CONVENTION'S WORK.

TO CLEAR SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONSTITUTION ON LIQUOR QUESTION.

Limited Suffrage to Women Proposed. Reduce the Pay of Legislators and Reduce the Homestead Exemption.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20.—There was another dead calm in the Constitutional Convention to-day. Things were as serene as a May morning. Although the session was apparently a frivolous one, full of good nature and humor, with nothing before it, so far as the general public could see, it was, in reality, a session that meant the taking of a longer step towards the real business for which the convention was called than the whole of the fortnight's public proceedings put together.

The convention was put in a position to-day where it can take up on Monday morning some of the most vitally important matters it will have before it. The committees on the executive and legislative departments, on amendments, on finance and taxation, and on municipal corporations and police regulations, submitted their reports on all the matters referred to them under their several heads in the shape of articles to the Constitution.

The provisions presented in the several articles reported has to be agreed to by the committees, and on the committees are some of the most prominent men on both sides.

In view of this, the significance of the reports is great.

FOUR-YEAR TERMS.

In the article on the legislative department it is provided that members of the House of Representatives shall be elected every fourth year, instead of second, as now; the new county—Saluda—shall have two representatives; that Charleston county shall have, as all other counties now have, only one senator, instead of two; that the session of the Legislature shall be held annually; that the per diem of members shall be only $3; that the homestead exemption, not to exceed $1,000, shall be preserved; that no public land be deeded to corporations or individuals; that the right of dower shall be abolished; that no special laws shall be enacted where a general law will cover the case; that no charters shall be granted by special acts, etc.

In the article on the executive department there are provisions that the term of office of the Executive shall be for two years; that a board of pardons shall be established, etc.

A minority report presents a selection giving the Governor power to remove State officers for embezzlement of public funds.

The article on finance and taxation provides for a capitation tax on domestic animals, and that there shall be a constitutional two-mill tax for the common school fund; that the State cannot become a stockholder in any corporation.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The article on municipal corporations and police regulations limits the power of cities to increase their indebtedness; provides for municipal changes; that cities can exempt from taxation for five years manufacturing enterprises with $100,000 capital, and there is this section, raising the State constitutional cloud from over the dispensary system:

"Section 14. In the exercise of the police power, the General Assembly shall have the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale and retail of intoxicating liquors or beverages within the State; the General Assembly may license persons or corporations to manufacture and sell and retail intoxicating liquors or beverages within the State under such rules and restrictions as it deems proper; or the General Assembly may prohibit the manufacture and sale and retail of intoxicating liquors and beverages within the State, and may authorize and empower State and county officers, both or either, to buy and retail within the State liquors and beverages in such packages and quantities, under such rules and regulations as it deems expedient."

AGAINST PRIZE-FIGHTING.

The article provides against prize-fighting, and women are given the right to vote in special municipal elections for the purpose of bonding the municipality or raising revenue, on an equality with men, the qualification for all being $300 worth of assessed property.

Neither Senators Tillman and Irby, nor President Evans, were on the floor today. All three were absent from the city, as were a good many other delegations. Representative Talbert presided.

An effort was made to take a recess till Monday, when member after member asked for leave of absence. Objection was raised that a legislative day would be lost, and important reports presented could not be taken up, as they had to lay on the desks for twenty-four hours prior to consideration. In order to keep a quorum, the convention passed a resolution to grant leave to no member save for sickness.

THE TIDEWATER FAIR.

Great Preparations at Tappahannock for a Successful Exhibition.

TAPPAHANNOCK, VA., Sept. 20.—Special.—To-day the weather is as hot as any during the summer. Dry and dusty, the farmers are grumbling, of course, but the canneries are regularly running, and the fodder pulled and housed in rather better shape than usual.

No move has been made thus far upon the part of the Populists or Republicans to nominate a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, in opposition to the Democratic nominee, the Hon. Jack Segar.

Should either of said parties make such a move it would result in labor lost.

Great preparations are being made by the officers and stockholders of the Tidewater Agricultural and Stock Association to make their exhibition and races on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of October, something extra. The promise is that their efforts will result in a larger attendance and greater interest in the enterprise than ever before.

"The Old Veteran's-Day," the 3d, will be a big thing. Every surviving Confederate soldier of this portion of Virginia is invited to join the procession, which will be formed at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, on Main street, and march to the fair grounds, see everything to be seen, and have a good dinner free of charge. "The sons of old veterans" will also form as rear guard, Mayor Fleet, chief marshal of the juniors. Too much attention and honor cannot be accorded those brave old Confederate soldiers.

WOOD WON.

The Buckingham Contested Election Case for Sheriff Decided.

BUCKINGHAM COURTHOUSE, VA., Sept. 20.—Special.—The contested election case of Williams vs. Wood for the office of sheriff of Buckingham was decided this morning in favor of Wood by Judge Thomas M. Miller, of Powhatan.

This case has attracted much attention, and has been watched with deep interest by the people, who, irrespective of party, were largely in sympathy with Wood, to whom was awarded the certificate of election.

The contestant alleged gross irregularities at Gary's Store precinct, and asked that the vote there be thrown out, and also alleged that at several precincts parties had voted illegally. This view was forcibly presented by Messrs. Flood & Flood and Senator Thomas S. Martin.

The contestee replied by charging fraud at Gold Hill precinct and New Canton. Two hundred and three men deposed that they voted at New Canton for contestee, and the return of the judges of election gave him only one hundred and sixty-five. At Gold Hill the contestee took depositions to prove complicity, and co-operation between the special constable and Democratic workers on the day of election. This charge was denied by Democratic workers under oath. The judge in his rulings declined to throw out either Gold Hill, New Canton, or Gary's Store, as no fraud had been proved, and he holding the opinion that mere irregularities were not sufficient to annul the expressed wish of qualified electors. He then awarded the office of sheriff to the contestee upon a recount of the ballots, which gave him a majority of nine. The original majority returned Wood by the commissioners of election was sixteen.

The contestee was ably represented by ex-Judge A. S. Hall and Colonel R. T. Hubbard.

MRS. MORDAUNT'S STRANGE STORY.

Claims to be Tracing a Double Murder.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 19.—A well-dressed and intelligent woman about thirty-five years old, accompanied by a pretty little girl of ten, called on the Chief of Police here recently. She gave her name as Mrs. Jessie Mordaunt. She said she had been married twice, first to a man named Mordaunt, and after his death to a man of the name of Howard. As she had cared more for her first husband she took his name. She stated that Howard, through money which she loaned him, secured a controlling interest in the Norfolk and Charleston Railroad Company, which went to pieces several years ago. Shortly after this he died under suspicious circumstances in Philadelphia. An autopsy strengthened the theory that he had met with foul play, but no tangible clue to the perpetrator of the deed was discovered. A short time subsequent to Howard's death, she said, another stockholder of the company was discovered hanging from the post of the bed in which Howard died. This mystery was never fathomed, but Mrs. Mordaunt said she believed he knew something of her husband's death and had been put out of the way.

Mrs. Mordaunt said that during her tour through the South to discover her husband's murderer she had been shadowed by a man who had been a stockholder in the railroad company, who had tried to induce the different hotel cooks to poison her. She wanted him arrested if he followed her here. During the five days she was here nothing was seen of him. Mrs. Mordaunt also expressed an anxiety to learn something about a man who she said had sold $8,000 worth of the railroad stock to some of the best known residents of Winston, N. C., and absconded. She thought that he could throw light on Howard's death. She left for Baltimore Tuesday, having found, she said, all the material necessary to the opening up of a civil case to secure the money she had loaned to Howard.

The woman was calm and self-possessed, and the police believe there is something in her story. She would not, however, speak of her mission in the presence of any detective not attired in the regulation uniform.

A woman calling herself Jessie Mordaunt, with a daughter about ten years of age, conducted for some time until about July 30, of this year, an "Old Homestead for Gentleladies," at the junction of the Kingsbridge and Williamsbridge roads. Her place was not well patronized. It secured considerable notoriety over a suit brought against Mrs. Mordaunt by Mrs. Ester, one of the inmates. It was shown that Mrs. Mordaunt had arbitrarily driven Mrs. Ester out because of an unreasonable claim, that Mrs. Ester had attempted to poison her.—New York World.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW. IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ IT.

GOLDEN CARROLL'S CASE.

Petersburg's Base-Ball Team in Debt. Danville May Buy Its Franchise.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 20.—Special.—Arguments on a motion for a new trial in the case of Golden Carroll, a negro, were heard before Judge Timothy Rives, of the County Court, of Prince George. Judge Rives took the case under consideration, and will give his decision on next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Should Judge Rives refuse to grant a new trial, then Mr. Davis will take the case to the Circuit Court of the county.

Carroll is confined in the jail of this city.

The franchise and appurtenances of the Petersburg Base-Ball Association, consisting of fences, grand-stands, bleacheries, club-house, uniforms, bats, etc., will be sold at public auction to-morrow at noon, at the auction rooms of J. Knox Pannill. The Association lost its entire amount of subscription stock, and is yet in debt, but it is believed that with the receipts from the sale of the grounds and appurtenances, it will probably be able to come out free of debt. It is understood that a number of leading citizens will probably become the purchasers of the grounds and franchise of the association. It is also stated that a party from Danville would like to own the franchise, with a view of transferring it to that place.

Mr. Simon Seward will continue his series of lectures on his recent travels in Europe, before his Sunday-school class in the First Baptist church Sunday morning. His subject will be, "Germany and the River Rhine."

There is a gentleman in this city, a Government employe, who went to West-End Park, a fashionable place of resort here, last Sunday, for the first time in twenty-eight years. This same gentleman told your correspondent to-day that he had never heard any of the present ministers of Petersburg preach.

Mr. J. W. Sublett, proprietor of the Shirley Hotel, threw to the breeze this afternoon, from a twenty-five-foot flagstaff on the roof of the hotel, a beautiful white flag, twenty feet long.

The total enrolment of pupils in the public schools here during the week was 3,027; white, 1,440; colored, 1,587. This is a gain of 88 only in the enrolment of the opening day, which shows a remarkably prompt attendance. The attendance is larger than ever before.

Jane, aged about five years, a daughter of Mr. John R. Chappell, was thrown from a tricycle on Washington street this afternoon, and received an ugly cut over the eye.

A SHIP SOLD FOR LIBEL.

W. L. Hillyer's Candidacy Likely to be for Naught—The Young Men's Club.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Sept. 20.—Special.—United States Deputy Marshal Cross, of Norfolk, sold the British steamship Newborough to-day at the Newport News Ship-Building and Dry Dock Company's dock, to satisfy a libel in favor of the I. J. Merritt Wrecking Company.

The bidding was slow and little interest was manifested. The vessel was knocked out to I. J. Merritt, of New York, for $20,000.

It will be remembered that the Newborough, which is owned by Furness, Withey & Co., of London, went ashore last spring on Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina, and was floated after much trouble by the Merritt Company.

The British steamship Holyrood, which arrived here several weeks ago with a broken shaft, sailed to-day for Hamburg, after having the necessary repairs made at the ship-yard here. She took a general cargo.

The Young Men's Democratic Club held a meeting last night in the rooms of the Americus Democratic Club and completed its organization.

The announcement of W. L. Hillyer for the House is causing considerable talk on the streets. It seems to be the general impression among the Democratic politicians that Mr. Powell, the regular Democratic nominee, will be elected over Mr. Hillyer, notwithstanding the fact that he promises to poll a large Republican, as well as a majority of the floating vote. He announces himself as being in favor of honest elections.

Disastrous Fire Raging.

ST. CATHERINE'S, ONT., Sept. 21.—1:25 A. M.—One of the most disastrous fires in the city's history is raging. The opera-house is completely destroyed. A general alarm has been turned in. The fire is now next door to the telegraph office.

Thieves Arrested.

Two colored boys were arrested last night and taken to the Second station, charged with breaking into a vacant house and stealing some paint brushes and paint, the property of L. W. Ford & Brothers. The names of the boys are William Henry Byrd and Eddie Jackson.

A Hanging in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20.—Bob Poole was hanged at Spartanburg, S. C., today for the murder five years ago of Will Long. Poole was firm in his demeanor, and bid farewell to his friends from the scaffold.

The Culpeper Enterprise emphatically denies the recent newspaper reports to the effect that Colonel P. H. McCaull had purchased that paper.—Madison Free Press.

THE SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW WILL BE A METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER. GET IT AND READ IT.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

WALTER R. HENRY WANTS THE STUMP ALL HIMSELF.

The Raleigh Tobacco Market on the Boom. Air Line Offices Being Moved to Portsmouth—A Huge Mass of Granite.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—Special.—It is said that Mr. Walter R. Henry declares he will divide time with no one while he is stumping the State for the Populists. He says that he will especially attack two things—a corrupt ballot and a corrupt press. He wants the Democrats to have no showing whatever, and what he has to say, he proposes to say straight through, without any interruptions.

The Raleigh tobacco-market is booming. At one time the market here was extremely fine, but it received no encouragement from the business men, and finally died down completely. Now the indications point to a spirited market. There are tobacco manufacturers here who are doing well.

An act of the last Legislature requires all dealers in tobacco to pay an annual tax of 5 per cent. per pound on manufactured tobacco.

To-day the city graded schools begin. During the day more than 1,000 children were enrolled. Of course, this number will be largely increased during the next week. The new superintendent of the Raleigh graded schools, Mr. Harrell, of Goldsboro, has made a fine impression.

All the talk now is of the Atlanta Exposition. The North Carolina Press Association will go in a body on October 15th.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

The report of the Seaboard Air Line system shows that the road is in a fine condition. The road is fast earning a reputation second to none. Mr. M. T. Reed, superintendent of motive power for this road, will very shortly move his offices to Portsmouth. This will carry all the main offices of the road to Portsmouth. Manager Winder's office was recently moved from Atlanta to Portsmouth.

The largest piece of granite ever quarried in this State is now on its way to Atlanta for exhibition. It was quarried from the Mt. Airy quarries, from which the beautiful Confederate monument of this State was quarried. The piece is twenty-five feet long, twelve feet wide, and one foot thick, weighing 30,400 pounds.

Governor Carr has returned from his trip to the Western part of the State, and is much improved and delighted by his trip.

Every train coming into the city brings girls, coming, after a happy vacation, to enter the schools for the winter. Raleigh can very appropriately be termed the city of schools.

A fifty-gallon still was received yesterday at the revenue office, having been captured in Nash county.

Judge Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court bench, who has been down with fever for several weeks, was out for the first time late yesterday afternoon.

The Jewish New-Year was yesterday observed here, with very appropriate and beautiful ceremonies. It seems to have been more generally observed than ever before.

Arrangements are perfected for moving to Atlanta the Bennett House, near Durham, in which General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman. A number of ex-Confederates will accompany it.

Six dry kilns of the E. M. Short Lumber Company at Washington, N. C., were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $120,000, one-third covered by insurance. This is the third time fire has destroyed the kilns.

Both Senators Butler and Pritchard will attend the non-Partisan Silver Convention here next week and make speeches.

MR. CROKER ARRIVES.

He is Confident of Democratic Success and Good Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mr. Richard Croker was one of the arrivals on the steamer Columbia. A reporter essayed to interview him, but at first Mr. Croker refused to say a word about politics. He excused himself, saying that he had been away a long time, and that many events had occurred during his absence.

"Have you come to take an active part in the campaign?" he was asked.

"I have simply come back to be in plenty of time to vote the Tammany ticket, otherwise I am entirely out of politics."

"Do you regard the prospects of the Democratic party as favorable?"

RICHARD CROKER.

"As I have been away six months, it might be well to wait till I have studied the conditions here before answering your question. However, everything indicates that we are going to have good times again. If good times return and the country is prosperous next year, the Democratic party will win. As the party was held responsible for hard times, it naturally should receive the credit of having restored prosperity. On this basis I expects the next President to be a Democratic one."

Further than this Mr. Croker refused to talk upon political subjects, except to say in answer to a question that he did not expect to attend the State Convention.

He spoke enthusiastically of his racing in England, and said he hoped to do considerable racing there next year.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A slim crowd was in attendance at the Brighton Beach race-track to-day. The card presented was a rather poor one, and not calculated to attract a big Company. The weather was very warm, and the track fast. Summaries:

First race—one mile.—Prig (104, Griffin, 7 to 5) first, Nicolini second, Longbridge third. Time, 1:42 1-2.

Second race—five furlongs.—Predicamanet (103, Griffin, 7 to 2) first, Ariline second, Rebea third. Time, 1:02 1-2.

Third race—selling, one mile.—Apprentice (125, Doggett, 7 to 1) first, Rodman B. second, Sir John third. Time, 1:45 3-4.

Fourth race—selling, six furlongs.—Cass (106, Scott, 6 to 1) first, Ranway second, Longbrook third. Time, 1:15.

Fifth race—five furlongs.—Volley (115, Murphy, 12 to 1) first, Skyblue second, Perfidy third. Time, 1:02.

Sixth race—mile and a sixteenth.—Shelly Tuttle (107, Simms, 4 to 1) first, Fullerton Lass second, Annie Bishop third. Time, 1:50 1-2.

Dr. Fair, pastor of Grace-Street Presbyterian church, who has been travelling in Europe the past three months, has returned home, and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow morning. There will be no services in his church at night.

Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, having returned to the city, will preach morning and evening to-morrow in his church, at the corner of Park avenue and Harrison street.

Archbishop Janssens will preach a charity sermon to-morrow at the high mass at the Cathedral, at which a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

CHICKAMAUGA IS DEDICATED

(Continued from First Page.)

more involved, or the result fraught with greater consequences; nor was there ever a war, the real causes of which were so imperfectly understood by other nations, and even many of our people. One of the underlying causes of the conflict of arms was that in our citizenship there were two distinct types of civilization—the cavalier and the Puritan. The intermeddling of the Puritans and the hot-headed impulsiveness of the Cavalier leaders, notwithstanding they were largely in the minority, stirred up the strife, set fire to the forest, and caused the great conflagration and suffering which ensued.

"The presence in our midst of the African race, for which they were in no wise responsible, has ever been the Pandora's box of our American politics. Slavery, it must be conceded, is contrary to natural rights, but it was a lawful State institution, and was so recognized by the Constitution of the United States. Being a State institution, it was the right of the State in which it existed to continue or acolish it.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SLAVERY.

"The responsibility, moral and otherwise, for its continuance, belonged alone to the people of the State wherein it existed. It was the abuse, threats, and impending assaults upon the rights of the State to regulate its own local and domestic affairs, voiced by leading men of the Puritanical type, whose abuse had traduced justices of the Supreme Court for deciding that slavery was lawful; who denounced the institutions of slavery and polygamy as twin relics of barbarism, as the sum total of all villainy, as a league with death and a covenant with hell, until their doctrines incited a band of fanatics to believe that they were inspired by Heaven to light the torch of revolution in Southern homes and to invade a Southern State for the purpose of inciting the slaves to insurrection, arson, and indiscriminate murder of white people, and when the chief of these malefactors was executed church bells were tolled in some of the northern cities to canonize him as a martyr.

"These were the irritating causes which aroused the feelings of indignation, and prepared the minds of Southern people for secession from the Union.

THE SOUTH AWAKENED.

"Then, when a great and growing political party, confined alone to the northern cities, whose slogan was hostility to the institution of slavery, and whose orators were full of intemperate denunciation of the Southern people, succeeded in electing their President, who had proclaimed irrepressible conflict—that this country must all be slave or free labor—the apprehensions of the Southern people were awakened to a common danger—not about slavery alone, but that their ancient and well-defined right to govern their own internal affairs in their own way would be denied and destroyed, not directly, but by attrition, under the guise of law and constitutional administration. Thus was presented a great issue, which, unfortunately, provided for no umpire to peaceably adjudicate, and hence the question was necessarily submitted to the arbitrament of arms—the court of last resort among nations.

"It was not for slavery, as such, for the majority of our men never owned a slave. A large majority of our soldiers were poor laboring men. Those were horrified at four million slaves being turned loose in their midst, raised to the equality of citizenship, invested with the elective franchise, and brought into competition with them as free laborers. The pride of race superiority and the invasion of their right of local or State government, offended alike the dignity of these men and the slave-owners; they stood united, and fought like devils, as every Union veteran will testify, and their flag floated triumphantly on nearly a hundred fields of battle.

WHAT WAS FOUGHT FOR.

"We fought with the same spirit of our revolutionary sires, who bought with their precious blood the liberties we now enjoy.

"We fought for the right of our States to regulate and govern their own affairs; free privileges to others, and to form such compacts as would best serve to preserve their mutual rights of local government.

"We fought for the right as God gave us to see the right: State allegiance and State pride, which sprung from the love of home, and its sacred precincts, sent our gallant men forth with the prayers and blessings of wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, and sweethearts, armed with stout hearts and willing hands, to meet threefold their number in the death gapple of red-handed war.

"Conceding equal patriotism and bravery to those who bore aloft the standards of the Union, the imperishable glory of the Confederates conspicuously appears in the inequality of numbers, resources, and appliances of war.

THE INEQUALITY.

"Just think of that inequality. Eight million on one side against twenty-five millions of people on the other, and the whole world to recruit from. You, with a Government of unlimited credit, exhaustless resources, and ample supply of the best arms and munitions of war, and a commerce but little disturbed.

"The Confederacy, deficient in all these, and her ports closed and blockaded without even the nucleus of an army or navy, without arms or ammunition, without a commissariat; without money, without credit, without factories, and accustomed only to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, were armed with nothing at the beginning save our stout hearts and the manly resolve to vindicate our rights at every hazard.

"Alabama, with a white population of 526,271, equipped and sent to the field 100,000 brave Confederate soldiers and 6,000 who fought on the Union side, while she left at home 436,000 slaves.'

He closed as follows:

"The effect of the war upon the character of the Federal Government was tersely expressed by the Supreme Court of the United States in a single sentence—'an indestructible union, composed of indestructible States.'

"Something over two years ago, at the great naval review, when the Dolphin, with the Secretary's flag flying, passed out of Hampton Roads, and by the long line of splendid ships of our new navy—fifteen in number—each fired a salute of seventeen guns, and when the longer line of foreign ships was passed, old admirals uncovered their heads, dipped their flags, and fired each seventeen guns, and the forts in New York harbor gave forth like salutations to a man who stood upon the forward deck of the Dolphin, in plain citizen's attire.

HERBERT, THE CONFEDERATE.

"With his left hand, he could not uncover his head in acknowledgment of these salutes, for it hung limp by his side in consequence of a wound he received at the Wilderness in 1864, when he was trying to dissolve the Union.

"Under the old moribund statutes, he was ineligible to even a lieutenancy in the army, or the navy, yet he is the commander of all the powerful ships and skillful officers of the United States navy.

"Who is this man, and how did he obtain that position?

"Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, an old Confederate colonel.

"He obtained the position from the same hand that made a distinguished Union general Secretary of State. Gresham and Herbert—Union and Confederate—the Blue and the Gray—all distinction on account of the war stricken down, and all alike sons of this republic. Thank God and Grover Cleveland.

"We recognize that the Union and the Constitution are inseparable now and forever. While we moisten with our tears the ashes of our fallen comrades, we can say that—

"'The graves of the dead with the grass overgrown,
Shall still be the footstool of Liberty's throne.'"

TOBACCO MEN FIGHTING

THE CASE OF C. A. WHELAN & CO. VS. AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. BEGUN.

The Argument Before Attorney-General Hancock and Replies of the Company's Attorneys—Opposition to Begin Soon.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The case of C. A. Whelan & Co., against the American Tobacco Company, was begun in this city to-day before Attorney-General Hancock. Joseph H. Choate, Ralph Oakley, and Colonel W. W. Fuller, appear for the Tobacco Company and F. F. Einstein, E. N. Wilson, and M. S. Gintermann, represent the local fighters of the Company.

In the opening argument, Mr. Wilson told of the combination of the big cigarette manufacturers. He said the method was to fix a list price for cigarettes. The wholesaler could obtain no advantage in selling their cigarettes. If he handled cigarettes to their satisfaction, then the wholesaler at the end of a certain period was given 35 cents a thousand, but if he sold to one who was blacklisted, or did anything that was objectionable, he did not get any commission.

Mr. Hancock asked if there was any restraint on buying from other dealers.

He was told that there was and that the moment other dealers were patronized, the agent of the Company walked in and shut off the supplies of the company's cigarettes.

Colonel Fuller answered the petition for the Tobacco Company. He claimed that the prices of cigarettes since the formation of the American Tobacco Company, had been lower to dealers and not any more and in some cases lower to consumers. The American Tobacco Company was not a charitable organization, but a business concern, and it denied being a trust. Outside of the five who first went into the Company, but one other Company had ever become a part of it. It admitted that it had purchased various tobacco businesses, but not cigarette factories.

DENIALS OF THE PETITIONS.

Denials to the petitions followed in rapid order and it was asserted that the company manufactured 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco to 1,000,000 pounds manufactured into cigarettes. The authorized capital is $35,000,000, but only about $29,000,000 has been issued.

It has sold to jobbers direct and not to consignments.

Dealers in paper cigarettes were not required to enter into the contract, but did so of their own free will. The company admitted having refused to sell cigarettes to certain consignees, but denied that it was to prevent competition. It was because the goods had been used to sell other goods.

The American Tobacco Company denied that it was conducting an illegal or oppressive business and insisted that it was doing a legitimate business.

Resolutions adopted by tobacco dealers in various centres were read. These favored the consignment system of the tobacco company, and were passed because the newspapers attacked the company. Mr. Fuller answered Mr. Wilson that all the signers were agents and employes of the company. Resolutions from New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, Buffalo, Batavia, Binghamton, Dunkirk, Utica, Lockport, and Oswego, were presented.

Colonel Fuller made a short argument, and came to the point that if the officers in the company had done wrong indict them, but he could not raise an injunction against the company.

The tobacco company was ready to stand by its agreement.

Then came Joseph H. Choate. He argued for the method of business of the company, and said he was upheld by repeated resolutions of the Court of Appeals of this State. The Attorney-General did not sit here as an apostle or Socialist for the friends of soreheaded rivals in trade.

Then he contrasted the parties. The National Tobacco Company was the real move in the matter. It was not C. A. Whelan & Co. The petition was made by George Whelan, a paid employe of the National Tobacco Company, the most formidable rival of the American Tobacco Company.

When the arguments were concluded it was agreed to put in briefs inside of thirty days, after a decision by the petitioner as to what evidence he desired to put in.

THE ST. LOUIS SITUATION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 20.—Yesterday's quotations from the New York Stock Exchange showed a jump of many points in the certificates of the American Tobacco Company, and a rumor became current that the St. Louis manufacturers and the Tobacco Company had agreed upon a division of business. James T. Drummond, president of the Drummond Tobacco Company, told a reporter that a breach between the company and outsiders was wider than ever. He stated that the rumor grew out of the fact that the Drummond Company had advanced the price of one brand of chewing tobacco to a profit basis. He further stated that on October 15th the local factories would begin the manufacture of cigarettes. Liggett & Meyers Company are prepared to start their cigarette factory on the same date. Brands have been registered and the machinery placed. Both Drummond and representative of Liggett & Meyers Company state there will be no compromise.

Guideboards on the Desert.

A San Bernardo special to the San Francisco Examiner says: The Great Mojave Desert is no longer to be a trackless waste. The loss of napless prospectors who have perished from year to year has finaly moved the Board of Supervisors of this county, which includes within it 20,000 square miles of the desert, to take some action to make it possible for prospectors to travel that arid region in comparative safety.

Recently a number of mining men petitioned that a complete map of the desert be made, showing the roads, trails, and sources of water supply, and a committee was ordered to investigate and report. The result of their investigations has just been made public, and they recommend all that was asked, and more. There are trails and roads leading all over the desert to the various mining camps which dot that waste of sand, and it is proposed to have maps made, with blue print copies, which will be supplied to travellers, with all the landmarks designated thus enabling them to follow the trails with much less danger of losing their way. But in addition it is proposed to establish a system of sign boards and guide posts at intervals along the trails, giving information as to directions and distances and, more important than all, the nearest point at which water may be found. Nine-tenths of the people lost on the desert die of thirst. Not infrequently their bleached bones have been found within a short distance of the spring they sought. But by the new system which is planned, the unlucky prospector will know how far he is from water and will lay his plans accordingly.

These indices are to be put up at such short intervals along the trails that it will be almost impossible for travellers to miss them. But, not to stop at pointing out the trails and the sources of water new sources are to be developed and the old ones better cared for. Rewards are to be offered to any person discovering new springs or developing any water at points where none is known to exist. Springs already known will be cleaned out and the water protected from pollution by wild animals or by careless handling.

The mining men are intensely interested in the proposed innovation. It is estimated that in the thirty years in which mining has been followed on the desert, not less than $20,000,000 has been taken out, while in that time scores of men have lost whose lives might have been saved had such a system been in vogue as is now proposed. The desert is now fairly swarming with prospectors, and more will go out as soon as the weather becomes more tolerable.

They Were Printers.

Whitelaw Reid once set type.

Horace Greeley for many years worked at the case.

Benjamin Franklin set the type for his own paper.

Opie Read, the novelist, was a printer in a country office for years.

Amos J. Cummings, who succeeded Sunset Cox in Congress, began life as a printer.

Joel Chandler Harris, the most popular Southern author, was at one time a journeyman printer.

W. D. Howells, one of the leading novelists of the day, was a printer in his father's country office when a boy.

Australia Sees Profit in Her Plague.

Rabbits may yet save the country. The Secretary for Agriculture has received a letter from Mr. Berry of the Agent-General's office stating that it is expected during the coming season that the price of rabbits will be from 10d. to 11d. each. The charges for dock dues, cartage, and commission at London are about 1d. per rabbit, and to Hull or any other manufacturing provincial cities about one penny extra. He adds: "There is not the slightest doubt that a very large trade indeed is open to Victorian rabbits in the great manufacturing districts, such as Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield, where all the members of a family work at the mills, and therefore have not much time to spare for cooking. Rabbits can be easily cooked, and are accordingly much favored by mill workers, and it is no unusual thing when rabbits are cheap for them to be the sole local meat food eaten by the family during the week." He strongly urges Victorian shippers to take a small profit in order to assist in pushing trade in rabbits in these districts.—Melbourne Argus.

Pineapples Withstood the Frost.

Pabor Lake is in De Soto county, and around and near it about 150,000 pineapples, most of them planted in 1893, are thriving, having escaped the frosts of last winter, when the thermometer on two occasions went down to 10 degree. In explaining the narrow escape of the plants, W. E. Pabor, in the Florida Home Journal, says: "That so tender a plant could stand two frosts of 10 degrees each and survive, when twelve-year-old orange trees were killed, seems almost incredible. But it is true. I incline to the belief that our escape was due to the facts that the surface soil was dry, and for an inch or two held no moisture, and that the warmth of the sun in the daytime remained in the surface sand with sufficient power to resist the cold. Had the ground been moist, as it generally is in the flatwoods, I fear that our plantations would have been killed to the roots."—Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Napoleon Called Them Vermin.

By a provision of the Constitution both the Tribunate and the Legislature, like the Senate of the United States, were continuous, to be renewed by the retirement every year of one-fifth of the old members. No provision was made for the method of designating the first class to retire, and of choosing their successors. When the appointed time for this change arrived, the First Consul was so determined to be rid of the troublesome republicans that he even contemplated expelling them by force, or abolishing the body as a whole. "There are twelve or fifteen metaphysicians there," he had said on one occasion, speaking publicly of the Tribunate, "fit only to be drowned. It is a kind of vermin which I have in my clothes, but I shall not allow myself to be attacked like Louis VI. No, I shall not endure it."—Prof. Sloane's Life of Napoleon in the September Century.

Benedictine Distillery Consecrated.

Religion was strangely mixed with trade at Fecamp in Normandy the other day, when the Archbishop of Rouen, assisted by the Bishop of Blois and many other priests, consecrated the new buildings of the liquor distillery where the Benedictine is made. The liquor was invented in 1510 by one of the Benedictine monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, and was made by them until they were dispersed by the revolution. Thirty years ago a descendant of one of the agents of the abbey found the recipe and manufactured the liquor as a commercial speculation. The buildings were burned down three years ago, and in their place he has now put up on the site of the former abbey as close a reproduction of the old monastery as could be made. The finest room, properly enough, is a banquet hall, 165 by 65 feet.—Exchange.

An Antidote for Poison Ivy.

A friend, who is very susceptible to poison oak or ivy, and who has suffered terribly from it, tells me that the best thing he has found is the tincture of grindelia. Dilute it with about three parts of water and bathe the affected parts. It should be applied as soon as the irritation is felt, and before the characteristic pustules appear. Applied at this time it will prevent the formation of the pustules, and soon check the irritation. But if not applied until the pustules appear it will only prevent the formation of new pustules, and thus check the spreading of the affection to other parts; the pustules that are already formed will simply take their course without spreading. The diluted tincture should be applied to the affected parts as often as two or three times every hour.—Rural New Yorker.

Uncle Seth's Toleration.

"You have good neighbors, Uncle Seth;
Now there is Ephraim Tabor,
A man of strict integrity,
An admirable neighbor."
"No, sah, he is a Meferdis
An' dar can' be no union
Betwinx' a Babtis' man like me
An' one ob dat communion.
De troof delibered to de saints
War Baptis' troof, no udder,
An' no unskripteral Meferdis
Can ever be my brudder."

"But there is Peter Pettigrew,
And there is no concealing
That he's an upright citizen,
A man of virtuous dealing."
"No, sah, he am a dimmercrat,
An' I'm a man er piety,
My 'publican integerty
Can't mix wid sich society.
I hez no fellahship wiv sin,
An' no communercations
Wiv no ungodly dimmercrats
An dere abomernations."

"But there is Cyrus Weathersfield
A man of great uprightness,
A man whose virtues scintillate
With corruscating brightness."
"But he's a wretched homerpaff,
Dere can no frien'ship be, sah,
Betwinx' a homerpaff like him
An' alopaff like me, sah,
An' I can't mix wiv no sich scum;
Sich men mus' be resisted;
Dere morril naturs is collapsed,
Dere intellec's is twisted."

"But Cyrus Fitch is wholly bad;
Of course you have no dealing
With such a horse thief, miscreant, fraud,
A man who lives by stealing."
"Sah, Cyrus am a noble soul,
His heart am in de right place,
His views are right, though he may steal
W'en he gits in a tight place,
But he's a Baptis' froo an' froo,
An' no poor Meferdis scornah,
An' allopaff an' 'publican
Dat I am proud to honah."—Sam Walter Foss in New York Sun.

OLD SOLDIERS TO MEET

BLUE AND GRAY DAY AT TH ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Promises to be a Great and Imposing Affair—Some of Those Who Will Attend. Florida Editors' Day.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 20.—Atlanta is afire with enthusiasm over the prospect of Blue- and Gray-Day. As the opening of the Exposition marked a new era in the industrial history of the South, so the great reunion to-morrow will mark a new period of comity and good-fellowship between the North and the South.

The nine Governors of Northern States who will take part in the ceremonies to-morrow will be accorded a great ovation. They will be received with distinguished courtesy, and given places of honor in the great procession which will go out Peachtree street to the Exposition Grounds. Among them will be Governor McIntyre, of Colorado, with his staff and a party of his friends, who arrived to-night in a special car. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and party have already reached the city. Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, will arrive during the morning, with a large party.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, will arrive in the morning at 6 o'clock, with a staff of eighty, and will be received with distinguished honor.

SOME WHO WILL BE THERE.

Governor Levi P. Morton, of New York, arrived to-night, with his staff, also Governor Werts, of New Jersey, Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, and Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts. Together with these distinguished guests, will come thousands of veterans from Chickamauga, and they will be met here by thousands of Confederate veterans.

The Committee on Entertainment was in session to-day, and made elaborate arrangements for a banquet to the distinguished guests to-morrow night.

At night the occasion will be celebrated by a pyrotechnic display and the first play of the electric fountain which throws its colored streams two hundred feet in the air. The whole city is stirred up.

This was Florida editor's day at the Exposition. They came in the city this morning at 7:45, on a special rain over the Central railroad, in charge of Mr. G. A. McDonald, General Passenger agent of the Georgia, Southern and Florida railroad and were met and shown through the Exposition grounds.

They enjoyed the sight-seeing very much, and will spend several days on the grounds looking through the various buildings.

How Eugenie Dressed.

The Empress usually wore velvet of rich, dark colors, which were particularly becoming to her exquisitely fair complexion. The Emperor liked to see her richly dressed, and often objected to the extreme simplicity of her morning attire, which, it must be acknowledged, was often too fanciful to be appropriate to her high position. Everything she wore was well made and perfectly neat; her hair was beautifully dressed; but she liked the comfort of loose garibaldi bodices of red flannel with a plain black silk skirt over a red flannel underskirt, all of which was concealed when she went out by a handsome cloak and the fur coverings of the open carriage. I have seen her wear, within the palace, a tight jacket of knitted black wool, with a gray border over the silk and crepe dress which she wore as second mourning for her sister, the Duchess of Alva. It was a sort of wrap which one would expect to see on the shoulders of some old crone bending over her fire rather than on the graceful figure of the beautiful Empress of the French. I might quote other instances, such as a loose jacket of a small black and white check bordered with red flannel, etc.—September Century.

Six Feet Seven and Twelve Toes.

Probably one of the largest patients who was ever admitted to Bellevue Hospital applied to Register Gleeson for treatment yesterday morning. He was Harry L. Currey, thirty years old, a fireman on the tugboat Glen Island. Currey is six feet seven inches high, and, according to Mr. Gleeson, would find difficulty in getting a pair of ready-made sleeves or gloves in the city that would be large enough for him. Another peculiarity about the big fireman is that he has six toes on each foot, the little toe being divided into two distinct parts. Currey has an organic disease.—New York Sun.

A regular meeting of Lee Camp was held last night and routine business was transacted.

Gallego Mills shipped seven hundred barrels of flour yesterday.

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