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THE LEAPHART CASE.

Miller, the Author of the Respite Affidavit, and Lawyer Graham Arrested—A Pretty Big Muddle.

[Columbia Register, 8th.]
The last of the Leaphart case has not been heard by any means, and yesterday's developments were certainly of an extraordinary nature.

THE PAPERS PRONOUNCED FALSE.
J. B. Wingard, Esq., of Lexington, who in the trial of Leaphart assisted in the prosecution on behalf of Miss Cannon, was in Columbia yesterday and made some important statements in reference to the papers on which Leaphart was respited.

Mr. Wingard said that he had an interview with Miss Cannon since the publication of the papers given out at the Governor's office. She positively denied that she written a line to her mother about the matters contained in the letters alleged to have been written by her, and she as positively pronounced those letters forgeries. Mr. Wingard also stated that Miss Cannon would make affidavit to that effect yesterday in Lexington.

In relation to his own knowledge of the case Mr. Wingard related how Miss Cannon described her assailant to him at the time of the affair, and how she positively identified Leaphart as the man when he was shown to her. Mr. Wingard's own opinion of the affidavits, unhesitatingly expressed, is that they are fabrications without the least basis of truth; and he says further that had the affidavits been published when first received, counter-affidavits proving their falsity could have been promptly secured from parties of unimpeachable reliability.

As to the motive of Miller, who made the main affidavit, that upon which Leaphart's respite was recommended, Mr. Wingard states the belief that ill-feeling towards Mr. Sim. Corley, on Miller's part, caused his action in this matter, as Miller wished to receive the Republican appointment as postmaster at Lewiedale and Mr. Corley refused to aid him with his influence when requested to do so.

THE CHARLIE CANNON AFFIDAVIT.
Space is cheerfully given to the following, which corrects an error for which the Register is not responsible, as will be seen further on:

LEWISVILLE, S. C., May 7th, 1890.
To Editor Columbia Register: I notice in to-day's issue an affidavit (or copy) of one made by Charlie Cannon claimed to be made before me. I did not even see Mr. Cannon on that day.

Yours, &c. J. P. BODIE.
This affidavit, purported to be made before Mr. Bodie as Notary Public, and the original in the Governor's office, bears what purports to be Mr. Bodie's signature in that capacity. His statement given above settles beyond all doubt that so much, at least, of that affidavit is false.

MILLER ARRESTED YESTERDAY.
Close upon the heels of this remarkable discovery came the intelligence of the arrest of W. J. Miller, the author of the respite affidavit, and the person who is understood to have furnished Charlie Cannon's affidavit and other papers in the case.

He was arrested at Lewiedale and from that place yesterday sent the following telegram to a party in Columbia:

LEWISDALE, May 7, 1890.
Have been arrested to-day. Will be brought Lexington to-night. I guess.

W. J. MILLER.
No further details of the circumstances attending his arrest are known beyond that he is charged with perjury and forgery.

THE GOVERNOR REFUSES TO INTERFERE.
Governor Richardson was sought by Mr. Graham, the counsel of the late Wellie Leaphart, yesterday afternoon and informed of the contents of the telegram above mentioned.

The Governor refused to interfere in Miller's behalf, explaining that he had no power in the premises and that he could do nothing under the circumstances.

SEEKING SAFETY IN COLUMBIA.
As was published in the Register Mr. G. T. Graham, Leaphart's counsel, thought it best to leave Lexington for Columbia the next day after the lynching. So far as is known he has not been back since, but Mrs. Graham, who came over Tuesday to learn if her husband was safe, returned to Lexington the same evening.

She returned to Columbia yesterday and with her three children. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have now sought an asylum of safety here. Mrs. Graham stated last night that on Tuesday night her house in Lexington was made the object of disagreeable demonstrations by some of those who are irritated and Mr. Graham for his procedure in the Leaphart case. She said that parties came about the house and one person even intruded into the hallway. Mr. Graham's side of the story, as given to a reporter last night, is, briefly put, that he has been actuated throughout in the Leaphart matter by pure and conscientious motives, and the desire to see justice done a defenseless negro, whom he believed from the evidence developed after the trial was innocent of the crime charged against him.

Mr. Graham said that he had not sought the evidence filed to secure a respite, but came upon it by accident, as it were. Miller had brought to him the affidavit of Charles Cannon, to which J. P. Bodie's name, as Notary Public, was affixed, and the signature Mr. Graham thought genuine at the time, he says.

The letters of Rosa Cannon to her

mother were also furnished Mr. Graham by Miller, who, indeed, it now would seem, was the grand head centre in the whole respite matter. He made the affidavit on which the respite was granted himself. He furnished the other papers corroborating the new view of the case sought to be advanced, and then, it would now appear, urged the Governor, directly and through Mr. Graham, not to publish the papers, as it would endanger his (Miller's) life, etc. Miller's reputation, if those whom the reporter have thus far been able to see are correct, is decidedly unsavory. He is charged with being dishonest and unscrupulous, and the charges are very sweeping. One report is to the effect that on the Friday night before the lynching a crowd of sixty-five men assembled at Miller's house in Lexington with the purpose of giving him a whipping. The cause is naturally supposed to have been his then suspected connection with the affidavit since published. Miller was not at home, having sought shelter away from his own home. Miller was appointed Deputy United States Marshal under the present Republican administration, and has figured somewhat in several trivial cases, including one of alleged political persecution of the postmaster at Lewiedale.

LAWYER GRAHAM ARRESTED.
[Special to News and Courier.]
COLUMBIA, May 8.—P. J. Mims, a Lexington constable dispatched by Trial Justice J. F. Leaphart, of Lexington, came to Columbia on the 12:20 p. m. train to-day armed with a warrant for the arrest of Mr. G. T. Graham, Wellie Leaphart's lawyer, who has been so active in the behalf of his lately lynched client. Mr. Graham is the Judge of Probate for Lexington County. The warrant was dated this morning and signed by Trial Justice J. F. Leaphart. The affidavit attached is as follows:

Personally appeared F. C. Caughman, who, being duly sworn, says from information and belief he believes G. T. Graham to be a party to the forgery of the affidavit of Charlie Cannon and the letters of Rosa Cannon published by the Governor, John P. Richardson, of South Carolina, which he has in his possession, and that further he believes G. T. Graham to be guilty of subornation of perjury in getting W. J. Miller to assist in the framing of said papers in the hands of Governor Richardson. That he makes this affidavit upon the knowledge of the affidavit of J. P. Bodie, on belief.

F. C. CAUGHMAN,
Sworn to before me this 8th day, 1890.
J. F. Leaphart, T. J. S. C.

Constable Mims had the warrant countersigned by Trial Justice Joseph W. Muller, of Columbia, and had Mr. Graham arrested by the police and taken to the guard house.

ATTORNEY GENERAL EARLE'S ACTION.
On the early morning train to-day Attorney General Earle went over to Lexington. Upon the arrival he examined Sheriff Drafts and his wife as to the proceedings at the jail on the night of the lynching.

When Trial Justice J. A. Muller reached his office in Lexington the Attorney General asked him to take the affidavits of Mr. and Mrs. Drafts and to issue warrants for the arrest of those parties who could be implicated. The affidavits were made in accordance with the testimony of these witnesses before the coroner's jury, already published in the News and Courier, implicating F. C. Caughman, Pierce Taylor and A. Marks as being among the lynchers, and charged them with murder. Justice Muller thereupon issued warrants for their arrest and placed them in the hands of the sheriff to be served.

ARREST AND COUNTER ARREST.
Mr. Caughman, when the warrant for his arrest was issued, was in Columbia, presumably seeing after the arrest of Mr. Graham upon the warrant he had sworn out. He is said to have threatened to have the Governor himself arrested as an accessory to the forgery charged. When he heard of the warrant issued for him he declared his intention of going over to Lexington on the evening train and surrendering himself.

WHAT JUSTICE MULLER SAYS.
Trial Justice J. A. Muller, of Lexington, who issued the warrants against the lynchers, came to Columbia after doing so. He went to the Governor's office and examined Miller's affidavit and the Cannon letters. After doing so he told the News and Courier that the letters were plain forgeries and he could swear to the fact. The handwriting was not even in attempted imitation of hers. She could barely write and her chirography was large and illegible. Young Cannon could not write his name.

Mr. Muller said that he knew Miss Cannon's handwriting because he had seen it, and she had made her original affidavit before him. The signature of Notary Patie J. P. Bodie on Charlie Cannon's alleged affidavit looked genuine—it was a good imitation if fraudulent.

Mr. Muller said that this morning Mr. Bodie made affidavit before Trial Justice Leaphart in Lexington that young Cannon had never been before him, and that his signature to the alleged affidavit was a forgery. He understood that this morning Miller, who had been arrested last evening on the charge of forgery and lodged in the Lexington jail, had declared that he signed his affidavit in behalf of the negro at one of the Columbia hotels, while drunk, and at the instance of Mr. Graham. That when he recovered

his senses he tried to get it back from the lawyer, and that Graham promised to return it to him if he could get for him Simeon Corley's letter to old Mr. Cannon. That he did get that letter and gave it to Graham had then refused to return him his affidavit.

Mr. Muller said that he had been very friendly with Mr. Graham and hoped he would be able to clear himself.

LAWYER GRAHAM BAILED.
At 6 o'clock this evening the Justice of the Supreme Court met to hear the application of Mr. G. T. Graham for release on bail. Mr. Graham was represented by Mr. John Bauskett. Attorney General Earle and Assistant Attorney General Bachman were present for the State. The return of Chief of Police Higbe showed that he had arrested Mr. Graham on a telegram from Batesburg signed by Trial Justice Leaphart, asking him to hold the prisoner until the warrant arrived. The warrant had arrived, but had not been served, and, at the suggestion of the Court, Constable Mims served it upon Mr. Graham, who waived examination and asked to be admitted to bail in Columbia.

Attorney General Earle consented, saying that the offence charged was a bailable one, and he believed there was a precedent for bailing a prisoner out of his county. Mr. Bauskett suggested \$500 bail, and the Attorney General \$1,000. The Court supposed Mr. Graham could give the larger amount as easily as the smaller and signed an order with the consent of the Attorney General granting Mr. Graham's release on bail in the sum one thousand dollars for his appearance for trial at the Lexington Court on the second Monday in June. The bond was signed by T. E. Branigan and the prisoner was soon at liberty.

GRAHAM DENIES THE CHARGES.
Mr. Graham asked the News and Courier to say that the statements made by Miller reflecting upon himself were false and could only be attributed to the influence of fear of his own safety. He asked that the Governor and Assistant Attorney General Bachman be questioned as to whether Miller did not in their presence hear the affidavits and letters read and agree to them. The News and Courier saw both these gentlemen and they said that the papers had been read and discussed by them in Miller's presence, and he had not expressed dissent or doubt. The Governor added that Miller had in his presence volunteered if allowed a little time to bring the letters of Miss Cannon, which in his affidavit he declared he had heard read, and that Mr. Graham had subsequently brought the letters to his office. Mr. Graham told the News and Courier that the public would soon see what course he would take. There were various suggestions to disprove Miller's alleged confession.

STEPS TO ARREST THE LYNCHERS.
Attorney General Earle was interviewed upon his return from Lexington this afternoon. He said that when he read the evidence taken before the coroner's jury he decided that the jury had not done its duty, and that he had gone over to Lexington determined if necessary to make himself the affidavits required for arrest. He found, however, that Sheriff Drafts and his wife were willing to act in the matter. He gave the same account of the proceedings before Justice Muller as was given by that officer. The sheriff assured him that he would arrest the parties to-night.

Caughman was in Columbia, Taylor lived nine miles away and Marks was not in Lexington. The feeling in Lexington was very strong. The people appeared to believe that there was a conspiracy between Graham and Miller to impose on the Governor and that they manufactured the affidavits and letters.

MILLER'S CONFESSION.
The Attorney General visited Miller in his cell in jail. He stated that the first affidavit filed with the Governor had been signed by him at Wright's Hotel while drunk, and that he didn't know its contents. The affidavit of Charlie Cannon had been drawn by himself after a form given him by Graham, which he did not preserve. He knew nothing about the letters purporting to have been written by Miss Cannon, and the young woman, as far as he knew or had heard, was virtuous.

Attorney General Earle returned to the city by private conveyance. Before J. B. Wingard, notary public, Miller today made affidavit to practically the same effect, alleging that he had done the things he admitted at the instigation of Graham. He declared he had never heard anything against the virtue of Miss Cannon, except what Graham had told him.

ONE OF THE ALLEGED LYNCHERS.
Mr. F. C. Caughman started to return to Lexington this afternoon. He said he expected to spend to-night in Lexington jail, but would be out to-morrow morning.

S. G. G.
GRAHAM WAS NOT THREATENED.
[Lexington Dispatch.]
The report printed in some of the daily papers that Graham had been threatened with personal violence by lynchers or others, and that violence had been offered him at his residence, is untrue. It is the general belief that he is seeking to be made a martyr of in the negro cause, so that he can appeal to the Republican party, run for Congress in this district this fall, and when defeated contest the election with the belief that a Republican House will seat him. The people of Lexington will not aid him by making him the martyr which he is said to desire.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Schedule of the Meetings in the Several Counties—The State Convention Fixed for September 10.

COLUMBIA, May 8.—The State Democratic Executive Committee met at 8 o'clock to-night in the Carolina National Bank and remained in session until 1:30 a. m.

The following members were present: Jas. F. Hoyt, chairman, Greenville; Willie Jones, secretary, Columbia; W. H. Brawley, Charleston; E. B. Murray, Anderson; C. S. McCall, Marlboro; C. A. Woods, Marion; O. F. Cleatham, Edgefield; Richard D. Lee, Sumter; Jos. F. Rlame, Clarendon; W. J. Finburne, Colleton; M. B. McSwiney, Hampton; Eugene Gary, Abbeville; E. T. Izlar, Barnwell; W. J. Cherry, York. These were two-thirds of the members.

It was determined to hold the State Convention on Wednesday, September 10, at 12 m. Meetings at the following places and times were suggested to the county executive committees in accordance with the 14th article of the party constitution, which reads:

"The State Democratic executive committee shall request each county committee to call a meeting in their respective counties, to which all candidates for State offices shall be invited."

It is understood, of course, that the county committee can invite whom they please to these meetings, whether they be candidates or not. Here are the appointments:

Greenville, Tuesday, June 10.
Spartanburg, Wednesday, June 11.
Laurens, Thursday, June 12.
Newberry, Friday, June 13.
Abbeville, Tuesday, June 17.
Anderson, Wednesday, June 18.
Walhalla, Thursday, June 19.
Pickens, Friday, June 20.
Union, Saturday, June 21.
Columbia, Tuesday, June 24.
Lexington, Wednesday, June 25.
Edgefield, Thursday, June 25.
Aiken, Friday, June 27.
Windsboro, Tuesday, July 1.
Chester, Wednesday, July 2.
Yorkville, Thursday, July 3.
Lancaster, Friday, July 4.
Camden, Tuesday, July 8.
Sumter, Wednesday, July 9.
Florence, Thursday, July 10.
Chesterfield, Friday, July 11.
Bennettsville, Tuesday, July 15.
Darlington, Wednesday, July 16.
Marion, Thursday, July 17.
Kingstree, Friday, July 18.
Georgetown, Saturday, July 19.
Conway, Tuesday, July 22.
Charleston, Thursday, July 24.
Mount Pleasant, Friday, July 25.
Manning, Saturday, July 26.
Orangeburg, Tuesday, July 29.
Barnwell, Wednesday, July 30.
Hampton, Friday, August 1.
Beaufort, Saturday, August 2.
Walterboro, Tuesday, August 5.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that delegates to the State Convention be not elected until after the close of the preliminary campaign.

Delegates cannot be elected to county conventions until the State chairman issues his call for a reorganization of the party, and this it is expected will be done until the people have had an opportunity of seeing and hearing the candidates.

The committee heard an interesting address from Congressman Dibble and took steps to have the interests of the party in Congressional elections looked after.

We will have an educational campaign and plenty of it.

KANSAS FARM SONG.
[Kingman, Kan., Democrat.]

He sat at his door at noonday, lonely and gloomy and sad, brooding over the price of his corn crop and figuring how much he had. He had worked from early springtime, early and late and hard, and he was counting his assets and figuring out his reward. He figured that it took two acres to buy his two boys new boots, and ten acres more on top of this to fit them out with new suits. To buy his wife a protected dress took 100 bushels more, while five acres more went in a solid lump for the carpet on the floor. His tax and grocery bill absorbed his crop of oats, while the interest on his farm mortgage took all his fattened hogs. The shingles on his cowshed and the lumber for his barn had eaten up his beef steers and the balance of his corn. So he sat in his door at noonday, lonely and gloomy and sad, as he figured up his health a little less than it was the year before. "By gum, they say I'm protected, but I know there's something wrong; I've been deceived and gulled and hoodwinked by this high protective song. They told of rebellious traitors, and he'd up the bloody rag, and I followed along like a pumpkin and now I am holding the bag. But from this time on I'll investigate, and get the bottom of facts, and I'll bet \$4 to begin with that the tariff is a tax."

Singer Machine Factory Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 7.—The entire western front of the Singer Sewing Machine factory, on 1st street, four stories high, was gutted by last night's fire. The flames worked their way to the next building, extending along Trumbull street, cleaning out the stock of the needles, finishing, adjusting, inspecting and milling rooms. The pattern department was also destroyed with the patterns therein. Fifty thousand finished machines and 18,000,000 needles were consumed. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000, fully insured by the Singer Company. All work it suspended and over 3,000 operatives are listlessly gazing upon the burned building. Work cannot be resumed under two months.

BIBING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Louisiana Lottery Buys the Administration of Russell Harrison Gets \$25,000 a Year for His Influence.

[Special to News and Courier.]
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Russell Harrison is rapidly making a name and fame for himself as a young man ambitious to make money, no matter how soon he may be called upon to make an explanation to his father, and some of the friends of the Administration are not very favorably inclined towards the latest financial transactions in which the President's son is said to be involved.

According to the Hon. J. Hale Sypher, who formerly represented a Louisiana Congressional district in the National House of Representatives, Prince Russell has been retained by the Louisiana Lottery Company to look after their interests in Washington, and for his services he is to receive \$25,000 per annum. "Despite statements to the contrary," continued Mr. Sypher, "it is nevertheless a fact that Morris, of the lottery company, has entered into an agreement with Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, to furnish funds for the National Republican committee whenever the lottery company is called upon. One thing is certain, and that is no legislation against the lottery company can be secured through the postal committees of the Senate and House. Senators Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Wilson, of Iowa, have bills in regard to this question, but they are quietly pigeon-holed in the committee rooms, and the same is true of a half a dozen measures pending before the House committee, of which Harry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, is chairman. These measures are to be strangled, at least such is the inference drawn by those who are informed about matters transpiring at the Capitol, and a recent investigation shows that Russell Harrison is relied upon by the lottery people to bring about such a desirable result so far as they are concerned."

Instructions have been given the other agents here of the lottery company to keep quiet, and draw salary while Russell Harrison pulls the chestnuts out of fire for the stipend mentioned. None of the Congressmen who introduced bills against the lottery company have been successful in their efforts to have them called up by the committees to which they were referred and the reason assigned is that pledges have been given Russell Harrison, all of which must be adhered to. Certainly nothing will be attempted during the absence of Russell Harrison, who is now in Montana and being interviewed as to the financial condition of the new State. It is represented as saying that the State of Montana is obliged to carry on its business affairs on credit, as not a cent has been appropriated by the Legislature for the conduct of public affairs.

This brings out in bold relief the recent offer made by Morris, of the lottery company, to pay over to the State of Louisiana yearly, for twenty-five years, the sum of \$500,000, to be applied to educational purposes. Then, too, the lottery company is making a great spread of the fact that Morris is building an immense sugar refinery on the Teche, which is another bid for popularity, by showing that money paid in for the lottery will not be diverted from the State of Louisiana, but used to strengthen its business. It is necessary to make a good showing, so as to influence the election to be held in the ensuing fall, when members of the Legislature are to be chosen who will have the power to curtail or lengthen the hold of the lottery company upon the Pelican State. All the indications point to a desperate fight, and money will not be spared in the contest, while the plan which took in the President's son as partner was deemed a master stroke. He wants to make money fast, and any scheme like this commends itself very favorably to him since there is little work and good pay just for his influence with the Administration.

COL STACKHOUSE "SUGGESTED."

Why Not Run the President of the State Alliance for Governor?

To the Editor of the News and Courier: The day before yesterday at a social gathering of nine of the most intelligent farmers of this community three of them were for Mr. Tillman and six were against him for Governor. After a free and full expression of opinion by each one and all agreed that if Colonel Stackhouse would accept he could restore the solidity of the farmers and Democratic unity and give quiet to the State. May not this be true in every part of the State? If so, three happy men. Colonel Stackhouse is a true man. He has with energy and ability faithfully discharged the duties of every position to which he has been called, whether in war or in peace. He is so well known and esteemed it would not be necessary for him to canvass the State.

ELLISON S. KETT,
Enoree Plantation, Newberry C., S. C., May 24, 1890.

A Conductor Killed at Spartanburg.

[Correspondence of Greenville News.]
SPARTANBURG, May 7.—J. E. Ross, conductor of the north bound through freight train No. 21, on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, was killed at the Spartanburg & Asheville junction about six o'clock this morning. He fell between the cars, his body being cut in two. He was a young man and highly spoken of.

COUNTING OUT THE SOUTH.

An Ingenious Scheme to Reduce the Basis of Representation by Excluding the Negroes.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, April 30.—According to the alleged authority of the clerk of Senator Quay, Mr. Porter, the superintendent of the census, is to have the enumeration of the negroes in the South made in so careless and incomplete a manner as to give a faction opportunity to make a matter of the increase of representation under the new census in the Republican States will give that party as many additional members, and make their control of the House of Representatives safe and permanent. This and a lot of similar stuff, it is said, was communicated by Mr. Quay's young man at the Pittsburgh banquet on Saturday night last. In the closing hours of that banquet, according to reports, the wine was in and the woe was out, and many things were said not desirable for the public to hear concerning Republican plans and plots for the future.

It is well known and appreciated here, and has been ever since the meeting of Congress, that the Republican leaders, having now every branch of the Government in their control, are determined to avail of every possible means to perpetuate their power, and will be restrained by no scruples whatever. All of them have been latching out schemes for six months past, and the busy brain of Quay has been one of the most active. It has been said that at the approaching meeting of the National Republican committee in this city Mr. Quay will be prepared to lay before his associates some details of a scheme to capture the next House of Representatives in despite of and in defiance of the overwhelming popular majority throughout the country against him and his associates. It may be that some such idea as put into the mouth of his clerk may have been suggested, but it is scarcely to be apprehended that it could be seriously entertained, because it could not possibly be carried out. There are too many difficulties surrounding it to make it a success.

Mr. Quay, it is said, is opposed to any more election laws, believing the party purposes can be best accomplished through other methods. On the other hand, Speaker Reed, Senators Hoar, Chandler and others think an irrevocable election law, giving the power to their creatures to register, count and certify, is all that is needed. All these minor ideas and schemes will probably be discussed at the meeting of the national committee. Mr. Porter, the superintendent of the census, might possibly help out the Protectionist cause by skillful and adroit manipulation of industrial and manufacturing statistics; but even if he were disposed to make the attempt, and there is no reason to believe he would lend himself to such a scheme, it would be a Herculean task to drop from the enumeration of the population 2,000,000 negroes.

Mr. Cleveland Buys Massachusetts Land.

[New York World.]
PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 5.—In the Plymouth County Register's office to-day two deeds were recorded conveying three building lots on Bramston Bluffs, in this township, from William H. Brine and Hannah S. Brine to Grover Cleveland. The property lies about eight miles south of Plymouth proper and commands a magnificent ocean view. The survey of the proposed Plymouth & Bourdale rail road runs not far from it, which fact has lately given an impetus to the sale of lots. This spot is the scene of W. D. Howell's story, "Dr. Breen's Practice."

The property is near the Arastow House, a summer hotel, about eight miles south of Plymouth Village. On a clear day the tip end of Cape Cod can be clearly seen from the spot. A few people have already built summer cottages there.

Whether or not Mr. Cleveland ever visited the place, or if he intends to build there, are things that no one here knows; but it is certain that the ex-President while sojourning at Marion last summer made many trips through the surrounding country and admired the fine location.

Down on Dudes.

[Same Jones at Charlotte.]
Mr. Jones said some young men in Durham got mad with him and said they were going to whip him. I said just come ahead. I'll spit on you and drown you. Whenver you spit on one of these little ball-room dudes, if he can't swim he can't stand much chance. It's no harm to kill a dude. Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being.

Little ball-room dude, walking around with a pistol in his hip pocket. It's a wonder the thing don't go off and blow his brains out.

Daniel and the Lion's Den.

[Same Jones at Charlotte.]
When these people told Daniel he had to quit praying to his God or be put in the den of lions, Daniel said, "If I do pray I'll be put in the lion's den and if I don't I'll go to Hell. I'll take the lion's den in mine." But God got in there ahead of him and said to the lions, "You're to rest hospitably." If I do pray I'll be put in the lion's den and if I don't I'll go to Hell. I'll take the lion's den in mine. But God got in there ahead of him and said to the lions, "You're to rest hospitably." If I do pray I'll be put in the lion's den and if I don't I'll go to Hell. I'll take the lion's den in mine. But God got in there ahead of him and said to the lions, "You're to rest hospitably." If I do pray I'll be put in the lion's den and if I don't I'll go to Hell. I'll take the lion's den in mine. But God got in there ahead of him and said to the lions, "You're to rest hospitably."

Worn Out.

"Before taking this place I want to ask about the healthfulness of it. Is there much malaria here?"

"Well, there has been a good deal of it, but I reckon by this time me and my wife must have used it all up."

LADIES IN THE PROCESSION.

Lee's Statue Drawn from the Railway Station to the Pedestal—Five Hundred Women and Girls Assist in the Labor of Love.

RICHMOND, VA., May 7.—Richmond never witnessed or participated in such a scene as the ceremonies incident to the removal this evening of the trucks containing the equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee from the railway station to Allen plat, where the statue is to be erected.

At 5 o'clock a procession was formed, with a squad of policemen in front, followed by Chief Marshal Thomas A. Brander and his assistants, mounted. Then came the Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, under whose auspices the removal was made, followed by the Old Veterans' organizations. Immediately behind them came four trucks in single file, with men, women and children tugging at the ropes. The route of the procession, which was about one and a half miles in length, was down Broad street to 1st, thence to Franklin and out Franklin to the point of destination.

The line of march was literally packed with people from the starting point to the finish, while the cheering and waving of flags was continuous. Here and there grown people would drop out of line and a rush would be made to fill their places. The boys and some of the girls, however, kept their places on the ropes to the end. At Monroe Park, which was the best vantage ground along the route of the procession, the ropes were so crowded with people that they were constantly treading on each other's heels. As they passed the park there were 500 grown ladies and girls whose hands held the ropes.

Little tatts were carried out into the streets in their mothers' arms and their small hands were placed upon the ropes. When the destination was reached there was a scramble by relic hunters for the rope with which the trucks had been drawn, and despite the efforts of the police they succeeded in cutting them all to pieces. But for the guard of the Old Veterans the boxes containing the statue would have shared the same fate.

All the trucks were handsomely decorated with pictures of Gen. Lee and flags of Southern States, while here and there a Confederate battle flag floated to the breeze.

HEARDINGS FROM NO. 6.

I want to tell an anecdote on the gallant old 3d South Carolina Regiment. On the 4th day of May, 1862, when the Federal troops opened on the works below Williamsburg, Va., we did not have any troops in the fortifications; the 3d Regiment was resting in the streets of the town, and Gen. Johnston was at a hotel near by.

When the first cannon was fired Gen. Johnston sent a courier to have our Regiment hurried back to the fortification. Gen. Johnston hastily mounted his horse and galloped back towards the enemy. The gallant Drate Rutherford, then Adjutant of the Regiment, ordered the men to unsling knapsacks, and we were about-faced and hurried to the fight. Amid the whistling of the shells and screaming of the women, was the gallant old Third double-quick to the fortifications, singing at the top of their voices: "A shilling and a clean shirt is all a soldier craves."

Gen. Johnston was sitting on his beautiful chestnut at the line of works, and knew the day was saved.

After the battle of Salem church on the 2nd of May, 1863, the writer was detailed to pick up lead on the battlefield, and about equal distance from the line he found two minnie balls imbedded in each other, one having been fired by the Federals and the other fired by the Confederates.

The next morning after the Cameron Station Artillery duel in East Tennessee, Company B. of the 3d South Carolina Regiment, was sent forward as an advance guard. E. C. Longshore and John Dalrymple, and three cavalrymen were sent forward as videttes. On the first fire of the Federals the cavalrymen left the field, but Longshore and Dalrymple held the ground and made matters warm for the Federals until Company B. could be hastened up. I don't think any boys on a rabbit hunt ever enjoyed it more than Company B did that day fighting.

TELL.

Vulgar-Minded People.

[Charity and Children.]
Hypocrite Shaeferford, alias Davis, who was recently hanged in Pittsboro, spent ten months in Davidson. He was noted even, in his preaching tour, for his filthy conversation. Hypocrite Boyle was known to be a vulgar-minded leper, even when in charge of the pulpit and before his unspeakable guilt.

Rev. J. C. Stowell, going from Le-noir to Blowing Rock, thoroughly disgusted his companion with a stream of vulgar anecdotes. Vulgar-minded people have no conception of a pure life, and generally come to grief.

Two hints for boys and girls:
1. Keep your minds as far as possible from the vulgar channel.
2. Keep your ears as far as possible from vulgar tongues.

Next.

If tongues were all attached to brains, How thankful we should be! If "hogs" were barred from railway trains, How thankful we should be! If facts and follies were tabooed, If gum were not by ladies chewed, If death would kindly steal the dude, How thankful we should be! —Chicago Herald.

If cats would only sleep at night, How thankful we should be! If money would not get so tight, How thankful we should be! If women would not talk, forsooth, If ladies' hats were less uncouth, If weather clerks would tell the truth, How thankful we should be! —Yonkers Statesman.

If fishermen would stick to facts, How thankful we should be! If men would sit between the acts, How thankful we should be! If girls in front their hats would doff, If folks would stop at home who cough, If empty guns would not go off, How thankful we should be! —Boston Courier.

If drink men's grief would really drown, How thankful we should be! If, on the floor, tacks fell point down, How thankful we should be! If babies would not cry at night, If politicians would do right, If men would pay their debts at sight, How thankful we should be! —Lawrence American.

If railway trains were never late, How thankful we should be! If horse cars never made us wait, How thankful we should be! If hens would scratch away from home, If dogs would bark when burglars roam, If beds were never two-thirds foam, How thankful we should be! —Boston Transcript.

If editors would never lie, How thankful we should be! If rhymesters would only die, How thankful we should be! If printers never made mistakes, If good cooks always made good cakes, If whiskey never caused headaches, How thankful we should be!