The Pickens Sentinel.

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THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN THE MILITIA AND MINERS.

The Fight Results in a Victory for the Militia—Several Killed on Both Sides—The Soldiers Were Ambushed by the Miners.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 19.—At 7 o'clock a train carrying the bodies of three volunteers who were killed in the battle at Coal Creek this morning, three that were wounded and 125 volunteers who went to the front last night, rolled into the depot. Three thousand people were gathered about the station, and the excitement was higher than at any time since the trouble began. When the train stopped, the men, who bore every evidence of actual service on the field, poured out of the coaches and formed a line, through which their dead comrades were carried in military style. The company formed, with arms reversed, and marched behind the remains of the dead volunteers to the court house.

Not until the arrival of this train was it possible to get a correct statement of the battle and the exciting incidents leading up to it. Five men were killed. The dead militiamen are: John T. Walthall, of this city, railway clerk, aged twenty two; Bruce Givens, farmer, Knox county, aged thirty nine; militiaman of the Second regiment, name unknown, and supposed to be from Chattanooga. The wounded on the side of the military are: Thos. L. Carter, lawyer, of this city, shot through the left groin, injuries may prove fatal; Sam G. Heiskell, prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, slightly injured; John Milton, laborer, slightly wounded.

Two miners were killed. They are George Miller of Coal Creek and George Neil of Oneida. John Wilson, a miner of Coal Creek, was slightly wounded in the heel. J. M. Gant, a business man of this city, and one of the volunteers, was badly injured by falling over a ledge of rocks. The battle commenced at 6:30 this morning, and lasted nearly half an hour. Four of Col. Wolford's soldiers who were along with the Knoxville boys were captured, but they were soon retaken. The volunteers of the Second regiment reached Oputte's, four miles this side of Coal Creek, about 11 o'clock last night. After thoroughly discussing the situation and conferring by wire with Brig. Gen. Carnes, it was decided to go at once to the relief of Fort Anderson. Maj. D. A. Carpenter, who soldiered in that vicinity during the war and who is thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country, took command of the men. They left Oputte's about 2 o'clock, and went across Walden Ridge by a circuitous route, so as to reach Fort Anderson from a point farthest removed from the village of Coal Creek.

The night was dark as pitch, and the darkness of the road was depressing. The sides of Walden Ridge are very steep, and are covered with huge boulders and ledges of sandstone. Over these obstructions the brave fellows, many of whom had never been in the mountains before, climbed and their hands and faces were scratched by the brambles. Just after they started down the mountain, on the north side towards Fort Anderson, the men were divided into squads, under command of Capt. W. L. Ledgerwood, Gen. D. D. Anderson and Col. S. L. Wolford respectively.

Soon after three men, all uniformed and claiming to be friendly to the soldiers, appeared and offered to pilot the regiment down the mountain. Without suspicion, the troops followed them into a well planned ambuscade. Ledgerwood's men were in front. At a point within a quarter of a mile of Fort Anderson the firing commenced from behind the great ledges of sandstone on a spur of the ridge overlooking the valley in which the men were marching.

The Stars and Stripes at Fort Anderson were in full view, and the men were feeling relieved at the near approach of fortifications, and were joking with each other, when bullets began whistling about their ears. Ledgerwood's men had passed the ambuscade before the firing commenced, and they received a volley in the back. Carty, Walthall, Givens and Hesiket were all in this party.

The other companies faced about at once and opened fire on the ambuscade. The firing became general. Men seemed to rise up from behind every stump and stone in sight. They were all well armed and greatly outnumbered the military. Maj. Carpenter, seeing that the odds were greatly against him, ordered all three companies to retreat, and the long march over the mountains to Offutts was commenced again. The dead and wounded of both sides were left on the field of battle. The miners, after capturing four of Wolford's men, started on a retreat themselves. Seeing that Carpenter was going rapidly in the opposite direction, the four soldiers were released and allowed to return to their regiment.

The regiment reached Offutte's on their return about 11 o'clock, thoroughly exhausted. They had eaten nothing since noon yesterday, and were as hungry as wolves. They notified Gen. Carnes that they were at his services, if needed, and many plucky young fellows, thoroughly stirred up over the loss of three of their comrades, wanted to go to Coal Creek anyway. Gen. Carnes wired them that he could manage Coal Creek with his regiment, and they started around the country among the farm houses and ate their first meal in twenty-four hours. A squard of picked men returned to the battlefield and brought the dead and wounded into Coal Creek under a flag of truce.

The miners were the first to retreat when the firing commenced in earnest. Large numbers of them rushed down the valley into the village, and right into the hands of Gen. Carnes. The third man reported killed is causing some talk. Many of the soldiers say they are sure three men fell, and Gen. Carnes reports it officially. A solider who walked nearly all the way from Coal Creek, says a man in citizen's clothes, who was on the edge of a precipice when the fight began, was struck by a bullet and fell headlong to the stones, nearly twenty feet below. He is sure the man was killed. Walthall, one of the men killed, went to the front of the column without a gun. A coroner's inquest was held over the bodies of Walthall and Givens as soon as they arrived here. They decided that the deceased came to their deaths at the hands of parties engaged in a lawyless attempt to take Fort Anderson.

The State Printing Case

COLUMBIA, August 19.—Judge Norton has decided the State printing case in favor of the Administration and that will probably end the matter from a legal standpoint. The decision is a brief one and deals only with two or three points. The chief basis of the decision seems to be that the bond was not offered by Jas. H. Woodrow, the contractor, in person, and that the Attorney General has certain discretionary powers in accepting or rejecting the bond. The decision starts out with a brief resume of the issues involved, giving the time of award of the contract, the date of the death of Mr. Jas. H. Woodrow, and how as administrator Jas. Woodrow came to bring the suit. Judge Norton briefly states that the respondent urges, among other reasons for not granting the mandamus, the endorsement on the bond by Attorney General McLaurin. Judge Norton agrees with this endorsement. He goes on to say that it is not merely the duty of the Attorney General to ascertain whether the makers of the bond are financially able to carry out the bond, but also as to the legal force and proper parties thereto. He refers to the cases in the reports in regard to the bonds of public officers and in attachments and the like. The pension board, he says, was required to approve or disapprove applications for pensions. He refers to one of the cases of a widow who had married a second time before the pension board, and says that to approve or disapprove the application necessarily implies the duty of examination both of the questions of law and fact for the purpose of determining whether the application should be approved or disapproved. The petition for a writ of mandamus herein is refused. From the way in which Judge Norton dismissed the case it is not at all probable that the case will be continued in the Courts. The contract will probably be awarded next Monday.—News and Courier.

Missionaries Assaulted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of State today received a cablegram from the United States charge at Constantinople informing him that the house of Dr. Bartlett, Amertcan Missionary at Bourdour, Province of Konia, Asia Minor, has been burned and that the lives of the missionaries are in danger. He believes that if prompt action is not taken the missionary cause and the lives of the missionaries will be in serious danger in other places. The building of Dr. Bartlett's residence was originally stopped by local authorities. On application being made for permission to complete the same, it was refused unless Dr. Bartlett would furnish a bond or guarantee to neither hold religious worship nor instruct children on the premises. The withholding of the permit was claimed to be under orders from Constantinople. The Legation applied to the Sublime Porte for such permission claiming that the treaty rights of the American's extended not only to the purchase of land, but to the enjoyment of the same. The permit was finally granted by the Sultan and it appears that immediately after the receipt of this permit by the local authorities, the house was burned.

Secretary Foster promptly cabled the charge to make an urgent demand for the effective protection, indemnity and the punishment of the guilty parties and a reprimand of the authorities if found remiss. United States cruisers Newark and Bennington, now on their way to Genoa, will be ordered to the vicinity of the outrage to support this demand.

All Quiet at Coal Creek.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn, Aug. 20.—The smoke has rolled away from the Coal Creek battle ground, and Gen. Carnes hold the situation at Camp Anderson. The general has had 400 arrests made, and will have them prosecuted. The arrested miners are closely guarded in box cars. Gen. Carnes is now of the opinion that the entire matter is over, and it is expected that his troops will return. Sixty indictments were returned against the minors for rioting and it is probable that the soldiers will be sent to Marion tonight to arrest outlaws, the sheriff having refused to do so. Matters are becoming settled and more quiet here, and the excitement is beginning to die out. The list of soldiers killed and wounded during the engagement yesterday is as follows:

Killed—Frank Smith Whiteside, Chattanooga; John E. Waltham, Knoxville, citizen's posse; Bush Givens, Knoxville, citizen's posse; S. L. Watterman, Memphis troops.

Wounded—L. McCarty, James Milton, and Hugh Michaels. Several others simply scratched, but not seriously hurt.

The Chattanooga troops did not distinguish themselves, and a disgraceful row is now on between Col. Woolford and Maj Chandler. The latter accuses the former of being too cowardly to take the Third regiment to the fight, while the former insists that Chandler sold news to the papers and would not report to him what had happened.

A Cleveland Tidal Wave.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—From three to five hundred letters are received each day from all parts of the country at the Democratic Congressional headquarters here. The sanguine character of these letters is actually bewildering. Usually the correspondence received at headquarters where the documents and tracts are sent out has a more or less gloomy character on account of the great anxiety of politicians as to the fate of their particular localities, but the letters pouring in here show all quarters are full of enthusiasm and jubilation, declaring without reserve that the Democrats are going to carry States which they have not thought of carrying before and are going to make great gains where they have not thought it worth while to make an effort. It is claimed that there is a wild burst of enthusiams for Cleveland in every State in the Union. It is an experience that no committee ever had before and they do not know what to make of it. They say they do not know what to look for, but they assert that the situation is the most encouraging that was ever met with in a campaign.—News and Courier.

BLOODSHED IN BUFFALO.

A Group of Strikers Stone the Militia and One Is Shot.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 21.—The switchmen on the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad struck this afternoon. They have no grievance. This adds ninety to the list of strikers. Fifteen switchmen on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg also went out because they were asked to handle freight from the strike roads. Grand Masters Clark, of the Conductors' Order, and Wilkinson, of the Trainmen's Order, are on their way to Buffalo to confer with Grand Master Sweeney. From a remark made by Sergent, of the Firemen's Union, and Clark, it is altogether improbable that the railway men will strike to aid the switchmen. Clark said he knew of no grievance the conductors had, and unless there were some they would not go out. They did not care to express any sympathy in that way. He believed the switchmen's demands were just, but added: "But the most deplorable thing in the affair is that acts of violence were resorted to by someone at the start. This has probably been the greatest cause for prolonging the strike, as otherwise it would probably have been amicably settled."

There were rumors of deadly conflicts between soldiers and strikers last night, but investigation shows that while there were sporadic cases of disorder and some firing, nothing serious occurred. The railroads continue to get in better shape. Vice President Webb, of the Central, returned to New York last night. He said: "The strike in my opinion is broken. It cannot extend eastward. There is a slight chance of Grand Master Sweeney ordering a strike to the east, but even that is a slim chance. The men acted rashly and hastily, prejudicing the railroad companies at the start. The men have lost and the sooner they recognize that fact the better it will be for them. Buffalo is well guarded at every point, freight is moving everywhere, and as far as I can see there is no room for strikes or strikers."

Many people in Buffalo believe the strikes will be declared off when the affiliated railway organizations refuse to strike out of sympathy. Investigation shows that Lackawanna men to the number of 125 went out because they believed certain freight which Lackawanna officials insist was ordinary lake freight was Lehigh Railroad freight. Late this afternoon a man who was formerly a Lehigh switchman was one of four men who were throwing stones at the picket lines of the 22d regiment at the Lehigh tracks of the Lake Shore. The men were fired upon and the one referred to fell dangerously shot. Scattering shots are made by the pickets in various yards to night, but up to 10.30 to-night there has been reported no organized assault by strikers, nor any concerted movement by the troops upon those who hang along the picket lines causing such annoyance as they may with safety to themselves.

Thos. J. Manahar, in company with Thos. O. Laughlin, Bernard Dunn, Patrick Madigan and Wm. Cotter, began throwing stones at John M. McCracken and Chas Cable, non-union men, who were working in the Lift farm yard. Lieut Chase Astin and Sergt. William Conrow, of Company C, ordered the stone-throwers to disperse. They refused to do so and were fired upon by order of Lieut. Astin. Manahar was struck by two bullets. One took effect in the left elbow while the other passed through the abdomen to the right of the kidneys. The injured man was taken to the emergency hospital. His condition is evidently critical. O'Laughlin, Dunn, Madigan and Cotter were arrested by the police of the 7th precinct, charged with rioting. The private who did the shooting was also detained by the police. The officer of the company to which the detained private belonged protested against the arrest of his subordinate and demanded his release. At the same time he informed Gen. Doyle of the arrest and Gen Doyle ordered a company and a battalion, if needed, to set the soldier at liberty. Allen L. Richardson, a non-union switchman, was thrown from the top of a box car in the Erie yards by strikers, about 6 o'clock this evening, and badly bruised. Thomas Cable, a non-union man, while working in the Lehigh yards at East Buffalo, was set upon by four strikers and badly injured.

Joseph Heimerle is recording secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo Lodge, No 39, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. Heimerle is one of the leaders of the switchmen. When Grand Master Sweney and Master Moriarty are engaged in other affairs Heimerle takes charge and directs the men. Lehigh Valley Railroad officials sent word to Superintendant Morgenstern that Heimerle was interfering with their passenger trains. They were advised to swear out a warrant charging him with assaulting non-union men. This they did, and the police arrested Heimerle.

He was taken to Superintendent Morgenstern's office, and was asked if he had been assaulting anybody? He replied he had not. The police found a 38 calibre revolver in his pocket. "Oh! yes, you are a nice lot of fellows," said Superintendent Morgenstern to Heimerle. "You are conducting a peaceable campaign, arn't you? You favor the withdrawal of the troops, yet go around armed to the teeth." Heimerle furnished bail and was released.

Republican Dissensions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Private advices received here from the Republican headquarters in New York indicate a complicated state of affairs. It is said there is a general lack of harmony among the managers, a great deal of grumbling over the distribution of work and general dissatisfaction with the methods of Chairman Carter. One complaint is that Carter takes too much upon himself without consulting with other members of the committee. Again, it is complained that he is too slow about getting organized and at work, and that when he does make a move he is unwise in the selection of his agents. It is said that, while he is very shrewd in a way, the task he has undertaken is too big for him and he is bewildered.—News and Courier.

A CARDINAL IN DISGRACE.

Cardinal Ruggier, Dismissed by the Pope for Crookedness.

ROME, Aug. 24.—Great excitement has been caused by the dismissal of Cardinal Ruggier, prefect of the financial affairs of the propagandi, and who has been looked upon by many as the probable successor of Pope Leo XIII. It is said the Pope himself ordered Ruggier's dismissal, being convinced, as a result of inquiry, that Ruggier, and not Monsignor Folchi, was the really guilty party in connection with the misstatements, to use a mild term, for which Monsignor Folchi was dismissed from the papal service about a year ago. The dismissal of Folchi was brought about, it is said, by Cardinal Ruggier.

Folchi was vice chamberlain to the Pope, and had control of the papal funds. It was alleged that in the winter of 1890-91, Monsignor Folchi, supported by Prince Buoncompagni and Baron Lazzaroni, resolved, in order to save the Banco de Roma, in which the Vatican held 10,000 out of 12,000 shares, besides other securities, to establish, first in Paris and London and afterwards in Rome, Berlin and New York, a syndicate of Catholic banks, with the object of absorbing the financial securities of Rome that were known to be in a disastrous condition and to restore them to vitality, while at the same time raising the value of the depreciated securities. Above all, they wanted to save the Banco de Roma, intending, as they eventually did, entirely to reconstruct it.

The Banco De Roma was created with a nominal capital of 6,000,000 lire ($1,200,000) divided, as already stated, into 12,000 shares. But the real working capital consisted of 3,000,000 lire ($600,000.) As Monsignor Folchi had taken, on account of the Vatican, 10,000 shares, the administration of Peter's Pence found itself involved nominally to the extent of 5,000,000 lire, although really to thee xtent of 2,500,000. Monsignor Folchi had, moreover, deposited in the bank the sum of 3,000,000 lire.

At that time financial circles in Rome were interested in supporting the creation of these Catholic banks, and they were desirous of helping this financial movement, in order to put the depreciated securities on a firmer footing. Consequently, Monsignor Folchi proposed to the committee of Cardinals (then a purely consultative body) that the Vatican should enter into the combine to the extent of 3,000,000 lire. He warmly supported the project, urging that the Roman securities of the Vatican and millions of lire invested in the Banco de Romo could not be saved in any other way. Cardinal Rugger, it was claimed, strongly opposed the proposition, and protested against it with such success that the committee soon rallied to his support. However, as the committee was merely consultative and had no authority to execute the plan, Monsignor Folchi ignored them, and carried out, in conjunction with Lazzaroni and Prince Buoncompagni, the financial project which had been submitted to and rejected by the committee.

Monsignor Folchi commenced by sending a part of the money to Paris, where the first of the proposed banks named Le Credit was founded. But as the Pope had not been informed of this arbitrary speculation, and as the committee was only informed of it when it had taken place, Monsignor Folchi was afterward dismissed, and the committee, hitherto purely consultative, became a deliberative body. Such was the story made public at the time of Folchi's dismissal. Later investigations, however, which have been quietly going on appear to have exonerated Folchi and implicated Ruggier. There is great excitement in church circles, and it is generally believed that a tremendous scandal is awaiting disclosure.

Somewhat of a Sensation.

MACON, GA., August 25. The most sensational story of the day finds its center in Macon in connection with the Woolfolk and Borden murders. The letter claims that the Borden murder was committed by two tramps who killed the Woolfolk family in Georgia sometime ago, giving details of the crime most wonderful in every particular. Both were committed on the 4th day of August, but five years apart. The motive assigned for the murder of the Borden family by the daughter Lizzie was hated by the stepmother and a desire to inherit property; the same was the case with Tom Woolfolk. A hatchet was used in both cases. Rags form strong circumstantial evidence in the Borden murder. Bloody clothing found in the well was the strongest evidence in the Woolfolk murder. Tom displayed throughout the most wonderful nerve ever known in a criminal and protested innocence till he died on the gallows two years ago. Lizzie displays the same wonderful nerve. The Woolfolk family were found by Tom on the morning of August 5, the bodies lying on the floor in pools of blood. The Borden family were found by Lizzie on the morning of August 5th, killed in a similar way. Both Tom and Lizzie remained on the scene as if innocent and it was some time before suspicion pointed to them. Blood under Tom's nails, tracks in the house and bloody clothes in the well led to his conviction. He tried to explain all. Col. Rutherford, his attorney, who many believed died of overwork on this case, always believed in Tom's innocence, and said it would be proven some day. He said he used every effort to make Tom confess. He promised to clear him if he would tell how it occurred. Tom throughout claimed to know nothing about it, and was hung on circumstantial evidence.

The Dead Unburied.

TEHERAN, Aug. 26.—The cholera rages with unchecked violence throughout Persid, and the countless corpses lie everywhere unburied. Notwithstanding the urgent orders of the Government, the mollahs, or clergy, refuses to perform the last rites required in the case of the dead as preliminary to burial. These rites include the washing of the bodies, and this the mollahs positively decline to perform when death has been caused by holera. The drivers of the donkeys that carry the mail have deserted the service, and communication is everywhere suspended, except where the telegraph reaches.

CAPTURED AT LAST,

J. H. Morrow Arrested at Rockville Maryland.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 25.—Another chapter in the sad and sensational abortion case has been enacted, and again it promises to be brought into prominence, with all its horrible and harrowing details. James H. Morrow, the man who was responsible for the death of Collie Fowler, is at last behind prison bars, and at an early date will arrive in the city. Yesterday morning Sheriff Rowan received the following dispatch, dated Rockville, Maryland:

"I have James H. Morrow. Send for him. C. H. MULLICAN."

Later a dispatch from the same place, filed at 3:30 o'clock said:

"Morrow is willing to come without requisit on papers.

ALFRED FARRALL.
"Sheriff."

These indicate that the man who fled from justice is now in jail at Rockville, in charge of the sheriff. Mr. E. C. Harlin will leave today for him, and if he still consents to return without legal papers, they will arrive on the first returning train. If Morrow demands requisition papers, the return will be delayed until such papers can be secured.

This arrest concludes a most vigorous search that has been instituted by Sheriff Rowan, and speaks volumes for the alertness and determination of that official. He has trailed his man through all the principal cities of the United States, and has written letters to every city between Chicago and Washington.

A few months ago when a report was current that Morrow had been seen in Washington, Sheriff Rowan was on hot trail for him. On June 1st he had him located in that city, but the chief of police refused to make the arrest until requisition papers could be forwarded, as the man could secure his release upon habeas corpus proceedings. The requisition was secured and forwarded, but before it arrived the bird had flown.

The following is some of the interesting correspondence with William G. Moore, major and superintendent of police of Wasington city, the trail that finally landed Morrow in jail, is interesting:

July 1.—Yours of the 29th instant in regard to Morrow received. It is reported here that he left for New York some ten days ago, but I am inclined to think that he is still near this city, possible in Rockville or Frederick, Md.

I delayed answering your last telegram until we could watch the funeral of one of his particular friends, who was buried here the day after its receipt, thinking if he was in or near the city he would show up there. Will endeavor to locate him and notify you immediately.

July 8.—Your favor of July 5 received. Morrow drove out from this city to Deanwoon station about 5 a. m., June 20, and took the Northbound train. Since that time we have been unable to get any trace of him. The officers at Beamings as well as those in the city are using their best endeavors to find him and if successful will wire you.

July 12.—There is but little doubt that Morrow was in this city for a few hours on Saturday last. We did what we could to capture him, but failed. I have since learned from one whom I think reliable that he has gone to Chicago, where his wife has lived for some years.

There was considerable comment over the city that no effort was being made to arrest Morrow. Sheriff Rowan's work was of such a nature that he could not defend himself.—Columbia Register.

Love Versus Lucre.

MUNCIE, Ind., August 26.—Moses Bradford, aged 85 years, is a million aire resident of Marion, Grant county. Three years ago he received a good deal of newspaper notoriety by marrying Mrs. Mackey, a young milliner who came to this city from Dayton. Bradford's relatives objected to the marriage, saying that the woman only wanted his money. She soon deserted him and a lawsuit followed, which resulted financially in her favor. For the last year the old man has been a lonely widower, and a few days ago he wrote to Mrs. Dollie Snider, in this city, offering $1,000 to any person that would furnish him a pretty and refined bride. The letter was given to another woman and the prospective bride was selected in the person of Mrs. Indiana Danto, aged 28, the widow of a New Orleans French detective. Mrs. Danto consented to become Mrs. Bradford if the old man would give her $6000 as a wedding present. He consented and came here prepared to be a bridegroom again last night. He met Mrs. Danto at the home of Mrs. Snider and the wedding was about to take place when Joseph Duckworth, a prominent attorney and wealthy widower, learned of the proceedings. The result was that Bradford and his money were rejected and a day set for the wedding of Mrs. Danto and Mr. Duckworth. Mrs. Danto is handsome and has borne a good reputation. She has been earning a livelihood as a domestic.

What Solicitor Jervey Did Say.

The News and Courier of the 17th instant published the following, which is here reproduced as a simple act of justice to Solicitor Jervey:

"A Reporter for The News and Courier called the attention yesterday of Solicitor Jervey to the editorial in the Columbia Register of Sunday. Mr. Jervey expressed surprise that anything he had said could have been distorted into a text for such an editorial. The expression referred to was not used in the general sense, but was made in reference to the citizens of Charleston who should cast their ballots for Mr. Tillman. After referring to the epithets of contempt and derogation used by Mr. Tillman in speaking of Charleston and its people, Mr. Jervey expressed the opinion that any Charlestonian who could thereafter vote for Mr. Tillman must be lost to self-respect. It was in this connection that he used the language referred to. Mr. Jervey is a man of good sense and broad views, and is much concerned that he should be charged with so illiberal a sentiment. Whatever may be his opinion as to men and measures he desires his friends to understand that he accords to them the same honesty of conviction which he claims for himself."

TIRED OF REPUBLICAN TRICKERY.

Why a Colored Florida Leader Leaves That Party.

ORLANDO, FLA., August 25.—A leading colored man of this city, a lawyer of ability and possessing marked influence with his race, John T. Shutten, has decided to act henceforth with the Democratic party, and he has prepared the following statements as embodying his reasons for this determination:

It is an undeniable fact that the Republican party, to further its purposes, has never scrupled to appeal to the passions and prejudices of the negro as well as to array him against his best interests in these States. Through the teachings of its servile emissaries the national prosperity and progressiveness of the race have been set back fifty years, and the baneful influence which it still exerts over him has placed him in an attitude which has well-nigh caused his own disfranchisement; and to-day he stands before the American people a pitiable spectacle of its deception and duplicity. It has led the negro in all his ignorance and stupidity, against the wealth and intelligence of the South, thereby keeping up an irrepressible political conflict that must ultimately terminate in the practical disfranchisement of the negro by his own act. This is the position in which the Republican party has placed the negro in the States, and now, in order to palliate the mischief which they themselves have been instrumental in producing, and to throw the responsibility upon the Democratic party, they have come forward with a hypocritical sanctity and a pretentious love for the negro and propose to right his wrongs by violating the Constitution by setting aside the rights of the State.

No intelligent colored man in the South believes for a moment that it is a disinterested interest that the Republican party has for the welfare and prosperity of the race in the enjoyment of its constitutional rights that has actuated that party in attempting to pass the force bill, but rather as the last resort and the only hope left them to elevate and place in power the remnant of that scalawag element which is still lingering upon the brink. But if this is their hope and clandestine purpose it is a forlorn one, for they will never accomplish it through any legislation which seeks to create disorder and an interminable sectional strife on the one hand and to array the strong against the weak on the other for the advancement of their political schemes.

It is too superficial to suppose for a moment that President Harrison advocates this course from a mere sense of right and justice toward the negro of the South, for he has had (as well as his predecessors) ample opportunity of putting into operation the so-called equal rights, principles of the party. But what has been his, and the policy of every other Republican Administration, regarding a just and equitable distribution of the spoils among its seven million of negro slaves? Has he or any other Republican President dared to name a single negro out of this vast following, during all these years, for a Cabinet position, or even intimated such a thing as to appoint a negro to a lucrative position north of the Mason and Dixon line? And yet, in the face of these plain facts, he is pretending to shed tears over the political condition of the Southern negro, and even proposes to remedy the evil by establishing a military despotism over the South. The hypocrite!

The gentlemen who met at Chicago and severed their connection with the "Grand Old Party" had a perfect right to do so without being questioned. They did it for their country's good, and every other colored man who has the moral courage to desert the Republican party, no matter what party he may thereafter affiliate with, has made a step nearer toward bringing about that feeling of conciliation and good-will that ought to exist between two distinct races inhabiting the same section and where every interest is identical.

A Mother's Awful Mistake.

RICHMOND, Va., August 20.—This morning, shortly after midnight, Mrs. Lizzie B. Hicks accidently shot and instantly killed her sixteen year old daughter. She lived with her daughter on Carter street, and was a widow, dependent entirely on her own resources. A few nights ago her hen house was robbed, and this morning, hearing noises in her yard, she arose, armed herself with a 38 calibre revolver, and crept to the back window to listen. While standing there she heard a light step behind her. Very much excited, she quickly turned and saw a figure standing close beside her. Without a sign or word she raised the weapon and fired. At the sound of the pistol shot an awful scream followed, and Mrs. Hicks heard her child . . : "Oh, mamma, you have killed me." The girl staggered back, and her mother ran forward just as she was falling and caught her in her arms. The daughter cried out again and again: "Oh, Lord, have mercy on me!" and while attempting to say more, expired in her mother's arms. The shot and screams aroused Samuel Godsey, who was asleep in another part of the house, and he appeared about this time on the scene. When the distressed parent found that she had killed her own child, she attempted to take her own life, but was prevented by policemen. It is supposed that the young lady, who was passionately fond of her mother, followed the latter when she left the room. Not a word was spoken, and the mother was not aware of her daughter's presence.

Hotel Belmont Burned.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25.—Late last night a fire started in the laundry room of Hotel Belmont in West Asheville, and before it was discovered had made its way to the elevator shaft and spread to the upper stories. An alarm was sounded immediately. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen, the 175 guests got out safely. The remaining few had a narrow escape from death. Several jumped from the third floor to the top of the veranda and thence to the ground, sustaining severe injuries. Mrs. Carne of Charleston lost $5,000 worth of diamonds; another guest, $3,000 in cash. The hotel cost $60,000 and was insured for $25,000. It was owned by the West Asheville Improvement Company. The furniture was owned by Dr. Karl Von Kuch, the lessee of the hotel, and was insured for $25,000.

THEY ARE FOR HIM.

STRONG REASONS FOR VOTING FOR CLEVELAND AS PRESIDENT.

The Address of the German-American Cleveland Union of New York to their Fellow Citizens Throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The German-American Cleveland Union has issued an address, signed bay Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfor, Wm Steinway, Henry Villard, Louis Windmuller and Gustave H. Schwab. The address gives reasons why the signers think Cleveland deserves the votes of naturalized Germans. It says:

"Above all we wish to state that he is a thoroughly honest man, which fact even his most bitter foes do not dare to dispute. No one ever attempted to create the slightest suspicion in this respect. When he returned to private life after having held the highest position in this country his name was as unsullied as that of Washington. Among his most marked characteristics are his undaunted courage and his adherence to his convictions. In his career as Governor of the State of New York and as President of the United States he demonstrated in the most impressive manner that in this respect he is second to no other historical character of this country. As the bearer of executive power he invariably subordinated party interests to the common welfare. He never hesitates to solve the most important questions according to his own unbiased conviction, resisting all pressure from other members of his own party. On several occasions, seeing his party in danger of being misled, he successfully and unflinchingly withstood their pressure without considering the opposition of party leaders. We need only refer to the firmness with which, notwithstanding the strong tendency of his party in the South and the far West to bring about unlimited coinage of silver, he warned them of the dangers liable to arise from such a policy. His innate sense of duty can not be better proven than by the fact that during his administration as well as during his second candidacy he never was a favorite with the machine politicans, who aim was their own welfare.

"Grover Cleveland also distinguished himself by more than an ordinary measure of political sagacity and statesmanlike foresight. It is not only by his determined stand on the silver question that he has shown himself to be a good exponent of these qualities, but by his highly creditable treatment of the tariff he forever secured for himself one of the most conspicuous places in the history of the Republic. He keenly recognized in the protective tariff system fostered by Republicans for many years, with the tendency of levying more oppressive duties steadily growing, an evil that needed immediate and strong remedies, and he fearlessly expressed his views in his celebrated message to Congress. It was inscribed on the banner under which his whole party was united and led to glorious victory. There is no doubt that by following the same banner it will win another victory at the end of the present campaign, and therefore, we earnestly beseech our fellow citizens to aid us in securing the election of Grover Cleveland, the independent, far-sighted statesman, true patriot, honest, courageous man.

"We expect the hearty co-operation of German-Americans, the more so as we are convinced they particularly should favor his candidacy as the true and immediate expression of the will of the people, which at Chicago triumphantly prevailed over all party usage notwithstanding opposition from delegates from his own State as well as politicans in general. We do not hesitate to make this appeal to our countrymen, as the platform of the Democratic party is entirely satisfactory in regard to the main questions. It calls for civil service reform, it advocates that gold, silver and paper money be placed on an absolutely equal basis, and that the obnoxious so-called Sherman law be repealed. It aims at the reformation of the existing protective system, that only tends to enrich the owners of industrial establishments and impoverish the masses of the people, and strives to re-establish the good principle of limiting the amount of duties levied to the actual requirements of the Government.

"Dated New York, August 22."

A Mountain Maid's Crime.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19.—Octavia Hodges, a pretty mountain maiden, has been received at the penitentiary here to serve six years for killing a sewing machine agent named Cunningham. She is nineteen years old, handsome figure. The young woman tells this story: "One morning in May, 1890, the sewingmachine agent, Cunningham, came into my house. He had been drinking and soon began a quarrel. He was ordered from the house, but would not go. Picking up a chair he advanced towards me. As I stooped to get a pistol from a truck he pushed me down. Greatly excited, afraid of the man and hardly conscious of what I was doing, I pointed the revolver at Cunningham and fired. The shot entered the haert and he fell dead." The girl was arrested and locked up. The jury rendered a verdict of six years in the penitentiary. The Court of Appeals sustained the judgment of the lower court. The girl's friends will appeal to the Governor for pardon. She was engaged to be married to young Bryant, who remains loyal to his love. She is the only white prisoner in the penitentiary.