THE TILLMAN CASE.

Continued from page 1.

papers have been mild in the handling of this case.

The surviving brother of Mr. Gonzales, who began this paper twelve years ago, have had will power enough to suppress the two thousand articles which have come into their office. Within less than one hundred yards of where N. G. Gonzales had worked for ten years he was shot down by Tillman and there was no attempt of violence against him. He has spent five months in jail without any Governor's Guards or any protection whatever.

Tillman goes around now with as much protection and safety as any person in South Carolina.

Because the State forsooth publishes articles about liars, thieves and criminals, as does any other reputable paper, the defence thinks that it is done to prejudice the people of Richland County against James H. Tillman. "Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind. The thief doth fear each bush an officer." Because the State has declined just tribute to Mr. George R. Rembert and Col. P. H. Nelson I see no reason why the affidavit of Mr. Rembert should have any force.

Gen Bellinger, in conclusion, stated briefly the reason why the change should not be granted. He made a powerful argument and was eagerly heard by the hundreds of people in the Court room.

MR. THURMOND'S ARGUMENT.

Solicitor J. W. Thurmond followed for the State and began his argument by bringing to the attention of the Court what was necessary for the granting of a change of venue. Why do they ask for this change?

First. Because there are only 1,300 white jurors out of 4,000 voters. This certainly should not be sufficient grounds for the change.

Because Mr. W. H. Gibbes had made a statement that he was opposed to Tillman, and because he is county auditor the change should be granted. Mr. Thurmond showed that the Sullivan case, which had been referred to, was not at all similar.

The next point refuted was that because a few citizens had subscribed to a monument fund. This should not wrap public opinion in such a manner as to prevent the defendant from obtaining a fair and impartial trial.

Several cases were referred to in which it had been decided that newspaper editorials should not be sufficient grounds for a change of venue.

It is well established that when the prejudice is confined to one locality a change of venue cannot be granted.

Solicitor Thurmond spoke for forty minutes and made a forcible argument, bringing out many points of law which had not been touched upon by his associates.

At the conclusion of Solicitor Thurmond's argument Ex-Judge O. W. Buchanan, who is connectd with the counsel for the defence, arose and addressed the Court.

A TIRADE AGAINST THE PRESS.

Judge Buchanan said that he had not expected to say anything in the case, but he was so impressed with the treatment of the defendant by the newspapers that he was compelled to have a few words to say. He began in an impassioned manner, saying that at one time the press of the country was regarded with respect and honor, but now it was allied with the great force of money. With the great sweeping wave of the war there came what is known as "commercialism." Now we have "newspaper oratory and newspaper bawling."

Judge Buchanan bitterly denounced the State as a paper which lashed, slashed and beat men to fury. A man of to-day dares not utter his independent opionion unless he is ridiculed by the newspapers of the country. During the whole argument Mr. Buchanan showed much feeling and his speech created a flutter among those present. He said that "the State" was trying the attorneys for the defence, but that he had lived a free man and would die one. He did not propose to be tyrannized by the newspapers. Continuing, he said: "Don't you know that you can go to any one on the street and ask, 'Bill, how about this case?' and he will reply: 'Oh you can't get a fair trial here; these newspapers down the street have been inflaming the minds of the people so that a fair trial is impossible.' He said that this community had been so saturated and poisoned by the newspapers that many had been forced to sign affidavits for the prosecution for fear that if they did not do so their families would suffer on account of the pressure brought to bear by "the State." Every business man in the State is under the domination of the mighty newspapers.

Judge Buchanan, continuing, said that the ministers of the Gospel had gone so far as to be lashed by this fiend, and the poor fellows have been made to come here and swear that there is no prejudice in Richland against the accused. The newspapers were asserting so much power that they now are leading the fountain of justice. A man is tried these days by the newspapers and is either acquitted or condemned before the case comes to trial.

Ex-Judge Buchanan continued his speech against the press for three-quarters of an hour, when Judge Townsend interrupted him, saying that there was only fifteen minutes left to his side and that he supposed Col George W. Croft would say something. The Court then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Ex-Judge Buchanan's speech took up all of the time of the defence except twenty minutes, and, although Col Croft offered to allow the other side another speech if his time was extended, the offer was refused, but as a matter of fact he took up thirty-five minutes and was stopped by the Judge.

COL CROFT'S ARGUMENT.

Col Croft argued chiefly on the law of the question and declared that the only thing to be considered is whether there is a reasonable doubt that a fair trial cannot be had. To say that this appeal is a slur upon the people is a narrow and contracted view, when it is a constitutional right. He held the people here to be as pure and as good as any others, but they are no better. The asking of the change is not only not unreasonable, but it is but natural that it should be. Before this case arose no man had been so traduced and slandered as this defendant. He was denounced as a debauche, liar, coward and of no repute so far as the public press is concerned. He dwelt with much emphasis upon this phase of the case, and went on to say that the influence of the State had been used to saturate the minds of the people with poison against the defendant. He referred continually to the fact that Gonzales was spoken of as a martyr and Tillman as a murderer and assassin. He referred to an editorial written by the Rev Dr Evans in the State calling Tillman a murderer and assassin. Publications from other papers continually added fire to the flames of prejudice. The whole community was stirred up: its chief men in commercial life, its preachers, its women and even its children. They were all made to believe that Gonzales died for the honor of the country, while every man that knows that his attacks on Tillman were actuated by the deepest venom. They had been swept away from the mooring of their conservatism. He never had been so surprised in his life as when the press of the city asked to publish the affidavits in this case before they were submitted to the Court. Only because the State's attorneys refused to allow it were the hands of the press tied. He then paid his respects to the editor of the Record, whom he said was so biased that he had no idea of fairness or a decent regard for right when it came to considering this case. He declared that Gen Jones had felt the pressure of social condemnation, and was by it compelled to take a vacillating attitude in this case.

THE CHANGE GRANTED.

When Mr. Croft closed Judge Townsend remarked that he had kept up with the affidavits for three days and had never listened to such able arguments, and he was convinced that the change of venue should be granted. He entered upon no statement of his reasons and, merely making the brief announcement, said he was ready hear suggestions as to the county in which to try it.

THE "SPEEDY TRIAL" CLAIM.

Mr. Nelson said Tillman was anxious for a speedy trial and only two counties were now available—Edgefield and Saluda.

Mr. Thurmond spoke of the inconveniences of Saluda, and suggested either Kershaw or Lexington. As to a speedy trial he said Edgefield Court would be held the first Monday in August: Saluda the third, Camden the first Monday in September and Lexington the third.

Mr. Crawford expressed serious objections to Saluda because it was practically the home of the defendant, being the county of which George D. Tillman was the father, and the State would not have an equal show of fairness there with the defendant.

Col Croft ridiculed the idea that George D. Tillman's work in behalf of Saluda would affect the judgment of the people. He made light of the fifteen miles of rocky road the witnesses would have to travel to get to the Court House from the nearest railroad station, and mentioned four or five "hotels and boarding houses" people could stop at.

LET THE STATE HAVE A CHANCE.

Mr. Bellinger declared that it would be wrong to take the case to Saluda, because it would be taking it to a county where the State would be at a great disadvantage. He declared that the defence could not pretend that they wanted a speedy trial, because they had a chance during the last Court, when the State agreed to accept any affidavits absent witnesses might make.

DISPENSARY FUND FOR SCHOOLS.

The Comptroller-General Has Issued His Warrants for Same.

The comptroller general has issued warrants aggregating $80,000 which will be paid to the several counties in the State as their part of the dispensary profits. This money was set aside by the board of directors some time ago and represents the profits of the State dispensary for the first half of the year. Following is the amount each county will receive, including the "deficiency fund" paid to several counties enumerated below:

Abbeville, $2,468.08; Aiken, $2,419.93; Anderson, $2,831.26; Bamberg, $1,063.40; Barnwell, $1,688.82; Beaufort, $1,787.82; Berkeley, $2,373.06; Charleston, $3,359.85; Cherokee, $1,203.50; Chester, $1,384.06; Chesterfield $1,948.11; Clarendon, $1,672.53; Colleton, $2,472.56; Darlington, $1,558.73; Dorchester, $866.55; Edgefield, $2,394.36; Fairfield $1,491.81; Florence, $1,613.10; Georgetown, $1,037.58; Greenville, $3,368.47; Greenwood, $1,696.28; Hampton, $1,578.80; Horry, $4,518.55; Kershaw, $1,267.14; Lancaster, $2,520.02; Laurens, $2,016.67; Lee, $2,256.90; Lexington, $1,776.50; Marion, $2,842.35; Marlboro, $1,376.83; Newberry, $1,822.24; Oconee, $2,132.77; Orangeburg, $3,304.28; Pickens, $1,360.29; Richland, $1,979.63; Saluda, $1,973.21; Spartanburg, $4,066.71; Sumter, $1,662.55; Union, $1,546.11; Williamsburg $1,679.23; York $2,428.91.

Before making the apportionment the comptroller general complied with the requirement that each school district must receive at least $75 per annum from the constitutional 3 mill tax, and if in any county the funds be too meagre to run each school district up to that amount, then the deficiency must be made up out of the dispensary funds. After such deficiencies have been met the remainder of the dispensary fund is to be divided among the counties on the pro rata of school enrollment in those counties.

There was no deficiency in Anderson, Beaufort, Cherokee, Chester, Darlington, Dorchester, Georgetown, Newberry, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter and Union counties. Horry received over $3,000 to make up the deficiency in that county where there are many school districts. The deficiency was as follows:

Abbeville, $285.50; Aiken, $279.04; Bamberg, $100.50; Barnwell, $101; Berkeley, $1,019.14; Chesterfield, $818.04; Clarendon, $364.21; Colleton, $1,027.19; Edgefield, $948.73; Fairfield, $113.42; Florence, $16; Greenville, $77.40; Greenwood, $15.72; Hampton, $424; Horry $3,118; Kershaw, $25; Lancaster, $869.50; Laurens, $120.50; Lee, $1,261.56; Lexington, $246.64; Marion $700.95; Marlboro, $151.43; Oconee, $889.62; Orangeburg, $48.24; Pickens, $271.44; Saluda, $644.28; Williamsburg $234.89; York, $36.09.

Advice of a Successful Belle.

"Yes, my dear, one could lay down rules for the charming of the other sex," said an old but very successful belle to a debutante who in spite of a beautiful face is, it must be admitted, a failure as far as popularity goes. (Ardent adorers she has, but of temperate admirers and men friends she has none.) "One could lay down rules—one hundred and three of them; all good rules too. But there are two that I'd remember if I were you, and you can afford to let the others take care of themselves. The first is, when talking to a man never 'run down' another woman. The second—and even if you forget the first, please remember the second—is never praise another man!"

Negroes Excited.

Negro lynchings in two northern states within a month have aroused the colored people of Chicago to tremendous pitch of excitement and protest. The burning of a negro at the stake near Wilmington, Del., has especially aroused them and added to the recent killing of David Wyatt at Belleville, Ill., has brought the agitation against mob violence to an acute stage. At the Quinn Chapel meeting of colored citizens last night violent speeches were made against lynchings and colored men were urged to arm themselves and protect their race against the whites

THE CARLISLE FITTING SCHOOL

A Good Place to Educate Your Boys and Girls.

The Bamberg Herald says the catalogue of the Carlisle Fitting School has just been issued. We desire to note some of the more important facts as given here. Prof. H. C. Sheridan, for the past two years Head Master of the institution, has been retained. The Board acted wisely. Prof. Sheridan is not only a successful teacher and disciplinarian but also a representative of the parents whose sons and daughters are his students. Enjoying the esteem and close friendship of every student, he makes a great contribution not only to the intellectual but also to the moral manhood of the students. In his department of mathematics and science, he will still be assisted by Miss Pet Stephens, who has been associated with Prof. Sheridan since his connection with the school. We do not hesitate to say that no happier selection could have been made. The selection of Miss Stephens has the endorsement of the whole body of students as well as that of the community abroad. She fills her place in the girls' boarding department and in the schoolroom with entire satisfaction. In the departments of English and history, and of Latin and Greek, we observe that Prof. W. C. Owen and Prof. J. Clifton Redmon have been elected. These young men are graduates of Wofford College. No higher tribute could be paid than that paid by Dr. Jas. H. Carlisle and President H. N. Snyder, of Wofford College. They are well equipped by training and experience, having taken at Wofford College the normal course for teachers. They bring with them ability, young life and enthusiasm which will add thought to the faculty. In the department of music Miss Jennie Wait Foster, a graduate of Columbia Female College and a student of music in the Chicago school, has been elected. She comes most highly educated and endorsed.

Mrs. Josephine Beach, the pouplar and efficient matron of the girls' boarding department, has been retained in her position. She is quite an addition to the school, and the institution is quite fortunate to have her services. The Carlisle Fitting School offers three courses in her curriculum: A preparative for the Freshman class; a preparative for the Sophomore class, and a preparative for a successful entering on business life. This last course is prepared for those young men and women who cannot afford a college course.

We have here in our midst the opportunity offered to our young people for a thorough education at a most reasonable cost. We understand that a student in all departments can spend a year here at the low cost of $107, paying for board, tuition and all fees. To the young people of our town, this education is offered for the sum of $35. When we consider the advantages offered: a fine library, two fine debating societies, the association in the class-room with teachers, and with young men and young women from all parts of middle and lower South Carolina, we esteem it an opportunity enjoyed by but few communities. We are glad that there is a bright outlook for the next session. Now, let the people of Bamberg give this institution her patronage, then will the school occupy a warmer place in their hearts. The school deserves it, therefore it claims it.

A Poor Excuse.

The Charleston Post says: "Senator Platt of New York sticks his head out of his mole burrow for a minute to squeak that the Democrats are originally responsible for the post-office scandals, because several of the officials implicated in them were first brought into the department during the administration of President Cleveland, notable among them being the chief of all the rascals, A. W. Machen, who was made some sort of a clerk in the department, from which he mounted rapidly to a place of authority and opportunity under the Republican administration which followed Cleveland. Even if it were true that the scandal had its start in the Cleveland regime, Senator Platt's charge is a confession that it has taken the Republicans six years to get on the trail of it. What sort of administration is that?" Senator Platt, no doubt, thinks a poor excuse is better than none, but his efforts to make the renegade Democrats who voted for McKinley for the sake of office the scapegoats for Republican racality won't do. In the first place Machen and his ilk ceased to be Democrats when they voted for McKinley, and it is hardly the fair thing to class them as Democrats when they are detected helping the Republicans loot the United States treasury. We are not at all surprised at the outcome of Machen rascality. He sold out for pelf, and Senator Platt should not blame him for trying to get his share. But we must protest against his being charged up to the Democracy. He may be a follower of the lamented Grover, but that does not prove him a Democrat by any means.

A Beautiful Tribute.

Agree or disagree as you may with William J. Bryan on his political tenets, you cannot withhold admiration for his wonderful eloquence and word imagery. What is more beautiful than this: "If Jesus had left nothing but the parables. His name would have been imperishable in literature: if He had bequeathed to posterity nothing but the simplicity of His speech and the irresistible logic of His argument, He would have a permanent place among the orators of the world: if He had given to the world nothing but the commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," enforced as it was by His own example, this one gift would have been sufficient to outweigh all the wealth of the world; if He had left no record but the Sermon on the Mount, it would have made His natal day worthy of the perpetual celebration—but all of these added to the matchless majesty of a perfect life and the inspiring influence of an all-pervading love, are turning the eyes of an ever-increasing number to the path He trod from the manger to the cross.

Fatal Family Fight.

At Knoxville, Tenn., Friday night in the home of Alexander Beattie, a negro shoemaker, four members of his family were shot, three fatally. When Samuel and Warren, two sons, aged about 20, engaged in a quarrel, each pulled a pistol and fired at the other. Both were fatally wounded, each receiving a bullet in the abdomen. The mother of the boys ran into the house and was accidentally shot in the left side. She will die. A daughter, hearing her mother's screams, also ran in and was shot in the arm.

THE RAILROADS.

The State Board of Assessors Fix Their Valuation.

THERE WAS SOME INCREASE

Over the Assessments of Last Year. After Representatives of the Different Railroads Were Heard.

The State board of assessors of railroad property have about completed their work. After hearing protests from the representatives of the railroad companies, the board fixed the following increases over the assessments of last year:

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	$249,980
Ashville and Spartanburg	48,000
Charlotte Columbia & Augusta	89,375
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia	67,780
Total	$455,135
South Carolina & Georgia—decreased	111,300
Net increase	$343,835

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Chesterfield & Kershaw	$ 54,900
Florida Central and Peninsular	259,625
Georgia, Carolina & Northern	340,367
Palmetto	28,000
South Bound Extension	36,120
Total increase	$719,012

INDEPENDENT LINES.

Carolina-Northern	$ 1,948
Chesterfield & Lancaster	9,000
Hampton & Branchville	1,000
Northeastern (Clarendon)	300
Blue Ridge	21,970
Total	$ 34,818
Union Station company	10,000

ATLATTIC COAST LINE.

Ashley River	$ 4,000
Charleston & Savannah	85,250
Cheraw & Darlington	39,520
C. & D.)Gibson branch)	18,135
C. & D. (Salisburg branch)	11,100
Florence R R (Latta branch)	19,780
Green Pond, Walterboro & Branchville	21,000
Hartsville	2,500
Manchester & Augusta (Lucknow branch)	4,120
Northeastern	152,550
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta	155,940
Total	$513,895

It will be seen that the Southern and the Coast Line have been increased $850,000 while the Seaboard alone has been increased $720,000 and either of the roads first named has three times the mileage of the Seaboard, although it is a fact that nearly all of the track of the Seaboard is main line.

OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The Southern Express company's assessment has been increased from $34 a mile to $85. The total is $244,715, a great increase over last year.

The Pullman company was increased from $80 to 100 a mile for every mile of track traveled in this State by its cars.

The Western Union's assessment is one of the few not definitely fixed, but the Postal has been assessed at $60 a mile.

The return of the Southern Bell Telephone company of $99,000 for its property in this State was accepted. The American Telephone and Telegraph company was put up from $34 a mile to $100 a mile.

The board had fixed the assessment of the Augusta and Aiken Electric Railroad company at $6,000 a mile, but this was reduced to $3,500 a mile. Comptroller General Jones thinks the cross country electric roads should be assessed with liberality in order that the building of others may be encouraged. The Greenville traction company has not been acted upon finally.

The Gordon Telephone company of Charleston returned its property at $12,000: the board increased this to $64,500, but after hearing protests reduced to $35,000.

The South Carolina Long Distance company of this city was left at $16,336. The board originally fixed the assessment at $33,000.

The Island Telephone company of Charleston had been assessed at $10,720, but this was reduced to $6,000.

The following other local 'phone companies were assessed at the figures named: Chesterfield, increase from $150 to $1,000; Greenwood from $1,950 to $3,750; Ninety-Six from $300 to $500; Laurens $1,250; Orangeburg and St Matthews $800; Glenn Springs $300; Blacksburg $1,000; Manning $900; People's Telephone company $5,345; Aiken $1,000; Liberty $150; Lancaster $600.

Ate a Live Black Snake.

A Morristown, N. J., dispatch says: Bicyclists passing along the Hibernarian turnpike near Beach Glen recently saw a man sitting beside the road holding a three-foot squirming black snake in his hands. Suddenly they were horrified to see him lift the snake to his mouth and take a bite of it. This he ate with apparent satisfaction and then picked up a handful of grass which he also chewed vigorously, after which he took another bite of the reptile. The authorities at Rockaway were notified and the man was taken into custody. When captured, only the head of the snake remained. The man gave his name as R. O. Granby, and said that he had just finished his dinner of snake and grass. Then he went on to explain that he was a follower of Mrs. Blavatsky and believed in the theory of rein-carnation. He said he was the reincarnation of a hog, thus accounting for his fondness for snakes and grass. The man said he distinctly remembered when he was in the form of a hog some thousands of years ago, and that he was one of the herd of swine mentioned in the Bible, which were drowned in the sea at Gadara, because the devils that had been cast out of the demoniac entered the swine.

Neighbors Fight.

A fight occured Thursday morning on top of Quaker Gap mountain, Stokes county, Ga. There were three or more persons on each side and a number of shots were exchanged. Captain King was killed and one or two others seriously wounded. Deputy Sheriff Smith was knocked down with a hoe by Russell Jones. King was shot by John Rhodes, who was arrested and committed to jail. The trouble was the result of an old feud between neighbors.

IN THE STATE.

The Happenings in Various Sections of South Carolina Briefly Told.

Fifty-four teachers were present on the opening day of the Anderson county summer school on Monday.

Miss Mattie Boyce, for a number of years missionary to Mexico, died at her home in Due West on Monday.

A little daughter of Bailey Strange, a farmer who live two miles from Woodruff, was killed by lightning on Monday afternoon.

Miss Macie Jonston of Fairfield county died in Winnsboro on Tuesday. She graduated last week at the Due West Female college.

The Richland county grand jury refuse to find indictments in dispensary cases. They threw out six on Monday.

The students of the College of Charleston held a meeting on Tuesday and protested against the admission of girls to that institution.

The Charleston grand jury refuse to find indictments in dispensary cases. Even the notorious Vincent Chicco is safe in their hands.

Samuel J. Willoughby, a well-known citizen, was drowned while fishing in Muldrow's mill-pond, four miles from Florence, on Wednesday.

Miss Annie Spencer, a teacher in the Clinton graded school and sister of President Spencer of the Presbyterian college, died on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. John Hyman of Hyman, Florence county, committed suicide with paris green on Wednesday. She was about fifty years old and in bad health.

Fred A. Cummings of Spartanburg, a graduate of Wofford college in the class of 1896, has been elected to the chair of English in Hollins institute, Virginia.

Tee case of Reuben Pitts, charged with murder in the killing of young Edward Foster, a pupil, has been postponed again on account of the illness of the defendant, who is in Asheville, N. C., being treated for consumption.

A FIEND BURNED

At the Stake by an Infuriated Mob for the Usual Crime.

A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says all is quiet in the community, following the horrible lynching of George White, Helen Bishop's confessed slayer, at an early hour, this morning. Of the mob of nearly 5,000, which overpowered the authorities, and stormed the Newcastle county work house, and dragged from his cell the trembling wretch, and burned him at the stake, the identity of only one is publicly known. That person is Peter Smith, twelve years old, who fell when the work house guards fired a volley into the ranks of the attacking mob. The lad was struck by a bullet, which entered his back, and is thought to have penetrated his kidneys. At the hospital, where the boy was taken, the physicians state, that he is in a serious condition. After the mob had completed its awful work of vengeance, the body of the negro ravisher and murderer was left, chained to the stake, with fire burning all around it, and the members of the lynching party went home. The rain, which began later, extinguished the fire, and, at daylight, the charred body still hung limp in plain sight of the passers by. Public sentiment here, so far as expressed, appears to approve the lynching of White, and it is not believed that there will be any arrests. White's confession—made just before the torch was applied to the pile of oil soaked bushes around him—was the admission of everything and more than had been charged aginst him. He is stated to have said: "I was sent, by Mr. Woodward, to a corn field to try some corn, I saw Mr. Woodward's daughter, and intended to asaault her, but a couple of men came along, and I did not disturb her. Then I saw the Bishop girl, and I followed her. I seized her, and asked her if she had any money, and if she would give it to me to let her go. She gave me 60 cent. I again seized her, and she cried: 'Please don't hurt me.'

"I choked her and accomplished my purpose. Then I asked her if she was going to tell on me. She said she was. I gave her a back in the throat with my knife, and asked her again if she was going to inform on me. She said she was, and then I cut her throat twice again, and left her. After that, I went back to Mr. Woodward, and told him there was no good water to drink down there, and he sent me somewhere else. I went back, but soon left. Then I went back to the house and put on a white hat instead of the cap I wore."

The negro's confession rendered the already incensed crowd even more desperate, and some wanted to tear him limb from limb, before the reached the scene of his execution. The negro begged, piteously, not to be burned, but on mercy was shown; and, although his sufferings were terrible, he remained conscious and rational to the last.

A NEW GAME.—A Southern Kansas farmer is the inventor of a new game called "Improved Ping-Pong." It is to be played on a farm in the fall of the year. The player gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning, milks the cows, feeds the hogs and horses, eats breakfast, then hitches his team to a wagon about the size of a box car and starts for the cornfield. Here is where ping pong comes in. You grab a big ear of corn in the left hand with the right hand and a contraption of some kind you yank the shucks off the corn and throw the ear at the wagon. When the ear of corn strikes the throw-board it goes "ping" and when it hits the bottom of the wagon it sounds "pong" making a very interesting game at 2 1-2c a bushel. It is safe to predict, that like many other Kansas ideas, the game will never be popular.

Died at Last.

The Augusta Chronicle says "Matthew Preston, a negro, died at the Lamar hospital after the most remarkable exhibition of vitality on record in this city. On March 27 he was wounded by another negro in a crap game in Hamburg. He was shot with a pistol, the bullet entering his side, penetrating his liver and perforating his intestines in numerous places. When brought to the hospital it was thought that he would surely die in a few hours. He was operated on and stood the operation well. He was operated on again and again, a portion of his intestines removed and it was believed that he would at last win this fight for life, when he died."

For Boys and Girls.

If you are good at guessing or answering, here are a few questions you can wrestle with. You can see any day a white horse, but did you ever see a white colt? How many different kinds of trees grow in your neighborhood and what are they good for? Why does a horse eat grass backwards and a cow forward? Why does a hop vine wind one way a bean vine the other? Where should a chimney be the larger, at the top or botton, and why? Can you tell why a horse when tethered with a rope always unravels it, while a cow always twists it into a kinky knot? How old must a grape vine be before it begins to bear? Can you tell why leaves turn upside down just before a rain? What wood will bear the greatest weight before breaking? Why are all cow paths crooked and none straight?

A Modest Request.

At Thursday's session of the National Colored Immigration and Commercial association at Montgomery, Ala., the committee on resolutions adopted a resolution recommending the chartering of vessels during the year 1904, for carrying colonist to the republic of Liberia, Africa. A petition to President Roosevelt and the national congress citing the wrongs from which the colored race is said to suffer was read and adopted. An appropriation of one hundred million dollars was asked from congress to be used for securing the transportation of those of the race who desired to settle in Liberia. The petition, it is explained, does not recommend a wholesale deportation.

Three Men Lynched.

Three negroes—Garfield McCoy, George McKinney and Wiley Anett—were taken from jail at Newton, Baker county, Ga., and lynched Friday night. The three men were in jail for killing F. S. Bullard, a white man, who called in to quell a row at a negro dance, near his house one night last week. The mob went to the jailer's house and told him they had another prisoner to lodge in the jail. When the jailer reached the jail door with the keys the mob rushed him and soon had the doors opened. The three negroes were taken a mile from town and hung to a tree and riddled with bullets. A fourth negro—in jail for murder the of another negro was not disturbed. All was quiet Saturday.

Her Father's Strength.

Recently in a Sunday school the teacher was telling her class of small pupils the interesting story of Samson, of whom she spoke as being the strongest man that ever lived.

Little Ethel, a golden haired new recruit, listened to the story with great interest. After the teacher had finished, Ethel held up her chubby hand.

"Well, Ethel," asked the teacher, "what is it?"

"Samson wusn't as strong as my papa is."

"Is your father so strong?" queried the teacher, smiling.

"Oh, my papa's offul strong," replied Ethel with emphasis. "Why, I heard mamma say that he had a ellyfant on his hands."—Columbus Journal.

Barometers and Dust.

When the barometer falls, the air around expands into a larger volume and the air inside the cupboard also expands and forces itself out at every minute crevice. When the barometer rises again, the air inside the cupboard, as well as outside, condenses and shrinks and the air is forced back into the cupboard to equalize the pressure, and along with the air in goes the dust. The smaller the crevice, the stronger the jet of air, the farther goes the dirt. Witness the dirt tracks so often seen in imperfectly framed engravings or photographs. Remember, whenever you see the barometer rising, that an additional charge of dust is entering your cupboard and drawers.

Prophetic Dreams.

The belief in prophetic dreams is not entirely a superstition, according to the results obtained by two members of the French institute. They point out that at night when the senses are at rest the brain is affected particularly by organic feelings in various parts of the body and that early symptoms of advancing diseases give a particular direction to the dreams. A familiar instance is nightmare, which indicates a dyspeptic condition. Immoderate drinkers see rats, snakes and insects in their dreams before the actual outbreak of delirium tremens, and so on.

In Her Debt.

As a pleasant faced woman passed the corner Jones touched his hat to her and remarked feelingly to his companion:

"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."

"Your mother?" was the query.

"No, my landlady."

Not Dangerous.

Biggs—Windig is a nice fellow, but he is given to exaggerating.

Diggs—Yes, but that fault is counterbalanced by one thing?

Biggs—What is that?

Diggs—The general indisposition of people to believe him.—Chicago News.

Won In a Walk.

"Say, how did you get off in the glee club try-out?"

"Made first bass on four bawls."—Chapparel.

His Conviction.

There are two sides to a jail, and it's easier to get inside the outside than it is to get outside the inside.—Baltimore News.

Grant Got the Worst of It.

At a recent meeting of Confederate veterans in Richmond a story was told which, if true, shows that once at least Grant lost his characteristic, impertubablity. While he was in Virginia during the civil war an old lady sent her grandson to ask where he was going. The general answered gruffly: "Tell your grandmother that I am going to Richmond or Petersburg or heaven or hell." The boy came back in half an hour and said to the Federal commander: "My grandmother says you can't go to Richmond because Gen. Lee is there; you can't go to Petersburg because Gen. Beauregard is there, and you can't go to heaven because Gen. Jackson is there."

Zolly M. Maynard and Walter S. Childs, two prominent citizens of Forsyth, Ga., engaged in a shooting affray Friday afternoon as the result of which both are dangerously and perhaps fatally wounded. It is said that the trouble originated over a negro man.

The Laurens Advertiser says: Mr. Roosevelt in his affection for the negroes should place a score of them in charge of the post office department in Washington he would at least not lower its present standard of honesty—and this notwithstanding the stock joke of the colored brother and the hen roost."

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Unconscious.—"But he doesn't realize that he boasts." "Oh, no! I've heard him boasting that he doesn't boast."—Puck.

"There doesn't seem to be so many bicycles as formerly." "No; it's riding, instead of riders, that is falling off now."—Indianapolis News.

Doctor—"Above all things, you must dismiss every source of trouble and anxiety." Patient—"But, doctor, that's impossible. I've just got a new automobile."—Town Topics.

The man who praises what he intends to purchase and enumerates the faults of what he means to sell is honest enough to feel lonesome in this dizzy old world.—Chicago Daily News.

"Yes," said the superstitious man, "I believe it's lucky to pick up a pin, don't you?" "Not if you pick it up by sitting down upon it," promptly replied the schoolmaster.—Philadelphia Record.

The Purchasing Limit.—Mr. Steinsen (our latest millionaire, after his third fruitless stalk)—"Now, look here, you rascal! If you can't have the brutes tamer, I'm hanged if I don't sack you!"—Punch.

The Two Champions.—It is said that the roar of a lion can be heard farther than the sound made by any other living creature. Next to that comes the note of a woman who has found a mouse in her bureau.—Boston Transcript.

The Animus.—Mrs. Gossippe—"How does it come Mrs. Swagger invited you to her party? I thought you were enemies." Mrs. Snappem—"We are; but she thought I had nothing fit to wear, and wanted to make me feel bad."—Columbus State Journal.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MARRY.

Only a Five Dollar Bill Is Necessary to Defray the Expenses in Most Places.

Marriage is one of the cheapest of luxuries if one reckons only the outlay required for the payment of the preacher or magistrate who performs the ceremony and the cost of the license in such states as require licenses. Any minister, priest or preacher of the Gospel in the United States may solemnize marriages, and in many states judges for one or more classes of courts may officiate. In all save half a dozen states, too, justices of the peace have the privilege of officiating at the highly important function, says the Chicago Chronicle.

In some parts of the United States the person performing a marriage ceremony must have personal knowledge of the identity, names and residence of the parties, and inasmuch as such laws are enforced in some of the western states where young people frequently drive long distances to be married, the stipulation has on occasion caused more or less inconvenience. In most of the states two witnesses are required to be present at the solemnization of a marriage, although in some states a single witness is sufficient. There is still in force in Pennsylvania an old law which prescribes that 12 witnesses shall be present, but this exaction is seldom if ever enforced. Perhaps the strangest stipulation of all is that which appears in the laws of Tennessee, and is to the effect that the validity of a marriage shall be in nowise affected by the omission of the baptismal name of either party in the license and the use of a nickname instead, provided the parties can be identified. Any person conversant with the conditions prevailing in the mountain districts of Tennessee will appreciate the wisdom of this unique proviso.

Common supposition is to the effect that the fee for performing the marriage ceremony is dependent entirely upon the generosity of the bridegroom, and it will, doubtless, therefore, surprise many persons to learn that in several states the law has a hand in the matter. In the Old Dominion, for instance, there is a statute which provides that the person solemnizing a marriage is entitled to a fee of one dollar, and that "any person exacting a greater fee shall forfeit to the party aggrieved $50." In West Virginia it is stipulated that the fee be "at least one dollar," and the Idaho law says that "the fee shall be five dollars, or any other or greater sum voluntarily given by the parties to such marriage." In 16 states of the union a wedded couple may obtain a more or less elaborate certificate of their marriage

Some of Them Have.

"This article," she said, looking up from the paper, "says that physicians almost invariably have no business ability."

"So?" he replied, absent-mindedly.

"That's what it says," she asserted. "They are too easy-going in a business way, and really don't know how to get a proper return for their services. There is no class, it says, that is so much imposed upon. Do you think it's true?"

"Well," he replied, thoughtfully, "some of them may lack business ability, but others have enough to make the average good. Do you remember that you asked Dr. Pills to dine with us last month?"

"Yes. What of it?"

"He's charged it up in his bill as a professional call."—Chicago Post.

Blast-Furnace Gas-Motors.

In western Europe, and particularly in Germany, the employment of motors utilizing gases from blast furnaces is increasing. It is said that the use of these gases, which is not so common in England or the United States, effects a considerable saving in the cost of founding. The motors thus driven are employed principally for actuating air compressors and electric generators.—Science.

Tobacco in Texas.

It is stated the United States Department of Agriculture has decided to make Nacogdoches, Texas, just north of Beaumont, on the line of the South Pacific, the biggest tobacco experimental station in the world. In August a plant for the curing of all the tobacco grown at experiment stations in the Southern States will be opened with leaf tobacco exports of the Agricultural Department in charge. Government tests have demonstrated that tobacco can be grown in the soil of East Texas, equal if not superior to the costly tobacco of the Vuelta Abaja district of Pinar del Rio, Cuba known as the finest in the world.

THE State of last week says Circuit Attorney Folk has tabulated a statement of the amounts demanded by legislators for the passage or defeat of measures pending before the Missouri general assembly. The aggregate is $321,300. The largest contributor to the "grafters" was the St. Louis Transit company, which was assessed and which paid $150,000. Addition to this Mr. Folk finds that $220,800 has been received by legislators in cash bribes. There have been many jobs not yet exposed.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

Speculator and Husband of Duchess Ends Up as a Marine.

E. L. Dwyer, Former Chicago Millionaire, Anxious to Secure His Release from the Navy in Order to Begin Life Over Again.

Edward L. Dwyer, once a millionaire mine owner, promoter and bold speculator in wheat, who startled even Chicago by his daring, and who later married a duchess worth millions of dollars, sailed into the Brooklyn navy yard the other day a marine on the United States transport Calgoa. Dressed in his natty sailor suit, his face bronzed by the Philippine sun, his muscles hardened by work, Dwyer looked little like a dashing speculator and husband of a duchess.

Dwyer has been in the service of the United States since July 31, 1900, when penniless, disinherited by his aged wife, tired of wandering, he went to Harrisburg and enlisted in the marine corps. The term of enlistment is three years, but Dwyer has influences at work in the navy department, and there is little doubt that his early discharge will be secured.

Dwyer first attracted attention in 1889, then a member of the Chicago board of trade, by purchasing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat for future delivery without depositing margins. While in New York in 1894, representing western milling interests, he met the Duchess de Castelluccia, whose husband had died only a short while before, leaving her a fortune estimated at $7,000,000. She was more than 40 years older than Dwyer, but he won her, and the two were married at Rock Ridge, Fla., January 29, 1895.

The duchess died soon after the wedding, leaving the bulk of her fortune to her two children. Dwyer received $10,000.

Dwyer then started on the road to financial ruin through speculation, and in May, 1899, he found himself penniless. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in New York, with liabilities of $252,055 and no visible assets. But Dwyer within a year had organized a company with a capital of $1,500,000 to develop silver mines in Zacatecas, Mexico. Apparently this scheme was not successful, and a year later he was again penniless. It was then that he enlisted and was assigned to service in the Philippines.

While Dwyer was in the Philippines he looked about him for favorable investments and he thinks enterprise there will open the way to fortune. It is said that the bronzed marine will go back to the islands immediately upon receiving his discharge.

REMAINS OF MONSTER BIRD.

Valuable Discovery Made in Southern Part of Argentine Republic—Larger Than the Dodo.

Brief information of the discovery in Patagonia, or rather, of the southern part of the Argentine Republic, of part of the remains of an extinct bird that, in size, outrivals any of the forms known to science, either living or extinct, has just reached the chief ornithologist of the Smithsonian institution, who regards the discovery as one of the first importance. The details thus far received are to the effect that a scientific party exploring along the eastern foothills of the Andes range unearthed from the strata of the tertiary age the skull of what they at first took to be a gigantic bird