

# THE BAMBERG HERALD.

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BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## TEXT OF JOINT NOTE

### Formulated By Representatives Of the Powers at Peking.

## DEPARTMENT GIVES OUT A COPY

### China Recognizes With Regret Her Responsibility and Is Willing to Make Amends.

The state department Saturday made public the text of the joint note of the powers to China. The official statement, after reciting China's offenses, proceeds as follows:

Inasmuch as China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret and evidenced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by the aforesaid disturbances, the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below, which they deem indispensable to expiate the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrence:

(a) The dispatch to Berlin of an extraordinary mission headed by an imperial prince, in order to express the regrets of his majesty, the emperor of China, and of the Chinese government for the assassination of the late Baron von Ketteler, minister of Germany.

(b) The erection, on the spot of the assassination, of a commemorative monument befitting the rank of the deceased, bearing an inscription in Latin, German and Chinese languages, expressing the regrets of the emperor of China for the murder.

(c) The severest punishment for the persons designated in the imperial decree of September 25, 1900, and for those whom the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate.

(d) The suspension for five years of all official examinations in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

(e) Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese government to the Japanese government for the murder of Mr. Sejmura.

(f) An expiatory monument to be erected by the imperial Chinese government in every foreign international cemetery which has been desecrated, or in which the graves have been destroyed.

(g) The maintenance, under conditions to be determined by the powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms, as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

(h) Equitable indemnity for the governments, societies, companies and individuals, as well as for the Chinese, who, during the late occurrences, have suffered in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners. China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of said indemnities and the interest and amortization of the loans.

(i) The right for each power to maintain a permanent guard for its legation, and to put the diplomatic quarters in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter.

(j) The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea.

(k) The right to the military occupation of certain points to be determined by an understanding among the powers, in order to maintain open communication between the capital and the sea.

(l) The Chinese to cause to be published during two years in all the newspapers an imperial decree.

(m) Embodying a perpetual prohibition, under penalty of death, of membership of any anti-foreign society; (n) Enumerating the punishments that shall have been inflicted on the guilty, together with the suspension of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment; and

(o) Furthermore, an imperial decree to be issued and published throughout the empire, ordering that the governors general (viceroys), governors and all provincial or local officials shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order within their respective jurisdictions, and that in the event of renewed anti-foreign disturbances or any other infractions of treaty occurring, and which shall not be forthwith suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed and forever disqualified from holding any office of honor.

Until the Chinese government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the provinces of Chi Li by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion.

## JAPAN IS SYMPATHETIC.

### Dilatory Tactics of Peking Diplomats Causing a Revolution of Mongol Sentiment.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Yokohama, Japan, wires that the wearisome and disappointing delays of the Peking diplomats are having a marked effect upon public opinion in Japan, producing what may be regarded as almost a revolution of sentiment in favor of China. The native papers are now mainly ranged on the side of leniency in dealing with the chief instigators, not only from a practical point of view, looking at the supreme importance of inducing the government to return to Peking, but also owing to the inherent force of the spirit of patriotism which characterizes the Japanese nation.

The Japanese are naturally asking themselves what they would have done under similar provocation. The answer has given rise to an outflow of something strongly resembling sympathy, and Japan is therefore ranging itself on the side of the nations which are counseling the most moderate terms possible in the negotiations with the Chinese court. It is noticeable also that even some of the foreign papers here are upon the same side, The Japan Mail conspicuously so.

The missionary question, of course, occupies a foremost place in the discussion. It is now felt as essential that the western powers take cognizance of the fact that religious invasions of oriental countries by powerful western organizations are tantamount to filibustering expeditions and should not only be discontinued, but stern measures should be adopted for their suppression.

It is, of course, admitted that individual religious zeal in the line of propaganda cannot be interfered with, but the mission boards constitute a standing menace to peaceful international relations and are here generally recognized as such. The business stagnation continues and is exciting some alarm in foreign as well as in native circles.

## CONFEDERATE REUNION DATE.

### Next Annual Gathering of Old Soldiers Will Be Held at Memphis, Tenn.

The following general order has been issued by Adjutant General Moorhead, of the United Confederate Veterans Association:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, December 22, 1900.—I. The general commanding announces, the department commanders concurring, that on account of the urgent request and insistence of "our host," the next annual meeting and reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, which is to be held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., will take place on May 28th, 29th and 30th, 1901—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, respectively.

2. With pride the general commanding also announces that 1,300 camps have now joined the association and applications have been received at these headquarters for papers for over one hundred or more. He urges veterans everywhere to send to these headquarters for organization papers, to form camps and join this association so as to assist in carrying out its benevolent, praiseworthy and patriotic object. By order,

J. B. GORDON,  
General Commanding.

## CHANGES ON SOUTHERN.

### S. H. Hardwick Is Made General Passenger Agent—Other Promotions.

S. H. Hardwick has been appointed general passenger agent of the Southern railway with headquarters at Washington.

General Passenger Agent Turk has been promoted to the position of assistant passenger traffic manager of the Southern.

W. H. Taylor, at present assistant general passenger agent of the same line at Louisville, is transferred to Atlanta to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Mr. Hardwick.

These are the three principal features of an announcement of changes to become effective January 1st, made by Vice President Finley, of the Southern. At the same time announcements are made of the appointment of R. E. L. Bunch, at present Mr. Turk's chief clerk, to be assistant general passenger agent of the Southern at St. Louis, and of R. M. Allen to a similar position at Louisville.

## TRAIN KILLS TWO.

### Old Man and Grandson Meet Death While Walking on Track.

A special from Tampa, Fla., says: Plant System train No. 78, killed Felipe Alfiero and his grandson, Joe, Saturday morning. Both were walking on the track as the train came along, and the engineer sounded warning, and the old man became excited and pulled the boy to him and stood transfixed.

The engineer made every effort to stop, but could not. Felipe was aged eighty and the boy ten years. Both were Italians. It was no fault of the engineer that they were killed.

## A GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

### Lowry Bank of Atlanta, Ga., Is Selected By Secretary of Treasury.

The secretary of the treasury has notified the war department that the Lowry National bank, of Atlanta, Ga., had been designated as a depository of public funds, and specially designated for safe keeping and disbursing of funds of the war department.

## MacDonald In Serious Condition.

Samuel MacDonald, the treasury clerk, who shot and killed Frank H. Morris, auditor for the war department, at the Windsor building, and then wounded himself, is in a precarious condition at the Emergency hospital, Washington.

## Bank Clerk Loses \$500 Package.

Saturday afternoon a clerk of the Knoxville, Tenn., City National Bank lost a package containing \$500 while en route from another bank. At the time he had \$4,000 on his person.

## ROBBERS LOOT BANK

### Chased By Officers and One Is Captured After Hard Fight.

## OCCURRED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

### Safe Blown Open With Nitroglycerine—Man Caught Had All the Stolen Money.

A battle between five bank robbers and several officers occurred at an early hour Saturday morning near Tullahoma, Coffee county, Tenn., in an attempt, made by the latter to arrest the former.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Friday the Coffee county bank, in Manchester, was broken into by the robbers, who, after blowing open the safe by the use of nitroglycerine, took \$3,000 in currency from the safe and, hurrying to a hand car on the branch line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, started for Tullahoma.

While the robbers were in the bank, next door to the telephone exchange, their presence was discovered by Mrs. E. R. Taylor, whose husband is the superintendent of the telephone exchange, and she quietly notified Sheriff Powers of the fact. The sheriff hastened to the bank, but when he arrived he found that the robbers had completed their work and had fled.

Mrs. Taylor informed the authorities that she had seen a party of five men, who once started toward Manchester to look for the robbers. The latter left the hand car at Hickerson, a station near Tullahoma, and were walking across the country when they were met by the officers. The latter fired upon the party, who returned the shots, but no one was wounded, and all the robbers except one succeeded in making their escape.

The one who was captured had \$3,000, the money taken from the bank, concealed in a sack. He would not give his name, but said he was a member of a good family in Ohio, and that he belonged to a gang of professional robbers who had got together at Dechard and decided to rob the Manchester bank.

## TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

### Georgia's Governor Names Men Who Will Have Charge of Soldiers' Home.

Governor Candler, of Georgia, has appointed the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home, naming one member of the board for each congressional district in the state.

In selecting the trustees, on whom the welfare of the Soldiers' Home will largely depend, the governor has appointed men of high standing and capacity. The board is to serve for a term of five years, and the members will receive no compensation.

Since the passage of the bill a large number of names of prominent veterans in each district have been presented to the governor as men fit for the office of trustee, and a great amount of interest has been felt over the state in the eleven names the governor would select. The order just issued in which the full board is named is as follows:

"State of Georgia, Executive Office, Atlanta, Dec. 21, 1900.—By authority of an act of the general assembly, entitled an act to provide for the acceptance by the state of Georgia of the property known as the 'Confederate Soldiers' Home of Georgia,' approved December 19, 1900, it is ordered that the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed members of the board of trustees of said Soldiers' Home for the term of five years from this date, to-wit:

"Hon. J. H. Eastill, of the first congressional district; Hon. John Triplett, of the second district; Hon. J. H. Martin, of the third district; Hon. W. H. Harris, of the fourth district; Hon. W. L. Calhoun, of the fifth district; Hon. C. M. Wiley, of the sixth district; Hon. C. D. Phillips, of the seventh district; Hon. W. F. Jenkins, of the eighth district; Hon. H. W. Bell, of the ninth district; Hon. J. B. Cumming, of the tenth district; and Hon. A. M. Knight, of the eleventh district. A. D. Candler, Governor.

## AUDITOR MORRIS KILLED.

### An Ex-Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department Is Slayer.

A Washington dispatch says: Frank H. Morris, of Ohio, auditor of the war department, was shot and instantly killed Saturday afternoon by Samuel MacDonald, also of Ohio, recently a disbursing clerk of the treasury, in the former's office at the Windsor building, on Seventeenth street. MacDonald afterward shot himself and also slashed his throat with a penknife. Auditor Morris was closeted alone with MacDonald when the shooting occurred.

Employees who knew MacDonald said he had had a grievance against Morris, who he claimed was responsible for having his pay reduced. Others who knew him said that they could not attribute his deed to anything but a diseased brain from over indulgence in liquor.

## CHINESE LOSE HEAVILY.

### Count Von Waldersee Tells Emperor William of a Victory.

The following dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, dated Pekin, Friday, December 21st, has been received at Berlin:

"A column dispatched from Pao Ting Fu, commanded by Major Haine, defeated a force of Chinese regulars December 15th at Hung Tsing Sien, ninety kilometers northwest of Pao Ting Fu. Our losses were one officer and two non-commissioned officers wounded. The Chinese losses were considerable."

## "NOTHING IN THE REPORT."

### President J. W. Thomas Denies a Rumor That He Would Resign.

A rumor has been current that John W. Thomas is to resign the presidency of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, to take effect next July. Old age is assigned as the reason. It is stated that the resignation would cause radical changes in the road's operation. Major Thomas denies the rumor, writing from Nashville: "Nothing in the report."

## CAR MEN QUIT WORK.

### Three Hundred Employes of Scranton Railway Company Out.

Every one of the 300 car and barn employes of the Scranton Railway company observed the strike order which went into effect at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and as a result only two cars were running in all of the Lackawanna valley during the day. These two cars were manned by Superintendent Patterson and dispatchers, foremen and clerks.

## CAR MEN QUIT WORK.

### Detachment of Third Infantry Surprised and Two Members Killed.

A Manila special of Tuesday says: A detachment of the Third United States Infantry was ambushed Saturday near Malolos. The Ladrones fired a volley at the Americans, killing two privates of company F and wounding three. The insurgents escaped into a swamp. Numerous insurgent bands have been dispersed and considerable quantities of stores destroyed in the province of Bulacan by General Grant's mounted scouts.

## AMBUSHED BY FILIPINOS.

### Young Woman Wreaked a Terrible Ven-geance on Her Betrayer.

The most remarkable criminal case ever tried in a Massachusetts superior court in many years, and which aroused intense interest in the fashionable back district, was ended at Boston Thursday, when Judge Bond probated Marion Rogan, who had blinded for life Dr. Frank L. Taylor, a dentist, by throwing vitriol in his face in revenge for betrayal.

## APPROVED BY COURT.

### Major Who Figured in the Dreyfus Case Penitent and Hungry.

A dispatch from Paris says: Major Count Ferdinand Walsing Esterhazy, who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case, has sunk into utter misery, and writes home from London that he is penniless, has not eaten for two days, has no clothes and is compelled to warm himself by entering churches and museums.

## ZINC DEPOSITS ARE FOUND.

### Shafts Are To Be Sunk and Work Begun at Once Near Knoxville, Tenn.

## DEWET'S BOLD DASH.

### Valorous Boer Leads Forces Successfully Through British Lines.

Advices from Bloemfontein state that the details of General Dewet's escape from the encircling British columns show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haasbroek's command joined Dewet December 12th, some fifteen miles east of Thabanchu, General Knox was only about an hour distant, and the Boer situation appeared desperate. But Dewet was equal to the occasion.

Dispatching Haasbroek westward to make a feint a Victoria nek, Dewet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhau nek pass, about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted on a hill eastward watching the Boers. Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2,500 men started at a gallop, in open order, through the nek.

President Steyn and Peit Fourie led the charge and Dewet brought up the rear. The British guns and rifles boomed and rattled incessantly. The Boers first tried the eastward route; but encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the front of the hill to the westward, where the fire of only a single post was effective.

The whole maneuver was a piece of magnificent daring and its success was complete, in spite of the loss of a fifteen-pounder and twenty-five prisoners.

The British force detached after Haasbroek came in contact with his commands at nightfall. The burghers were scattered and Welsh yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers, using their revolvers and butt ends of rifles with great effect.

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## CLEVELAND IN FAVOR OF FREE SHIPS.

### The North American Quotes ex-President Grover Cleveland as Saying in an Interview: 'In regard to the proposed ship subsidy, I would refer you to my speech at the launching of the St. Louis. I then said something in favor of free ships. I have not changed my opinions.'

Justice Harlan asked the attorney general to state later on to what extent congress could impose a tariff to collect against goods coming from New Mexico, Arizona and Alaska. Justice Brewer also reminded Mr. Griggs that Oklahoma was not included in the treaty taking in the Louisiana and Mexican territory, and was an apparent exception to the rules stated by the attorney general.

Justice White asked the attorney general if he claimed that congress could exempt territories from the laws as to give them privileges not enjoyed by the states. Mr. Griggs responded that he did so claim, that in fact the territories had been for years exempted from internal revenue and direct taxes.

## METHODISTS AT TALLAPOOSA.

### Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, in Session.

The opening services of the North Georgia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church north, was held in the Methodist Episcopal church in Tallapoosa Wednesday. Services were conducted by Rev. W. A. Spencer, chief secretary of the church extension society. The conference was presided over by Bishop Fiske, of Detroit, Mich.

Jeffries and Rubin Sign Agreement. James J. Jeffries and Gus Rubin had signed articles of agreement to box twenty rounds at Cincinnati February 15th.

## ESTERHAZY A PAUPER.

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## JACKSONVILLE'S TELEPHONES.

### Ground Purchased For a Handsome Building For Headquarters.

A Jacksonville, Fla., special says: W. T. Gentry, superintendent of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters in Atlanta, purchased the Houston property, on West Forsyth street, for a handsome three-story fireproof building, exclusive for telephone purposes. Work on the building will begin within fifteen days.

## KILLED SISTER BY ACCIDENT.

### Pistol Fell From Mantel Board and Bled Pierced Little Girl's Brain.

New has just been received of a shocking tragedy in the little city of Cave Spring, Ga. Frank Hancock, eighteen years old, accidentally killed his ten-year-old sister. The young man was attempting to place his pistol on the mantel board and the weapon was in some manner discharged. The little girl was standing near, and the bullet passed through her head, causing instant death.

## TWO BROTHERS SHOT.

### Both Mortally Wounded By Officers Deputized to Arrest Them.

Frank Huffines and his brother were shot and mortally wounded at the home of their father near Oak Ridge, Guilford county, N. C., about 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The shooting was done by Deputy Sheriffs J. W. Mooney and J. W. Waller, of Kernersville. They were deputized to arrest the brothers on warrants charging them with participation in a robbery.

## PRIZE FIGHT PERMITS REVOKED.

### Mayor Harrison of Chicago, Has Revoked all Permits for Prize Fights Issued Prior to the Passage of the Anti-Fight Ordinance by the City Council a Week Ago.

## MAY EFFECT SETTLEMENT.

### Printers' President in Birmingham, Ala., to Take Charge of Strike.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, arrived in Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday night to take charge of the strike now on between several of the leading job offices of the city and the local union. It is thought by those interested that he will be able to effect a settlement.

## SAFE CRAKERS AT WORK.

### Professional crackmen burglarized the Farmers' bank at Orlando, O. T., Wednesday night, and secured more than \$5,000. The robbers blew the safe open with nitroglycerine.

## TRUST COMPANY ORGANIZED.

### First Ever Chartered in State of Georgia Under Act of 1898.

## ARGUED BY GRIGGS

### Attorney General on Status of Our New Possessions.

## COURT ASKS DIRECT QUESTIONS

### Relation of Porto Rico and Philippines to United States Is Discussed at Length.

A Washington special says: The United States supreme court was again crowded to its full capacity Wednesday to hear the concluding arguments in the cases involving the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Attorney General Griggs concluded the presentation of the government's case, elaborating the points he enunciated Tuesday. One of these was the distinction between organized territories and unorganized territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. Justice Brewer had asked the attorney general to make clear his views on this distinction.

Mr. Griggs took up territory after territory, showing in each case that it came under the operation of the laws of the United States by the act of congress specifically extending the laws to the territory and not ex proprio vigore. He said that while Rhode Island and South Carolina stood outside of the union they were treated as foreign states, and when they ultimately assented to the union congress passed a law extending the revenue laws to them.

In the case of Louisiana, the attorney general pointed out that all the declarations of Jefferson were to the effect that in order to come under the operation of the laws of the United States; those laws must be explicitly extended to new acquisitions. Jefferson selected certain acts to be immediately extended and others to be extended from time to time as might be found practicable.

The attorney general directed attention in the instance of the acquisition of Florida to the fact that three American statesmen—Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson—each of whom was elected president of the United States, united in declaring officially that the constitution did not apply to Florida by the act of acquisition, but that such extension must be accomplished by the action of congress.

Mr. Griggs also specified the territorial organization of Oregon, Missouri, Montana and Wyoming, in each case showing that congress specifically extended the laws to these territories.

Finally, as to the extension of laws to the territories, Mr. Griggs said that by act of congress in 1874 congress had expressly extended the constitution and laws to the "organized territories" and to every territory "hereafter organized." But the act went no further than "organized territories," and could not be interpreted to mean that expanse of country entirely unorganized.

Justice Brewer asked if the attorney general held that as congress extended the constitution and laws to the organized territories congress also could take them away from the territories. Mr. Griggs answered that he was thought a safe to say that when the laws were once extended to territories an inviolable contract was created and could not be broken.

Justice Harlan asked the attorney general to state later on to what extent congress could impose a tariff to collect against goods coming from New Mexico, Arizona and Alaska. Justice Brewer also reminded Mr. Griggs that Oklahoma was not included in the treaty taking in the Louisiana and Mexican territory, and was an apparent exception to the rules stated by the attorney general.

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Young Cudaby said that he was seized on the street by two men, who told him he was a fugitive from the reform school and that they were deputies sheriffs from another county. They placed him in a closed carriage, threw a cloth over his head and gagged him. They then took him, according to his judgment to a lonely house in South Omaha, where he was chained to the floor and kept a prisoner until he was put into a hack and returned to his home. While a prisoner he was guarded by two men and provided with food.

Young Cudaby says there were six of the men, but that all were morose whenever in his presence, and that the only one he would attempt to identify was one who kept guard over him during his incarceration in the lonely building in which he was held. He thinks he could recognize this man's voice, as it differed much from that of any of the others. That the bandits' plans had been carefully laid cannot be doubted. They had evidently appointed as a place of meeting Mr. Cudaby's point near the river bank in order that they might escape in a boat should officers attempt their capture.

Savannah Gets State Fair. The executive committee of the Georgia State Agricultural Society held a meeting in Macon Thursday and decided to hold the state fair at Savannah, which offered \$1,000 to pay off Atlanta judgments.

Notwithstanding the entire police and detective force of the city, several hundred of Mr. Cudaby's own men searched diligently for a few days looking to the capture of the outlaws, ever since the return of the young man, nothing was developed to give the least idea of the identity of the men who perpetrated the crime.

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