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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

In Manila They Say it May Continue for Years.

HOW THE WAR BEGAN.

MANILA, July 22, via San Francisco, August 24.—In Manila talk of the ending of the war deals no longer with weeks, but with months and even years. Among the mass of people here, military men and foreign residents, there is but one opinion. The whole effort of the insurgents was to hold off the Americans until their ally, the rains came. In this they have been as successful as they could have hoped. Unless affairs take some unforeseen turn the Philippines will resume the war this fall with fresh spirit and a replenished stock of arms and ammunition. One ship load of arms, it is learned on good authority, has reached them within this week. Of money the leaders of the insurrection have no lack. They control the resources of a large and exceedingly rich country, and even though no crops were harvested for several years, they could still obtain enough cash and supplies by impressing to their use the treasures of the Church, the store houses, and farmers' and manufacturers' and funds of private individuals—a system of levy which they have long enforced to considerable success. All the ships coming and going into the ports recently opened to trade pay heavy tribute to the insurgents.

Much of the profits of this informal sort of government are supposed to go into the pockets of the leaders, except Aguinaldo, who is generally acquitted of enriching himself by the present war, but when the public treasury becomes empty the politicians, who are exploiting Aguinaldo, may, if they see a possibility of success, consider the war a good private investment. Reports brought through the lines to Spaniards and Filipinos in this city are that the spirits of insurrectionists are improving. Americans, like the Spaniards, must defer to nature and rest on their arms most of the time while the country is a mud wallow. The generals are telling their followers that American inaction during the past month is due to discouragement and demoralization. The Filipino soldiers, according to these informants, are tolerably contented. Although the paymaster seldom appears, they have been accustomed to, being clothed and receiving rations which an American soldier could not live on, chiefly rice, with only occasionally a little fish or meat. They are fairly well housed, having taken possession of the dwellings, public and church buildings in the towns in which they are quartered, and they add to their living by looting.

Through the American secret service come different stories, that the Filipino army is becoming decimated by desertion to the number of twenty or thirty a day, and are fast losing heart and are on the verge of disruption. Past experience with the secret service justifies a suspicion that many of its employees, most of whom are natives or Spaniards, are deeply interested in holding their places by seeming to earn their pay, while the refugees who come through the lines have been disposed to give reports which they think will please the authorities. Almost since the beginning of the war they have pictured the Filipino army as on its last legs and its collapse put a question of days. Gen. Otis caused the place to be placarded with an offer of \$30 for each insurgent rifle voluntarily surrendered. If the Filipino soldiers were deserting by companies, tired of the war and converted to American rule, many of them might be expected to bring their guns into the American lines and receive the reward. The entire harvest from this offer, however, has been less than one hundred.

There was a time when Aguinaldo's biggest army hung in the balance, when its destruction appeared inevitable. That was when MacArthur had captured San Fernando, and Lawton was marching upon San Isidro with the Filipinos scattering before him. Lawton had made himself a terror to the insurgents, because no obstacles stopped him. With Lawton at San Isidro the rebels feared he might sweep around upon Tarlac, where they had established their nomadic capital, and catch them between two armies. All the archives, seals, gilt triangles and treasure boxes were packed, ready for shipment on the railroad at the first word of Lawton's advance. Lawton asked to be allowed to do it with the men and rations he had. But orders came to withdraw his troops from San Isidro and return to Malolos, leaving small garrisons at some of the towns he had captured. His retirement the Filipinos construed into a retreat, and from that day the sinking hopes of the insurrection seemed to rise. Luna and Maccardo, who had retreated toward San Fernando, were, according to reports, led by their followers to believe they had MacArthur besieged. The assassination of Luna was expected to bring the whole Filipino organization toppling down in civil war, but while the usual stories of dissensions are heard, it only results, so far as outward appearances go, to leave Aguinaldo the undisputed leadership.

What's the Matter With Her? Foreston's annual August sensation came off on schedule time last Thursday night. It will be remembered, that our courts have had the matter of investigating the charge of heinous crimes upon the person of a Mrs. George Richbourg, who lives a short distance from the peaceable town of Foreston; the result of these investigations were, that a negro was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, not upon the evidence adduced, but because the fellow was a trifling chap, and on general principles he went up. In that trial the testimony showed that whoever molested Mrs. Richbourg, is she was molested, did not succeed in their horrible purpose, and the most that could be made of the case, was an attempt to commit the crime. This is the case which created considerable excitement, and the one in which lynching was threatened, and would have been carried out, had it not been for the doubt which existed among the good people of the community where the crime was alleged to have been committed.

One year later, the same woman, was again in the court, as the victim of an alleged outrage, but this time, the evidence showed the crime had been committed, and although circumstantial, it was woven around one Ed. Meyer, who was convicted, with a recommendation to mercy, and the judge sent him to the penitentiary for life. Notwithstanding the conviction was had, there must have been a doubt, even in the jury room, or no negro proven to have committed such a distasteful crime upon a white woman, would have gotten off with a recommendation to mercy.

Now the month of August has come again and with it, comes this same Mrs. Richbourg with her troubles; she creates a sensation among the neighbors, with her annual report of another attempt upon her by a negro. This time her supposed assailant, does not get any nearer than four steps of her and by having a pistol handy she succeeds in defending herself. The story as given us is as follows: On last Thursday night Mrs. George Richbourg was standing in her door, and she saw a negro approaching, she went back into the house, got a pistol came out, and as the negro came towards her she attempted to fire, but the pistol snapped. Again she fired on him when he was about four steps away, this time she got her gun off, and the fellow whirled hither, and fell; on seeing her would-be assailant, who she could handle him, she went to the woppled to get an ax to knock him in the head, but when she returned, the fellow had crawled off through some pea-vines, leaving a trail of blood behind him, and by this blood trail he was traced over a fence into a pasture, where, he escaped.

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Kentucky Democrats. The political situation in Kentucky is attracting attention in all parts of the country, and the campaign now on in that State will be the liveliest of the year. The Democrats are divided apparently much worse than they were at the last election, and then they lost the State. The split in the Democratic ranks was caused by the nomination of Mr. Goebel for governor. The opposition to Goebel in his own party is based on personal objections to him, on his political record, and on charges that unfair methods were used in obtaining his nomination. Another element of opposition comes from the railroad companies in the State, and still another ground of opposition is the election law of which he is said to be the author. He will be opposed by many because he killed Col. Jim. D. Sandford in the streets of Covington a few years ago. Goebel was acquitted on the plea of self-defense. The preachers oppose him because he is not a prohibitionist. Goebel is a man of ability and a very shrewd organizer. Ex-Senator Blackburn is his chief lieutenant in this fight, and he like the other Goebel leaders professes complete confidence in the election of the regular Democratic ticket.

Natural Result. Farmer Hayrick—A wild nephew of mine that was going to the High School smoked ten packages of cigars in a bet. The Book Agent—I presume that cured him of smoking? Farmer Hayrick—Wal, I don't know for certain, but I'm kinder of the opinion that he's smoking on a three-tined fork now.—New York Journal.

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THE CASE OF CARTER.

Was Convicted Over a Year Ago And is Still Free. MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

The Administration at the Bottom of It—Draws His Pay Though He is a Thief.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Each day interest in the Oberlin M. Carter case becomes more pronounced, and the denunciation of the Administration's persistent efforts to delay, if not to nullify, the decision of the Court-martial rendered more than fifteen months ago, is becoming more vehement. It is looked upon by self-respecting army officers, public men and private citizens alike as the most flagrant miscarriage of justice ever recorded in the history of the country. On April 20, 1898, Oberlin M. Carter, captain of engineers, U. S. A., was convicted by the Court-martial of stealing \$170,000 from the Federal Government, while in charge of the improvement of Savannah harbor; gross neglect of duty, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The sentence imposed was dismissal from the army and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

On May 1, 1899, the records in the case reached the Secretary of War, who immediately transmitted them, according to the usual custom, to the judge advocate general for review. The case was carefully examined by Judge Advocate General Lieber, the findings of the Court-martial approved and the case submitted to the Secretary of War on July 3, 1898. Gen. Alger, then Secretary of War, forwarded the findings to the President on July 10, 1899, and from that date to the present time it has been suspended in the air either at the White House or the department of justice. Five thousand dollars of the people's money was paid former United States Senator Edmunds to review the case and render a legal opinion, which was done, with the result that Mr. Edmunds was unable to find a flaw in the decision of the Court-martial. The case was then sent to the Attorney General for an opinion on technicalities raised by Mr. Wayne McVeagh, employed by the defendant, and it has since remained at the Attorney General's office pending consideration of some technicalities raised by able and astute attorneys employed by the defence, and the absence in Europe of Mr. McVeagh, who desired to submit further briefs for the defence, wholly for the purpose of delay so that the statute of limitations may bar criminal prosecution of his client and others implicated. Mr. McVeagh will not return from Europe until the middle of September or the 1st of October, and in the meantime the case is held in abeyance, justice thwarted, and one of the most notorious criminals is allowed to roam at large, drawing the pay of a captain, disgracing the uniform he wears and becoming a stench to the nostrils of self-respecting men.

The Carter case is without a parallel in the history of the country, considering the enormity of the crime committed and the amount of money embezzled. A comparison, however, with other cases which have arisen in the past twenty years, where officers have embezzled money from the Government and the punishment meted out to them by Court-martial, the findings of which were promptly approved by former Presidents of the United States, is interesting in view of the unprecedented delays in the final disposition of this now famous case. On May 24, 1883, Major James R. Wasson, paymaster at San Antonio, Texas, was charged with the embezzlement of \$20,000 while stationed at Galveston, Texas. A Court-martial was ordered, which found Major Wasson guilty and he was sentenced to dismissal from the service and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities might designate for a period of eighteen months, and that the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the accused be published in the newspapers of the State from which he came and in the newspapers of the place where he was stationed. The findings of the Court-martial were promptly approved by the Judge Advocate General, the Secretary of War and lastly by President Arthur, on June 28, 1883, just one month and four days after the decision was first rendered. The State penitentiary at Lansing, Mich., was designated as the place of confinement.

On October 4, 1880, Major James H. Nelson, paymaster, stationed at New York city, was convicted by a Court-martial of the embezzlement of \$10,319.11, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the army, to pay a fine of \$2,500 and to be imprisoned at hard labor in a Federal penitentiary for two years, and until such fine was paid, providing the entire imprisonment did not exceed five years. A determined effort was made to secure Executive clemency by Major Nelson's friends in New York, which resulted in a delay of nearly three months, but after a thorough examination of the case President Hayes approved the full sentence on January 21, 1881.

Another case of embezzlement occurred on October 17, 1880, at Fort Clark, Texas, where First Lieut. George L. Turner, of the 1st infantry, was convicted by Court-martial of disobedience of orders and of embezzlement of the regimental band funds, amounting to \$643.18. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service and to be confined until he restored the band funds, for not more than three years. Friends of the lieutenant vigorously protested against the sentence of the Court-martial and tried to induce President Harrison to disapprove the findings. After a careful examination of the case President Harrison refused to interfere, whereupon friends of the officer paid the amount embezzled and he was dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Another similar case was that of Capt. George T. Olmsted, U. S. A., who embezzled while an officer in charge of certain military telegraph lines in the department of Arizona, nearly \$2,000. He was tried by Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 9, 1884, and sentenced to dismissal from the service and the payment of a fine of \$2,000, the amount embezzled. The fine imposed was promptly paid and President Arthur approved the sentence of dismissal October 6, 1884. In marked contrast, however, with the Carter case was that of First Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th United States cavalry, who was tried by Court-martial March 24, 1899, in California, for failure to render an account of post exchange funds of Troop B, 4th cavalry. Before the trial occurred, however, his friends paid the amount of his embezzlement, and after a hearing of the case he was found guilty by the Court-martial and sentenced to dismissal from the service. An effort was made to secure the reversal of the decision of the Court-martial, but on July 5, 1899, President McKinley approved his sentence.

WHITE SUPREMACY.

Struck a Snag. Lake City Disappointed Again in Her Hopes.

The Charleston Evening Post's Washington correspondent says: There appears to be another hitch in regard to the settlement of the matter of the Lake City postoffice. A decision has not yet been reached, and the office may not be reopened as hoped by many persons interested in the subject. Postmaster General Smith has just returned from a visit to Lake Champlain, and it is said that during his visit there the situation in regard to the Lake City postoffice was discussed with the President. No final decision, however, has been arrived at. Another factor in the case which may operate against the re-opening of the office as early as was expected is the fact that, as reported, an adverse report has been made by an inspector, who has been investigating the situation, against the re-establishment of the office. It was stated a week or so ago that a lady, said to be highly endorsed, might be appointed postmaster at Lake City. Her name is Mrs. C. W. McLam, and papers relating to her are on file among other papers in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and have been considered by the officials. It was hoped by many that her selection might be a solution of the difficulty, and it is still thought that it may be, although it has not as yet been determined.

At the postoffice department it was stated the other day that nothing could be done until the return of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is now away on his vacation and has been for the past two weeks. The papers relating to the office are locked up in the safe in his office and when he left the city he gave the information that nothing would be done in the matter until his return.

It is not probable that anything further will be done in the matter for some time.

A FAMILY OF GOVERNORS.

The Remarkable Career of the Richardsons of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, August 28.—The record of Governors furnished by the Richardson family of South Carolina probably surpasses that of any family in any State. The facts are recalled by the recent death of John Peter Richardson, the last Governor of the "old regime." He was a nephew of Elizabeth Peck Manning, nee Richardson, the only woman who was the wife of a Governor, the sister of a Governor, the niece of a Governor, the mother of a Governor and the aunt and foster mother of a Governor. She was also the half first cousin of her husband, Governor Richard I. Manning.

Gen. James B. Richardson, the grandfather, was Governor from 1802 to 1804; John Peter Richardson, the father, from 1810 to 1842, and John Peter Richardson, the son, from 1888 to 1890. Gen. Richardson was also the grandfather of Richard I. Manning, Governor, 1862-54. And if there is such a thing as being an ancestor-in-law, there are two more Governors to be added to his family tree both illustrious—George McDuffie and Wade Hampton. McDuffie married a great granddaughter of Gen. Richardson, while Governor Hampton's second wife, McDuffie's daughter, was a great-granddaughter.

There is a coincidence in that the late Governor John Peter Richardson and his father bore the same name, were Governors of the same State and both succeeded Governors who were not elected to that office, but were filling out unexpired terms.—New York Sun.

HOW'S THIS?

Offer of One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot cure by Hall's Catarrh Remedy. F. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Hall, for the last twenty years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Remedy is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two Chances Meetings. Five years ago two travellers met at the entrance into Jerusalem—a dignified Englishman and a genial young American missionary. They were strangers to each other and informally parted on conversation. Passing the wall which surrounds the hallowed spot, the American flung himself from his donkey, and, snatching some leaves from a vine which clambered along the base of the wall, said a glowing face: "See! I have some sacred hyssop." "Sorry to undecieve you," said the imperterritible Englishman, "but that is old-fashioned chickweed." In another hour they parted, good-naturedly and, as they had met, strangers.

Early in April, 1899, two men stood by the side of a road. One of the men was in the body of Grant. Neither had noticed the other until the incidental remark of one, "undoubtedly a great man!" uttered in tones of unmistakable sincerity, caused the other to raise his head. A look of mutual recognition was the result.

"Well! well! Old hyssop on the wall," said the speaker. "Say, friend, said the missionary, 'I arrived in New York from Japan last night. There's a thousand dollars on deposit for me in the Bank, but not a soul here knows me and I need the money. Will you identify me?'" "Of course I will," said the Englishman heartily, "and be glad to do it. What's your name?"—The New Voice.

It is folly for people to invent themselves to attacks of chills and fever and malarial troubles, when by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy they can so easily prevent the attacks. The remedy is so simple and so effective that everyone who knows these famous remedies would prefer to have the full information in Chamberlain's Family Pills. Sent free. J. C. China.

PUFFS OF TOBACCO SMOKE.

What is said by Scientific Shermans on an Interesting Subject. Science has calculated that an average puff of cigar smoke sets free over 2,000,000,000 tiny particles, a whiff from a pipe liberates over 1,800,000,000 of these particles and one of a cigarette starts 2,900,000,000 of them flying through the surrounding atmosphere.

A very curious fact concerning tobacco smoke is the remarkable change in color which it undergoes after entering the mouth. From the burning end of a cigar the smoke issues in deep blue threads, while that which is expelled from the mouth is of a decidedly brownish tint. The difference is to be accounted for by the fact that the minutest particles have an intense affinity for moisture. When tobacco smoke is drawn into the mouth its smallest particles are immediately detached from the rest of the presence of moist surfaces, to which they fly and lodge. Besides particles, smoke contains several gases and vapors. Though Sir Walter Raleigh won his famous wager with Queen Elizabeth, he took no account of these when he attempted to show her the weight of his smoke by subtracting the weight of the final ashes from that of the unburnt cigar, and his demonstration would not hold good with any scientist to-day.

It has often been quoted that a grain of nicotine, administered all at once, would kill the strongest dog, and from this have been argued its terrific effects on the body of a human being. While this statement is undoubtedly true, it is somewhat misleading. In order to commit suicide by smoking the dog would have to consume 400 strong cigars, one right after the other. He could put himself out of the world much more easily by eating the boxes. Whatever the ill effects of tobacco when used to excess, in moderation it acts on an adult as a mild sedative. It is claimed that after the thirtieth year its use prolongs life and preserves the mind by lessening the bodily functions of waste and repair.

Experts say that for smoking tobacco is one of the least injurious substances known. Compared with other well-known vegetable substances used for the same purpose it is very mild. Opium, with its narcotic and its fearful effects on the laborer works ten hours at the outside. The average professional man works from twelve to fourteen hours a day in a day out at the office. Often at a pinch he will work from sixteen to twenty hours for several days in succession, and he will work when he is sick or suffering severe physical pain, something the manual laborer would never do. Of course he takes short intervals of rest, like everybody else. The human engine isn't capable of absolutely sustained endeavor for over an hour at a stretch. Watch a day laborer, who seems to be plodding along like a machine, and you'll find that he really rests more than half the time. He looks at some well-dressed doctor, lawyer, broker or man of affairs and says to himself: "Oh, you doggedascal! If you only stop a while like me!" The truth is that the chap he envies is putting an amount of concentration and continued energy into his daily toil that would kill the man who works with a dog's patience in less than a week. I don't mean this as a reflection on the laborer, who is also, no doubt, doing his level best. I simply mean that the demands on brain production are a third again as severe as the demands on muscle production. For sheer staying qualities there is nothing in the world that equals the nervous, high-strung, frail looking modern professional man.

Sanitation in the Schoolroom.

The agitation of problems touching sanitation in the school room is rather happily hit off by the following dialogue, which we clip from an exchange. Teacher (to applicant for admission): "Susie, have you got a certificate of vaccination for smallpox?" "Yes, sir." "Have you been inoculated for croup?" "Yes, sir." "Been treated with diphtheria serum?" "Yes, sir." "Had your arm scratched with cholera bacilli?" "Yes, sir." "Have you a written guarantee that you are proof against whooping cough, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and old age?" "Yes, sir." "Have you your private drinking cup?" "Yes, sir." "Do you promise not to exchange sponges with the boy next to you, and never to use any but your own pencil?" "Yes, sir." "Will you agree to have your books fumigated with sulphur and sprinkle your clothes with chloride of lime once a week?" "Yes, sir." "Susie, you have met the first requirement of the modern sanitarian and may now climb over yonder rail, occupy an isolated aluminum seat, and begin making P's and Q's as your first lesson."

On June 9, 1893, Capt. L. Bailey, of the 4th United States cavalry, was tried by Court-martial at Boise barracks, Iowa, charged with borrowing money from a non-commissioned officer and failing to pay the same, and also with borrowing money from the servant girl of another officer and failing to pay her. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, which was promptly approved by President Cleveland.

Chaplain H. V. Plummer, 9th cavalry, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, August 17, 1894, in drinking with enlisted men of the 9th cavalry. He was found guilty by a Court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, which sentence was promptly approved by President Cleveland.

Another case illustrative of the discipline of the army is that of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, of the 10th United States cavalry, who was tried by Court-martial at Fort Keogh, Montana, for conduct unbecoming an officer in making charges against Capt. William Davis, Jr., of the 10th cavalry, and with disrespect to his commanding officer in continuing to forward letters to the adjutant general after he had been informed by his commanding officer that the case was closed. He was duly tried by Court-martial and upon his own admission that he had forwarded letters to the adjutant general with-out first consulting his superior officer, he was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the service. President Cleveland, however, intervened and set aside the findings of the Court-martial on October 28, 1896, stating as his reason that they "were too severe."

It thus appears from an exhaustive examination of the records of the war department that the Administration's action in the Carter case stands unique and alone in the history of the country. Never before has a case of such gigantic proportions occurred and never before has a President of the United States endeavored by every means to thwart the findings of a Court-martial and

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WHITE SUPREMACY.

Struck a Snag. Lake City Disappointed Again in Her Hopes.

The Charleston Evening Post's Washington correspondent says: There appears to be another hitch in regard to the settlement of the matter of the Lake City postoffice. A decision has not yet been reached, and the office may not be reopened as hoped by many persons interested in the subject. Postmaster General Smith has just returned from a visit to Lake Champlain, and it is said that during his visit there the situation in regard to the Lake City postoffice was discussed with the President. No final decision, however, has been arrived at. Another factor in the case which may operate against the re-opening of the office as early as was expected is the fact that, as reported, an adverse report has been made by an inspector, who has been investigating the situation, against the re-establishment of the office. It was stated a week or so ago that a lady, said to be highly endorsed, might be appointed postmaster at Lake City. Her name is Mrs. C. W. McLam, and papers relating to her are on file among other papers in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and have been considered by the officials. It was hoped by many that her selection might be a solution of the difficulty, and it is still thought that it may be, although it has not as yet been determined.

At the postoffice department it was stated the other day that nothing could be done until the return of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is now away on his vacation and has been for the past two weeks. The papers relating to the office are locked up in the safe in his office and when he left the city he gave the information that nothing would be done in the matter until his return.

A FAMILY OF GOVERNORS.

The Remarkable Career of the Richardsons of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, August 28.—The record of Governors furnished by the Richardson family of South Carolina probably surpasses that of any family in any State. The facts are recalled by the recent death of John Peter Richardson, the last Governor of the "old regime." He was a nephew of Elizabeth Peck Manning, nee Richardson, the only woman who was the wife of a Governor, the sister of a Governor, the niece of a Governor, the mother of a Governor and the aunt and foster mother of a Governor. She was also the half first cousin of her husband, Governor Richard I. Manning.

Gen. James B. Richardson, the grandfather, was Governor from 1802 to 1804; John Peter Richardson, the father, from 1810 to 1842, and John Peter Richardson, the son, from 1888 to 1890. Gen. Richardson was also the grandfather of Richard I. Manning, Governor, 1862-54. And if there is such a thing as being an ancestor-in-law, there are two more Governors to be added to his family tree both illustrious—George McDuffie and Wade Hampton. McDuffie married a great granddaughter of Gen. Richardson, while Governor Hampton's second wife, McDuffie's daughter, was a great-granddaughter.

There is a coincidence in that the late Governor John Peter Richardson and his father bore the same name, were Governors of the same State and both succeeded Governors who were not elected to that office, but were filling out unexpired terms.—New York Sun.

HOW'S THIS?

Offer of One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot cure by Hall's Catarrh Remedy. F. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Hall, for the last twenty years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Remedy is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two Chances Meetings. Five years ago two travellers met at the entrance into Jerusalem—a dignified Englishman and a genial young American missionary. They were strangers to each other and informally parted on conversation. Passing the wall which surrounds the hallowed spot, the American flung himself from his donkey, and, snatching some leaves from a vine which clambered along the base of the wall, said a glowing face: "See! I have some sacred hyssop." "Sorry to undecieve you," said the imperterritible Englishman, "but that is old-fashioned chickweed." In another hour they parted, good-naturedly and, as they had met, strangers.

Early in April, 1899, two men stood by the side of a road. One of the men was in the body of Grant. Neither had noticed the other until the incidental remark of one, "undoubtedly a great man!" uttered in tones of unmistakable sincerity, caused the other to raise his head. A look of mutual recognition was the result.

"Well! well! Old hyssop on the wall," said the speaker. "Say, friend, said the missionary, 'I arrived in New York from Japan last night. There's a thousand dollars on deposit for me in the Bank, but not a soul here knows me and I need the money. Will you identify me?'" "Of course I will," said the Englishman heartily, "and be glad to do it. What's your name?"—The New Voice.

It is folly for people to invent themselves to attacks of chills and fever and malarial troubles, when by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy they can so easily prevent the attacks. The remedy is so simple and so effective that everyone who knows these famous remedies would prefer to have the full information in Chamberlain's Family Pills. Sent free. J. C. China.