

# The Chronicle,

WILKESBORO, N. C.

## JOHN.

Fellers, 'tain't no use in talkin' of what a man can do; He's just as game as you are, And a whole lot gamer, too. Drat me, boys, I fought him, Fought him hard for years, And every time I harvested I reaped in salty tears. Sometimes 'twixt me and him 'Twas simply nip and tuck, And then again, sometimes— Contending mealy luck— He'd sprawl me out, and then— Well, I know the feller's game, I've tried him, boys, and know it; Sometimes you'll say the same, He'll get the man he fakes. As sure as you are born— John, you know, I'm speaking of, Old John Barstow, —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## THE SWEETEST SONG.

That song is sweetest, bravest, best, Which plucks the thistle-bud of care From a despondent brother's breast, And plants a sprig of heart's-ease there. —Andrew Downing.

## BISHOP NEUMANN'S BODY MUMMIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—When the Ecclesiastical Court that is investigating the career of Bishop John Neumann Neumann, who is proposed for sainthood, to-day in the basement of St. Peter's Church opened the coffin that held his corpse forty years, there was found a solid, mummified body, almost in a perfect state of preservation.

There is a legend of the Catholic Church that bodies of saints when exhumed after many years show extraordinary preservation. The purpose of to-day's exhumation was to identify the body for certification to Rome and to report on the condition of the body.

The Rev. Joseph Wisel, pastor of St. Peter's and a member of the court, in a statement made after the examination said:

"The coffin was more or less decayed but the body, attired in the Bishop's vestments, was mummified. The face was a little sunken and out of natural shape, but the rest of the body was in a remarkable state of preservation. The hands, folded across the breast, were perfect, and the feet equally so, the flesh being hard and solid, though of a dark gray color. There was no odor whatever. The Bishop's massive cross lay on his breast and the Episcopal ring was on his finger. The body was placed in a new coffin, sealed up and replaced in the vault."

As to details of the examination by the doctors all were sworn to secrecy. The complete report of the investigation will be forwarded to Rome, along with reports of miracles performed by the dead bishop. There are fifty miraculous cures reported of persons who only visited the tomb and prayed.

The ceremony was the first of the kind ever performed in America. Besides the five members of the court, with Bishop Brondgeest as President Judge, two promoters or "Devil's Advocates," and four substitute judges, there were present four doctors.

Bishop Neumann was born in Bohemia in 1811 and came to America when twenty-three years of age. He was made bishop of this diocese in 1852. He died suddenly in 1860.

## Changes in the International Revenue Law to go into Effect on July 1.

The following international revenue changes are made in the law now in force:

Taxes repealed on and after July 1, 1902, are as follows: Special taxes of bankers; brokers; dealers in grain, securities, etc., under Par. 3, Sec. 8, act of March 2, 1901, (brokers' class 2); pawn-brokers; custom house brokers; proprietors of theaters, etc.; proprietors of circuses; proprietors of public exhibitions or shows for money; proprietors of bowling alleys or billiard rooms; dealers in leaf tobacco; dealers in tobacco; manufacturers of tobacco; manufacturers of cigars.

Stamp taxes on instruments, papers or documents; deliveries or transfers of stock, and sales and agreements of sale or agreements to sell stocks, products or merchandise (schedule A); wines (schedule B); seats in the parlor or palace cars, and berths in sleeping cars.

Taxes on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.

Excise taxes on persons, forms, companies and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar.

Taxes reduced: On fermented liquors the tax is reduced to \$1 per barrel; on snuff and tobacco the tax is reduced to 6 cents per pound. The tax on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand is reduced to \$3 per thousand. A drawback or rebate is allowed on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held by the manufacturers or dealers on July 1, 1902, to the amount of difference between the higher rate paid and the tax imposed by this act.

## To Raise Railroad Ties.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—John P. Brown, Secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, has just completed the planting of 250,000 catalpa trees for the Illinois Central Railroad at its reservation at Harahan, above New Orleans. The plantation covers 250 acres.

The Illinois Central Railroad has lately had great difficulty in securing railroad ties and proposes to raise them. The Harahan plantation will, it is calculated, provide within fifteen years 300,000 of the best ties that can be raised.

## It Was.

"Is this a fast train?" asked a passenger, who was tired of sitting at a station at which the train was not supposed to stop.

"Of course it is," was the conductor's reply.

"I thought so. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to?"

## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Atlanta Constitution. As old Uncle Bob Rogers said, "The southern people are the most forgiving people in the world." They will suffer more and suffer longer, and then if their enemy smiles on 'em and feeds 'em with a little sugar, they will lick his hand and forgive him.

I was ruminating about this when I read of the president's visit to Charleston, and the grand ovation they gave him. It hasn't been two months since he said in public at a banquet that our secession was anarchy. It hasn't been very long since he wrote in his life of Tom Benton this sentence, "Before Jefferson Davis took his place among the arch traitors, he had already been known as one of the chief repudiators of his state, and it was not unnatural that to dishonestly he should add treachery to the public." Mississippi did repudiate her public debt, and so did Michigan and some other northern states, but Mr. Roosevelt singles out a southern state to give a slam at Mr. Davis and the south. Now the truth is that Mr. Davis had nothing in the world to do with it. It was done before he came into public life or had anything to do with public affairs. I reckon Roosevelt got it from John Stuart Mill's slanderous history when he says "Mr. Davis was governor of Mississippi, and when the legislature passed a bill to pay the repudiated bonds he vetoed it." What a monstrous lie! Mr. Davis never was governor of Mississippi, and no such bill was ever passed. Again Mr. Roosevelt says in his book "The moral difference between Benedict Arnold on the one hand and Aaron Burr or Jefferson Davis on the other is the difference between a politician who sells his vote for money and one who supports a bad measure to get a high political position." What malignant venom there must be in a man who would class Jefferson Davis with Arnold and Burr; what amazing ignorance of historical facts to call him an arch traitor and a chief repudiator when at the very time of the repudiation he was organizing a regiment to fight the battles of his country on the soil of Mexico. There he was desperately wounded, and for five years went on crutches. Our southern people regard Jefferson Davis with emotions of the highest admiration, and I have supreme contempt for the ignorant or malignant historians and politicians who assail him. It gratifies me immensely that the president and General Miles have fallen out, and that Miles got the worst of it, though I don't know who deserves the most scorn, the president for slandering Mr. Davis or Miles for putting shankles on him.

Now if Roosevelt was man enough to retract what he wrote and ascribe it to ignorance or misinformation, he could restore himself to some extent to the favor of our people, for it is a fact that we are the most forgiving people on the earth, but I have never yet known a Yankee politician to apologize for anything he did. They are the saints. The G. A. R.'s invite our boys to banquet with them, but they don't apologize, and they wouldn't vote us a pension to save our lives. I don't understand the president, and my opinion is he don't understand himself. I don't believe he has mind enough to know his own mind. If he is really for civil war reform and an honest government, what did he turn out Evans for and put in a figurehead, unless it was to tickle the G. A. R.'s (grab all rascals) and get their influence in the next nominating convention. Perhaps he is himself the man "who supports a bad measure to get high political position." Well, of course any son-of-a-gun can get a pension now and some who never had a gun. I believe a confederate soldier can get one by greasing the pension agent. Only last week one of our esteemed fellow-citizens had business that called him to a city in New York state and on being introduced to the pension agent as Captain—he was asked what service he was in. He replied, "In Virginia army." "So was I," said the agent. "Have you gotten a pension?" "No," said the captain. "Well, let me make out your application; it is time you had one." The captain humored him for some time while he was filling up the blank. "Were you at the surrender?" said he. "I was," said the captain. "Whose command were you in then?" said the agent. "General Wade Hampton's," said the captain. "The devil you say; you were a rebel, then. Gentlemen, here is the first rebel I have ever made out a pension claim for and he looks like such a gentleman. I've a good notion to send it up and get him one." The captain says he could have gotten one as easy as falling off a log, if he had just lied a little. Newt Tumlin told me a long time ago that the only way to get even with the republic was to grease 'em or jine 'em, but it was safer to do both.

But our people will forgive Teddy if he will apologize for the past and behave in the future. He has some good traits which he inherited from his mother, but his impulses and emotions are not well balanced. His gun goes off half cocked and he shoots with the double wabbles. I think he has about let the nigger alone and so has the north generally. We lynched one in Rome the other day and I have never seen any mention of it in their papers. Our governor didn't even offer a reward nor has the circuit judge made any fuss about it. I reckon the towns and cities will now sympathize with the country people, for the crime in this case was committed in the very center of the city and so was the lynching, and nobody was disguised. I have been in favor of lynching ever since they burned that negro in Dallas, Tex., and I am still. When they lynch one they ought to pick out about a dozen bad ones and whip them and make them leave the country. That's the way they do in Texas. Every community is in danger from mean, idle negroes. Who wife or daughter will be the next victim?

If Teddy had lived in Rome, I wonder

what he would have done. I believe he would have joined the lynchers. Why not? He is killing them by the thousands in the Philippines for no crime except loving their country. Our so-called soldiers are putting them to torture of the most horrible kind, and burning their towns, and call it war for the honor of the flag. It makes the blood boil to read about it. They learned all this from Sherman during our civil war, and have improved upon the lesson that he taught them. But I won't ruminate about it any longer. It makes me heart sick to ponder upon the iniquities of this administration. Those ten million negroes cost us \$2 a head, and it has already cost us \$200 a head to subdue them, and we have hardly begun. Let me go out and dig some in the garden.

BRILL ARP. P. S. An old soldier, C. W. Shipp, of Water Valley, Miss., sends me his photo as he lies in bed, where he has been for twenty-two years, paralyzed from wounds received at the battle of Franklin. He enlisted in company G, First Mississippi infantry; was in fight at Fort Donaldson and Fort Hudson, and followed Hood from Atlanta to Tennessee; was wounded at battle of Franklin and taken prisoner. He has written a poem and dedicated it to his comrades. His home has an old debt of \$400 hanging over it, and will be sold before long. How many of the veterans who are going to Dallas will send him a dollar or half a dollar to save his old home? He will send each one his picture and a copy of poem. B. A.

P. S.—I receive letters every mail asking questions or wanting favors of some sort. I answer those that have stamps enclosed. B. A.

## The Necessity of a Whipping Post.

Subscriber in Atlanta Journal. I heard a young negro some time ago bragging on the fact that he had been in the chain-gang six times (he was in a crowd of negroes), and always had a plenty to eat and some pretty striped clothes to wear, while the common run of darkies were always dressed in rags and were hungry most of the time. This fellow is in again now for his seventh time. Another negro was arrested here today for taking some cake and other eatables out of a house last night.

When he was questioned as to why he did it he said he couldn't get any job and he wanted something to eat. He said if he succeeded in stealing it without being caught up with it all was right and if he was caught it didn't make much difference as he would be fed when they put him in the chain-gang.

Now these are only fair representatives of large numbers of the race. If they don't mind going in the chain-gang it is certainly no punishment to send them there and how can you keep down crime if it is not punished? To my mind the old old-time whipping post fill the exactly.

If these young imps were given a good, sound whipping for these little offenses, I think it would put a stop to the greater part of this petty thieving and I am sure you would not hear one of the culprits boasting of the fact after the operation.

As for them having to steal to get something to eat, this is not necessary at all. A good hand has no trouble in getting a job. It is just these lazy "no account" darkeys that don't want to work which have no work to do.

## Mississippi's Primary Law.

New Orleans States. According to the terms of the primary Election bill recently passed by the Mississippi Legislature, nominating conventions will become things of the past in that State with the exception only that such assemblages are to be held every four years to name delegates to the national conventions and to name candidates for Presidential Electors. All other nominations will be made by primary elections. In this way United States Senators are to be chosen, which is one of the best features of the law, as their election is by the vote of the people and thus large corporations are deprived of the opportunity of "working the Legislature" and securing the election of a candidate who will be more than willing to serve them in the United States Senate. The Primary elections are to be governed by the regular election laws of the State, the county executive committees of the different political parties having the functions of county election commissioners and appointing the officers to have charge of the primaries.

The bill also outlines the manner in which the State and county executive committees are to be chosen and carefully defines their powers. Participation in the primary of a political party is restricted to voters who have affiliated with that party for two years or who are admitted by the terms of the State Committee. The expense of these primaries is to be borne by each party and the printing of ballots, receiving the vote and making returns of the vote are carefully guarded by strict regulations.

## Southern Man in The Cabinet.

Washington Special. A strong combination is pushing for a cabinet place a Southern man in the present administration. The matter was laid before the President this morning by Senator Pritchard and Representative Blackburn and Moody, of North Carolina. They had a talk of some length on the subject, pointing out to the President the fact that one-third of the country in point of population is ignored in the cabinet representation.

Among the names considered in this connection have been H. Clay Evans, the Pension Commissioner; Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina; Captain Charles Price, of Salisbury, N. C.; division counsel of the Southern Railway or Judge Bynum, of Greensboro, N. C.; ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, and even Senator Pritchard himself has been spoken of, but he will not consider the proposition.

## WHAT HAVE THE HEBREWS ACCOMPLISHED?

Israel Zangwill, in May Success.

Even if the Jews succeed as individuals, they fail miserably as a people. Eleven millions of human atoms scattered incoherently throughout the world, devoid of any common territory or common power; unable to concentrate their force in any desired direction; devoid of a national art, and almost destitute of a contemporary literature; even their ancient unity of religion broken into a dozen fragments; half their number crowded into the Pale in Russia, congested in towns, and forbidden even the fields of the Pale itself; while hundreds of thousands of others are almost denied, in Roumania, the ordinary rights of animals; liable, even when they are prospering under nominal equality, as in France and Germany, and also, now, in England, to perpetual backwashings of anti-Semitism; excluded in free America from the general social life; the serfs of the world, fighting, at one time, on the Boer side, at another time on the English side, next for the French, and then for the Germans,—the Jews present anything but a picture of a successful people. As Max Nordau pointed out in his great speech at the last Zionist Congress, even the Eskimos are better off in their huts amid the snow.

Their very religion—at once the cause and the compensation of their isolation,—is lost to the Jews by the impossibility of reconciling its observance, especially the observance of the Sabbath, with the necessities of a fiercely competitive civilization. If observed, it tends not only to render the struggle for life still severer, but also to shut them out from many forms of industrial activity, and thus cramps the whole people by confining them to comparatively few occupations.

But, leaving on one side the people as a whole, the idea that the Jews succeed as individuals is equally illusory. As already stated, half the Jews of the world live in Russia, and, according to the most recent statistics the value of the average possessions of a Russian Jew is under five dollars. The average Roumanian Jew has not even one dollar; in Persia, Morocco, Algeria, and the East generally, there is nothing but a mass of swarming poverty varied, as in Palestine, by perpetual mendicancy. In the sweat-shops of London and New York, the Jews as a rule, are the victims.

Whence, then, comes the singular illusion that the Jew does succeed? It dates from those dark ages when every Jew was shut out from the arts and crafts by his inability to take the Christian oaths of the guilds which united and restricted them, and was forced, moreover, by more direct legislation, into a few sordid occupations. His sole status was in the money he could acquire. Having no defensive army, he owed his existence to the bare sinews of war. He was thus necessarily driven into the important role of the money-lender and spendthrift.

## Kerosene in "Water Cure."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The horrors of the tortures inflicted by American soldiers to extort confessions from Filipino prisoners accumulate with investigation.

The "water cure," it is learned from soldiers, was used with variations calculated to increase the agonies of the victim. Sometimes kerosene or cocoon oil was substituted for water. Here is the statement of W. H. Clark, a returned soldier of the Eighteenth Infantry:

"The water cure has been administered to thousands of natives in the Philippines, at least in Panay. We did not do it in the spirit of malevolence, but the water cure is the surest remedy for non-communicativeness and mendacity which has yet been discovered in the Philippines. That is probably a relic of the Spanish Inquisition."

Of the effect upon the subject Clark says: "Well, they usually get sick and some of them never recover from their sickness. Of course we never torture any Filipinos to death, but the only way to get along with them is to administer the water cure."

## Politics in the Rural Free Delivery Service.

Washington Cor. Charlotte Observer.

The charge made by Representative Kitchin, that politics was too often seen in the operation of the rural free delivery service, is receiving some official confirmation. Information has reached the civil service commission that certain postmasters have failed to notify applicants for the position of carrier in the service to appear for the examinations prescribed, and it is charged that the purpose of such omission has been political. The commission has announced that all cases which come to its notice where postmasters fail to notify applicants will be investigated, and if this has been done purposely the commission will recommend the removal of any postmaster so offending.

## Boys and Girls in the Bible.

What is the first Bible story about a boy?

What boy had a present of a beautiful coat from his father?

What became of his coat? What became of the boy?

What girl kept watch of a little babe who afterwards became a mighty ruler?

How were many boys and girls saved from death while many others were slain?

What boys were blessed by Jacob?

What girl caused the recovery of her master from a fearful disease?

What boy became king when eight years old?

What girl did Jesus take by the hand?

## UP TO JUDGE CLARK.

Salisbury Sun.

The charges made against Judge Walter Clark by Maj. J. W. Wilson constitute the greatest political sensation of the past two years. On account of the standing and high reputation of Judge Clark owes it to himself and his friends to deny these charges if they are untrue. The most serious of the fourteen specific charges are:

During the Fusion regime did any one ever hear him speak, or hear of his speaking a word of encouragement for the Democracy?

In 1896, when the Democratic Convention sent a committee to ask him to lead the party, did he not refuse, unless it was agreed that he should remain on the bench, drawing his salary, until the election was held and it was known whether he was elected or not?

In 1895 did he not suggest to leading Populists and members of the Fusion Legislature "that the man who received all the votes of all the parties was the logical candidate for the Senator to be chosen by the Fusion Legislature?"

Did he not advise Governor Russell to remove the Railroad Commissioners, and did he not prepare an order for their removal, and did he not afterwards sit in judgment on their appeal?

Did he not confer with Mr. John H. Pearson and get his consent to accept the place before Russell removed me, and did he not advise Russell that Pearson would accept?

After Judge Faircloth died, and before he was buried, did he not ask Dr. Cyrus Thompson to see Governor Russell on the train going to Goldsboro to attend Judge Faircloth's funeral, and ask the Republican Governor to appoint him Chief Justice?

During the years 1895-'96-'97 and '98 did he not suggest many political editorials to Butler's Caucasian, and request Mr. Cade, the editor, to burn the copy?

After the Democratic Convention held in May, 1898, refused to accept Butler's Fusion Scheme did he not say "The Democracy can't win. It was sold out, and has elected Simmons, a tool of the railroads, Chairman. It will be beaten worse than ever?" Judge Clark should explain.

## A Sensible Man.

Charlotte Observer.

The Mooresville Enterprise tells an interesting story of a sensible Cabarrus county farmer who was in his town last week and had a conversation with its editor on local and general politics. His countrymen have for several years sought to have this farmer come out for the office of sheriff, but to no avail. The Enterprise continues:

"He held that his farm pays him fairly good returns—in other words he is prosperous in his present occupation. In case he should be elected to a county office, the duties would require at least two years to become acquainted with the routine work and at the same time unfit him for the occupation he now follows. After two years the routine office-holding agitation would shut him and leave him in town out of employment and a party victim, with no prospects of a future political career. He says he will stay on the farm where he knows that his job will last, and if the seasons are favorable he will continue to prosper and live content."

There are not many men who take this view of the subject of office-holding, and yet it is undoubtedly the correct view. Holding office is the poorest business in the world unless a man could follow it steadily, as a life-time occupation, and this few men are permitted to do. This Cabarrus man is wise in seeing the end from the beginning; fortunate in being able to realize that in the outcome there is nothing in it for him except disappointment and loss.

## A Monument to Hampton.

Baltimore Sun.

Already a movement has been started in South Carolina for the erection of a monument to the late Gen. Wade Hampton, and it is expected that in a few days an organization will be perfected for a thorough canvass of the State for funds. It is expected the Daughters of the Confederacy in South Carolina will take an active part in securing the money necessary for the erection of a monument worthy alike of the State and the grand old man whose life has just closed. Several liberal subscriptions have already been tendered. One Confederate camp at Charleston, which had recently voted \$100 for a projected collation, promptly abandoned the collation and unanimously decided to transfer the money to the Hampton monument fund. The Charleston Evening Post expresses a preference for an equestrian statue, with the figure of the heroic Hampton as he appeared in Confederate gray, commanding the Cavalry of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

## Aycock's Felt The Feature.

ATHENS, GA., April 25.—The eloquent address of Governor C. B. Aycock, of North Carolina, was the feature of the forenoon session of the Southern Educational Conference. Governor Aycock's subject was "Education and the Voluntary Tax." He was repeatedly interrupted by applause and when he ceased speaking the entire audience rose to cheer him. Governor Aycock said that the State of North Carolina had determined that every child of the State, white and black, should be educated. If there were some who did not think the negroes ought to be educated, he did not agree with them. No uneducated force, he said, could do as good work as one that had been trained. The speaker's closing words to the audience and to the Northern visitors told how the North and the South, once contending for union and independence, were now united in a more glorious independence than had ever before been enjoyed.

## Woman Dies from a Cat Scratch.

Norwich, N. Y., Special.

Mrs. Lee Hitchcock was playing with the family cat and held up a piece of meat for it. In jumping the cat caught its claws in Mrs. Hitchcock's ankle, making a slight scratch.

Nothing was thought of the wound until a few days later, when the ankle and leg began to be painful and a doctor was summoned. Mrs. Hitchcock was beyond help when he arrived and died in great agony.

## Death Take Faith Christ.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21.—(Special.)

At Florence last night Rev. R. W. Gregg, an evangelist, died at the home of State Constable Rowland.

Mr. Gregg was a firm believer in faith cure and refused during his two weeks' illness of typhoid-pneumonia to take a drop of medicine.

He consented only once to see a physician, but would accept neither physic nor nourishment.

## A NOVEL MILL IDEA.

Atlanta Journal.

Rev. Jesse Annon Baldwin, who lived in Charlotte, N. C., several years, has a novel plan for solving the problem of cotton mill labor in the south. His scheme is set forth in an article which appears in Gunton's Magazine for April. It provides for a cotton mill to be run in connection with a boarding school. The school he would divide into two classes of hands, one to go to school in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Those who worked in the morning would go to school in the afternoon and vice versa.

This idea will not impress the average reader as being practical and we do not expect to see a boarding house cotton mill on the plan of the Rev. Jesse Annon Baldwin. But his article contains some very suggestive thoughts upon child labor and other evils of our problem of cotton mill labor. Unfortunately there can be no just denial of the statement of this writer that:

"The men who projected and built cotton mills were public benefactors in that they gave poor people work. But much of the praise that would otherwise be their due must be withheld because the conditions of labor have not been such in most cases as to make the workers stronger and better."

Mr. Baldwin does not place all the blame upon employers but says that much of it must be borne by lazy and besotted fathers and mothers who are defective in the parental instinct.

Employers will always be found who will get labor as cheaply as possible regardless of moral considerations and until the employment of children in mills is forbidden by law not very much can be accomplished by expatiating on its fearful effects upon the young bodies, minds and souls.

## An Old Story Re-Told.

Charlotte Observer.

There is no explanation of this thing that we call public opinion. Gen. Wade Hampton came out of the war between the States with the record of a dashing cavalry leader and when political conditions in South Carolina became intolerable he was turned to as the Moses to deliver his people. He did so and became quite as great a hero in peace as he had been in war. From the governorship he went easily to the Senate, but after he had had long and honorable service in that body the wind veered and he was displaced. Though he had not changed by so much as a hair's breadth something was the matter and he was in disfavor. Those who had in former years raved and shouted at his name, looked at him askance—he was a fallen idol. From that time he lived in dignified retirement. He dies and again becomes a hero. All his people mourn him, and long before he is dust a movement for a monument by popular subscription is well under way. It is the old story of the time of the Christ: "Hosanna!" to-day; "Crucify him!" to-morrow. These popular waves are unexplainable. They are like the wind which bloweth where it listeth—no man knows whence it cometh and whither it goeth. But it was ever so and will be ever so. We see an expression of it, in modified form, in the case of a man in the nation now, and in that of another man in this State; the reaction from a period of intense dislike of them is not complete but it has set in unmistakably.

## World's Fair Dividend.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The \$450,000 which remains in the treasury of the World's Columbian Exposition Company probably will be divided next week among the 20,000 shareholders.

The dividend, it is estimated, will be about 45 cents a share. Shares were sold for \$10. About one-fourth of the 20,000 stockholders held one share each. The city will get about \$235,000 as its dividend on the \$5,000,000 bond issue.

The bonds have been tied up by litigation. About 200 suits were brought for damages, the claims aggregating nearly \$500,000. Most of the cases were decided against the complainants, judgements being secured for less than \$15,000 of the entire amount.

## And Old-Timer in Trouble.

And old-time darkey, who had gotten into trouble, sent the following letters to one of his "white folks":

"Marse Bill—I is goin' ter Jale Kaze dey mistaken me fer de Rite man. You know me. Pleas see de Trial Jedge en tell 'im who is I, en 'bout what time he gwine ter sen' me ter de Penitensher fer de yuther Man. Ef he don't sen' me Rite off, you'll mebbe have time ter git me out. I is so innocent dat I is hongry all de time. Tell de Trial jedge what he mean by it, en how come, ef you please, suh."

## Woman Dies from a Cat Scratch.

Norwich, N. Y., Special.

Mrs. Lee Hitchcock was playing with the family cat and held up a piece of meat for it. In jumping the cat caught its claws in Mrs. Hitchcock's ankle, making a slight scratch.

Nothing was thought of the wound until a few days later, when the ankle and leg began to be painful and a doctor was summoned. Mrs. Hitchcock was beyond help when he arrived and died in great agony.

## Death Take Faith Christ.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21.—(Special.)

At Florence last night Rev. R. W. Gregg, an evangelist, died at the home of State Constable Rowland.

Mr. Gregg was a firm believer in faith cure and refused during his two weeks' illness of typhoid-pneumonia to take a drop of medicine.

He consented only once to see a physician, but would accept neither physic nor nourishment.