

THE ADVOCATE.

SOME EARNEST WORDS AS TO LYNCHING.

Everybody can see that lynching grows worse and worse. Such practices are contagious. Public description of one case suggests another, where it might not have been thought of. What in the world will this lead to? As a permanent and growing practice, lynching must be destructive of civilization. Is this statement too broad? Think a moment and see it would not be so.

Now the apology for lynching must lie in one of two things: Some say that our laws and our courts can not be relied on to punish as outrageous criminals ought to be punished. Others tell us that lynching will be more likely to strike terror into brutish criminals, than the slow and dull processes of law.

As to the last point, I gravely doubt whether the view is correct. Even the lowest of mankind are not brutes. They have some notions of right and wrong; something of what we call conscience. If you try to restrain such a man from great crimes only by fear of lynching, you excite the brutish elements in him, and do not appeal to the human elements. He thinks to himself, that if he gets caught he will be lynched, and he simply rages at the thought, and really considers himself as in such a case the innocent party. Besides, he hopes to escape. He feels cunning. He thinks maybe some other fellow will be caught and lynched. Everybody knows that this does sometimes happen, though the parties engaged in lynching naturally cover it up after the mistake is ascertained. The tempted criminal grins to think how some other fellow may be swung up while he goes free. Altogether it is a form of punishment that does not strike terror, certainly not so much as many seem to imagine. On the other hand, if law is properly administered, there is something about it that appeals to the human in a tempted wretch. I was glad to see the Courier-Journal the other day expressing a similar persuasion. The idea of having all the facts searched out and proved against him, having his guilt fully established, and then having to wait for weeks, with a knowledge that at last he will be hung, there is really something more terrible about this than attaches to the prospect of lynching.

But the great trouble is, people say, that the laws are sometimes inadequate, the punishment provided is not severe enough, and, especially, the lawyers can manage to have guilty men escape if there is any money in the case. Now there is some ground for this view. There has been a tendency, in recent generations, to tone down the punishment for the lightest offenses, and to sympathize with, or pity, a vile criminal as rather unfortunate than guilty. There is a sort of sentimentality abroad in regard to criminals, by no means universal, but pretty widely diffused. And it can not be denied (that some lawyers manage to delay a case until public indignation has subsided, and then, perhaps, the guilty man may go free, or may encounter only a modified punishment. Lawyers are like the prophet's fig—the good are very good and the bad are very bad. Some of the noblest men in the world are judges and lawyers; but those who yield in early life to temptations of their calling, do sometimes become very bad men, and our processes of trial, designed to save men from hasty condemnation and excessive penalties, are not unfrequently manipulated in the interest of the guilty. What then?

Suppose that some horrid crime has been committed; some outrageous arson, or murder, or rape. When hasty spirits propose lynching, the plea is always made that the courts cannot be relied on. Now suppose that instead of lynching, a public meeting should be held, in which many thoughtful and judicious citizens take part. Let the prima facie facts be stated in the meeting; let a large committee be appointed, representing different classes of the community, according to the circumstances of the case; and a smaller Executive committee; let the meeting urge, and the committee see to it, that the case shall be pushed along without any undue delay; let the lower grade of lawyers perceive that public opinion will not tolerate any tricks of delay; let a second meeting be held, if necessary, or at any rate let the committee make itself felt, insisting upon promptness

and pain-taking justice; thus the high wrought feelings of the community would find expression in a way tending to speedy results, while yet the requisites to civilized justice would be respected and observed.

I have mentioned that the law sometimes fails to impose adequate penalties. The most offensive of all crimes, the one that oftentimes occasions lynching, is quite differently punished in different States. By the help of my friend, Judge W. O. Harris, I offer the following facts as to the penalty of rape in the Southern States—not stopping to point out the distinction made in some States, according to the age of the victim: In Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina it is punished by death; in Alabama, and Kentucky by death, or confinement in the penitentiary for life, in the discretion of the jury; in Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia by death, or confinement in the penitentiary for a term of years, in the discretion of the jury; in Mississippi by confinement in the penitentiary for life; in South Carolina by confinement in the penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years. Now if any think that in their State the penalty is inadequate—as I must confess I think in regard to several of the cases mentioned—let them earnestly work with the next Legislature. That may do a great deal, and can not do any great harm.

Besides the general evil of lynching upon which I will not enlarge, there are two special evils appertaining to the practice in our Southern States. I write as a Southern man, having spent my life successively in Virginia, South Carolina and Kentucky. We Southern white people are trying to deal with the most formidable problem that civilized mankind ever had to face. Besides a great many ignorant white people, we have this mighty mass of colored people. We must not forget that the negroes differ widely among themselves, having come from different races in Africa, and having had very different relations to the white people while held in slavery. Many of them are greatly superior to others in character, but the great mass of them belong to a very low grade of humanity. We have to deal with them as best we can, while a large number of other white people stand off at a distance and scold us. Not a few of our fellow citizens at the North feel and act very nobly about the matter; but the number is sadly great who do nothing and seem to care nothing but to find fault. Now, from the very nature of the case, most of the crimes which among us have been punished in this epidemic of lynching have been crimes committed by negroes. When a negro murders a white man, or outrages a white woman or child, it excites in us a wrath all the greater because of race feeling. Every white person in the United States would feel the same way if placed in the same circumstances, except some few who fancy they ought not to feel so, and then persuade themselves that they do not. If a negro brute outrages a white girl, maybe a child, it stirs in us white men a wrath almost intolerable. But here we are with these great and frightful difficulties confronting us and imperiling civilization. Now, if we go on lynching, and when Northern newspapers complain, we merely rake up cases of Northern lynchings, too, and defend ourselves by saying: "you are another," we tend to repress the sympathy of the better class of our Northern fellow-citizens. If we can stop the lynching and administer prompt, stern, but real and civilized justice, then the people at the North will more and more sympathize with our grave difficulties, and in many ways will help us as we strive to overcome them.

Besides, there is the public opinion of the colored people themselves. Some of the educated negroes are demagogues, and it would be wonderful if they were not; it would be a new reason for questioning the unity of the human race, if they were so different from the white folks. But there is a goodly number of intelligent negroes who really take sound and wholesome views of the situation. If we continue to tolerate lynching, with black men the victims in nine cases out of ten, we lead these better negroes to think that we are enemies of all their race. If we do not provoke race conflicts, we alienate the better class from the support of justice and government and civilization.

Now, then, I appeal to thoughtful men wherever the Courier-Journal is read, will you not come out and condemn this business of lynching? Will you not openly discourage and oppose and stop it? We can stop it. Is not

this our duty? Is it not high time? I respectfully ask editors of other papers to publish some part of this article, or to write something about the matter. I ask intelligent people all over the South to reflect upon the subject, to tone up public opinion by their conversation. Men and women the thing is wrong, and getting worse, and tending to be ruinous. I pray you think, speak out, act in such ways as you deem wisest.

I will not apologize for publishing this respectful appeal. As a minister of religion, I take no part in the manipulations of party politics, though careful to vote at every election, since voting is surely one of the highest duties of an American citizen. But this is in no sense a question of party politics. It is a question of justice, of fundamental right, of essential civilization, of human welfare.—Dr. John A. Broadus, in the Courier-Journal.

LAND, STOCK AND CROP.

In Clark county, J. B. Wilson sold his 100-acre farm, near Hunt, to Jas. Reid and Jas. Bubank for \$3,200.

The price of wheat is advancing slowly, and will advance more rapidly as the money market becomes easier.

At Flemingsburg court about 200 mule colts were on the market, ranging from \$15 to \$50. Mountain cattle sold at 1 1/2 to 2 cents. Good horses at good prices.

At Lancaster court there was good tradé in mule colts, but little doing in other branches of trade. 10 mare colts sold at \$55 to \$75; a bunch of horse colts at \$30 to \$35.

Robert M. Hunter has shipped 1,500 bushels of Jessamine clover seed bought for Cincinnati parties, engaged at \$5 per bushel. Since the decline in seed he has purchased about 500 bushels more at \$4.50. This same seed will find its way back to the county next spring at about \$7.50 per bushel.—Jessamine Journal.

At Wichita, Kan. in the district Court Judge Reed declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional. Judge Reed is the first District Judge to pass on the act. He holds it contrary to both the State and the federal Constitutions, and declares it a restraint on the liberties of action. Claims aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars for overtime under this act are pending against every county and city in the State.

The total amount of the Tribble land sale in Madison was \$130,000. The home place of 566 1/2 acres, and one of the finest homes in the county, sold to J. Stone Walker for \$62,05; Terrell place, 295 acres, J. S. Walker, \$58; Peter Tribble place, 561 acres, D. M. Chenault, \$54; Estill place, 198 1/2 acres, J. W. Bales, \$50.35; Rayburn place, 98 1/2 acres, J. B. Parks, \$59.90; Ballew place, 124 acres, G. W. Ballew, \$22.10; Miller place, 335 acres, H. B. Dillingham, \$65; place of 68 1/2 acres, C. D. Chenault, at \$80.

S. F. Stone bought of J. B. Durhan one bunch of cattle at 2 1/2 cents, and one lot of late lambs at 4 cents. W. J. Lacy, of near town, sold to J. W. Hughes, of Flat Creek, four 1,200-lb feeding steers for \$174. Geo. A. Vice bought for his firm, Boyd, Hendrix & Co., of near Sherburne, 9 fat steers, averaging 950 pounds, at \$2.35 per hundred, of John W. Corbin, of near Reynoldsville. J. J. Crain, of Hillsboro, bought the following: 4 fat oxen of John B. Darnell, of White Oak, at \$2.50 and \$2.75 per hundred bound; 2 fat axen at Wyoming of Mrs. L. Donan, of this place, at \$3 per 100 pounds.—Owingsville Outlook.

AFTER AWHILE.

After awhile  
The sorrows that pain us will melt in a smile,  
And the horse that we bet on will win every mile.

After awhile!  
After awhile!  
The fire will blaze and the kettle will "bile,"  
And each will come in like a millionaire's pile.

After awhile!  
(Let no one the song I am singing revile!)  
We'll hitch up and gallop to glory in style—  
After awhile!

How sad to our hearts are some scenes of our childhood,  
As our recollections present them to view;  
The use of the switch that was brought from the wildwood,  
And various punishments most of us knew.

But saddest of all is the thought of the pill-box,  
That mother brought out when she thought we were ill,  
O! the gripping, the aching, the twisting and torment  
Wrapped up in the horrible old-fashioned pill!

But that's all done away with. To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. You'll experience no pain, no discomfort, no bad results. Children take them as readily as peppermint drops.

**SEND FIFTY CENTS**  
FOR A TRIAL MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE  
**Louisville Times,**  
THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST AFTERNOON PAPER IN THE SOUTH.  
Latest Market Quotations.  
Latest State News.  
All the Local News.  
Complete Press Reports.  
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE SOUTH.  
30,000 AND OVER DAILY.  
**50 CENTS A MONTH**  
Or, \$5.00 a Year by Mail.  
JNO. A. HALDEMAN, BUS. MANAGER,  
608 FOURTH AVENUE,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We handle Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves, and are prepared to do all kinds of plumbing work.  
Mt. Sterling Gas and Electric Co.

**TABLER'S PILE BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT**  
CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.  
A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.  
Prepared by RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

**MONUMENTS OF EVERY KIND**  
Made and set up in all parts of the country.  
WRITE FOR DESIGNS.  
No Agents Employed.  
W. ADAMS & SON,  
25-lyr 42 Broadway, Lexington, Ky

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**  
As Assignee of J. C. B. Gillispie, I will sell on Wednesday, October 11, 1893, at the Jerry Northcutt place about two miles East of Plum Lick, the following property:  
1 bay horse,  
1 buggy and set of harness, lap robes, rain aprons, etc.  
1 organ,  
1 dresser,  
1 roller,  
1 sled,  
1 raffle harrow,  
1 buckeye mower,  
1 corn sheller,  
1 cutting box,  
1 cross-cut saw,  
About 10 acres of corn in field and place to feed.  
Also about 10 acres of corn in the shock, and 10 acres of oats in the rick, on the land of Calvin Gillispie, Sr.; no place to feed it.  
I will also at the same time and place, rent 70 or 80 acres of grass.  
All sums of \$10 and under, cash in hand, amounts over \$10, a credit till January 1st, 1894, notwithstanding approved security.  
Sale to begin at 10 a. m.  
C. GILLISPIE JR. Assignee.  
W. H. FLETCHER, Auctioneer. 10-3t

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

**HORSE AND TRACK.**  
The great trotting meeting, of Kentucky, begins next Saturday at Lexington.

The trots at Lexington, beginning next Saturday promises to be one of the best of the year. There is 19 entries in the Transylvania \$2,000 stake with records from 2:11 to 2:17 1/4. The free-for-all trot is likely to have Directum, Alix, Pixley and such horses and will be the race of the season.

John Dickerson drove Arion a half in 1:04 1/4 at Terre Haute last week.  
Mr. A. L. Hackett left for the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Monday to resume his studies.

**MID-SUMMER SALE.**  
\* CHOICE SEASONABLE GOODS GOES \*  
My Stock consists of Clothing to suit the trade. SUITS of CLOTHES which brought a profit early in the season now goes for even less than the cost of manufacturing. PANTS, COATS and VESTS, single or together at cut prices.  
Then I would ask you to see my novelties in Shoes. They are being sold at what the people call in these times of money stringency, baigains.  
**FURNISHING GOODS.**  
Everything desirable for a little money.  
Call at the  
**NEW YORK PAWNBROKER'S STORE.**  
**JACOB GORDON.**  
24 South Maysville St., Mt. Sterling, Ky

INSURE YOUR  
**TOBACCO**  
WITH  
**BAIRD & WINN.**

Do you want to make a safe investment? If so, put your money in the  
**NATIONAL HOME Building and Loan Association.**  
One of the oldest and largest companies in the world. 15,000 now sold in Mt. Sterling. Call and examine my plans.  
**JAMES R. WILSON,**  
Tyler-Apperson Bldg., Mt. Sterling, Ky.

**CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS.**  
In order to have funds to meet my indebtedness falling due will sell for 30 days my entire stock of DRY GOODS, SHOES, CLOAKS Etc., at  
**Cost for Spot Cash.**  
Will also sell to my regular customers on same terms as before. Stock full and complete. Come early and make your selection.  
All persons owing July accounts are requested to make prompt payments.

**JOHN SAMUELS.**  
**ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, MT. STERLING, KY.**  
The first term will begin Sept. 4, 1893. Academic and College Preparatory Courses. Primary Department. A limited number of boarding pupils.  
For terms or other information address Miss S. M. Lewin (until August 15), Hyattsville, Md., after August 15, Mt. Sterling, Ky.