

# The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1866.

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## The Watchman and Southerner.

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### "NEPHEW JIM."

## Interesting Comments on That One Act Tragedy.

The Hon. James H. Tillman, nephew of an equally urbane uncle, and Lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, has been pretty thoroughly nipped and pinked by Major Mich Jenkins's sword. The sight of Benjamin raving as a wolf inspired James to ravin a little on "his own hook." The spoil has not been satisfactory. South Carolina is not eager to become notorious for bad manners. The mess into which the young man has put himself is a good deal worse than Benjamin's. The hearty cuffing and kicking which papers and men of all parties are giving him must surprise him. Evidently he thought he was doing a fine thing when he insulted the president. He is alone in that opinion. The governor of South Carolina, the Common Council of Charleston, the Exposition people condemn and regret his act. Major Jenkins refuses to take the sword unless Mr. Roosevelt presents it. The Chicago Tribune has collected from various Palmetto editors their opinion of nephew James's little incursion into the savage regions of Tillman. These opinions will hardly be pasted in a scrap book and bequeathed by the ebullient lieutenant-governor as a rich legacy unto his issue, but they make "mighty interesting reading."

"Made an ass of himself."—Columbia Record.

"Cheap play of a cheap politician for cheap notoriety."—Columbia State.

"Pours out another hodful of humiliation on poor South Carolina by his idiotic telegram."—Yorkville Enquirer.

"His action was foolish and childish."—Florence Times.

"Idiotic behavior—Lack of good breeding runs in the family."—Greenville News.

"Cheap political swashbuckler who wanted to get some political notoriety."—Anderson Mail.

Thus has Col. Jim Tillman won golden opinions from all sorts of people. The only charitable explanation of his lapsus comes, in somewhat severe form, from the Sumter Item:

"Lieutenant-governor Tillman, as is well known in South Carolina, tries to ape his uncle Ben, but having neither the native ability nor the abstemious habits of the senator, succeeds frequently in playing the role of the ass in the lion's skin."

Let us try and be kind enough to hope that the telegram was inspired not by malice but by moonshine.—New York Sun.

### Charles B. Rouss' Will.

New York, March 4.—The will of Charles Broadway Rouss was filed for probate in the surrogate's office today. The will was executed on March 17, 1898. It made no charitable bequest. The will left to Mrs. Charles Broadway Rouss, now dead, the house on 5th avenue and \$5,000 yearly. The building in which his business was conducted was left to his two children, Mrs. Virginia Lee and Peter Winchester Rouss. It was stipulated that Mrs. Lee was to get the 5th avenue house if her mother died. She also gets Mr. Rouss' farm in Jefferson county, Virginia. Mr. Rouss requested that his son, Peter Winchester Rouss, continue the business on Broadway under the old name, William L. Rouss, a brother of the dead millionaire, is made an executor, and he and another brother receive \$100,000 each. The residue of the estate is willed to Peter Winchester Rouss.

### An Admiral's Reception to a King.

The fondness of navy officers for telling jokes at each other's expense is well known, and their yarns, like the traditions of the Indians, are handed down from one generation to the next.

Years ago there was a brusque old Admiral upon whom many stories were told—in most cases true ones.

At one time, when the warship of which the Admiral was in command was off the coast of Portugal, the King of that country expressed a desire to visit an American man-of-war.

The Admiral received the party with great cordiality, but instead of addressing the royal visitor as "your majesty," he invariably called him "King."

It was "Step this way, King," "Look out for your head, King," when showing him about the vessel, and before his majesty departed the Admiral convulsed all within hearing by saying, hospitably, "King, come down in the cabin and have a drink."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Tramps who stop at a certain Pennsylvania town are fumigated, irrigated, vaccinated and set at work upon the streets. As a consequence tramps have about stopped stopping there.

## FIRE FIEND IN AIKEN.

### A Whole Block Burned in That Town Wednesday.

Aiken, S. C., March 5.—A terrific fire is now raging in Aiken. It is the greatest conflagration ever seen here. Starting at about 10 o'clock in the evening it had gained such headway in an hour that five buildings were completely destroyed. The fire began in some negro shanties on Main Street and leaped from there to the big barn-like building known as Lyceum Hall. Sunnyside cottage was the next to go. This is a favorite resort for invalids suffering with lung trouble and many northern visitors are spending the winter there. From here the fire turned back to some stables and by a change in the wind was carried northwest to the street leading to the sanitarium. A dinner and dance was in progress at Major Mallory's, which had a narrow escape. Had it burned it would have cast a shadow on sporting events for the rest of the season, as there was a big hunt planned to start from his residence this morning. Fortunately for them, however, the fire started on the opposite side of the street, travelling up Main street as far as Dr. Hall's house, and then turning back westward towards the home for consumptive patients. The offices of the Aiken Recorder, next to the Lyceum Hall were destroyed. Added to the noise and fury of the fire was the repeated explosion of powder and cartridges in the Lyceum Hall, which was used as an armory by the Aiken Rifles.

The wind is blowing at a high rate of speed and will carry the fire as far as there is anything to feed on. The nine buildings and many stables are burned. Buildings destroyed up to 2 o'clock: Three negro shanties, Aiken Recorder, Lyceum Hall, Sunnyside cottage, Mrs. Quash, the Misses Ford, Loomis' house and stables. It is impossible to estimate loss and insurance.

### Insurrection in Alabama.

Marion, Ala., March 5.—As the result of a report that a mob of negroes is marching toward this town with the intention of attacking the county jail and releasing two negro murderers, one of whom, Luke Sanders, is to be hanged tomorrow, citizen soldiery is being organized tonight, and at 9 o'clock this evening fifty men were under arms prepared to meet the negroes. Pickets have been thrown out on every road leading into the town and if the mob appears a serious conflict is feared. Early in the night leading citizens held a conference and it was decided not to ask the Governor for aid, as they believed it the duty of the people to protect law and order.

When the reports were first received little credence was placed in them. Several hours later couriers reported that real danger existed and the citizens' posse was immediately organized.

Luke Sanders and John Sanders, the prisoners, are charged with the murder of Road Overseer Mallen, committed several months ago. Luke Sanders was sentenced to be hanged and the Supreme Court refused a new hearing, but recommended commutation of sentence by the Governor. The matter was referred to the State penitentiary board and on their recommendation he refused to interfere with the lower Court's sentence. When news of this action reached Marion the negroes of Perry County were incensed and decided to organize and release both men.

Perry County is one of the "Black Belt" counties and a large majority of the population consists of negroes.

### RURAL CARRIERS GET \$800.

### An Increase of \$100 Over Their Former Salaries.

Washington, March 5.—"The postmaster general has this day ordered that on and after March 1, 1902, the letter carriers of the rural free delivery service heretofore appointed and whose names appear on the roll of the department at the close of business February 28, 1902, receiving salary at the rate of \$500 per annum, and those who may be appointed after that date shall be paid at the rate of \$600 per annum until otherwise ordered; and that the salaries of carriers now receiving less than \$500 per annum shall be increased twenty per cent."

The Hon. T. M. Ransom will not be in the race for Congress from this district this year. He will serve out his term in the State Senate, to which position he was unanimously elected last fall. This statement is authoritative, and can be relied on. Mr. Ransom has been urged to make the race for Congress this year, but he has never had any idea of doing so.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

The Greenville Mountaineer wants to know if it has ever occurred to the friends of McLaurin that the Republicans are very remiss in not turning over their patronage in other states than South Carolina to the Democratic Senator? Messrs. Morgan of Alabama, Clay of Georgia, Martin of Virginia, Carmack of Tennessee, Simmons of North Carolina and others might dispose of the offices in their respective states to good advantage, but we cannot recall the fact that either of them has been to the White House on this business for several years.

Newport News, Va., March 3.—It is reported that the Army Reconstruction Board will recommend that the government purchase the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point, the plan being to tear the hotel down and establish a fort.

## CHEAP TICKETS FOR STATE DAY.

### Railroads Will Put on Exceedingly Low Rate to the Exposition.

Charleston, March 4.—The officials of The Exposition are enthusiastic over the prospects for a large attendance on South Carolina Day. Encouraging reports are being received daily from all sections of the State saying that hundreds of people are coming to see The Exposition on March 20th.

The railroads will begin to advertise the rate to Charleston for South Carolina Day tomorrow. The rate will be one cent per mile, which is exceedingly low. Tickets will be placed on sale March 19 and will be good to return until March 22. The rate is the lowest ever given to an exposition and ought to bring at least forty thousand people to The Exposition on South Carolina Day.

### The Atlantic Coast Triassic Coal Fields.

The Southern Triassic or Newark coal areas of the United States—the northern area being not worthy of discussion—lie in the Piedmont district midway between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, and they are discussed by Mr. Jay Backs Woodworth, in Part III, of the Twenty-second Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey now passing through the press under the editorship of Dr. C. W. Hayes, Geologist.

The productive areas occur in two well-marked belts in Virginia and North Carolina, which extend for about 250 miles southwesterly and are about 100 miles wide. The eastern belt includes the Taylorsville and Richmond areas in Virginia, and the Deep River area in North Carolina. The western belt includes the Dan River area. Between them lies the Farmville area in Virginia.

The Richmond area is the most important of the Triassic coal fields. It lies in Goochland, Henrico, Powhatan, and Chesterfield counties, beginning about 9 miles north of the James River, and extending some 31 miles beyond the Appomattox on the south. The area is in the form of a broad basin of about 150 square miles in extent. On both the eastern and the western margins of this basin there are usually three workable beds, varying from 1 to 50 feet in thickness. The coal is nominally bituminous, and in some of the beds it has been converted into natural coke or carbonite. This occurrence of coal was known as early as 1775; shipments were made to northern cities in 1789; and a bed 24 feet thick was mentioned by Volney in 1803. During the thirties and forties the mining operations here were the most extensive in the United States. The gaseous nature of the coal has led to a few serious explosions, fires, and much loss of life. The estimated production of the Richmond basin was, in 1822, 48,214; in 1832, 117,837 tons; in 1842, 65,750 tons. The production has never since equalled these figures, and now there are but two companies operating in the field.

The Farmville area, about 60 square miles, is practically undeveloped and unknown. The Dan River region in North Carolina is regarded as of little promise. The eastern or Deep River area, of between 250 and 300 square miles, extends from near the Virginia line into South Carolina; but the productive beds are in Chatham and Moore counties. The coal makes good coke and illuminating gas and has proved successful as a locomotive and blacksmith coal. Coal was discovered in this area in the latter part of the eighteenth century; but systematic mining may be said to have begun only with the reopening of the old Egypt shaft at Cumcock in 1839. The Cumcock Company owns 4300 acres, carrying it is estimated, 11,000 tons to the acre. The total production in 1899 was nearly 27,000 tons, valued at \$34,965.

A boring through the coastal plain near Florence, S. C., penetrated Triassic coal, and makes it probable that other Triassic areas lie east of the Richmond and Deep River areas.

In response to a blank form sent out by a commercial agency, a negro merchant in a North Carolina town wrote a letter as follows: "Sir—In reply to your request just received. We are sorry whereas but to say if truth must be impressed, that we did not insist upon your taking our order. For our business goes on here all the time. Therefore if you do not feel our trust-worthy of your confidence for the criticised sum of Eight Dols. You can use your own pleasure concerning the matter."—Raleigh News and Observer.

Washington, March 5.—Senator Lodge today introduced in the senate an amendment to the Philippines bill which is now pending before the committee on the Philippines. It provides that whenever it is certified to the president that the existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have ceased and peace established, a general election shall be called for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly to be known as the Philippine assembly. The legislative power conferred in the Philippine commission in all that part of the archipelago not inhabited by the Moros or other Christian tribes shall then cease and be vested in a legislature consisting of two houses—the Philippine commission and the Philippine assembly. Three resident commissioners to the United States are to be elected.

Springfield, Ill., March 5.—Another scene in the drama of the closing of the State bank of Elkhart, was enacted this afternoon when Frank W. Cotle, cashier, whose alleged shortage of \$32,000 caused the closing of the bank, blew out his brains at his residence.

## ANOTHER GREAT SNOW STORM.

### Tremendous Snow Fall From North Carolina to New York—Three Feet in Some Sections.

New York, March 5.—Another snow storm which threatened to do much damage started this morning. The snow was wet and heavy and caused much inconvenience and considerable delay to traffic on elevated and surface lines. On the river, the weather was so thick that ferryboats were unable to run at more than half speed. The snow was accompanied by a moderate wind. The snow stopped shortly before noon and was followed by sleet. A total depth of six inches of snow had fallen.

Telegraphic service was further demoralized by the storm. The Western Union company lost 20 out of 30 wires between New York and Philadelphia and 10 wires south of Philadelphia. The company reported that it was losing wires in all directions on account of the heavy snow which in some localities was followed by sleet. Between Easton and Williamsport, Pa., 20 miles of Western Union poles are down.

The train service on the New York Central which was disorganized by the floods were further impeded by the snow. Local trains which up to today were operated on time, were delayed by the snow.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 5.—With the exception of the extreme southeastern section of the State the entire commonwealth of Pennsylvania is tonight in the grasp of the heaviest snow storm of the winter. Railroad travel is practically tied up in many places, and the indications for tomorrow are not encouraging. Eastern Haselton, Wilkesbarre and other points north of Philadelphia report that the snow fell all day and still continues tonight. There are 20 to 23 inches of snow on the ground. At those points heavy drifts have closed up mountain passes, blocked railroads and closed down coal mines.

Roanoke, Va., March 5.—A heavy snow fall throughout southwest Virginia this morning. Reports received here show the fall to be from 3 to 16 inches deep, the greatest fall being in the Shenandoah valley. Railroad traffic is being delayed.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 5.—Snow fell here all day. It is expected this snow, together with a hard rain last night, will cause another rise in the river.

Asheville, N. C., March 5.—Snow has fallen steadily here since last night.

### The Boer Delegates.

Washington, March 5.—Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer representatives, who came to the United States from Europe for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary of State, have accomplished their purpose. They were received by Mr. Hay at 11 o'clock this morning. It was distinctly understood that the Boers were to be received as private citizens and not in an official capacity. Secretary Hay talked to them freely with this understanding.

The principal object of the delegates was to induce the United States Government to do something to terminate the present bloody struggle in South Africa. The Secretary of State heard them attentively and promised to consider their representations, and to do whatever he could to ameliorate the conditions in South Africa. But he pointed out that the President was the prime authority in such matters, and he recommended that the Boers see Mr. Roosevelt and ascertain his views.

A matter of complaint by the delegates was the shipment of horses, mules and provisions from the United States to the British forces in South Africa. Secretary Hay went over the subject very carefully with them, citing authorities and precedents, which, he pointed out, conclusively established the lack of authority on the part of the General Government to stop the American farmer from shipping his provisions and the stock raiser from selling his product anywhere in the world where they could get the best price. He also pointed out that the Government's attitude in this, as in other matters connected with the South African war, has been strictly neutral, and that the Government has done nothing to prevent shipment of commodities to the Boer forces.

Later in the day Messrs Wolmarans and Wessels, accompanied by Dr. Frederick Mueller, of the Orange Free State, called at the White House. They were received by President Roosevelt in the library and remained with him about fifteen minutes. They called as private citizens and not in their official capacity as Boer representatives. Mr. Roosevelt listened attentively to what they had to say, and then informed them that this Government cannot and will not interfere in the struggle.

Herbert Spencer is fond of a game of billiards. At the Reform Club in London he recently met an acquaintance whom he invited to play with him. The young member accepted, and Mr. Spencer said joyfully as he chalked his cue: "Young man, good billiard playing is the proof of a well balanced mind." "I believe it is," replied the young man. They played and the great writer was beaten fearfully. He had only scored 38 when his young antagonist finished his 100. Herbert Spencer put the cue away in disgust. "Young man," he said, "such fine billiard playing as yours is the proof of an ill-spent youth."

## STRIKE IN NORFOLK SPREADING.

### Labor Unions Join Street Car Men; More Troops Take the Field.

Norfolk, Va., March 5.—Street cars guarded by troops were run at long intervals today but no passengers were carried. All was quiet this morning and Mayor Beaman stated that there is no necessity yet for declaring martial law. Four additional companies of the Seventy-first have been ordered out and this will place the entire command in the field, two battalions being already in service. The strikers were busy last night barricading the tracks but this morning the obstructions were removed by the troops. At midnight the soldiers were called upon to disperse a mob at Church and Charlotte streets. Bayonets were used but it is not known that there were any casualties. W. B. Rudolph, Tom Murray and Samuel Ayres' white, and Tom Jenkins, colored were arrested before daylight this morning by a detachment of the Huntington rifles of Newport News for tearing up street car tracks at the corner of Church and Holtz streets. An officer of the company stated that an attempt at dynamiting the tracks had been made but the police denied this. The Suffolk military company arrived this forenoon and on the same train were 15 strike breakers from Knoxville. The men were taken to the barn by the troops. The arrival of the imported men intensifies the feeling and the situation grows graver.

The electrical workers have gone out on a sympathetic strike. All other employes of the Norfolk Railway and Light companies, gas, electric lights and other plants have been ordered out by the Central Labor union.

### New York Southerners.

At the recent banquets of the Southern society and the Georgia society in New York much was said about the great number of southerners in the metropolis. Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of the Southern society, in his address before that organization on the evening of Washington's birthday, said that according to his best information there were fully 200,000 men, women and children in Greater New York who were either born in the south or are children of southern parents who had settled there. At the Georgia society banquet the number was put at less, but was still very large.

The New York Commercial, in an interesting article on "New York's Southern Colony," says that there are undoubtedly now in that city more than 60,000 native born southerners; that if the children of these southern residents are counted the number is fully 100,000. The states have contributed the 60,000 as follows: Maryland, 9,000; Virginia, 22,700; North Carolina, 6,500; South Carolina, 4,400; Georgia, 4,000; Florida, 1,400; Alabama, 1,150; Kentucky, 3,100; Louisiana, 2,400; Texas, 1,300; Tennessee, 1,600; Mississippi, 900; West Virginia, 800; Arkansas, 300, and Missouri, 3,400.

We have no doubt that The Commercial's figures are much too low. Judge Van Wyck was probably much nearer the truth.

The number of southern men who won their way to leadership in New York is remarkable. The Savannah Morning News is well within the facts when it says on this subject:

"It is probable that the number of southerners who have achieved success in New York, in proportion to the whole number there, is as great as that of men from any other section of the country, if not greater. Southerners are prominent in business and the professions. It is no unusual thing to find that a man who has come into prominence suddenly, either in finance, law or literature, is from the south."

"The south, of course, suffers to some extent from this loss of bright young men, but the loss of young men does not bear so hard upon her as the loss of so much of her cash in New York's great exchanges—the cotton and stock exchanges. The hundreds of millions of dollars which these exchanges have taken from the south since the war of secession would be sufficient to build factories enough to spin her entire cotton crop and make a second Pittsburg out of Birmingham."

"New York draws from the whole country, but it is a question whether she does not draw more heavily from the south than any other section."

The south is proud of her children who have so greatly distinguished themselves in New York, but, after all, the best chances that a young southerner of character, brains and determination can find anywhere are awaiting him in his own native section.—Atlanta Journal.

### What's Your Face Worth.

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store. 6

The gold mining plant of Williamson & Wakeling, eight miles from Abbeville, was burned about midnight Monday night. Loss about \$5,000; insurance \$1,700. The plant will be rebuilt at once and new machinery ordered.

### White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist. 6

## CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

### Chairman Payne of Ways and Means, Makes an Authorized Statement.

Washington, March 6.—Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee today gave out the following authorized statement in connection with the discussion over Cuban reciprocity: "I think the large majority of the Republicans have made up their minds that we must do something for Cuba. There are three propositions presented which have this professed end in view. The proposition of Mr. Morse of Minnesota provided for an increase on the tariff on sugar to the outside world and a rebate on sugar imported from Cuba. It does not seem to me that many Republicans are willing to increase the duty on sugar. Then there is the proposition of Mr. Tawney to vote between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 directly into the Cuban treasury and to ask the Cuban government to distribute about \$1,000,000 according to his figures to native Cuban planters. This first payment is to be paid without any compensation from Cuba in any way or manner—a pure gift to the Cuban government. It hardly needs the opinion of a lawyer to say that such a procedure would be unconstitutional.

"Of course no bounty of this kind could be distributed without a scandal and a fraud. In the next place, seven-eighths of the Cuban laborers would still remain without work. It would be just as easy for the sugar trust to obtain a concession on the sugar they bought on account of the bounty as to obtain a concession where the planter knew he was to have a 20 per cent. concession in duty. So that Mr. Tawney's proposition has no advantages over that for a 20 per cent. reduction and it has the disadvantages named."

"The third proposition is that for a 20 per cent. reduction of duties. This would injure no home industry. Coupled with the provision to extend our exclusion laws to Cuba no one appearing before the committee on ways and means contended that it would injure home industries. All agreed that the prices of sugar to the American consumer would remain in the same. Nor would it inure to the benefit of the sugar trust. The witnesses before the committee united in testifying, and the statistics prove, that the trust has received no benefit in buying sugar either in Hawaii or Puerto Rico, since the duty was reduced or removed."

"The entire benefits have been reaped by the planters in these islands. We have every reason to believe the same would prove true as to Cuba. Many misleading statements as to the attitude of the president, the cabinet and the House Republicans are appearing in the newspapers. I cannot speak of conference with the president."

"But I have every assurance that the cabinet is not divided on this question, nor have a majority of the House Republicans committed themselves either to the Morris, the Tawney or the do-nothing policy. The proposition of a 20 per cent. reduction as adopted will put off, in my judgment, the annexation of Cuba for many years. She will not come in until her population is Americanized from the States. To refuse to do anything would put the house in a position hostile to the president, would cause uncertainty and a feeling of apprehension to producers of sugar in the States and would be utterly demoralizing."

### Job Couldn't Have Stood It.

If he'd had Itching Files. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme. 6

### Prize Fight in Charleston.

Savannah, Ga., March 6.—Al. McMurtry, matchmaker for the Southern Athletic club of Charleston, announced tonight that the club would make a bid for the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight to be pulled off at Charleston. McMurray and a Savannah capitalist who is backing the Southern Athletic club will go to Charleston tomorrow at the invitation of one of the leading officials of the exposition to discuss the arrangements for bringing off the fight. The exposition official referred to is quoted as saying that there will be no legal objection interposed to the big mill being held in Charleston.

### Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1 bottles guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme. Trial bottles free.

Norfolk, Va., March 6.—The strike situation is unchanged. The strikers declared themselves as opposed to violence and today the city was much calmer than heretofore. Militiamen guarded the front and rear platforms of the cars. Obstructions are continually being placed on the tracks and all along the line refuse and missiles are thrown at non-union men. For the first time since the strike began the company operated its entire system with the exception of one branch, but the cars carried few passengers.

Crime must be on the rampage in Mississippi. There will be fifteen hangings in that State within the next sixty days.