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EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

A Tariff for Revenue, With Incidental Protection.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the National finances, which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of the present laws from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government. When we consider that the theory of our own institutions guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruit of his industry and enterprise, with only such deductions as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brook of evil consequences. The public treasury—which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate object of expenditure—becomes a boarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprises, threatening financial disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's Representatives in Congress who alone can apply a remedy, and yet the situation still continues with aggravated incidents more than ever pressing financial convulsion and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund excess was \$17,859,785.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$48,455,545.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,949.54.

The annual contributions to the sinking funds during the three years above specified, amounting to the aggregate of \$138,068,320.94 and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cent bonds of the Government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations that it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so effect the business of the country that the sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three per cent bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of Government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three per cent bonds then outstanding, amounting to the sum of \$19,977,500 were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department, the representations of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,634,283.55 in the purchase of Government bonds, not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent for the former and 8 per cent for the latter.

In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits. While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury served to avert immediate dangers, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,257,701.19 and estimated to reach the sum of \$118,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause; and while the fluctuations of our national treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when it idly holds money needlessly subtracted from the chan-

nels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency without waste or extravagance such money to its place among the people.

THE TARIFF.

Our scheme of taxation, by the means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors.

It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessities. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

But our present tariff laws—the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation—ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws have the primary and plain effect of raising the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles.

Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while, comparatively, a few use the imported articles, millions of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the grand majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer.

This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instructions, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income, and in a readjustment of our tariff the interest of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised, with special precaution, imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns.

As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them.

So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion entertained to a certain extent that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

IS PROTECTION NEEDED?

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's National growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufacturers infant industries, and ask a greater degree of favor and forerunning care than can be wrung from Federal legislation.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 4,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 755,145 carpenters and joiners, 288,756 milliners, dress makers and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, aggregating 1,214,028, leaving 2,623,059 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. Where should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation as it may be affected by the operation of the tariff laws should at all times be scrupulously kept in view and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the prices of the necessities of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort; but the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workman nor the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees, either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the workers in manufacturing fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which in almost countless forms he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which, embraces his own labor, to return, in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

The Three C's Railroad

Special to the News and Courier.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 7.—Col. Johnson, general manager of the Three C's Road, and Major Hart, attorney for the same, have been in the city since last night. They came for the purpose of completing the consolidation of the Georgia and Carolina Midland Road with the Three C's. They have been in consultation with President Mitchell and Attorney Gary, of the Georgia and Carolina Midland, all day, and the consolidation will probably be closed to-morrow. The agreement of consolidation was made on June 1 last, at a meeting in Columbia, provided the Three C's paid all the debts of the Georgia and Carolina within sixty days. These debts, to the amount of \$76,000, have not yet been paid, and President Mitchell called a meeting of the Georgia and Carolina Midland at Hamburg for the next Tuesday. That is what brought the officials of the Three C's here. President Mitchell stated to your correspondent to night that there was no complication on the part of the Georgia and Carolina Midland, and that the only complication was the failure of the Three C's to pay the \$76,000. He further said that the matter would be settled to-morrow, and that the road would be rapidly constructed; that is, the line to Augusta would be completed in twelve months. The entire line extends to Ashland, Ky., a distance of 600 miles. The line to Augusta is only from Newberry via Edgefield here. The entire road will be rushed to completion.

An Augusta Negro Charged with Incendiarism in Two Places.

Augusta Chronicle, 10th.

The general store and bar of Mr. B. Hair, at Elko, S. C., was burned yesterday morning before day. The fire was the work of an incendiary, having been kindled at two corners of the wooden store building which was the property of Mr. C. H. Mathews. The loss is about \$2500, with \$400 insurance on the building and \$1000 on the stock of goods.

Shortly after the fire a negro man, hailing from Augusta, was arrested at Williston, six miles from Elko, on suspicion, and it was found that he wore an overcoat, the property of a Mr. Hendon of Aiken, also a pistol that had been missed since the destruction of the latter's store, which was burned in the big fire of a week ago. The impression generally obtains that the man is the incendiary who fired Mr. Hair's store and that the Aiken fire can be traced to him. If this is so he will have a strong case against him, as circumstances are being accumulated that point to his complicity with the matter.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Mississippi's Experience With Her "Pet Humbug."

Chickasaw (Miss.) Messenger.

South Carolina is now being agitated from mountains to the sea, over the proposition to establish an Agricultural and Mechanical College, copied after our own pet humbug.

The farmers of the State are told that the institution is for their benefit and their sons will be taught scientific agriculture, whereby they can outstrip their fathers in the preservation or reclamation of their lands in the production of crops, and their class prejudices are being aroused to secure their active support of the scheme, which, if adopted, will redound to the interest of the professional classes, the swell planters and the educated gentry, who secure employment at the college.

Mississippi has traveled the road South Carolina is now impudently to try, and it is a pity our Palmetto brethren do not seem sufficiently posted to profit by our experience. Almost daily we receive letters from different portions of the State asking for information concerning the workings of our Agricultural and Mechanical College, and we have, when we could, furnished our correspondents with a short biography of the Mississippi "Tombstone Industry," which in six years' operations and after expending \$385,000, turns out two scientific farmers having faith enough in their theoretical education to attempt to put it in practical utility.

Our school has now entered its eighth year; has supported in elegance, luxury and ease since its opening, a small army of well dressed and highly cultured people (most of whom never tried farming as a business, and none of whom ever made a success as a farmer) has expended the people's money about \$400,000, and we defy its officers to name ten of its graduates who are to-day engaged in practical agriculture.

Ten rich counties in the State furnish more than half the attendance; twenty-one counties have no representative at all at the college, and the assessment rolls of Oktibeha County shows that the property valuation as a whole has not increased in the immediate vicinity of the Agricultural and Mechanical as it has in other portions of the State. We assert, and defy successful contradiction, that the tax rolls show that the land of a member of the Board of Trustees, lying adjacent to the college farm, has depreciated in value 25 per cent, since the establishment of the college in sight of his home.

We have had some rich experience, also, with our munificently paid faculty, who devote a good portion of their time traveling around over the State, holding farmers' institutes (?) and keeping the people impressed with the wonderful work they are doing and the great necessity for further and bigger appropriations, and this, too, while their places are filled with subs, generally under-graduates of the colleges, who are also paid out of the State Treasury.

To illustrate: Our Professor of Agriculture, whose last report shows he expends \$12,000 in farm operations and gets back \$7,000 worth of products, straddles the hobby: "Our worn out lands and how to reclaim them," and he gravely tells our farmers to "sow cow peas and turn them under in the fall. Continue this process, rotate and diversify crops, and our lands," he says, "will bloom and blossom as the rose."

And for this kind of advice our producers are expected to pay him \$2,000 per annum and furnish him a nice house to live in, and at the same time pay his assistants \$600 or \$800 to attend to the duties of his department in the lecture room and on the college farm. Bah!

The advice and experience of one such farmer as Dixon, of Georgia, is of more value to agriculture than all the college faculties in America, unless others are endowed with more practicality than ours have ever displayed. Ours are wonderful theorists, but practical in nothing except in lobbying big appropriations out of the treasury.

It is amusing to us to observe in the discussion of the question in South Carolina, that the friends of the college insist that they can establish one and run it without additional taxation. We thought so, too, at the outset, and we, with other members of the original Board of Trustees, argued with our legislators that if they would appropriate \$100,000 to purchase the lands and erect the necessary buildings, and then give us the insignificant sum of \$20,000 per annum for three years, we would make the institution self-sustaining thereafter. But was it so? Let the \$500,000 in State bonds issued two years ago to defray the expenses of our too numerous State institutions; the additional levy of one mill *ad valorem* tax and the enormous increase in privilege taxes answer.

We want to say to our South Carolina friends another thing in this connection and we are done. Should they determine to burden themselves with an Agricultural and Mechanical College they will find it will only be a beginning, and ere five years roll around there will be a demand for another State institution or two. The elephant must have a mate. He can forage more successfully. It is a great deal easier to secure satisfactory appropriations when there is a number of pampered institutions to make common cause, than when one is compelled to go it alone.

Such has been Mississippi's

lamentable experience, from the direful effects of which our next Legislature will, we trust, make a manly effort to extricate the toiling, overburdened taxpayers.

Resignation of Comptroller General Stoney.

Register, 9th.

It became known more or less generally about the city yesterday morning that Captain Wm. E. Stoney, Comptroller General since 1882, had determined to resign his office and prepared his letter of resignation. Perhaps the rarity of a resignation of a lucrative public office was the cause of the rapid spreading of the news, but certain it is by noon it was known to most people about town, and the names of possible candidates and their chances of securing an election were freely canvassed.

A representative of the Register waited upon Captain Stoney and from him obtained full confirmation of the report, with the additional information that he should present his letter of his resignation to Governor Richardson to-day, and that he should make the date when his resignation should take effect either December 22nd or 23d, at any rate before the adjournment of the Legislature. He said he had proposed to have it take effect January 1st, as that was the time when he was to assume the duties of his new position as Auditor of the South Carolina Railway Company, but as it was a question if the Legislature could legally fill a vacancy that would not exist until after their adjournment, he had decided on an earlier date that the choice of his successor might be made by the people's representatives.

When asked his reasons for resigning, Captain Stoney frankly stated that for some time he had fully determined to leave public service and get into private business, if a suitable opportunity offered. On some accounts he should feel regret in severing the associations of his present office, but on others thought he was doing what was most wise and to his advantage and happiness.

Captain Stoney's first appearance in official life was when, on the first day of May, 1877, he entered the office of the then Comptroller General, Captain Leaphart, as bookkeeper. After five years' faithful service in that capacity he was in 1882 elected Comptroller General, and the best evidence of the satisfactory manner in which he filled the office is found in his successive re-elections in 1884 and 1886, and whoever is elected to fill the vacancy made by his resignation will serve out that term.

While the names of a number of gentlemen have been already named in connection with election to the office to be made vacant, yet so far as is known few if any of them have really announced themselves as candidates, or indeed given any authority for the use of their names.

Among those most prominently mentioned are James S. Verner, Esq., of Coconee, Hon. J. W. Daniels, of Anderson, Colonel John P. Thomas, of Berkeley, Hon. W. C. Coker, of Darlington, J. Knox Livingstone, of Marlboro, and Colonel John T. Sloan, Sr., Clerk of the House.

Not the Kind but the Number of Them.

Greenville News.

While Judge Hudson, and a good portion of the lawyers, legislators and journalists of the State are engaged in a laudable attempt to reconstruct the criminal law, Judge Norton is turning his attention to reconstructing the wardrobes of the legal fraternity. He insists that lawyers discard the ephemeral pomp and display of the ready made, pepper and salt business suit and appear before him in severe and simple black.

It is a revival or rather re-enforcement of an old rule, whose use, if it ever had any, has long since disappeared. There are much more real abuses to which attention needs to be directed. The lawyers can very well be trusted to clothe themselves in order.

After all, lawyers are not judged by the kind of suits they have but the number of them.

Cowhided by a Girl.

St. Louis Mo., Dec. 6, 1887.—In the late school election Archibald Graham was one of the successful candidates on a citizens' ticket, pledged to reform the school system. This morning he went home drunk, entered the room of a saleswoman in his bakery and at tempted a criminal assault.

The girl foiled him escaped from the house. Securing a cowhide she returned and thrashed him soundly. Then she had him arrested and he was released on bail.

The affair causes a great sensation.

Most Almost in the Penitentiary.

New York, Dec. 8.—Herr Most, this morning denied a new trial and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment without a fine.

Most Released on Bail.

New York, Dec. 9.—Johann Most, the Anarchist, who was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment and who was granted a stay of proceedings, was released on \$5,000 bail to-day, Mrs. Ida Hoffman, his former houseman, going his security,

PROTECTIONISTS PROTEST

Against the Tariff Sentiments of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The conference of wool growers and dealers called by the President of the National Association of Wool Growers, now in session here, adopted to-day the following:

The wool dealers and wool growers of the United States, representing a capital of over \$500,000,000 and a constituency of 1,000,000 wool growers and wool dealers, assembled in conference in the city of Washington, the 6th day of December, 1887, having read the annual message of the President to the Fifth Congress, declare that the sentiments of the message are a direct attack upon their industry—one of the most important of the country—and in positive violation of the National Democratic platform of 1884, as interpreted by party leaders and accepted by the rank and file of the party; that the argument made by the enemies of our industrial progress, and effectively answered in nearly every school district of our industrial progress, and effectively answered in nearly every school district of our land, and so thoroughly disproved by the logic of facts and history as to need no answer from us. We acknowledge that our "small holdings," our scattered and unorganized condition, make us an easy prey of the free traders, but we had the right to expect something different from the Chief Executive of a nation at once the most happy, prosperous and contented of any of the world, made so by a policy of protection and development which he now seeks to destroy. We had the right to expect that our President would favor the wool growers of the United States, and confess our deep disappointment that instead he favored the interests of our foreign competitors.

Justly alarmed at his position, we make an appeal from his recommendations to all the people—to seven and three-fourths millions of our fellow-citizens engaged in agriculture; to the millions engaged in manufacturing; to the army of wage earners, whose wages are maintained by the protective system; to the tradesman and the merchant, whose prosperity depends upon ours—confident that their judgment and decision will be based upon justice and patriotism, and therefore for the maintenance of the American policy of protection, to which the country is indebted for its unexampled development and prosperity.

To demonstrate the injustice of the President's policy and the fallacy of the remedy he proposes for the reduction of the surplus, we point to the fact that if the whole amount of revenue derived from wool was abolished, it would reduce the surplus about five millions, or less than ten cents per capita of the population, which is paid by foreigners, while the old war taxes he recommends to be retained yield over one hundred and nineteen millions, and is a direct tax per capita of two dollars each, and is what makes up the great bulk of the surplus of one hundred and forty millions, and which fosters a most dangerous monopoly.

We would further add the following statistics in regard to the wool industry. The annual revenue derived from imports of wool under the tariff 1887 was less than \$1,700,000, under the reduced tariff of 1883 the revenue last year was over \$5,900,000. The number of sheep in the country in 1884 was 50,625,626, in 1887, 44,759,314—a decrease of nearly 6,000,000, and a diminution of the annual wool product of over 25,000,000; thus showing that reducing the tariff by the Act of 1883 has increased the revenue from imported wools and diminished the number of sheep in the United States about 12 per cent, and the annual production in the same proportion.

The President's policy would bring about the destruction of this industry, and the same policy of reduction or abolition of the tariff would end in disaster to all the other industrial productive enterprises of the country.

FOREIGN LANDS AND LOAN COMPANIES.

An Important Decision by the Georgia Supreme Court.

Augusta Chronicle.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has just decided an important case, arising out of the mortgage loans by land companies, now so common. One Merck borrowed some money from an English money-lending company, and gave notes therefor, containing the usual stipulation that, if collected by legal process, he would pay ten per cent, on the amount recovered to the lender's attorney as his fee. It was further a part of the agreement whereby Merck obtained the money that he was to pay the commissions of the agent who negotiated the loan.

Merck made default in payment and was sued. He plead that the contract was usurious, or, in other words, that the agreement to pay commissions to the lender's agent for negotiating the loan and to pay the lender's attorney his fees for collection were mere shifts and devices for obtaining a greater rate for the use of the money than that allowed by law. Judge Welborn, who tried the case in the Superior Court, ruled that the transaction was not usurious and the Supreme Court sustains his view. We think the decision correct. Usury is where the man who lends the money gets more for its use than

the rate prescribed by law. In Merck's case it was not complained that the London company itself received more than the legal rate, but it was claimed that the agent's commissions and the attorney's fees were a part of the general agreement by which the money was loaned, and that these amounts much exceeded the legal rate, and made the whole transaction illegal. As the court looks at it, the London company only bargained for the legal rate of interest, which represented the value of the money it loaned. The agent only bargained for the value of his services to the borrower in getting him the money, on which services the law sets no fixed price, leaving parties to make their own contracts, and the stipulation as to attorney's fees is only that the borrower should bear the cost of his failure to fulfil his contract instead of throwing it on the lender.

The Corn Crop.

According to the government crop report for November, the corn crop of the whole country will average a little less than twenty bushels an acre for 75,000,000 acres. The whole crop amounts to 1,453,000,000 bushels. This is 188,000,000 bushels below the yield of last year. Estimating this loss at forty cents a bushel, it is a loss of \$74,400,000.

The government report says that the country has raised but one good corn crop since 1880, and that was the one of 1885, which amounted to 1,386,000,000 bushels. The crop of the present year, according to the figures of the department, is the smallest of this decade, except that of 1881. During the past eight years the yield has been as follows:

Year.	Bushels.
1880	1,171,000,000
1881	1,180,000,000
1882	1,250,000,000
1883	1,500,000,000
1884	1,750,000,000
1885	1,586,000,000
1886	1,663,000,000
1887	1,453,000,000

The corn crop is the most important of all our crops. It is more valuable than the wheat crop, or the cotton crop, or the hay crop. All the corn we raise is consumed at home, and there are some thousands of bushels imported from Canada.

The St. Louis Republican, which has analyzed the figures, says that in some parts of the South the corn crop is the best raised for years, and the is very fortunate, indeed, for the south has heretofore been buying her corn from the West. Let us hope that this section will improve the record in this respect.

Lamar as a Journalist.

Philadelphia News.

It may be Lamar's admiration for newspapermen arises from the fact that the only failure of his life was in newspaper work. He tells the story in a very laughable way. Shortly after the war closed Sam Thompson, editor of the *Oxford Falcon*, went to Lamar and asked him to furnish a leading editorial for his paper once a week. Lamar thought the newspaper his sphere and agreed. He had great ideas of reforming the press; that the press was a power, and evidently thought that the Lamar editorial would turn the Mississippi upside down, and that in its new position, it would be nothing else but true, beautiful and good.

He then commenced to grind out his editorials by the yard, and he says: "At first Victor came himself after my manuscript. The second week or so he sent a boy, and the third or fourth week I had to send my manuscript down by messenger. In the meantime it had been advertised all over the country that the note of L. Q. C. Lamar would write editorials for the *Oxford Falcon*, and I watched the exchanges to see them copied. The papers did not seem to care for my editorials, and they would take up nasty little 'squibs,' which seemed to me then to be insignificant, written by Victor Thompson, and pass by my serious thoughts. I concluded after a time that I was not fitted for an editorial writer, and I rather think that Victor thought so too."

CHICAGO SELECTED

As the Place of Meeting of the Republican National Convention.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Republican National Committee have selected Chicago as the place and June 19 as the date of the Republican National Convention. Only two ballots were taken. Chicago came within two of a majority on the first ballot. The second ballot decided it.

A Demand for Nerve Tonic.

Chicago News.

In prohibition Atlanta you call for "nerve tonic" when you want whisky.

A gentleman who recently returned from that city tells us of a conversation he had with one of the leading physicians of that city a few days ago.

"Doctor," said he, "what seems to you to be the noticeable result of the enforcement of the prohibition law here?"

"Well, from what I have been able to observe," replied the doctor, "I should say it had a terrible effect on the nerves of the people."

In the State House.

Our representatives under the heat of discussion, on going out catches cold, contracts a cough, hoarseness and pain in the chest and throat follow. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, cures coughs, colds and consumption.

A KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

Three Murders in One Week—Arrests by a Posse Restated.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—A third murder in the same series within a week was committed to-day in the Brush Creek neighborhood, fifteen miles from Mount Vernon, Ky.

Last Friday Wallace Laswell, from ambush shot and killed Granvil Adams. Adams was at the time walking with Laswell's wife and two daughters of James Townsend. He had previously worked for Laswell as a farm hand, and, as charged, maintained improper relations with Laswell's wife. Laswell escaped.

On Sunday Robert Sammons, while returning from Adams' funeral, saw his wife standing in a neighbor's yard talking to Garrett Hampton. Sammons was one of the posse searching for Laswell, and was heavily armed. Without a word he shot Hampton dead. Adams and Hampton were both unmarried.

Yesterday James Townsend and two friends—Lansworth and Harlow—arrested for complicity with Laswell in the assassination of Adams, were tried and acquitted. As Harlow rode home he was met by a crowd of a dozen friends of Adams and riddled with bullets. He will die.

Sheriff White and posse went down to Brush Creek this morning. It is reported a strong force of Adams' men drove them back, but White will return with a stronger posse and make wholesale arrests.

ANOTHER MURDER IN EDGEFIELD.

Jacob Burtis, an Old Negro, Killed by His Wife and His Body Buried in a Potato Patch.

TRENTON, Dec. 9.—Jacob Burtis, an industrious and hard-working old negro, living with his wife, on P. B. Day's place, about a mile and a half from town, has been missing since Monday last. A search was instituted, and this afternoon his body was found buried in a potato patch about fifteen yards from his cabin, and not more than an inch underground. The body bears marks of violence and is partially decayed.

It is believed that the old man was murdered Monday night by his wife, who left Tuesday morning for parts unknown. Before leaving she said that her husband had gone off in search of a home for the coming year. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning. The murder has created considerable excitement among the negroes.

A NOCTURNAL MURDER TRIAL.

Tom Woolfork Before the Court in Macon, Ga., on the Charge of Killing Nine Persons.

MACON, December 7.—Tom Woolfork, who is charged with the murder of his father and eight other members of his family, is now on trial here. Over one hundred witnesses have been subpoenaed and four have testified. The crime was committed last August, and created a sensation because nine persons were killed, and all with one axe. The witnesses are those with whom Woolfork conversed before the crime, and those who found the bodies next morning. All the evidence is circumstantial and no damaging testimony has been elicited so far. The prisoner is represented by John C. Rutherford, of Macon, and Frank Walker, of Atlanta.

Some Famous Kisses.

Two kisses that bid fair to be famous in their results are the talk of the newspapers. One of them helped the democrats to lose Ohio.

The *Chicago Tribune* says of it: "General Gordon's obituary exploit in Ohio was as pathetic as an Ella Wheeler poem. It was an un-kissed kiss."

The un-kissed kiss is not, however, half as sad as the kiss kissed in the wrong place. Of this, the second famous kiss the Boston *Globe* says: "Mrs. Langtry threatens to discharge her leading man because he kissed her shoe. The Lily should not be so particular. He couldn't hurt the shoe that way."

It seems, indeed, that no man can be too particular what and how he kisses.

The conscientious kisser knows that

"There's many a slip 'Twixt the cup and the lip," And many a kiss Has been printed amiss.

The Judas kiss is famous, but it is a chesnut. Because men don't kiss each other nowadays. And it would be impracticable in New York to attempt to introduce the practice.

The Duchess of Devonshire gave kisses for votes. Miss Nelly Cook, of Wayne county, has