

The Wickens Gentleman.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1887.

NO. 1.

ROVER CLEVELAND.

A TALK WITH ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S SCHOOLMATES.

Some interesting incidents of his childhood's days—the qualities which have since distinguished him manifested in his youth.

(From a Washington Letter.)

I had quite a pleasant conversation last evening with one of President Cleveland's old schoolmates, who is now occupying a position here in one of the Government departments. The old schoolmate of the President's was born at Fayetteville, New York, the town that Mr. Cleveland visited some weeks ago.

He told me that Fayetteville is a beautiful village of some 1,000 or 1,800 inhabitants, lying in a romantic region about seven miles east of Syracuse, and is noted among other things for its production of lime. The Cleveland family removed to that place in the year 1840, when the Rev. Richard Cleveland, the President's father, became pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and when Grover was only three years old.

The gentleman referred to related some interesting reminiscences of the President's boyhood days at Fayetteville.

Their first school days were presided over by O. D. Blanchard, who is still living.

"GROVE" AS THE BOYS ALL KNOW HIM.

"Grover," as the boys all know him, said my informant, "was always a favorite in and out of school. He was a strong, good natured youth, about as studious as the average school boy, and did not, as I recollect him, evince any special liking for books. Indeed, there was nothing about him when we were school boys together that indicated future greatness. There were many other boys there who were called brighter, and 'Grover' was far from being an exception. He was not a debater, and I frequently heard him in debate. He was not really a fluent speaker, but I remember very well that he rapidly developed into a close and forcible reasoner. If his argumentative flows did not flash with brilliancy, they were strong and effective for a boy of fourteen years of age.

YOUNG CLEVELAND COURAGEOUS.

"Grover was a decidedly courageous boy. He would patiently bear a great deal of hectoring before he would fight, but when he was hard upon him, his wrath became kindled. I recollect one occasion when he gave an exhibition, not only of his courage, but also of his ability to defend himself against a fighter of a fellow almost twice his size. This individual was one of our school bullies. Young Cleveland had intervened to protect a small boy from a severe cuffing which the bully was inflicting upon him, whereupon he turned and said: 'If you don't shut up I'll slap your mouth.' I don't think you can find Grover very cool, as he straightened himself for battle. But the bully did slap him, and 'Grover' went in rough and tumble, and in a very short time he had his enemy down bellowing loudly for mercy. He was let up with a bloody nose, and a reputation as a fighter irrefragably laid. This great victory established the conqueror's title to hero of the school, and we were never thereafter afraid if we had 'Grover' Cleveland on our side. He was one of the few boys who dared to make the hazardous ascent of the belfry of the academy by way of the lightning rod. I remember that a few of us climbed up one night, when he was of the party, to usher in the Fourth of July by ringing the bell at twelve o'clock. We were a little early and went to sleep in the belfry, around the floor of which there was no railing to prevent our rolling off. I believe on this occasion the trustees, who were in the building below us, and having the fear of the trustees before our eyes, rapidly slid down the rod! We were rescued the ground safely with the exception of Grover, one of whose legs caught on a split in the rod, which held him there firmly, and he could neither get up nor down. We looked at him finally, after much difficulty, but his leg was pretty badly hurt. He was already very fond of fishing, and I sat with him many a day on a log on the banks of Limestone creek and fished for snickers. He was a quiet and earnest fisherman, and usually took home a good string. I have always thought it a little singular that he never cared for horseback riding as a boy. I have no recollection of ever seeing him on a horse's back. I don't, however, think he was afraid of a horse in any means.

THE CLERKS IN A DRUG STORE.

"When Grover's father moved from Fayetteville, young Cleveland entered a drug store at that place, where he remained until 1853 or '54. He boarded with his employer, and was at that time one of the most popular young men in the town. He was always very friendly and accommodating, making a first class clerk. He was a firm friend and an agreeable companion, though not inclined to be demonstrative, more apt to listen quietly than to lead in conversation. He was thoroughly upright, truthful and conscientious, and all who knew him respected when, at the age of seventeen, he left the village to join his father's family at Clinton.

"If Young Cleveland was not a brilliant boy at the academy, he was certainly noted for patient industry. If he did not excel in any particular branch, his status for general proficiency was equal to that of the best of his fellows there. Geometry was not taught at the Fayetteville Academy in our day. Algebra was the highest of the mathematical instruction

ALL ABOUT BUSTLES.

A Subject of Great Interest to Men, Women and Children—And Especially to Freight Agents.

(From the New York Times.)

A very interesting controversy has been agitating the minds and hearts of the freight agents of transcontinental railroads, the pool commissioners, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and California dry goods merchants since early in February.

And it is all about bustles. Although this article has long occupied a place of dignity and prominence in the wardrobe of the properly appareled woman, and has formed an important item in the business of merchants, manufacturers, cartmen and common carriers, it has, until the July revision, occupied a place on the freight tariff. Then unannounced dry goods paid \$3 per hundred freight to San Francisco, while hoop skirts, under the classification of wire goods, were assessed at \$1.50 per hundred. It was consequently the custom of merchants to ship bustles as "wire goods" or "hoopskirts" indifferently, so describing them in the bills of lading and paying the lower rate of charges. Thousands of cases and thus been shipped and passed by the freight agents without question, and the goods had been sold and gone into circulation, when an unscrupulous manufacturer, in February last, sent to Stiefel, Sachs & Co., of San Francisco, a case of these goods described in the bills of lading as "bustles."

The ruthless California freight agent, knowing little and professing to know nothing of this mysterious "bustle," saw my lady's dress and supporter of her skirts and hoops, looked in vain for the rate on bustles in the tariff catalogue. He, therefore, charged the rate on unclassified dry goods, which was \$3.50 per hundred. The merchants protested against the payment, and the matter was referred to the general traffic managers of the roads in New York.

WHY HE DIDN'T GO TO COLLEGE.

"When Grover left Fayetteville to go to Clinton it was generally understood that he would prepare himself for college. He was regarded as a mere pittance. After providing for the necessities of life for his children, there was not much of a margin for the expense and support of college training for all the boys. Grover found himself obliged to forego the cherished hope of his youth, and he checked down to a great disappointment. He ought to know, for his wife had been a bustle for years. The article was made of feathers and cloth; two long narrow bags just wide enough to—well, to escape being sat on, were sewed together, the larger one below, and fastened on with strings. Some of the younger boys had seen a bustle in a newspaper, and one inquired if old newspapers were ever employed for stuffing instead of feathers. A wise looking man, of mature years and a large family of girls, said he had it on the best of authority that the newspaper bustle existed only in the columns of a newspaper. A well constructed bustle was filled with curled hair and a still better quality with wool. In former years he had purchased such articles himself and he felt that he was an authority upon the subject.

THE PREPONDERANCE OF TESTIMONY.

"The preponderance of testimony, although it did not agree as to details, was clearly so far against 'wire goods' and 'hoopskirts,' and the traffic managers seemed about to sustain the charge of three dollars per hundred, as unclassified dry goods, when a young married man with a seal on his eye, who had listened thus far without speaking, said he thought there must be something in the wire theory of construction. He had gone home a little late the week before, and he had a manly effort to get to bed without disturbing his sleeping partner, when his foot caught in something that felt like a bird cage until he reached the mat, which he found with his nose. He uttered an exclamation which transformed his silent partner into one of the most active kind of partners, and compelled an explanation. The man produced the wreck of the object that had caused him to fall was brought up for inspection and analysis. It was his first offence, and his wife therefore allowed her concern over his mishap to dominate her indignation over the condition in which he presented himself. So she plasters on a new nose and the wreck didn't matter; it could be easily replaced.

"But where's the rest of it, and what's become of the bird?" he asked.

"The bird! what do you mean?" his wife exclaimed.

"Why, isn't that part of a bird cage?" he inquired.

"A bird cage! Ha! ha—why, yes, if I am your little birdie, as I used to be—that's my bustle," she said.

This explanation gave color to the "wire goods" theory, but still they were not sufficiently informed and more light on the subject had to be obtained.

After debating various propositions as to where they should go for that light, they finally concluded to go to the shippers themselves. Here they met Mr. Strauss, the bookkeeper, who explained to them that the bustle of commerce was composed of wire and hoops and crinoline. In former years they had been built of cotton and excessive hair and wool and feathers and other things, but never, he thought, of newspapers. Now they were nearly all of wire, and as there was no classification of bustles and the article had superseded hoopskirts, they felt that they were only doing right in billing them as wire goods. At any rate, they were wire goods and they would maintain their right to their classification as such. Apples were always fruit, but not all fruit were apples, and although not all wire goods were bustles, and bustles in this day and generation were wire goods.

This view prevailed. The elderly married and the wire looking fellow, who spent partly in Memphis, and on Monday, October 17, the President will open the Piedmont exhibition at Atlanta, Ga.

Other dates are still unsettled, but Montgomery, Ala., is pretty sure to be visited, and after a detour to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., the direct line across the mountains will be through Virginia to Washington. They hope to reach here on October 22, ready to begin work on the following Monday.

Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however incurred, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose 10 cents in stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A CALL TO THE FARMERS.

Captain Tillman's Appeal for a Good Attendance at the Next Convention.

(From the New York Times.)

The agitation known as the "Farmers' movement" crystallized last November into a permanent organization under the name of the "Farmers' Association of South Carolina." The objects for which we then organized were clearly set forth and are as follows: The encouragement, protection and advancement of our agricultural interests; and the securing of such reforms and the passage or repeal of such laws as will compass these ends and enable us as tillers of the soil to secure at least a fair share of the profits of our labor.

We seek to elevate and educate the farmer in the State by any and every means possible, and to bring about such changes in our system as will preserve the fertility of the soil and increase the profits therefrom.

While we deprecate political agitation, we will not hesitate to assert our rights as citizens and taxpayers; and, feeling that we have a right to complain, we will continue to demand a fair and proper recognition of our rights and needs, and will use our ballots to secure it.

The dominant element in the State has thus far failed our efforts in this direction. It has ignored our reasonable complaints. It has refused to help us to help him out. This Colonel Walker could not promise outright, but he finally succeeded in inducing the negro to tell him who the three others were who were associated with him in the killing. These names agreed perfectly with those previously learned by him from other sources.

Colonel Walker feels confident that the negro is the party who did the killing. He has endeavored to prove these facts by negro testimony. Certain it is that this besides Tom W. ...

The negro is an escaped convict. It is said he was sent to the chain gang for stealing an axe from Woolfolk. At the time he swore vengeance upon the Woolfolk family. Colonel Walker thinks that he made for him the family while the others were killing the house.

The executive committee of the Farmers' Association, for good and sufficient reasons, have decided to defer the meeting until Thursday, December 1, at 11 o'clock, in the hall of the Agricultural Department at Columbia.

The Confederate veterans at Pensacola are endeavoring to introduce uniformly among the Confederate Veterans organization. They have already recommended that the Confederate Veterans form themselves into one grand body, to be known as the Confederate Veterans; that the subdivisions be known as Camps of Confederate Veterans, that the camps be numbered from one up; that the first meeting be called in the month of the camps of a State, to be called a corps camp, and that a meeting of the entire organization be known as the grand camp. Until a grand camp be held, no dues shall be collected, and to elect their officers.

The following officers are suggested for the following purposes: First, to organize and give consecutive numbers to all camps. Second, to secure a full roster of all camps in existence. Third, to call a meeting of the Grand Camp during next July or September. The following officers are suggested: Grand Commander, S. B. Backner, of Kentucky; Adjutant General, Wm. H. Palmer, of Virginia; Treasurer, William Preston Johnson, of Louisiana; Chaplain, Rev. J. William Jones, of Virginia.

The movement appears to be a good one, and it is not probable that it will meet with a hearty and general response. Savannah News.

The President's Tour.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The arrangements for the President's trip have been completed. The party will consist of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and probably Secretaries Bayard and Lamar and Colonel Lamont.

They will start on Friday morning of next week on the Pennsylvania Road. The first stop will be made at Indianapolis for a few hours, and the next at Terre Haute, Ind., for a few minutes. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will be spent in St. Louis, Wednesday in Chicago, Friday in Milwaukee and Sunday with Postmaster General Vilas at Madison, Wis. On Wednesday night travel will be resumed, and St. Paul and Minneapolis will be consumed Thursday and Friday. On Friday night they will start for Omaha across Minnesota and Iowa. On Saturday Kansas City will be reached, and on Sunday they will be in St. Joseph, Mo. They will spend partly in Memphis, and on Monday, October 17, the President will open the Piedmont exhibition at Atlanta, Ga.

Other dates are still unsettled, but Montgomery, Ala., is pretty sure to be visited, and after a detour to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., the direct line across the mountains will be through Virginia to Washington. They hope to reach here on October 22, ready to begin work on the following Monday.

Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however incurred, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose 10 cents in stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

IS TOM WOOLFOLK GUILTY?

Doubts Raised as to the Real Author of the Dreadful Murder Near Macon.

(From the New York Times.)

Tom Woolfolk, now in the Atlanta jail, charged with the murder of the nine members of his family, may not be guilty after all. There have been rumors ever since the tragedy that others besides Tom were concerned in it. Frank Walker, Woolfolk's attorney, designated as a painter, visited the scene of the murder and gained information which made it certain to him that a negro was guilty of the crime.

To-day's Continuation contained a special from Canton stating that Jack Debose, a negro of suspicious looks and demeanor, had been arrested by W. A. Kitchen, Sheriff of Cherokee county, and was held as an escaped convict.

While we deprecate political agitation, we will not hesitate to assert our rights as citizens and taxpayers; and, feeling that we have a right to complain, we will continue to demand a fair and proper recognition of our rights and needs, and will use our ballots to secure it.

The dominant element in the State has thus far failed our efforts in this direction. It has ignored our reasonable complaints. It has refused to help us to help him out. This Colonel Walker could not promise outright, but he finally succeeded in inducing the negro to tell him who the three others were who were associated with him in the killing. These names agreed perfectly with those previously learned by him from other sources.

Colonel Walker feels confident that the negro is the party who did the killing. He has endeavored to prove these facts by negro testimony. Certain it is that this besides Tom W. ...

The negro is an escaped convict. It is said he was sent to the chain gang for stealing an axe from Woolfolk. At the time he swore vengeance upon the Woolfolk family. Colonel Walker thinks that he made for him the family while the others were killing the house.

The executive committee of the Farmers' Association, for good and sufficient reasons, have decided to defer the meeting until Thursday, December 1, at 11 o'clock, in the hall of the Agricultural Department at Columbia.

The Confederate veterans at Pensacola are endeavoring to introduce uniformly among the Confederate Veterans organization. They have already recommended that the Confederate Veterans form themselves into one grand body, to be known as the Confederate Veterans; that the subdivisions be known as Camps of Confederate Veterans, that the camps be numbered from one up; that the first meeting be called in the month of the camps of a State, to be called a corps camp, and that a meeting of the entire organization be known as the grand camp. Until a grand camp be held, no dues shall be collected, and to elect their officers.

The following officers are suggested for the following purposes: First, to organize and give consecutive numbers to all camps. Second, to secure a full roster of all camps in existence. Third, to call a meeting of the Grand Camp during next July or September. The following officers are suggested: Grand Commander, S. B. Backner, of Kentucky; Adjutant General, Wm. H. Palmer, of Virginia; Treasurer, William Preston Johnson, of Louisiana; Chaplain, Rev. J. William Jones, of Virginia.

The movement appears to be a good one, and it is not probable that it will meet with a hearty and general response. Savannah News.

The President's Tour.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The arrangements for the President's trip have been completed. The party will consist of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and probably Secretaries Bayard and Lamar and Colonel Lamont.

They will start on Friday morning of next week on the Pennsylvania Road. The first stop will be made at Indianapolis for a few hours, and the next at Terre Haute, Ind., for a few minutes. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will be spent in St. Louis, Wednesday in Chicago, Friday in Milwaukee and Sunday with Postmaster General Vilas at Madison, Wis. On Wednesday night travel will be resumed, and St. Paul and Minneapolis will be consumed Thursday and Friday. On Friday night they will start for Omaha across Minnesota and Iowa. On Saturday Kansas City will be reached, and on Sunday they will be in St. Joseph, Mo. They will spend partly in Memphis, and on Monday, October 17, the President will open the Piedmont exhibition at Atlanta, Ga.

Other dates are still unsettled, but Montgomery, Ala., is pretty sure to be visited, and after a detour to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., the direct line across the mountains will be through Virginia to Washington. They hope to reach here on October 22, ready to begin work on the following Monday.

Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however incurred, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose 10 cents in stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BILL NEE AT THE MINSTRELS.

He Jots Down Some Comments on Deekstader & Co.'s "Show."

(From the New York World.)

The menu of melody and merriment at Deekstader's last evening opened out with an overture by the entire company clothed in full dress, with black satin snickerbockers and black hose. That is, Monsieur then emitted a baritone solo called "Little Sailor Tom," and Mr. Lee Deekstader sang a topical song entitled "Never in the West, Wide World."

Along about this time the conversation of the evening was directed in the direction of hissing at Deekstader's attention to General William T. Sherman, who sat in the off box within ten inches of the end man. The able and efficient warrior blushed a bright red from the top of his large, rectangular head to the roots of his reddish grey whiskers.

Mr. Lee then sang an old song called "The Song that Reached My Heart." It was a touching song, and several big strong men went out to shed a tear after the performance. They came back eating by Mr. Edman, who has a wonderful command of the lower notes, a wonderful Raoken then obliged with a vocal monologue, assisted by his voice, entitled, "Simply Nothing at All." It was funny, and a great many people were heard to cry out in a sincere way that compelled songs. It was a rare treat to see the great composer think.

There was a burlesque solo by Mr. Reizeg, a burlesque railway sketch, some by Mr. Deekstader, a burlesque on the words "pumpkin" and "man" together with the King's coat of arms emblazoned thereon.

The King is seen approaching with his retinue and a nobleman, whose name is not given, and who says, "They convene in a few moments to give me the royal banquet. It being Sunday, they start out more especially to find a good dinner. The King's dinner plate had a heavy head of a waiter, which he permits the head to pass through. A heavy head of a waiter, which he permits the head to pass through. A heavy head of a waiter, which he permits the head to pass through.

The King is seen approaching with his retinue and a nobleman, whose name is not given, and who says, "They convene in a few moments to give me the royal banquet. It being Sunday, they start out more especially to find a good dinner. The King's dinner plate had a heavy head of a waiter, which he permits the head to pass through. A heavy head of a waiter, which he permits the head to pass through.

The King is seen approaching with his retinue and a nobleman, whose name is not given, and who says, "They convene in a few moments to give me the royal banquet. It being Sunday, they start out more especially to find a good dinner. The King's dinner plate had a heavy head of a waiter, which he permits the head to pass through. A heavy head of a waiter, which he permits the head to pass through.

STARVING A JURY.

An Ancient Method of Forcing a Verdict.

Jury men are better off in these times than in the good old days, when it was the law to endeavor to starve them into a verdict. It is not enough now to be put to loss of time and money, with little or no adequate pay, without being starved or fined to boot. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, Lord Chief Justice Reed tried an ancient method on a jury in which the jury were locked up, but before giving their verdict had eaten and drunk, which they all confessed. This being reported to the judge, he fined them each heavily, and took the verdict.

In Henry VIII, sixth Henry VIII, the case came up before the full Court of Queen's Bench on a joint motion to set aside the verdict, on the ground of the jury having eaten and drunk, and extra when they should have fasted, and next read the lines under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The jury averred that they had made up their minds in the case before they ate, and had returned into court with a verdict, but, finding the Lord Chief Justice had not confessed, they had not known when he might come back, they had no refreshments. The Court confirmed both the verdict and the fines.

In "Dyer's Reports," a case is reported of a jury who retired to consider their verdict, and when they came back the bailiff informed the judge that some of them had eaten and drunk, and the judge, when he had looked up, both bailiff and jury were sworn, and the pockets of the latter were examined, when it appeared that they all had eaten of them "pippins," of which "some of them confessed they had eaten, and the others said they had not." All were severely reprimanded, and those who had eaten were fined twelve shillings each, and those who had not eaten were fined six shillings each, for that they had eaten in their pockets.

FLAID IN COLORADO.

A Newspaper Man, an Interview and a

DEER CREEK, Colo., September 29.—A week ago last Sunday a young man arrived here from the States, a resident of Mexico. He announced that he was a special correspondent of the New York Herald, and exhibited a telegram signed James Gordon Bennett, instructing him to interview Senator Bowen upon the leading questions of the day. He was well received, and obtained an interview, not only with Senator Bowen, but other prominent citizens. The following day he proposed to leave by stage for Villa Grove. Prior to his departure he asked one of his new acquaintances to identify him at the bank, where he presented a \$200 check on the Chemical National Bank of New York, signed by James Gordon Bennett, and payable to Edward L. Bruce. The check was cashed. To-day telegrams were received stating that Mr. Bennett had no money in the bank and denouncing Vance as a fraud. Vance is tall, very slender, dark complexion, wears eye-glasses and a slight mustache. He shows a wide newspaper experience and an ability to catch the unwary.

Mixed Sounds in Ohio.

The operation of the laws of last winter, which repealed the Ohio statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored pupils, is producing friction in many places. At Oxford, the colored pupils nearly all deserted their own schools and applied for admission to white schools. A public meeting was held and the school board was asked to order the colored pupils to their own school. The school board complied with the request, and the colored people propose to apply for a mandamus. At Yellow Springs the school board has ordered the school closed indefinitely on account of the non-compliance of the colored people with the law. At Ripley, a suit in mandamus has been entered to compel the school board to admit colored pupils.

About Advertising.

John Wambacher, the great Philadelphia merchant, recently spoke as follows about advertising: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, or dodger, or handbill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 100 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a lottery scheme I might use posters, but I would not intrude a cheap reading public with handbills. The eyes of people who read a newspaper are not to be trifled with. I don't care for advertising purposes. I don't care for advertising purposes. I don't care for advertising purposes.

About Extrajudicial.

The committee appointed by the Interstate Extradition Conference have drafted a bill to be forwarded to the Governor of each State, and presented to Congress with a memorial for its adoption, after the State authorities have suggested amendments that will have to be passed upon by the Conference.

The principal provisions of the present draft are as follows: A person arrested in a State other than that in which the alleged crime was committed may be bailed during extradition proceedings, but must present himself within twenty or thirty days for extradition. At the end of that time the accused shall be discharged if the agent of the State in which the crime was committed be not ready to receive him. Should the accused be not able to furnish bail, he shall be discharged after thirty days imprisonment if the agent is not ready. The agent must have written authority from the Governor of the State, surrendering the accused and any official using violence, threats or undue influences to compel or induce an alleged fugitive to leave a State to which he had removed himself, shall be guilty of felony, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. A prisoner shall not be arrested upon a civil or criminal process until a reasonable time after the extradition proceedings have been completed, and he may have an opportunity to return to the State from which he was taken. Should the demanding Governor become satisfied that the extradition proceedings have been revoked for private purposes he may revoke the same and discharge the fugitive.

E. S. Wheeler, an insolvent from imported New Haven, whose recent failure, with liabilities of \$2,000,000 (a net actual assets of less than \$100,000), caused such a sensation, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

THE GALLOWES FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

Preparations for Executing the Law Upon These Law-Breakers.

(From the New York Times.)

Preparations have already begun for the execution of the seven Anarchists in the county jail on Friday, November 11. Sheriff Matson will receive \$700 for that day's work, as the county allows him \$100 for every man hanged. Just how the big job will be accomplished has not been decided. The three Italian murderers were hanged together on the same scaffold, and that the existing hanging capacity of the jail. One scheme is to hang the men in pairs, leaving Albert R. Parsons to the last as the seventh or odd man. The law says the men must be executed between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, and it is thought that the late morning time will be chosen for the work on this plan. This mode is adopted, the modern weights will be used. Sheriff Matson is opposed to the plan, because of the long-drawn-out agony of a day's work at hanging, and favoring the old-fashioned platform, trap and drop.

There is just enough room in the jail corridor to erect an extension gibbet twenty-eight feet long, giving four feet for the drop of each body. Seven ropes will hang from the cross beam, which will be supported by five iron posts. The ropes will be arranged to drop from a long bar extending the length of the platform, by which the seven trapezes can be released simultaneously and the Anarchists be all launched into eternity together. The extension gibbet will be erected privately in some secret place, and experiments will be made in a satisfactory manner.

The condemned Anarchists really hope for success in appealing to the Federal Supreme Court or to Governor Oglesby, but their hopes are not shared by Sheriff Matson, either of the State or State's Attorney Grinnell, and all necessary preparations for the execution of the sentence will proceed rapidly.

The sheriff has tried hard to keep from the papers the fact that he is preparing to put away the doomed men, but he will have succeeded until the late fall of this year. Spies, Schwab and Supreme Court, and their execution one of the number who "saw" by the absence in the ability of their friends to save their lives.

STARVING A JURY.

An Ancient Method of Forcing a Verdict.

Jury men are better off in these times than in the good old days, when it was the law to endeavor to starve them into a verdict. It is not enough now to be put to loss of time and money, with little or no adequate pay, without being starved or fined to boot. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, Lord Chief Justice Reed tried an ancient method on a jury in which the jury were locked up, but before giving their verdict had eaten and drunk, which they all confessed. This being reported to the judge, he fined them each heavily, and took the verdict.

In Henry VIII, sixth Henry VIII, the case came up before the full Court of Queen's Bench on a joint motion to set aside the verdict, on the ground of the jury having eaten and drunk, and extra when they should have fasted, and next read the lines under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The jury averred that they had made up their minds in the case before they ate, and had returned into court with a verdict, but, finding the Lord Chief Justice had not confessed, they had not known when he might come back, they had no refreshments. The Court confirmed both the verdict and the fines.

In "Dyer's Reports," a case is reported of a jury who retired to consider their verdict, and when they came back the bailiff informed the judge that some of them had eaten and drunk, and the judge, when he had looked up, both bailiff and jury were sworn, and the pockets of the latter were examined, when it appeared that they all had eaten of them "pippins," of which "some of them confessed they had eaten, and the others said they had not." All were severely reprimanded, and those who had eaten were fined twelve shillings each, and those who had not eaten were fined six shillings each, for that they had eaten in their pockets.

FLAID IN COLORADO.

A Newspaper Man, an Interview and a

DEER CREEK, Colo., September 29.—A week ago last Sunday a young man arrived here from the States, a resident of Mexico. He announced that he was a special correspondent of the New York Herald, and exhibited a telegram signed James Gordon Bennett, instructing him to interview Senator Bowen upon the leading questions of the day. He was well received, and obtained an interview, not only with Senator Bowen, but other prominent citizens. The following day he proposed to leave by stage for Villa Grove. Prior to his departure he asked one of his new acquaintances to identify him at the bank, where he presented a \$200 check on the Chemical National Bank of New York, signed by James Gordon Bennett, and payable to Edward L. Bruce. The check was cashed. To-day telegrams were received stating that Mr. Bennett had no money in the bank and denouncing Vance as a fraud. Vance is tall, very slender, dark complexion, wears eye-glasses and a slight mustache. He shows a wide newspaper experience and an ability to catch the unwary.

Mixed Sounds in Ohio.

The operation of the laws of last winter, which repealed the Ohio statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored pupils, is producing friction in many places. At Oxford, the colored pupils nearly all deserted their own schools and applied for admission to white schools. A public meeting was held and the school board was asked to order the colored pupils to their own school. The school board complied with the request, and the colored people propose to apply for a mandamus. At Yellow Springs the school board has ordered the school closed indefinitely on account of the non-compliance of the colored people with the law. At Ripley, a suit in mandamus has been entered to compel the school board to admit colored pupils.

About Advertising.

John Wambacher, the great Philadelphia merchant, recently spoke as follows about advertising: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, or dodger, or handbill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 100 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a lottery scheme I might use posters, but I would not intrude a cheap reading public with handbills. The eyes of people who read a newspaper are not to be trifled with. I don't care for advertising purposes. I don't care for advertising purposes. I don't care for advertising purposes.

About Extrajudicial.

The committee appointed by the Interstate Extradition Conference have drafted a bill to be forwarded to the Governor of each State, and presented to Congress with a memorial for its adoption, after the State authorities have suggested amendments that will have to be passed upon by the Conference.

The principal provisions of the present draft are as follows: A person arrested in a State other than that in which the alleged crime was committed may be bailed during extradition proceedings, but must present himself within twenty or thirty days for extradition. At the end of that time the accused shall be discharged if the agent of the State in which the crime was committed be not ready to receive him. Should the accused be not able to furnish bail, he shall be discharged after thirty days imprisonment if the agent is not ready. The agent must have written authority from the Governor of the State, surrendering the accused and any official using violence, threats or undue influences to compel or induce an alleged fugitive to leave a State to which he had removed himself, shall be guilty of felony, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. A prisoner shall not be arrested upon a civil or criminal process until a reasonable time after the extradition proceedings have been completed, and he may have an opportunity to return to the State from which he was taken. Should the demanding Governor become satisfied that the extradition proceedings have been revoked for private purposes he may revoke the same and discharge the fugitive.

E. S. Wheeler, an insolvent from imported New Haven, whose recent failure, with liabilities of \$2,000,000 (a net actual assets of less than \$100,000), caused such a sensation, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.