, of the supreme court, as a candidate to defeat him for governor.

He said he believed the program had been to elect Maj. Richards lieutenant governor. Then, if Senator Tillman was compelled for any reason to give up his seat in the Senate, Justice Jones would take his place and Maj. Richards would step into step in the governor's chair.

Expect to Beat Jones. "I am going to be reelected," said Governor Blease, when asked if he would say anything concerning politics. "I will beat Jones by a bigger majority than the one by which I defeated Featherstone, and if Tillman's man Richards is a candidate I will beat them both."

Another interesting statement of the governor was that he intended to remedy conditions at the hoisery mill of the State penitentiary through legislation to be enacted by the general assembly at its approaching session. Braving up at the suggestion that the legislature might not be amendable to his wishes, he said:

"They better had. That's all I have to say."

Continuing, Governor Blease said "that little grand jury" in Richland county, which found the hoisery mill to be sanitary, had set itself against some of the best physicians in the State. He mentioned physicians who he said, declared the hoisery mill was a disease breeder, and said he was marshalling his facts for submission to the legislature.

It was foolish the governor said, for laymen to set themselves against experts. For instance, he said, the floors and walls and ceiling of the Argyle hotel seemed to be clean and sanitary. But suppose, he suggested that expert physicians should say that the walls and ceiling were infested with disease germs; would a reasonable layman attempt to contradict them? This, he said, was the case with the hoisery mill.

Speaking of legislation which he would commend to the general assembly, Governor Blease said he would try to obtain the passage of a law establishing two cents a mile as a flat rate for passenger transportation on the steam railroads of the State. This, he said, would obviate the mileage nuisance and made it possible for poor people to travel short distances as cheaply as wealthy people.

Under the law he proposes, he said, a passenger who was traveling ten miles could buy a ticket for 20 cents, or give the conductor 20 cents or give the conductor ten miles of mileage, as was most convenient. If the railroads did not trust their conductors, he asserted, they ought to discharge them and get men whom they could trust; and if he were a conductor and his employers did not trust him he would quit his position.

The governor said he would also recommend to the legislature all the measures he recommended before which were not passed.

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