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In the Interests of the Colored People
of the Country.

Able and well-known writers will contribute to its columns from different parts of the country, and it will contain the latest General News of the

THE MESSENGER is a first-class newspaper and will not allow personal abuse in its columns. It is not sectarian or partisan, but independent—dealing fairly by all. It reserves the right to criticize the shortcomings of all public officials—commending the worthy, and recommending for election such men as in its opinion are best suited to serve the interests of the people.

It is intended to supply the long felt need of a newspaper to advocate the rights and defend the interests of the Negro-American, especially in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

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Address,

W. C. SMITH Charlotte N. C.

The Berlin Homoeopathic Society recently learned that it was the custom of many druggists to put up on homoeopathic prescriptions merely some simple compound and label it as whatever was wanted. To test this eighty different burlesque prescriptions were written out in Latin and sent to as many different druggists. Seventy-seven out of the eighty swallowed the bait, and put up what purported to be the dose required by the bogus prescriptions. The other three sent the prescriptions back with the remark that they did not understand them.

Pine apple culture, declares the *Prairie Farmer*, has become an important industry in Florida. Key West has been growing the fruit for several years with perfect success. The climate there is about the same as in the Bahamas, and the sandy soil is productive. Along the Indian River, in Florida, large plantations have been stocked with pine apples. The product of this region is estimated as being three or four times as large now as last year, and in the near future it is expected that the domestic or home grown fruit will supply the consumption of the entire country.

With becoming pride and patriotism the Atlanta *Constitution* boasts that it has now become almost a matter of necessity for every genuine English statesman to have an American wife. Lord Randolph Churchill's success is attributed to the popularity and shrewdness of his American wife, and Mr. Evans, the liberal member just returned from Southampton, occupies a similar position. He was compelled to be absent from England while his campaign was in progress, and his American wife appeared at the meetings in his stead and carried him through in triumph.

For some time the desire, inherent in human nature, to learn something tangible about the conditions which prevail at the Poles, observes the *New York World*, has not been productive of active operations to compass its ends. Now, however, a German syndicate, headed by Henry Villard, is about to send an expedition to the South Pole—or, to speak more accurately, in the direction of that remote locality. But to the thoughtful student of the past, Polar expeditions are about as useless as anything the activity of man begets. A great deal of money, much physical suffering and a vast amount of wasted energy are their cost. Up to the present time their outcome has not in the most remote degree compensated for their outlay.

A remarkable condition of things exist in the once independent republic of Peru. Since the war with Chili the country has become bankrupt and its affairs have practically been placed in the hands of an English syndicate. She assigns to this syndicate the right to work silver, coal, cinnabar, and other mineral mines, and guano. The syndicate is to have free use of existing quays and railways. It is authorized to construct highways in all departments of Peru; to further commerce in cocoa, coffee, wheat, corn, alcohol, bark, wool, cotton and timber. It is to work all mines, and has the right to export guano, and new receives a percentage on all Custom House dues, discovered or to be discovered. It can mortgage all concessions up to \$20,000,000, and has the right to establish a bank at Lima. It may import free and is absolved from all taxes. In fact, the country has become an English possession.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

What Our Lawmakers are doing at the National Capital

TUESDAY.—In discussing the rice question in the House, Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, said the Republicans having nominated a Chinese President, were ready to sacrifice the colored labor of the South by allowing free importation of rice from China.

On motion the duty on rice, flour and rice meal was fixed at 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Motions to restore existing duties on peanuts, cotton thread, yarn, and cotton cloth were made and rejected.

An amendment was adopted fixing the rate of duty on flax hackled, at \$10 per ton.

Pending the consideration of a motion to increase from 25 to 40 per cent. advance the duty on flax and linen thread, twine and pack thread and manufacturers of flax, the committee rose at 5 p. m., and a recess was taken until 8 p. m.

At the night session thirteen bills granting the right of way to railroads through the Indian reservations was passed.

SENATE.—The event in the Senate was Mr. Hoar's speech on the fishery question.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the committee on finance to inquire into the tariff reductions.

Mr. Everts submitted an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$32,000 for the completion of the monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y.

Consideration of the fishery treaty was then resumed. Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty, speaking for four hours, and at the conclusion of his speech the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was presented. Several minor points of difference were reported and agreed to, but on the Senate amendment known as the subsidy clause, which appropriates \$800,000 for the South American mail service, the conference committee had been unable to agree.

The tariff argument was carried on at considerable length by Senators Reagan, Hawley, Stewart, McPherson, Salisbury and Call. Finally the motion to insist on the amendment was agreed to. Yeas 28; nays 16.

The consideration of the Senate bill providing for sea coast defenses was then taken up. A long discussion took place and without action on the bill, adjourned at 5:30.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendment to the Agricultural bill, appropriating \$100,000 to continue the experiment on sugar from sugarcane was agreed to, which passed the bill.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

The pending amendment was that of Mr. Phelps, fixing the rate of duty on flax or linen thread, and all manufactured hemp, at 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The best portion of the afternoon was consumed in an animated political debate, in which Phelps' interview on the Chicago nomination, Ingalls' letter and personal and political consistencies of Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, were the subjects of discussion.

The committee then rose, and the House at 4:45 took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the census bill.

THURSDAY.—In the House Mr. Ford, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the appointment of a special committee to investigate the alleged evasion of the contract labor law.

The House then, in committee of the whole, took up the tariff bill, beginning with the wool schedule.

The agreement that no vote should be taken on this schedule to-day, Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, said the Mills bill was the only one before the House to reduce the surplus and increase taxation, and he would give it his hearty support if wool was placed on the free list.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, characterized the present bill as sectional: it was all in the interest of the south.

He favored putting sugar and rice on the free list, thus cutting down the revenue \$50,000,000 on the two articles of necessity.

Mr. Boothman, of Ohio, favored a return to the whole schedule of 1887. He could not commend the feelings of an American citizen, who, while professing a sincere love of the country was willing to destroy so important an industry in the national resource.

Mr. Dangley, of Maine, said that since the Mills bill had been launched in the press, wool had declined seven cents a pound.

A political discussion ensued between Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in which the former criticized the President for vetoing pension bills.

Mr. Kennedy assailed the Democratic party bitterly for suppressing the negro votes in the south.

The committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8.

At the night session of the House private pension bills were considered, but without passing any. The House at 10:15 adjourned.

SENATE.—A resolution offered in the Senate to print extra copies of the report of the committee on pensions on seven vetoed pension bills, raised a big breeze.

Senators Stewart, Blair and Hawley criticized the President severely for his pension vetoes in general.

Mr. Butler spoke of and confessed to having been a party to recklessness of pension legislation of the Senate.

Mr. Blair severely criticized the President, saying that he might in his vetoes have used the language of a gentleman. He also assailed Senator Butler, saying the latter had confessed himself culpably negligent in the discharge of his duty.

Senator Butler remarked that if the President had to take his standard of the gentleman from the Senator from New Hampshire, it would be a sorry day for the country. He charged that Mr. Blair was a demagogue, Senator Blair pitched into Mr. Butler as a rebel, a traitor, etc.

The question, of course, was brought in by Mr. Butler's criticizing Mr. Blair for assailing the President, when the latter could not respond.

At 2 o'clock Mr. George, who was entitled to the floor, put an end to the controversy by moving to proceed to executive business, and then began a speech on the fisheries treaty.

At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech in defense of the fisheries treaty the Senate took up the bill to refer to the court of claims, claims of workmen under the eight hour law, and disallowed it until six o'clock when it adjourned.

FRIDAY.—The House passed the day in debating the mail subsidy clause in the postoffice appropriation bill.

The feature of the day's proceedings in the Senate was Senator Dolp's speech in opposition to the fisheries treaty.

MONDAY.—The internal revenue clause of the tariff bill was unexpectedly reached in the House. Hon. George Wise, of Virginia, offered an amendment to repeal the entire tobacco tax.

Mr. Nichols' added an amendment abolishing all punishment for violating the law and for a partial repeal of the entire system.

Then Colonel Johnston offered an amendment providing for the repeal of tax on distilled spirits made from grain or fruit. This was defeated. The North Carolina delegation, as a unit, voted for these amendments.

The wool section was taken up, and after discussion, a motion to strike wool from the free list was defeated.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, urged and moved the repeal of tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes.

Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina, here brought the question of free whiskey fairly before the House, by moving to amend Mr. Wise's motion to provide for the repeal of all internal revenue taxes on spirits distilled from grain or fruit of any kind. He did not want free brandy or free whiskey, but he wanted to see his people free from the oppression of an almost military law.

Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the amendment abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from peaches and other fruit, but pending a vote the committee rose, and at 4:50 the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection at Louisville of a statue to General George Rogers Clarke.

The Senate went into an open executive session on the fisheries treaty, and Senator Pugh spoke in favor of its ratification. Mr. Chandler followed in opposition to the treaty, and attacked the Secretary of State in bitter terms for his decrepitude in yielding to a surrender of the American fishing rights to England. He said the great object of the Democratic-British alliance was to destroy the American tariff.

After a short secret session the Senate at 5:55 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has commuted the sentence on Wm. G. McKee, who was convicted in May 1888 of robbing the Asheville postoffice, in North Carolina.

Senator Frye says that when the time arrives for action on the nomination of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States, he will be confirmed.

Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall lies ill at his residence on Capital Hill. He was taken ill Tuesday night with a hemorrhage of the bowels, which lasted fifty fifteen minutes before it could be checked. He lost in that time nearly a quart of blood. As a result he was very much exhausted, and was in imminent danger for a short time. He rallied however and is resting quietly.

Mr. Randall is improving. Since 5 o'clock Friday evening he has had several refreshing naps and has gained considerable strength. There has been no recurrence of hemorrhages. He has taken liquid refreshments at intervals and is himself much more cheerful, and his family feel much more encouraged.

The President has accepted the resignation of Mr. George V. N. Lothrop as United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Lothrop requested to be permitted to resign, giving as his reason that his health was not robust enough to stand the severe winters in Russia.

Two Men Killed.

A bloody tragedy is reported at Danville, Va., from Axton, Henry county. On Sunday a party of men more or less intoxicated, were at a store. Lee Eanes tried to ride a mule over Hannibal Turner, when the latter struck Eanes' mule with a barrel stave. Gus Eanes took Lee's part, and Twigs Davis interfered on behalf of Turner. A few words passed between them, when Davis opened fire on Gus and Lee Eanes, killing them both. Davis fled to the woods and if captured will be lynched.

ALL WENT DOWN.

Terrible Wreck of a Fast Mail Train.

The South bound Express, No. 52, in charge of Conductor Taylor and Engineer Watkins, drawn by engine No. 694, which left Washington at 11:20 last night for Danville and the South, over the Richmond and Danville Railroad, Midland Division, met with a terrible accident 2 miles South of Orange Court House, at 2:30 Thursday morning. The train consisted of seven cars, including mail car, three Pullman cars, baggage car and two passenger cars.

At a trestle known as Fanny's trestle, a structure 60 feet high, the mail car in some mysterious way became derailed and left the track, breaking down the trestle and pulling upon it the baggage car and engine, which had already safely crossed. The rear car, the passenger cars and Pullmans fell also upon the cars and engine, making a complete and fearful wreck. Luckily the train did not catch fire. The suddenness of the accident created the greatest consternation and the helpless passengers were thrown in all directions in the cars. Few indeed, escaped without injuries of a more or less serious nature. Those not seriously hurt immediately began to render what assistance they could, but as the night was pitch dark, they could do little effective work before daylight. Word was sent to Orange Court House and from there a dispatch was sent to Charlotte. A wrecking train then left there at 5:30. In the meantime the people in the neighborhood, and from Orange Court House and Gordonsville, hurried to the scene and rendered all the assistance in their power. As far as can be ascertained the killed number seven and the wounded forty.

The killed are:—Hunter, of Scotland; Corlelius Cox, Alexandria, Va.; Civil engineer Piedmont Air Line R. R.; H. T. Whittington, Greensboro, N. C. postal clerk; H. C. Brightwell, Prospect, Prince Edward county, Va., postal clerk; unknown woman, white; two unknown white men.

Injured:—Conductor Taylor, internally; Engineer Watkins, scalded; Fireman Kelley, scalded and otherwise hurt; Baggage master James Goodman, crushed and will probably die; J. L. Walthall, of Washington, D. C., postal clerk, both legs broken; W. N. Parrott, Albemarle county, Va., postal clerk, crushed, may die; J. Q. West, Central Hotel Charlotte, N. C., postal clerk, crushed, will die; Louis Jenkins, of Lynchburg, Va., postal clerk, seriously injured; Z. Jennings, Lynchburg, Va., passenger, badly hurt; Potterfield, express agent, badly crushed.

Dr. Torrence who was killed in the wreck, was a brother-in-law to Mr. David W. Oates, of Charlotte, N. C. He had been North to buy machinery for the Cherokee Falls factory.

The Democratic Committee Appointed.

The following announcement has been made by Chairman Barnum:

In accordance with the resolution of the Democratic Committee, adopted June 26th, 1888, empowering the Chairman to appoint a campaign committee, I have this day appointed the following as such committee: Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Calvin S. Bryce, of Ohio; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Hermann Olbrichs, of New York; Miles Ross, of New Jersey; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; E. M. Phelps, of Illinois. There will be a meeting of the campaign committee at the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee, No. 2 West 29th street, New York City, on Tuesday, July 17, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. (Signed) Wm. H. BARNUM, Chairman National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Calvin S. Bryce has declined to act as chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

A Long Legal Fight.

Twenty-three years ago the wife of William Hall, a farmer living in Cherokee county, Alabama, was murdered. Hall was arrested for the crime. He was twice tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but each time succeeded in getting a new trial. Thirteen years after the murder the indictment against Hall was nolle prossed. Thus, for nearly ten years, vain efforts were made to have a third trial. Hall has attended forty-five terms of court to answer the charge, and the case has cost the county over \$30,000. Last week the case was taken up for the third time and the jury, after being out two days and nights, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The dinner given by the Emperor of Germany at Potsdam, in honor of the foreign ambassadors, was a brilliant affair. Besides the ambassadors all the Ministers of the Government were present. The Italian Ambassador sat at the Emperor's right, and the Austrian Ambassador at his left. Count Herbert Bismark faced His Majesty. The Emperor conversed affably with his guests.

Late cablegrams from the Cape, received at London, state that the fire in Beber's diamond mine, at Kimberly, Africa, has been extinguished and an exploring party has descended the mine, reported that twenty-four whites and two hundred natives have been burned to death.

The American system of ambulance service has been introduced in Paris.

North, East and West.

All the brakemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have again struck.

John H. Loan, book keeper in the Second National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., has defaulted to the amount of \$14,400, and left for parts unknown.

Rev. J. C. Lawrence, an influential colored minister, of Nashville, Tenn., recently elected a member of the Board of Education, went into a meeting of the board consisting of four white men and himself. The minister was quickly expelled although a legal member of the board.

The great iron lockout at Pittsburg, Pa. is practically over, and before the end of next week a general resumption of the mills is expected.

Sam Jones lectured at Chautauque, N. Y., Saturday to a large audience. His subject was "Get There."

Sugar brokers here are excited over a prospecting corner in raw sugar, engineered by Claus Spreckles.

A train on the Georgia Pacific Railroad went through a trestle near Coalbury, Ala., Friday afternoon. James McDonagh, the engineer and Mr. Kelcher the fireman, both of Atlanta, were severely injured. Three colored men were badly hurt. Three cars and the engine were totally wrecked.

Virginia Items.

There is a boy in Forsyth county who has five fathers and mothers living.

General P. B. Starke, of Brunswick county, is dead.

David P. Phelps, one of the oldest citizens of Lynchburg, died Wednesday, aged 88 years.

The Democratic Congressional convention for the eighth district will be held in Alexandria, September 5.

The companies composing the Fourth Virginia Regiment will go into encampment at the Alleghany Springs on the 31st of July.

The sales of tobacco in Lynchburg since October 1st aggregate 20,685,000 pounds compared with same months previous year.

The Ivanhoe Furnace, in Wyth county, Va. is expected to be ready to blow in with coke as fuel about October, 1888. It is being remodeled for this purpose, having heretofore been a charcoal stack.

The Virginia Midland Railroad company estimated that its loss by the Orange Court House disaster will be about \$200,000. The coroner's jury have decided that the disaster was caused by the rotten timbers. All day Friday wrecking trains were at work, and it is now believed that all the bodies have been recovered.

RAILROAD NEWS.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAYS.

On July 15th the railroad commissioners issued their monthly report of the earnings of the railroads in South Carolina for the month of May as compared with the same period last year. Of the roads included in the report all but three show a net increase in earnings. The local earnings were \$488,536, against \$418,322 in May last year, showing a total net increase of \$66,469. The total freight earnings for the month were \$282,172, and the passenger earnings \$159,033, against \$234,668 and \$136,119 respectively in May, 1887. The roads of the Richmond and Danville system show a net increase in earnings of 15.23 per cent.

C. F. AND Y. V. EXTENSION.

A contract has been closed with the North State Improvement Company for building the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad from Fayetteville to Wilmington, N. C., at \$20,000 per mile, of which \$10,000 is to be in first mortgage bonds, \$5,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$5,000 in the company's stock. Grading is completed on the north-western extension to Mt. Airy, N. C.

Let the People Decide.

The proposition to submit to the people of the several States a constitutional amendment to prohibit the liquor traffic in the United States has been favorably reported by Senator Blair from the Committee on Education in the U. S. Senate. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

Section 1. The manufacture, importation, exportation and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be hereby forever prohibited in the United States, in every place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall enforce this article by all needful legislation. The report accompanying the bill says: It is proper to say that there are members of the committee who concur in the report recommending the submission of the proposed amendment to the States who do not by such action indicate their approval of the adoption of the amendment as a part of the Constitution, nor that they would themselves advocate its ratification by the Legislatures of the States.

An Arkansas Town Burned.

Twenty-two business houses and residences in the town of Paragould, Ark., were burned on Saturday night. The heaviest losers are Berley Bros., dry goods. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$9,000. W. H. Maxey, grocery, \$5,000; no insurance. Hobman block, \$6,000. Total loss \$62,000; insurance light.

HANGED TO A LIMB.

Speedy Punishment of a Negro Brute.

Sarah Parker, aged 13, daughter of Benjamin Parker, a respectable planter in the suburbs of Asheville, N. C., was criminally assaulted by a negro as she returned home from the city through a woods near her home. She was strangled and left senseless on the ground. Recovering she got to the house in a most pitiable condition. On her throat was the finger marks of the brute and her person had been terribly lacerated. A physician, instantly summoned, considered her case a critical one.

The police were notified and the country and town were searched closely for the guilty party. About nine o'clock Saturday night a negro, named John Humphreys was arrested. The girl had stated that the negro wore a striped shirt and was barefooted. When arrested Humphreys had on a white shirt and shoes, but it was ascertained that he had taken off a striped shirt, put on the white one, and had put on shoes. He was made to put on the striped shirt and take off the shoes, and was taken into the presence of the girl, who identified him immediately. The negro was locked up in the city calaboose. Considerable excitement prevailed and whispers of lynching were heard. In order to avoid this, at 1 o'clock in the morning the negro was put in the steel cage of the county jail. About 2:15 a. m., a band of twenty-five or forty masked men came to the jail, and before Deputy Sheriff James Worley was aware of it they were in the jail. He grasped a gun and ran to the top of the steps and opened fire on the crowd, which was returned with a shower of bullets. No one was hurt as far as ascertained. Worley was overpowered, but would not give the combination or the cage lock. The mob, being prepared with sledgehammers and crow-bars, tore the cage to pieces, occupying fully an hour in doing it. They took the negro out and hanged him to a tree about a quarter of a mile from the jail. The negro was a mulatto of bad reputation, aged 19.

A Floating Sawmill.

Along the bayous and lagoons of Florida grows some of the finest timber in the South, much of it in places considered entirely inaccessible until J. L. Maul & Son hit upon the plan of constructing a floating sawmill. This idea they carried into execution, and their mammoth mill, which now lies off the banks of Burton & Harrison's hummock, near Palatka, is, according to the *South-Sea Lumberman*, a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. It has a length of eighty and a breadth of forty feet, and is so solidly built that the motion of the machinery has no more effect upon it than if it were built upon the solid land. Although it stands five feet high out of the water, its draught is only about a foot and a half, which permits it to be taken into the shallowest lagoons, where timber could not be floated. It is equipped with the latest machinery, planer, box header, shingle saws, and a fine forty horse power engine and boiler. On the hurricane deck is the cabin and office for the proprietor, while the cook house, where the men board, is in a corner of the main deck, which is otherwise free for the piling of lumber, the machinery being all below it. This floating mill has so far proved eminently successful, exceeding the expectations of the proprietors in this respect, and is probably the pioneer of numerous craft of the same kind.

Duel in France.

Paris Special—Premier Floquet and Gen. Boulanger fought a duel Friday. It took place at 10 o'clock. The weapons used were swords. The duelling ground was on Count Dillon's estate, at Neuilly, a short distance from Paris. Gen. Boulanger was badly wounded in arm and neck, while Premier Floquet escaped with a slight scratch on the hand. The members of the Ministry awaited the result of the duel at the residence of Premier Floquet, and when that gentleman returned he received a perfect ovation. Only a small crowd was awaiting the return of Gen. Boulanger.

General Boulanger lost considerable blood from a sword cut.

A Fighting Judge.

In Lexington, Ky., at the old Broadway Hotel, one night many years ago, the famous Thomas F. Marshall, wit and orator, was engaged at a game of billiards with Judge John Rowan, a brilliant jurist, in whose honor the county of Rowan, late become notorious for outlawry, was named. The game they were playing was on one of the old-fashioned billiard tables which had pockets at the corners. The strong point in Judge Rowan's game was his remarkable capacity for pocketing balls, an evidence that he would, if he furnished now, be an accomplished fifteen-ball pool player.

During the progress of the game a spectator said to Mr. Marshall: "Judge Rowan is quite an adept at putting in balls."

"Yes," replied Tom, "and nobody ought to know that better than I, for I've been carrying one, ever since, that he put into me ten years ago."

Marshall and Rowan, years before that had fought a duel in which the colicose judge had "caught his man."

—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Enraged Husband—"Maria, I can endure this existence no longer. I am going to blow my brains out." Wife (calmly)—"Don't attempt it, John. You have never had any success in firing at small targets."—*Chicago Tribune.*