A DISPASSIONATE DISCUSSION OF

The Opinion of a Conservative Carolina Journal--The Case Considered in Differ

ent Aspects.

(Editorial in the Keowee Courier) The opinions of the press, in different parts of the State, on this startling occurrence, differ widely. It is generally conceded that the act is the natural result of a presedent established by the whites in like cases of offence. As a consequence some condemn the act and all acts of lynching in the abstract. Others, winking at such summary vengeance, when prompted by a pure and high purpose to protect virtuous women from violence worse than death, favor a thorough investigation in this case as to whether this act was the outcome of an outraged sentiment or the offspring of projudice and imitation. Others take the bold ground that if deceased was guilty of the crime with which he was accused, he deserved the fate he met. and the perpetrators deserve commendation rather than censure. We find others, who neither in terms approving nor condemning the lynching, find in the occur-rence a pregnant text for discoursing on the inefficiency of the administration of the criminal law by our courts and

No law abiding citizen will deny but lynch law is wrong in itself and danger-ous to society. While this is true, there are crimes so revolting to man's moral nature, so destructive to society, so awful in their consequences to individuals and by sympathy to communities, that neither human nor divine law ever has or ever can stay the hand of venge-ance in their punishment. Of these crimes fiendish and brutal violence to respectable women is the highest, and we hardly think, in such cases, any earthly power could stay the avenging hand of an outraged community. The certainty of the conviction and punishment of the guilty party cannot do this, and the divine command, thou shalt not kill, has proved equally powerless.

Respect for woman, pride in her elevation and protection is a striking characteristic of Auglo Saxon civilization and the crowning glory of Christian progress. Summary punishment of a brute, black or white, who assaults a pure woman, we cannot condemn, and yet we cannot deny it is a daugerous precedent, not only tending to abuse for the commis-sion of the nameless crime charged against deceased, but as growing and ex-tending to less horrible crimes, until no limit being fixed, the written law becomes a dead letter, and for it the excited and partially informed opinion of a mob is substituted. In some cases the highest good of society, its preservation and the protection of the mothers and daughters of our State, will constitute an sceeptable excuse in the public mind for

investigated and on the trial of parties

fire, and if ever justified as to the actors the justification should be based on the honest conviction that it is the best, the safest and the highest preventive of an irreparable wrong and a virtual necessity to the preservation of society.

and public condemnation, but circumstances may exist, such as the character of the assailant and assailed, the nature and extent of the injury, which may excuse if not justify it. How do they stand

in the Central lynching?
Waldrop is reported as being a haliwitted person, by some as a person men-tally irresponsible. This should in his case have stayed summary punishment. It is further stated by some that his guilt was a matter of doubt, and that he

and conduct that high moral character, no fever in my views of the South. that reputation for virtue which makes is the simple result of observation. white woman by a black or white man necessarily does from habit and education, and which alone, if any excuse be allowed, stands as an excuse for past acts of lynch law by white men. Both races have their recourse for protection to the law and both here, we think, would get justice. Here both should seek it, but inborn principles and purposes? Each reader must answer for himself.

Again, the demoralization of the negro from sudden emancipation and elevation to citizenship and from political power from 1868 had made him arrogant, even beyond citizenship, and led him to frequent acts of criminal assault on reputa-ble white women which threatened, in its increasing tendency, to subvert our social fabric unless promptly checked. This state of things led to lynch law for charge of them.

THE LAW AND THE LYNCHERS, that one crime, and in a few instances only for aggravated crimes has it been pursued by the whites in other cases. On the other hand cases of criminal assault on negro women by whites have been of rare occurrence, in fact, the case of this half-witted man at Central is the only one we can call to mind. In this only one we can call to mind. In this respect this case of lynching differs from others by whites, in its excusatory character. The security of white women, traveling or dwelling unprotected, was in constant jeopardy and demanded prompt if not extra-judicial acts of protection. The security of the negro woman has never in the same way been in jeopardy.

That Section 2,482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to housebreaking, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2,482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to housebreaking, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2,482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to housebreaking, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2,482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to housebreaking, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2,482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to housebreaking, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2,482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to housebreaking, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2,482 been person who shall break and enter, or who shall break and enter, or shall break with intent to enter, in the day time, any dwelling-house or other house, or who shall break and enter, or shall break with intent to enter, in the day time, any dwelling-house or other house, or who shall break and enter, or shall break with intent to enter, in the day time, any dwelling-house or other house, any dwelling

jeopardy. Again, this case assumes importance in view of the characteristics of the two races as to citizenship and property. The white race, as a rule, is intelligent, moral and habituated by training and interest to obey law. Even in exceptional and the discretion of the Court by imprisations of the court by imprisal cases of violations of law, by taking onment in the county jail or penitentiary the law into their own hands for the protection of virtue from fiendish and brutal outrage, the whites have moved brutal outrage, the whites have moved quietly as an organized citizenship, bent rather on the prevention of similar crimes than on revenge. Owning the property of the couptry, their interest in its preservation, having families, their respect for them and their safety, operated to check any spirit of general lawlessness, tending to anarchy. Handling fire, they moved cautiously, checking its spread to other than the object in view. On the other hand, the black race, as a rule, is ignorant, immoral and often

a rule, is ignorant, immoral and often whether said causes are actually tried, dishonest. They are besides an impul-compromised or transferred for investisive people, who, under excitement, are not subject to the control and direction Section 2. Any trial justice who sim of reason. Owning little property, no motive of pecuniary interest operates to shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, cheek excesses, but rather to stimulate them. There are some striking excep-fined not less than fifty dollars, and not tions to the rule and we hope these may more than two hundred dollars, or im-

dangerous and never defensible in morals and imprisonment at the discretion of or strict law, is in the hands of the hegro race a widely different thing from lynch law in the hands of the whites.

An Art to The latter have always used it as a corrective and preventive of the highest and most revolting crimes, and even then in

and surrounding circumstances. from her injuries, the perpetrator would have been found guilty of murder and executed, if mentally and morally responsible. If Waldrop was the guilty party, assuming him doli capax, he suffered only the fate the law would have allotted him, though in a cruel way. It is not the guilt or innocence of Waldrop or the lynchers that so much concerns society, as this new advance of lynch law, both in the actors and the surrounding circumstances. There is far more in it than the simple fact that A. was lynched for a nameless crime on B.

lynching.

While we hold this, we think every this case of lynching should be thoroughly case of lynching should be thoroughly confined to negro perpetrators, but has charged with it, we feel sure our juries would convict or acquit on their honest judgment from the facts, whether the lyuching was prompted by the single motive of vindicating virtue and protecting society, or by a spirit of race revenue and imitation.

confined to negro perpetrators, but has been and shall be provided on both sides of the span with strong and suitable binders extending not less than one hundred and fifty feet above, and not less than eighty feet below the bridge, and rising above ordinary high water mark to within rot less than one foot of the lawer covide of said stage. dars contain numbers of charges for such crimes. This departure by the blacks from past precedent, and that, too, on a white man of known death, and that, too, on a Even in the most excusable form the their own race, though our court calenenforcement of lynch law is playing with dars contain numbers of charges for such white man of known doubtful sanity, suggests other motives than those hereto the preservation of society.

In the abstract, lynch law meets our prompting incentive in this view, bematerial and demands full investigation, apart from the act in itself, as all other like acts, being a very high violation of law. The investigation and trial of the parties charged may result in the partial, if not entire suppression of lynch law, to which end all citizens anxiously look.

"Go South, Young Man."

One of the stirring business men of denied it to the last. This should have New York is James S. Lewis, who is led to inquiry in any case before the connected with a rock drill company, death penalty was entorced. And here and has occasion in the course of the lies the great danger in lynch law, that year to visit many parts of the country, upon excitement, growing out of an age. His opportunities for comparing the gravated crime, passion usurps reason relative growth of the different sections and men act without proper inquiry as are excellent. Within two or three to the crime and the guilt of the party years he has become impressed with the cut or destroyed, any untenanted or unfinished house or building of any frame or frames of timber of any other person, in such cases the standing of dustry to an extent amounting in the the assailed should be considered. Has eyes of some of his friends to Southern the negro race established by their life fever. Mr. Lewis remarks: "There is made and prepared, or hereafter to be made or prepared for prepared for the result of the made or prepared for the result of such a wrong to their race irreparable, Horace Greely was alive to-day he would the life of the victim a living death? We say, 'Go South, young man.' The maintain they have not. They marry and intermarry with little regard to past derstood after a few visits. The war left chastity and neither their education nor the young men of that region impoverhabits lead them to value the reputation ished almost to the verge of starvation. of their women, as do the whites. We do not deny but every citizen, male and learned what their fathers with big plando not deny but every citizen, male and female, white and black, are entitled to and should receive equal and impartial protection under the law, but we deny, become money-makers and money-make savers. They know the value of wealth by the bitter experience of lack of it. and noble resolve, coupled with genuine excitement, which a like assault on a war left us up here in a stirred five. The white woman by a black or white perity. It left them on bare bones. They had to do or die. They decided to do and not to die."—New York Tribune.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

with the whites there is an innate as well as habitual purpose to vindicate purity and preserve society at all hazards. They cannot await the slow process of the courts. Is the negro instigated by the same motive? Has he by habit the same inborn principles and purposes? Each We are prepared to sell Pianos and per cent. by buying of us. Instruments delivered to any depot on fifteen days' We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Order and sown homes. Respectfully, N. W. TRUMP, Columbia, S. Order and test in your

Columbia, S. C.

The dumb animals are in our keeping, and we owe it to them that all their wants LAWS OF THE STATE.

Some of the Work of the Recent Session of the Legisla are.

An Act to amend Section 2,482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, Relating to Housebreaking.

That Section 2,482 of the General

break with intent to enter, in the night time, any house, the breaking and enter-ing of which would not constitute bur-glary with intent to commit a felony or

TRIAL JUSTICE FEES.

Section 2. Any trial justice who shall From these facts, lynch law, always not more than six months, or both line

OBSTRUCTION AND NAVIGATION.

An Act to prohibit the Obstruction of Navigation by Bridges over and across Rivers in this State.

most revolting crimes, and even then in a decent or orderly way. The latter, once adopting it with impunity, from their nature and training are likely to use it for revenge or a spirit of reckless lawlessness. While each race is entitled to equal and impartial protection under the law, still all cases of lynching, as violations of law, should be viewed in connection with the persons concerned and surrounding circumstances.

Section 1. That no person or persons of caused to be placed, any bridge over and across any of the navigable rivers within this State so as thereby to injure or obstruct the free navigation of said rivers, and every such person or persons or corporation so offending shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, the sum of two hundred As the Central victim of outrage died such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars for each day that such bridge may be so kept, or remain as an obstruction to said tree navigation, for the use of the State.

Section 2. That any railroad company or other corporation in this State, which may now have any bridge over and across any navigable river in this State actos any mavigation river in this State too low for the purpose of free and un-obstructed navigation be, and they are hereby, required to remove the same, or to so construct and manage draw spans in said bridges as will secure safe and unobstructed navigation of said stream, which said spans shall be not less than sixty feet in width in the clear, and shall be properly located with reference to deep water and the convenience of navinavigation the sum of two hundred dollars, for the use of the State; Provided, That this Act shall apply only to such as are now navigable by steam boats or may hereafter be made so, may hereafter be made so, into

effect and become a law within six months after the approval of the same. Section 4. That Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby re- An Act to amend Section 2,481 of the

TENANTS NOT TO INJURE PROPERTY.

An Act to amend Section 2,485 of the General Statutes of the State in relalation to Burning or Cutting Untenanted Houses.

when amended shall read as follows;
"Section 2,485. Whoever shall malici-

made or prepared, for or towards the making of any house or houses, so that the same shall not be suitable for the purpose for which it was prepared; and any tenant or tenants at will, for years or for life, who shall wilfully and maliciously cut, deface, mutilate, burn, destroy or otherwise injure any dwellinghouse, outhouse, erection, building or crops then in the possession of such

FORBIDDING COCK-PIGHTING.

An Act to punish Cock-fighting within three miles of any chartered institution of learning in this State.

That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to engage in or be present at cock-fighting within three miles of any chartered institution of learning in this State, and any person found guilty shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dol-lars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

TO PUNISH SNEAK THIEVES.

with intent to steal or commit any other crime.

That any person who shall hereafter enter without breaking, or attempt to enter any house whatsoever with intent to steal or commit any other crime, or shall conceal himself or herself in any house with a like intent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in the discretion of the Court.

CHANGE OF VENUE IN TRIAL JUSTICE CASES, An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend Section 840 of the Gen- can churches.

eral Statutes, relating to cases tried or examined before Trial Justices," ap-proved December 26, 1884.

That an Act to amend Section 840 of the General Statutes, relating to cases tried or examined before trial justices, approved December 26, 1884, be and is

hereby amended so as to read as follows;
"Section 810. Whenever a person charged with crime, to be tried or to be examined under Section 829 hereof be fore a trial justice, or whenever either party to a civil action which is to be tried before a trial justice, shall make and file before the trial issuing the papers an affidavit to the effect that he does not believe that he can obtain a fair trial or ex-amination before the trial justice, the apers shall be turned over to the nearest trial juttice of that county, who shall proceed to try the case or hold the examination as if he had issued the papers: Provided, That such affidavit shall set forth the grounds of such belief; that two days' notice of the application for such transfer shall be given to the adverse party, and but one such transfer shall be allowed to each party in any case. This section shall not apply to trials before the judicial trial justices of the City of Charleston."

TO RECULATE SEED COTTON TRAFFIC.

on by purchase, batter or exchange, in counties of Abbeville, Sumter, York, dgefield, Berkeley, Kershaw, Richland, Edgefield, Berkeley, Kersman, Avenance, Orangeburg, Charleston, Chester and Union, within the periods hereinafter not a man could be spared.

John Ball was a brave man; he had that in many an engagement.

Section 2. That the Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties in this State respectively named in the first section of this Act be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to issue licenses to traille in seed cotton by purchase, barter or exchange, within the period beginning the 15th of August and ending the 15th of December of each year, to such person or persons as shall file with said Clerks respectively a writ-ten application therefor, the granting of which shall be recommended by at least on land-owners resident within the township wherein said applicant intends to do business. Such license shall specify the exact place whereat the said business shall be carried on and the period within which such traffic is permitted, and shall continue in force for the space of one year from the date of issue; and for such license if granted a fee of three hundred dollars shall be paid by the applicant to the county treasurer for the use of the counties respectively, except in the counties of Berkeley and Charleston, where the license shall be

fity dollars.
Section 3. That any person who shall

to comply with the requirements of this section, shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalties specified in Section 3.

BURNING HAY, GRAIN O'S STRAW STACKS, OR KILNS.

General Statutes, relating to the burning of ricks, &c.

amended, so that said Section shall read "Section 2,481. Whoever shall in the night time maliciously, unlawfully and wilfully burn or cause to be burnet or That Section 2,486 of the General Statutes of this State be, and the same is hereby, amended so that said section straw or grain, or kilus, shall for every straw or grain, or kilos, shall for every such offence be punished by hard labor period not less than two years, according to the aggravation of the offence."

LISTING FORFEITED LANDS. Act to Allow Unimproved Lands Which Have Not Been on the Tax Books Since 1875 to be Listed Without

een upon the tax books since the fiscal be, and he is hereby, instructed to assess the same and to enter it upon the duplicate of the fiscal year commencing No-vember 1st, 1887, with the simple taxes

of that year.
Section 2. That all such lands as may be returned to the Auditor for taxation between the first day of October, 1888, and the first day of October, 1889, shall be assessed and charged with the simple taxes of the two fiscal years commencing respectively on the first day of November, 1887, and the first day of November, 1888.

Section 3. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act the Comp-An Act relating to persons entering or after the passage of this Act the Comp concealing themselves in any house troller General is directed to Jurnish copy of the same to each Auditor in the State, and the Auditors are required to publish the same in each of their County papers once a week for three months during the year 1888, and for the same period of time during the year 1889; and he cost of such publication shall be paid by the County Treasurer, upon the the order of the County Commissioners, out of the ordinary County tax last col-

> Approved December 19, 1886. Women are not allowed to sing in Mexi

ONE MOMENT TOO LATE.

History of a Confederate Military Execution. (From the Philadelphia Times.)

The scene of my tale opens in a little cabin in the Allegbany Mountains, in West Virginia, twenty-five years ago. A woman was anxiously bending over a sick child tossing and muttering in the unrest of fever. Every now and then the word "father" escaped the child's

"The child grieves powerfully after her father," said one of the neighbors who had come to help the mother nurse the ill child.

"That she does," replied the poor mother, with a weary sigh. "He always set a world of store by her. It almost broke her little heart when he went to the war, and since she has been sick she has begged for him the pitifulest you ever heard.

had a furlough last summer. If he just had known about this and waited. Seems to me she might get well if she could just see her father, and it wouldn't fall so hard on me, either, if he was here.

cotton in the counties of Abbeville, Aiken, Sumter, York, Edgefield, Berkeley, Kershaw, Richland, Orangeburg, Charleston, Chester and Union.

Bevelut the sick child grew worse. At length the mother wrote an urgent letter to her husband, out of the agony of her heart, imploring him to come home at all costs if he wished to see his little daughter allow again. Once more he asked for a furlough, and again he was refused. An

proved that in many an engagement. Nothing could have tempted him to swerve from his duty as a soldier, except his frantic desire to see his child more. Under this pressure he left the camp against orders, and fled to his rude cabin among the Alleghanies just in time to see little Sallie's face light up once more with a gleam of joyful recognition, and to receive her parting kiss. To do this he had incurred the brand of deserter, and had taken his life in his own

RETURNING TO THE RANKS. Scarcely were the child's remains interred than he, without waiting to comfort his sorrow stricken wife, started back to eamp, intending to throw himself on the morey of his commander for exculpation of any offense committed under so overwhelming a pressure; or, see. He was related to the Knox and if the worst came to the worst, to meet Folk families of that State, and his own his fate like a man. But a new complication had arisen. During the few days he had been absent the men on the other side had changed their position like the Marmaduke's superior in rank, but in figures on a chess board, and the enemy's troops had come between him and his tween them and General Marmaduke command. He traveled through a cold, made some reference to General Walker

Section 4. That every person to whom license to traffic in seed cotton may be granted shall keep at said place of business a book in which shall be entered the date of every purchase, from whom the date of every purchase and before he had had time to voluntation to every such as a deserter. His wife followed him to camp and pleaded for him, telling the cause of his desertion with all the elements are the enemy at the time. Pistols were the weapons resorted to and only one shot was fired by an one to give him a piece of her mind. Burton, according to the woman's statement, married first in South Capath. y purchased, be open to ing therefor; license may concession to the agonized wife-he even up to the present time. would defer the execution for three days, spoke of the duel, but I know that he

GOING TO PLEAD FOR HER HUSBAND, Like Jeanie Deans going to plead before the Queen for her sister's simple mountain woman went to the Confederate capital and pleaded her husband's cause before Jefferson Davis. She had it in her power to prove that he That Section 2,481 of the General had shown himself a brave soldier, that Statutes be, and the same is hereby, he had not left the camp from cowardice or from defection to the cause, but from his overwhelming love for his dying child and his intense desire to see her once more before she passed away. Davis finally granted the man's pardon, and drew up a paper to that effect, which in the penitentiary for life or for a to take the next train and carry the dispatch to the prisoner's commanding officer. He moreover gave the woman a duplicate paper to make her husband's

release the more certain.

Joyfully she started off with the precious document that was to carry life and liberty to her beloved husband. and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly and the state of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly and the sound traveling to and traveling to an angle of the state of the stat cars seemed all too slow for her burning so much traveling to and fro, so much sitting in General Assembly, and by the shifting of the troops from one point to authority of the same, That in all cases another. From hard and constant use where unimproved land which has not during the war the railroads ge, into very bad order, so that accidents and detentions were quite frequent occur-rences, especially toward the close of the war. On this fateful trip one of these frequent accidents occurred during the night. It was not a very disastrous accident, but still it occasioned the detention of the train until day before the necessary repairs could be made.

It seemed as if "the stars in their prisoner. His wife wrung her hands with frantic impatience during the dein a few hours more she reached her destination. She and Davis' messenger started together in a wagon for the camp, urging the driver on to almost frantic

They reached the camp. She could not ask a question, but the messenger

her up and ministered to her, and tears

life, and that he would rather have un-dergone death himself than to be called on to fulfill such a task. I have given a

"Can't he come to see her?" asked the

neighbor.
"No," replied the woman; "his colonel said he couldn't be spared now. He nel said he couldn't summer. If he just

NEARING CAMP.

courses fought against" the condemned tention, but there was no help for it. She had to endure it, though each mo-ment seemed to her an hour. At length she was speeding on her way again, and haste. As they neared the camp the sound of a volley of guns made the poor wife shiver and turn pale.

requested that they should be conducted to the commander's tent. Silently she handed him the President's paper. He handed him the President's paper, took it, read it with white face and lips took it, read it with white face and lips and silently turned away from her. It was too late; the terrible truth was borne to her without a word being spoken.
With a heartrending shrick she fell insensible on the ground. Tenderly the
brave but stern men around her lifted

stood in many a veteran's eyes over the sorrow-stricken woman.

The commanding officer had deferred the execution three days, and even lat into the afternoon of the third day Then thirteen men from another regi ment than John Ball's were chosen, an twelve of them were given muskets. though only one of these muskets had shot in it. The thirteenth man was held in reserve in case of the first shot not loing its work effectually, and to render the scene more harrowing this actually proved to be the case, so the thirteenth man was called on to give the death wound to the ill-fated John Ball. This man declared afterwards to a friend that this was the most terrible moment of his

fictitious name to the prisoner, but in all other respects I have adhered to facts. THE WIFE'S PATE.

When the wife recovered from her woon her brain was so deranged by the errible blow that she seemed mercifully unable to realize or clearly recall the tragedy that had befallen her. Alternate fits of wild excitement and gloomy apathy succeeded each other. She apathy succeeded each other. She slipped out of camp and instinctively found her way back to her humble cabin, and after pining there a few weeks she was one morning found lying dead on the grave of little Sallie.

GOVERNOR MARMADUKE'S DUEL.

Killing a Fellow-Officer White the Enemy Were Advancing o . Their Troops.

(From the St. Louis Lepublican) General D. M. Frost has been ache opening of the Rebellion, and gave a Republican reporter an account of the duel between the deceased governor and Brigadier General Walker, of Tennessee, last night. At the time the duel was fought, General Frost was in command of a division under General Price before Little Rock, and, as General Price was in Memphis at that time, General Frost was practically in command of all the Confederate forces at Little Rock. General Frost relates the story or the duel in

"Both of the men were excellent gen-"And the four wives are not yours?" some manner or other jealousy arose be-Inquiries were made of some of the members of the fire department as to Burton's entecedents, but no one seemed Section 3. That any person who shall hereafter trailic in seed cotton by purchase, barter or exchange, without first baying obtained slicense as above provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished for each offence by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, within the discretion of the Court.

Section 4. That every person to whom

> mond and implore the elemency of President Davis, which was now the sole hope for the prisoner's life. two generals on the subject, but I have always thought, and the army generally believed, that the duel was the result of bad management on the part of the seconds of both men. They passed through my camp as they went out to fight the duel, and had I known what they were going to do I would have placed both of them under arrest, and thus the duel might have been averted. It was no time for an occurrence of that kind, anyhow. The enemy was advancing on our works, and we needed all of our men for

fighting purposes. "I think he was at one time engaged to be married, shortly after the war closed, to a young lady of Memphis, but a messenger, directing him I am not positive as to that. He was very attentive to the lady and they had a quarrel, and if an engagement ever exsted it was broken off as a result of the quarrel. Afterwards the lady married ome gentleman in the South. lovernor was a worshipper of little children and always seemed happy in heir presence.'

Fortunes of Circus Men.

(From the New York Evening World.) E. B. Colvin is worth \$10,000. John B. Dorris is worth \$20,000. John Robinson, of Cincinnati, worth about \$250,000.

Eaton Stone lives in New Jersey, there he owns a small farm. James Robinson, the circus-rider, has aved about \$100,000 and owns a nice farm.

Dr. Thayer, the noted circus proprietor, is said to be in the same condition

James E. Cooke, the horse-rider and athlete, is driving a street carsomewhere in the South.

Adam Forepaugh has from \$200,000 to move himself in bed. to \$250,000. He owns a number of dwelling-houses in Philadelphia. P. T. Barnum is worth from \$4,000,-

000 to \$5,000,000. W. W. Cole and James A. Bailey each have a fortune of \$2,000,000. James E. Cooper is worth \$500,000.

As soon as he makes a few extra thou-sands he erects a row of little cheap cottages in Philadelphia. James Hutchinson has emassed the sum of \$1,500,000. Ten years ago he did not possess \$150. All his money was

made in the circus business. Dan Rice, the man who used to get \$1,000 a week, the biggest salary ever paid to any circus man in the world, is now said to be worth a few thousand dollars less than nothing.

Knows the ropes-The hangman.

TOO MUCH MARRIED.

An Atlanta Fireman Charged with Having Four Wives, One of Them from Pickens and Another from Anderson County.

(From the Atlanta Journal.) Benjamin Burton, a supernumerary of the fire department, was arrested and locked up at police headquarters this

morning on a charge of bigamy.

This morning a lady called at police headquarters and had a private talk with the chief. She introduced herself as Mrs. Benjamin Burton, of Homer, Ga., and stated that she married Mr. Burton about two years ago and spacet defects. about two years ago and separated from him after learning that he had wives elsewhere. Before marriage she was a Miss Lizzie Kirkley. The lady had a little girl with her of whom Mr. Burton was said to be the father.

It was at the instigation of this lady visitor that the chief arrested Burton. This afternoon Mrs. Burton, of Homer, will swear out a warrant charging the orisoner with bigamy.

Last August Burton married Miss Delia Wilson, daughter of Mr. Riley Wilson, in Atlanta, and if what Mrs. Burton, of Homer, alleges is true, this will make the fourth wife that he has living.

He will be charged with marryin; the

following ladies:
Miss Lazzie Kirkley, of Homer, Ga.
Miss Lula Robertson, of Easley Sta-

Miss Lula Hall, of Anderson county,

Miss Delia Wilson, of Atlanta. Burton came to Atlanta three years go, and worked under Sanitary Officer ing for two years, and since last Anust has served as a supernumerary in

the fire department.

The prisoner was seen by a Journal reporter and asked what he had to say about the charge of too much wife, and he replied:
"Why, I have only one wife and never had but one, and that is the one that I

married last August, Miss Wilson. I have never lived in South Carolina, nor in Homer, Ga., and never married anybody in either place. "How old are you?"
"Twenty-two."

"You must have married very rapidly."
"Yes, it seems so from the charge against me. But I am not the man wanted by the alleged Mrs. Burton, from Homer. She has simply made a mis-"Where does your family live?"

"I don't know. I was born at Powder springs, and my people went from there o Elbert county, and I have not heard rom them in several years."

"Only one of them is. Can't you send ord to my wife where I am?"
"Which wife?" "I have told you that I had only one."

to know anything about him.
At 2.30 o'clock Mrs. Burton, formerly of Homer, Ga., and working in Lynch's tailor shop, called at police headquarters and confronted Burton in the presence of the chief of police, the Journal repor-ter and others. A stupid stare was all

he could give the woman.
"I don't know you. Who are you?"
he stammered out.

na; then married her; returned to South Carolina, married again, and then came to Atlanta and married again.

Mrs. Burton No. 2 did not know of Mrs. Burton No. 4 until yesterday after-

ASLEEP FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Farmer's Curious Affliction Which Followed an Attack of Fever. A Utica (Minn.) telegram says: Hernan Haines has slept almost continually for seven years. He has been treated in dozen different ways, but no one has been able to break his protracted slum-ber. Powerful electric batteries have been applied to his body, the only effect being a contraction of the muscles. Haines is now forty-nine years old, and ten years ago was a prosperous farmer in St. Clair county, Ill. At that time he was hale and hearty, his weight being

180 pounds. In 1877 he was stricken with fever and ague, and in the spring of 1880 moved to St. Charles, Winona county, whence he was brought to Utica. A few months after his arrival in this State he fell asleep, and he has lived in this strange condition for more than seven years.

In the summer of 1884 he awoke one morning, arose from his bed, put on his clothes, and went about his work. When told that he had slumbered four years he grew indignant and would not believe that he had slept more than a night until led before a mirror and shown his long black hair and beard and sunken cheeks and eyes. For a mouth his health and habits seemed perfect. He went to bed at the usual hour, through the night, and arose with the

In August, 1884, his wife became very ill, and Haines was obliged to deprive himself of needed rest. One night, while taking her a cup of tea, he suddenly fell asleep, dropped the cup, sank to the floor, and had to be taken to his bed, from which he has never since risen, He lies on his back, breathes naturally, and suffers little pain; but is wasting away. His weight is now less than ninety pounds, and he is no longer able

About 11 o'clock every evening he awakes for five or six minutes, during which time he is hurriedly given a soft boiled egg, a little soup, and a swallow or two of coffee, his only daily nourishment. He is extremely nervous during his brief waking intervals, but his conversation indicates that his mind is not beelouded. No medicine has passed his lips for two years. His children are bright and healthy.

No Trouble to Swallow

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Gare sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels, 25 cts.

Getting up with the son is a common practice where there is a teething boy baby in the family.