

ARP FAVORS A WALL.

HE SAYS NORTHERNERS HATE THE SOUTH ANYWAY.

Negro Question Not in It—Recent Race Riots North of Kansas and Missouri's Line Discussed by Bill. Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

We thought that maybe the late New York and Akron riots would even up things; and the South haters up in God's country would fall off the dogs, but they are still blowing the same old horn. They are hard up, however.

But seriously we must war our good negroes not to cross the line. It is dangerous. Keep away from Panama and New York. Stay at home and cultivate our cotton and corn and let politics alone and you are in no danger.

But the spirit of mobocracy is not confined to the race problem up north. The lynching last Saturday at Gillman in Illinois, was against an old defenseless white woman—a doctress who was suspected of causing a young girl's death by malpractice.

Our civilization down south has been protected by a mob of 300 men attacked her home in the night, and she defended herself and her home and killed and wounded as many as she could. They mortally wounded her and burned her house. What kind of a civilization is that? Why did they hunt up the man who ruined the girl?

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canst, but at all events get money." is still their motto. The eager, grasping pursuit of money is the curse of this age and generation. Huntington is dead, and left his millions behind, and his boast was that all men were purchased, and when it was to his interest he bought them, whether they were legislators or congressmen, or judges of the courts. He spent millions that way.

Some of our office seekers are doing the same thing on a small scale—buying votes—yes buying negro votes. The white primaries did not nominate them and they have resigned and reorganized. A little whisky and a few dollars will secure the darkies and the fear is that the white primaries will prove a failure. There are men running for office as independents who rely mainly on the negro vote and can't be elected without it. Such men ought to have the contempt of every good citizen. They ought to have contempt for themselves, and I reckon they do so. The negro who sells his vote is not half as depraved as the white man who buys it. But we will know by waiting and if the primary proves a failure, then let us have the Harvard bill or something better, and may the Lord protect us from unprincipled office seekers.

The Billionaire.

Our Country Paper. The Boston Herald, speaking of the immense fortunes of the rich men of this country, says: "It is not easy to fix definitely the amount of the wealth of the very rich men of this country; but one of our Western contemporaries has undertaken to approximate it in the case of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. It pronounces him the first capitalist who has arrived at the distinction of owning a billion dollars in value."

The time was, in the recollection of men now living, when a man who had an income of a few thousands was considered rich. Now a millionaire is nothing uncommon; and we are told that the "billionaire" is as good as here. In the New York World, some weeks ago, the following estimate of the annual incomes of America's richest men were given:

Table listing names and annual incomes: John D. Rockefeller \$56,000,000; Andrew Carnegie \$25,367,500; Senator W. D. Clark \$10,000,000; William Waldorf Astor \$7,500,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt Estate \$6,825,000; William Rockefeller \$5,000,000; Marshall Field \$5,000,000; John Jacob Astor \$4,500,000; J. B. Huggins, Montana \$4,500,000; F. D. Armour \$3,000,000; John Spreckels \$3,000,000; John W. Alden \$2,500,000; J. Pierpont Morgan \$2,000,000; H. M. Flagler \$2,000,000; James J. Hill \$2,000,000; C. P. Huntington \$1,750,000; George Gould \$1,600,000; John D. Archbold \$1,200,000; W. D. Sloane \$1,200,000; Russell Sage \$1,000,000; D. O. Mills \$1,000,000.

In the same issue the World gave the following itemized estimate of Andrew Carnegie's income: Carnegie's wealth \$100,250,000; His income \$10,000,000; Frick in profits of steel \$24,500,000; Company \$4,500,000; Income from other sources \$1,500,000. Total income \$90,000,000; Carnegie's income per mo. \$2,125,000; Income per week \$500,000; Income per day (including Sunday) \$71,428; Income per hour (day and night) \$2,976; Income per minute \$50. Nearly one dollar for every clock tick.

A Thousand Tongues.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Higgins, of 1135 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made her life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. E. Curry and Company's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

Microbe Destroying Drugs Transferred Through Patient's Chest and Lungs By Electric Current.

The medical faculty of Paris is devoting considerable attention to a new cure for tuberculosis through the transfusion of microbes destroying drugs by means of electric currents passed through the patient's chest and lungs. The discovery of the treatment which has been submitted to severe tests at Paris and Bordeaux during the last four years is attributed to M. Francis Cruttes, of Paris, and exhaustive reports on the results of these experiments were read before the International Medical Congress last week by Dr. Bertieau, medical delegate to the congress from the city of Paris, and by Dr. Ducaup, delegate to the congress by Dr. Labadie, who attended the congress as a delegate of the Medical-Legal Society of New York.

The conclusion of the three reports are emphatically in favor of the new treatment and this view is shared by Vichow, of Berlin, and by Dr. Bourdel, of Paris, who predict that the treatment is likely to receive the sanction of the medical faculties of Paris and Berlin for adoption in the public hospitals of those cities.

The Paris physicians consider that Mr. Crutte's discovery may have far reaching consequences for it enables extremely powerful antiseptics to be introduced into the human system and permeate the tissues and even the bones so that the bacilli may be killed without injury to the patient, which would result if the same drugs were absorbed in the stomach by other means hitherto employed here that a solution of the formal known as formaldehyde, containing iodo and mercury, is absolutely fatal to bacilli of tuberculosis, even when applied in the form of vapor. This exceedingly powerful antiseptic cannot without great danger be taken through the stomach, and the reports submitted to the Medical congress by Drs. Bertieau, Ducaup and Labadie show that by static electricity the vapor of formaldehyde has been transfused into the tissues of the chest and of the lungs thereby destroying the bacilli of tuberculosis and preventing reproduction in their tubercles of cultivation.

Since M. Crutte communicated the theory of his discovery to the French academy of Science in 1894 800 tuberculosis patients in France have been treated by this method, and 600 of these have been completely cured. The number of patients whose treatment has been set forth in clinical detail by the reporting physician and submitted to the congress is 32. Of these were reported by Dr. Bertieau, 11 by Dr. Ducaup and 21 by Dr. Labadie. All the cases which have been treated by the new method are divided into three categories; first patients who are in the first stage of tuberculosis; second, those who have reached the second stage, and third, those where the progress of the disease is so advanced that under ordinary circumstances they would be considered incurable. The statistics submitted to the congress show that the proportion of cures obtained by the transfusion method applied to patients of the first category was 100 per cent. The percentage of cures of patients of the second category was 75 per cent, and the proportion of cures in the third category of 30 per cent. These results are considered highly satisfactory, and have made a decided impression on the leading physicians in Paris, and especially upon those who make a specialty of tuberculosis.

Advanced experiments have been made with guinea pigs and rabbits and made the exact quantities of formaldehyde transmitted to the tissue of the lungs by the application of the electric currents, and also to show how the intensity of the transfusion can be regulated. The method of treatment is simple. The patient is placed in an isolated chair of the static machine and towels saturated with a solution of formaldehyde are applied to the chest and the head. The solution varies in strength from 1 to 10 per cent according to the degree of the disease and according to the patient's constitution and temperament. The machine is then started and a current with effluvia or with sparks, or with both is passed through the lungs. While this is going on the patient inhales the formaldehyde with electric effluvia obtained by placing a saturated sponge in contact with one of the poles of the instrument.

Claims to Be Charley Ross.

A special to the Evening Journal from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says: "In jail for vagrancy in this city is a tramp who started the Recorder's Court today by stoutly asserting that he is Charley Ross who was kidnapped from his parents at Philadelphia nearly 25 years ago—an event which has always been of profound interest."

WILL THE KNOT BE TIED?

Their Marriage Hinges on the Result of Election.

It Bryan and Stevenson are elected in November, James Howard will marry Mary Johnson; if McKinley will be elected he will not. Well he has promised that he will not.

Howard is a Democrat. His father, and his father's father look to the time of Thomas Jefferson were Democrats, and voted for all the Democratic candidates from Jefferson on down the line in the good old State of Virginia. Those of them who were living fought for the Southern Confederacy and when young Howard moved out West, and settled near Santa Fe, N. M., he took all his Democratic training with him. He supported Bryan ardently in 1896, and was a delegate to the Kansas City convention last July.

Howard was—and Mary went with him for a quarter of the way on the road. Mary went and told James she knew her father had spoiled it all and that they could never be married. James gritted his teeth and declared that the old man was a traitor. At any rate he was mistaken, and he would be. At least, he would never deny his faith.

But it meant so much for her to give James up! There was not much chance of her father relenting she knew; but after a long while which she spent there on the porch, where there lay some other books and papers she saw that perhaps he had had a change of mind and he had always been good to her.

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"Young man," he thundered "I want you to understand that the Republican party is not in favor of 'trast' as you call them!"

ONE WOMAN'S REVENGE.

Angered by Another, She Got Even Then Even by Sitting Down on Her Hat.

An amusing incident, in which a white woman, a black woman and a colored man figured, occurred in the waiting room at Union station last night about 8 o'clock. The station was crowded with in and out-bound passengers and seats in the waiting room were at a premium.

The colored woman, freshly dressed and walking with a self-satisfied air, entered the station. Her eyes wandered in the direction of the colored woman and fell upon the seat occupied by the black and white woman. When she saw the seat she looked at the black and white woman, and then at the colored woman. The latter paid no attention to her, and she finally pointed to the box and asked the colored woman if it was hers.

The colored woman's scream attracted the police, but when they learned what caused the trouble they took no notice. The hat crusher refused to give her name or address and the colored woman was so angry that she was unable to articulate distinctly.

POINTING A GUN.

On What Circumstances It May Be Done Without Violating Law.

The action of Justice Poe last Friday in giving Jacob Katz, a Lexington street Jeweler, for pointing a gun at Harry N. Abercrombie a lawyer, who refused to leave Mr. Katz's store when ordered to do so, has raised the question of the rights of storekeepers in such cases. Mr. Katz was found guilty of assault by the justice and was fined \$25 and costs.

Upon the basis of questions propounded by a subscriber of the Sun the law of the case is explained as follows by William C. Smith, a former deputy state's attorney of Baltimore: "Pointing a loaded gun or pistol at another in a threatening manner is an assault, an assault, and it is immaterial whether the person so using the gun did not actually know that it was loaded. So if the person assaulted had reasonable cause to believe that it was loaded it is an assault, though it was not loaded."

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is related by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was all most yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I have not heard of my grave, but I am sure I am not in it. No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. E. Curry & Co. Drug Store."

EDISON'S LATEST MARVEL.

Invention to Produce Electricity Instead From Coal—World's Revolutionizing Power's Industry.

Thomas A. Edison, the electric wizard of the century, is almost ready to make public details of his newest and greatest invention. It is a machine for the conversion of electrical power without the use of engines and dynamo.

This new invention is said to approximate almost exactly the production of electricity directly from coal. If the machine is a success its effect upon all methods of propulsion will be incalculable. Edison himself said six years ago that this invention would be the greatest possible step in the advancement of electricity.

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

In an interview published on October 28, 1894, he authorized the statement: "The discovery of a way of converting almost directly into electricity will be the turning point of all our methods of propulsion. Means will be supplied by the current. There will be no boiler, nor any of the necessary materials which go with steam engines. We are rapidly approaching the line of the steam engine's end. The large Atlantic liners are slowly reducing their coal consumption, but that is not the way to go. There will be no waste until coal is turned directly into electricity. I believe it will come, and then we will run the Atlantic in four days or less. We can get 50 per cent of the efficiency of a dynamo against 6 or 10 per cent of an engine."

REVOLUTIONARY RESULTS.

This was Edison's dream in 1894. His vision seems to have become reality. Nothing since Franklin's discovery that electricity should be conveyed by wires, will be of more far-reaching importance than this. The new plan is expected to revolutionize the use of electricity in homes, in offices and in all sorts of public buildings. It will make it possible to maintain in houses with small expense. It will make it possible to store current in batteries of automobiles without the expensive necessity of carrying them to a city or electrical plant.

INVENTION IS SIMPLE.

In the new arrangement a simple, portable and inexpensive machine is to take the place of the dynamo. An oil stove is to replace the steam engine. The exact construction of the new machine is still kept secret, but the principle of its operation was made known to-day by a man close to Edison, and to whom had been explained the method of construction and operation of the invention.

THE MACHINE IS SMALL.

The machine is small. It can be carried about in an automobile. It can be operated in a small country barn or in any other convenient place. Whenever it is desired to generate a current or store a battery, all that will have to be done will be to light the small stove, and the machine will begin work.

AN INTERVIEW WITH EDISON.

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EVER SINCE ELECTRICITY BEGAN TO BE

generally used the expense of purchase and operation of a steam engine and dynamo has barred it from the use of any one not possessing considerable money. To build an electric lighting plant in a small city has always been the origin of a burdensome debt. Although Edison has been at work upon his new invention at his Orange, N. J., laboratory for nearly three years, every suspicion of his plans has been kept from the public. Only a very few were admitted into the secret and they were pledged to not disclose what they saw. The machine proves itself to be practically useful in generating electricity upon a large scale and will be small cost of production. It will tend to destroy the value of nearly all electric plants designed to supply currents to the public. It will have effects, in fact, upon every industry in which electricity is utilized in any shape.

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