FIRST PART.

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THE NEW PLAN

Secretary Carlisle Offers an Entirely New Scheme

For Supervising the Treasury Architect Office.

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION

Architectural and Technical Parts Under One Head

And the Administrative Attended to by Another.

The Duties of Each Officer Set Forth—A Chief Supervisor with Six Subordinates—Each of These Looks After a Division, and the Whole Is Watched Over by the Secretary of the Treasury—The Scheme in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Carlisle today made public his plan for the complete reorganization of the office of Supervising architect of the treasury.

Under this plan the architectural and technical functions will be entirely separated from the administrative. Charles E. Kemper, the present assistant supervising architect, will carry out the secretary's plan and when fully reorganized he will take charge of the administrative branch. The secretary's present purpose is to appoint a supervising architect early in January. There are already about twenty-five applicants for this position on file, but it is understood that the secretary will not examine any of the papers until he is about ready to make the appointment.

The new regulations state that in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department there shall be a supervising architect, whose duties shall be those which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law and the orders of the secretary. To the supervising architect six divisions are assigned as herein below set forth, the architectural and technical work of which, together with the discipline of the force employed in such work, shall be entirely under his direction and control, subject to such orders and regulations as may be made by the secretary. The divisions assigned to the supervising architect and the work to be performed in each are as follows:

1. The engineering and draughting division, the chief of which shall be known as the chief constructor. In this division will be prepared designs and working drawings for public buildings which are not opened to competition under present or future legislation, and the draughting work required by the repairs division.

2. The tracing division, which will trace the working drawings for photographic duplication.

3. The photograph gallery, which will make photographic duplicates of the plans aforesaid.

4. The computing division, which will prepare estimates of cost for public buildings, specifications for the same, and will pass under instructions from the supervising architect upon all questions of materials submitted for work under contract, and carry on all work similar in character to that now performed in this division.

5. The repairs division, which is charged with the repair and preservation of all public buildings under the control of the treasury department, the heating, hoisting and ventilating apparatus in such buildings and the purchase of vaults, safes and locks.

6. The inspection and material division, which will have charge of office corps of inspectors, writing their letters of instruction and reading their reports. This division is also charged with the active inspection and supervision of all work provided for or prosecuted under any contracts, drawings or specifications prepared in the office of the supervising architect.

It will be the duty of the chief of this division to receive all material men who visit the office for the purpose of securing the use of their goods in public buildings, and he will take the data necessary to enable him to present intelligently the merits of any article which, in his opinion, should be brought to the notice of the supervising architect.

The supervising architect will keep his office either in the engineering and draughting division or in direct connection therewith, and will not be required to receive visitors, except those who desire information with reference to matters of construction, pertaining to work in actual progress.

He will sign the mail which originates in his division or which arises from the necessities of the public service in connection therewith, but all mail heretofore signed by the secretary of the treasury or an assistant secretary of the treasury, will continue to be so signed.

All business of an executive or administrative nature not within the jurisdiction and control of the supervising architect will be conducted by a chief executive officer, who will act as supervising architect in the absence of that official, and whose duties, in general terms, shall be as follows:

The chief executive officer will receive all visitors on public business, except material men and those who may desire to confer with the supervising architect concerning matters of an architectural and technical nature pertaining to the work of construction in actual progress, and he will receive and have distributed to the proper division all mails addressed to the supervising architect, or of the officials in office, and check all letters and other papers originating in the divisions of the supervising architect as to proper official form.

He is charged also with all questions of discipline arising in the divisions assigned to him, and all messengers and mailing clerks will be directly under his control; all correspondence of the office not originating in the office of the supervising architect or in the division assigned to him and which does not require the signature of the secretary or assistant secretary will be signed by the chief executive officer, such as transmission of checks payable out of annual office appropriations for the repair and preservation of public buildings, heating, hoisting and ventilating apparatus and vaults, safes and locks; all the correspondence with the distributing agents, superintendents and others concerning requests for funds and notifications that moneys have been asked for and will be transmitted. He will also be the custodian of the bids and open them in conjunction with the supervising architect and chief computer. Under his immediate supervision and control there shall be two divisions, as follows:

The law and records division, the chief of which will be the law officer of the entire office, and his opinion upon matters of law originating therein shall be binding, subject to the right of reference, through the assistant secretary of the treasury in charge, to the secretary of the treasury, or the law officers of the department. This division will commence and carry forward the work of putting into permanent record, form all deeds and other papers relating to the sites for hospitals, quarantine stations and all other real estate belonging to or hereafter acquired by the United States.

The division of accounts, which will keep a complete system of books, showing all appropriations made by congress for the purchase of sites and construction of public buildings to be erected by the secretary of the treasury, the annual office appropriations and the charges against each and every appropriation. This division will also prepare the correspondence with disbursing offices, together with all other correspondence relating to payments out of the various appropriations made by congress.

A board of award for the awarding of contracts in the office of the supervising architect is hereby created, consisting of the supervising achitect, the chief executive officer and the assitant secretary of the treasury in charge. This board will prepare recommendations to the secretary of the treasury for the award of all contracts arising in the office for the construction of public buildings and repairs to the same and all contracts for repairs to heating, hoisting and ventilating apparatus, and the purchase of vaults, safes and locks. A majority of the board must concur before any recommendations are sent to the secretary of the treasury, and in case any member of the board shall dissent the majority and minority shall each file a brief statement, in writing, setting forth the reasons for concurrence and non-concurrence.

The copying division and the division of records and files are abolished.

The work now performed by the copyist division is indefinitely suspended, and the force now employed in the two above named divisions is transferred to the law and record division.

This order will take effect on the 1st day of January, 1895.

GATHERED AT THE JAIL

A MOB OF ONE THOUSAND CITIZENS AFTER A MURDERER.

Officials Make Speeches—It Is Believed That There Will Be No Assault and That Better Counsel Is Likely to Prevail—The Mob Has No Leader.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—The Hon. William H. Fleming, speaker of the Georgia house, and Judge William F. Eve of the county court have finished addresses to a mob of 500 citizens that are gathered around the county jill with the intention of lynching Jake Wiggins.

It is believed that better counsel has prevailed and there will be no assault on the jail. Saturday night Wiggins killed a negro named Anderson Williams across the river in Carolina; he was tracked to Augusta by a negro spotter and the Augusta police surrounded the house in the upper part of Augusta and broke in the door. Wiggins opened fire on the officers with pistols, one in each hand. Detective Joe Murray was shot in the head and is dying at the hospital. Policeman Stringer was also shot in the head and can probably not recover. Policeman Wren was shot in the leg. Mr. John Davis, a spectator, was shot in the region of the heart and died in less than an hour. The negro escaped, but a little later was held up by a youth named Jordan and finally arrested. During the melee at the house and the flight of the negro, when the fugitive was under fire from many persons, over 150 shots were fired and the man was slightly wounded in the left side. At 9 o'clock the crowd at the jail had increased to 1,000. There is no leader and it is not thought that any attempt will be made to enter the jail, which is a strong structure and well protected. The sheriff and mayor vow that there shall be no lynching in Augusta tonight or any other time.

NOT BARBOUR'S BODY.

Young Man Appears at the Morgue When He Was Supposed to Be Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—George H. Barbour, the young insurance clerk supposed to have been murdered at Pana, Ill., walked into the morgue today, when a half-dozen of his associates had gathered to identify his body. Barbour's father was present and an affecting scene followed, the pair soon hurrying away to quiet the fears of the boy's mother, who had firmly believed her son dead. The body of a young man had been found buried near a railroad track at Pana, and as young Barbour had disappeared on Thanksgiving day, his father went to view the body. The resemblance was perfect, even to the tattooed arm, and the remains were fully identified by the father as those of his seventeen-year-old son. Some of the missing youth's associates, however, doubted the identity, and a number of his fellow clerks were called in today to view the body. There was a difference of opinion and as the father was in the act of pointing out marks which he said proved conclusively that it was the body of his son young Barbour appeared. He refused to say anything regarding his disappearance.

MADELINE POLLARD MISSING.

Said to Have Changed Her Name and Otherwise Concealed Her Identity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Madeline Pollard of damage suit fame is missing.

Manager M. C. Anderson of the Fountain theater, Cincinnati, has been in New York since Wednesday last hunting the city from Harlem to the battery and from river to river for the woman who broke the political power of William C. P. Breckinridge.

That Miss Pollard is in the city is certain, but in what particular house is the mystery. She is no longer known as Miss Pollard, but has changed her name to one which suggests nothing of what her life has been. It was but a short time ago that she obtained a position with a large house in this city as a typewriter. When her identity was learned she was informed that her services were no longer needed. Since then she is said to have hidden her whereabouts from her acquaintances. The Cincinnati manager is confident that he can induce Miss Pollard to sign a contract if he can only find her.

Burns Heard From.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 24.—John Burns, the English labor leader, addressed a big meeting of miners at Nelsonville, in the Hocking valley today. Ten years ago he said he had read the accounts of the bitter strike in the Hocking valley and it made him feel resentful toward the operators. He took advantage of the present opportunity to congratulate the miners on the result of that strike. He criticised the American government and institutions and said the miners were worse off here in many respects than in England. He did not think the agitation against foreign immigration should be encouraged. He believed strikes would become fewer, but would involve more people.

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VERY SERIOUS CHARGES

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SAID TO BE DISCREDITABLY CONDUCTED.

Make Sport of Dying Men—Ignore Their Appeals for Help—Russian Died of Ill Treatment—Judge David S. Terry's Widow's Estate Suffering in Its Hands—Many Acts of Dishonesty Alleged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The Chronicle says: "If the stories told by some of the patients are true, the United State marine hospital is being conducted in a manner not creditable to those in charge of the institution. If it be true, as charged, the employes of the hospital make sport of dying men and ignore their appeals for aid, it would appear to be time for an investigation of a very searching character.

"The surgeons in charge of the hospital enter a general denial to the accusations made, but at the same time admit that the patients are not given such nursing as they require. According to the statements made by the hospital authorities the only attention given during the night to the 138 patients now under treatment, is such as can be bestowed by the night watchman, Ralph de Jos. The watchman is supposed to make the rounds of the wards as well as the hospital grounds every hour and is not even a professional nurse.

"A Russian sailor died a few days ago, and it is said he was the victim of cruel treatment and gross neglect. Many instances of improper medical attention are being cited by patients. Dr. C. G. Gardner says the hospital is short of help, but adds that it is the fault of the government and not the management.

"'You can say for me that if there be any law in this state to punish a man for robbing an insane women, I will have Porter Ashe in San Quintin before he is many months older.'

"That is one of the remarks made by Thomas H. Williams, jr. It indicates that much more than what has been related may still be said of the affairs of the unfortunate Sarah Althea Terry, whose dramatic career seemed to end when she entered the gates of the Stockton asylum. It is a matter of recent news that Mr. Williams was appointed the temporary guardian of the affairs of Mrs. Terry, widow of Judge David S. Terry, who was killed while assaulting Justice Stephen J. Field, four years ago. He expects the superior court to make him her permanent guardian on Friday next. When he made his appeal he preferred serious charges against R. Porter Ashe, who has been acting as Mrs. Terry's guardian for three years. He accused Ashe of many reprehensible acts and plainly called him to task for alleged dishonesty. In his petition he did not enter into detail. He will have much more to relate when the affair is investigated and he says that he will push the matter to the end to prove his charges against Mr. Ashe. He accuses the latter of having plundered the estate of Mrs. Terry. He has in his possession certain documents which look none too pleasant for Ashe. Williams says that Ashe pawned a gold watch belonging to Judge Terry and jewelry belonging to his mad widow applying the proceeds to his own use. He has receipts and checks to prove some of his charges, one of which is that a carload of Mrs. Terry's personal effects were removed from her home to Fresno by Ashe and never seen since, although Ashe made no accounting of the valuables.

"'Ashe has been masquerading as a millionaire for years,' said Williams. 'He has not a cent and has been using this woman's money to cut a figure; I know him and know just where he stands.

"'He shall be called to account for every one of her belongings, and he may find to his sorrow that my sources of information regarding him have been startlingly accurate. These things have disappeared and as he is responsible for them before the law I would rather be a stage robber than steal that way.'"

MORTON ON BIMETALLISM.

A Reply to the Criticisms Made by Grange Papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Secretary Morton's attention was today called to the fact that he was being criticised, especially by some of the grange papers, for the statements contained in the following paragraph, which appeared toward the close of his last annual report:

"When the standard coin of the republic shall be made of metal worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in coin and the mint value and the bullion value of all coined money is nearly the same, will not the American farmer and all other citizens become more permanently prosperous?"

In reply the secretary said he thought that no more an invasion of the economic domain, no more a discussion of finance than that made by Secretary Rush in his report of 1890, wherein he declared:

"The recent legislation looking to the restoration of the bimetallic standard of our currency and the consequent enhancement of the value of silver, has unquestionably had much to do with the recent advancement in the price of cereals."

"This," said Secretary Morton, "referred to the Sherman law, which has recently vanished from the statute books without having accomplished the vast rise in the price of cereals which it was prophesied would be a logical sequence of its enactment."

But the secretary said he still held that the farmers with their surplus products buy money, and that it is as important for them to demand the highest quality in the money they buy, as it is for the consumers of farm products to demand the highest quality in them.

"But," continued the secretary, "admitting that the American farmer would get twice as much in silver for the product as he would get in gold (if we were on a silver basis) would he not have to pay for all those things which he is obliged to purchase likewise, twice as much as he pays now? Or, is it understood that free coinage will be like the protective tariff—so adjusted as to raise the price of all the farmer sells and lower the price of all he has to buy? Can it be possible that farmers are gullible enough to believe that nobody else's services or products are to be doubled in value by free coinage except his own?"

INCONSOLABLE GRIEF.

Three Hundred Negroes Mourn at the Funeral of the Late Senator.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—The funeral of ex-United States Senator J. L. Alcorn at Eagle Nest, Miss., presented, perhaps, the most weird scene ever witnessed in this country. The obsequies were attended by 300 negroes, the majority of whom were the former slaves of the dead senator. The negroes were inconsolable in their grief and gave vent to their feeling in shrieks, religious songs and prayers. At the grave the old gray-haired colored men threw themselves upon the coffin and finally had to be removed by force in order to allow the body to be buried.

PLEAD GUILTY

Seeley Sentenced to Eight Years' Imprisonment.

Took the Matter Very Quietly.

GLAD THAT IT IS ALL OVER

Looked Much Better Than Usual.

Refused to Talk About His Case.

The Amount of the Defalcation Was $354,000—Can Serve Out the Time in Five Years and Four Months—Lawyers Made an Earnest Plea for Clemency—Will Probably Be Taken to the Penitentiary Next Saturday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Samuel C. Seeley, who, on Monday last, pleaded guilty to the charge of abstracting funds and altering the books of the National shoe and leather bank, was today sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in Kings county penitentiary by Judge Benedict in the United States circuit court. The total amount of the defalcation was $354,000, but the specific charges against Seeley involved only $5,680.

The moment Judge Benedict pronounced the sentence Seeley was escorted from the court room to United States Marshal McCarty's office in the federal building by deputies. He was accompanied by his uncle, Wilford Hallenbeck, who stood beside him during the trying ordeal. Seeley threw himself on a sofa when he reached the marshal's office, and when asked by an Associated Press reporter if he had anything to say replied:

"I feel much better than I have felt in ten years past. I am glad it is all over and that I will be confined in the Kings county penitentiary as my wife will be able to visit me and this will tend to make my term of imprisonment seem somewhat shorter."

The defaulting bookkeeper looked much better when he emerged from Ludlow-st. jail this morning than on any day since he was brought back from Chicago. Deputy Marshals McAviney and Lawless had him in charge and they stood on the front platform of a horse car. Seeley lit a cigar and chatted with his guards and to an Associated Press reporter, but refused to say anything in reference to his case. When the party reached the federal building the prisoner was placed in Marshal McCarty's office where he was immediately joined by his uncle, Wilford Hallenbeck, and Lawyer Frank W. Angel. A few minutes later Chief Clerk Kennedy announced that Judge Benedict would not pronounce sentence until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Vice-President George L. Pease and Director John L. Beach of the National shoe and leather bank called about an hour later and had a talk with Seeley. The latter said that even if he should be sentenced to the full limit of ten years he would most willingly assist the officials of the bank in straightening up the accounts.

Lawyer Angel asked the gentlemen to intercede with Judge Benedict in Seeley's behalf, but they refused.

"We are not in the least vindictive," said Mr. Beach, "but the case is now in the hands of the government and we are satisfied to let the law take its course."

At a few minutes before 2 o'clock Seeley was brought into the United States circuit court. He was not placed in the pen with the other prisoners, but sat between the deputies near the counsel table in the front of the court. His uncle kept up a continuous conversation with him, but Seeley seemed to take very little interest in his surroundings. He was very nervous and twisted and untwisted a white handkerchief with both hands. When Judge Benedict entered the court all the chairs were filled with spectators, among whom were President Crane, Vice-President Pease and Director Beach of the Shoe and leather national bank. A couple of Italians were first called for sentence; they had pleaded guilty to election frauds and were sentenced to three years each. When Seeley's name was called he arose slowly from his seat and walked up to the bar with his uncle on one side and the lawyer on the other. Lawyer Angel made an earnest plea for clemency and said that although the crime charged was a serious one he thought the ends of justice would be served by the infliction of the minimum penalty of five years. He spoke of Seeley's willingness to plead guilty from the day he was brought back from Chicago, and said that so pleading he had saved the government a great deal of expense. Lawyer Angel then went into the history of the case and said how Seeley, in the beginning of 1885, had made an honest mistake, but that he committed a fatal error in not reporting the matter to the officials of the bank at once. He was weak and easily fell a victim to Baker, a man of iron nerve and peculiar ways. Lawyer Angel then referred to Seeley's family and asked that the court would grant a favor, that whatever the term of imprisonment the court inflict, Seeley would be allowed to serve it in the Kings county prison so that his wife could visit him. When the lawyer had finished there was not a sound in the court room and Judge Benedict looked at the prisoner for fully a minute before he said that he admired Seeley for pleading guilty, but the large amount involved and the position which Seeley held in the bank made it necessary for him to inflict a severe sentence in the hope that it would deter others following in his footsteps.

"The sentence of the court is," said Judge Benedict, "that you be imprisoned in the Kings county penitentiary for the term of eight years."

Seeley meekly bowed his head to the judge and left the court room with the deputies. Seeley, by good behavior, can earn a commutation of thirty-two months, which will reduce his term of imprisonment to five years and four months.

He will probably be taken to the penitentiary next Saturday, but the marshal said that he might not be sent until next week.

DEMOLISHED THE SALOON.

Side Partner of Bill Dalton Sought Revenge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—A special to the Republic from Guthrie, Ok. T., says: "Trusty Jack," side partner of the late bandit, Dalton, and a gang of six men rode into town last night declaring that Bill Dalton had been betrayed by a saloonkeeper, Nicholas, and proceeded to demolish his saloon. The place was a wreck within three minutes. It is said that Nicholas gave certain officers the information as to Dalton's whereabouts which led to his death.

DR. PARKHURST NOT PLEASED

SAYS THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS SHOULD BE EXAMINED.

Does Not Think the Superintendent Should Be Allowed Charge of the Reorganization—Thinks the Confession of Schmittberger Was a Deal—The Doctor Not Actuated by Personal Feeling.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was not pleased at the prospect that the investigation of police corruption is to be stopped before the heads of the department shall have been called upon to testify, and still less is he pleased with the propositon which is said to be favored by members of the Lexow committee: that Superintendent Byrnes be charged with reorganization of the department. Dr. Parkhurst said today that he would not stop even if the senate committee did. He said he believes the committee is about through with serious work.

"It is evident, and I am informed," he said "that Superintendent Byrnes is to be subjected only to a perfunctory examination and that it was he who planned the confession of Capt. Schmittberger.

"Putting these things together it looks very much like a deal. But there are other possible explanations of the changed spirit of the committee, and I do not care to say anything now about the matter.

"My opinion of Superintendent Byrnes has not changed with the attitude of the committee. I had hoped to have had the investigation completed, not stopped, so that I might have a rest. But if it isn't finished by the committee I will simply have to go on. Of course I am free to do so. I am not bound by anything the committee may have agreed to, and I will continue my work till it is rightly ended. I am in doubt as to what I shall do at the moment, partly because I dread a misinterpretation of my motive. I would not have it thought that I am actuated by a mere prejudice against Superintendent Byrnes. But I do think that he is at the head of the exposed police system as he is of the police force. A gentleman said to me recently that he would as soon think of asking satan's advice on the reorganization of hell as Byrnes's on the reorganization of the police. That expresses my opinion exactly. There is no prejudice in my feelings against Byrnes, but I have met his power of opposition to my work of reform at many points and hence I have gained a knowledge of him which has been such as to make me hold aloof from any alliance with him that may be accepted by others."

John W. Goff, recorder-elect and chief counsel to the special committee of the senate, declined to discuss, admit or deny a story published today to the effect that the relations with his associate counsel, Frank Moss, were strained by reason of his having been forced by Mr. Moss to ask questions of the former keeper of a disorderly house, the answer to which it was known would reflect on Capt. (now superintendent) Byrnes through the acts of his wardman. It was also stated that the protective attitude of some of he members of the committee and Mr. Goff toward Byrnes had served to make the tension greater between the two counsels.

Said Mr. Goff: "This story is not worth dignifying with an answer or by discussing it."

KILLED ON A CROSSING.

A Balky Horse Responsible for the Loss of Three Lives.

CAPE MAY, Dec. 24.—A shocking accident involving the loss of three lives occurred at the Cedar-ave. crossing of the South Jersey railroad at this place last evening. A party consisting of Mrs. William D. Lewis, her daughter Mary, and son John, aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, of East Vineland, and Mrs. David J. Jones and her fifteen-year-old daughter, Mary, of Bridgeton, were returning from church. Young Lewis was driving and whipped up the horse in an attempt to cross in front of the South Jersey express, which was rapidly approaching. When in the center of the track the horse balked and the next instant the train crushed into the carriage, cutting it in two.

Mrs. Lewis, her son and Mary Jones were instantly killed. Mary Lewis and Mrs. Jones escaped by jumping from the rear of the carriage when they realized their danger. The horse was uninjured. Mrs. Lewis's body was found in a trench a hundred feet from the crossing, and near by it lay the corpse of her young son. The mother's back was broken and the boy was mutilated beyond recognition. The body of Mary Jones was found lying on the cow-catcher after the train had been stopped a quarter of a mile beyond the crossing.

Mrs. Jones and Mary Lewis were uninjured. The grade crossing where the accident happened has always been regarded as dangerous.

THE DEBS SENTENCE.

Judge Woods Decides That It Shall Begin Jan. 8.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Judge Woods today decided that the jail sentence for Debs and his six associates in the Santa Fe case should begin Jan. 8. On motion of Attorney Gregory, for the defense, the Santa Fe and government cases, on which sentences were cumulative, were separated and sentence of a continuance of the latter was deferred until the Santa Fe sentence should be served. An appeal will be taken in the government case. Sentence was deferred to Jan. 8, to allow an appeal to be perfected.

The defense asked that the sentences be made cumulative instead of concurrent. There were two cases in which the union was found guilty of contempt—the government case and the Santa Fe. Judge Woods entered the order, which, if carried out, will give Mr. Debs one year in jail instead of six months, and the others six months instead of three. This point was purely technical, for the purpose of testing the legality of both sentences in the United States supreme court.

"Of course we have to take our chances for a longer imprisonment," said Debs in an interview, "but we feel that we are justified in taking the risk. The decision of the point involved, if in our favor, will be a great victory for organized labor. On the other hand, our lawyers tell us that there is a good fighting chance for us and we have simply put ourselves in their hands."

Drowned While Skating.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 24.—This afternoon at St. Paul park, three students at St. Paul college broke through the ice in the river where the water was very deep and were drowned before help came. The dead:

MATTHEW UHL, aged nineteen.
FRANK LANGER, aged nineteen.
ALPHONSO LANGER, aged twenty-two.

Alphonso Langer lost his life in an attempt to rescue the others. Young Uhl is the son of the president of the college and the Langers were his cousins. The bodies of Uhl and Alphonso Langer were recovered, but the third body is still being searched for.

FACE TO FACE

Heavily Armed White Men Seeking Revenge.

Terror-Stricken Negroes Pitted Against Them.

SEVEN LIVES ALREADY SPENT

Authorities Utterly Powerless to End Trouble.

Probably More Than Five Hundred Armed Men.

The Trouble Begins in the Killing of a Prominent Citizen—Every Cross-Road Guarded—Terror Rules Among All Classes—A Pitched Battle Seems Probable.

QUITMAN, Ga., Dec. 23.—The lives of seven negroes have been taken in the last twenty-four hours in revenge for that of one white man, and unless all signs utterly fail many more lives are in jeopardy. Two bodies of determined men between 400 and 500 in all, every man being heavily armed and each body about equal in numerical strength to the other, separated by less than a mile of country and liable to clash at any minute—that is the spectacle presented here in Brooks county tonight. One body is made up of stern, determined white men, bent on revenge for the brutal murder of one of the best citizens of this county, the other is made up of negroes, terror-stricken and fearful lest they or their families be made the objects of the same fate as has already befallen seven of their number, and ready to defend themselves from such fate as well as they may be able. What the next twenty-four hours will bring forth the good Lord alone knows. That there will be an open clash seems very much more than probable at this writing. The authorities are powerless and practically no efforts have yet been made to bring about peace, save by the relatives of the man whose murder is the cause of it all.

On Thursday Mr. Joseph Isom, one of Brooks county's most prosperous farmers and best citizens, was murdered by a party of negroes and it leaked out that the killing of Isom was a part of a plot to kill all the whites who were in the posse which a few weeks ago arrested Jesse Jeffreth for the killing of Mr. T. Moulden. Isom was one of the most popular men in the county. He lived ten miles north of here in a part of the county where the negroes outnumbered the whites and the killing created a great deal of excitement. When it developed that the same gang of negroes had sworn to kill other white men the white gathered together as if by one accord and the work of death and destruction began.

Of the seven who are dead the names of only four could be obtained this afternoon.

A reporter visited the scene late this evening. Every crossroad was found picketed with sentinels and every man in the county is armed to the teeth. When one of these race excitements occur King Terror rules in the hearts of whites as well as blacks, and this is such a case. There are probably 500 men under arms, covering an area of about five square miles. About a mile and a half from the home of the Isoms were about 200 whites, all well armed and breathing all sorts of vengeance. A mile further was a crowd of negroes of about the same size, armed with Winchester rifles, pistols, axes, clubs and every available weapon, waiting for the whites to attack them. They are intrenched in and around a lot of negro cabins in the midst of a thin grove and the latest information is that the whites are advancing on them from two sides.

Sam Taylor, Eli Frazer, Sam Pike and Henry Sherard are four negroes known to have been killed. It is understood that there were probably others. The county is comparatively sparsely settled and the facilities for securing information are very meager. Pike is the negro who killed Isom. He has been in hiding near where the trouble has occurred and the authorities here do not consider it probable that he had been caught.

When the reporter left the scene there seemed every likelihood of a pitched battle tonight. Capt. E. Tillman, father-in-law of Isom, was however doing everything in his power to restrain the whites. He had sent hurried messengers all over the county, summoning to his aid conservative men in the hope that they would prevent further bloodshed. It will be impossible to know tonight how well they succeeded.

Details of the killing of the seven negroes are meagre. Taylor, Frazer, Pike and Sherard were together about sunset last night. They were regarded as four of the ringleaders of the conspiracy to kill and burn, and were being especially sought for. A half dozen whites, one of whom is said to have been Isom's brother-in-law, came upon them suddenly and ordered them to submit to arrest. One of the negroes answered with a shot that struck one of the whites, and four blacks were shot down in their tracks. The other three were caught, one at a time. Many of Isom's neighbors, who are in the crowd, will not listen to any peaceful talk. They declare that for the sake of their wives and children and for their own safety they must stamp out the gang that has sworn to murder, and tonight that spirit seems to be the predominant one. If the fight comes it will be a desperate one.

The killing of Isom occurred in the public road not far from his home, and the circumstances attending it seem to throw doubt on the conspiracy theory. Mr. Isom was here Thursday and while in town had some words with Waverly Pike, a negro living in his neighborhood. Apparently everything was smoothed over when he left for home. After arriving there he started with Henry Timan, his brother-in-law, for Capt. Timan's home, about half a mile from Isom's. They met four negroes, two on horseback and two in wagons. Pike and West McCall were on horseback; the two Herring boys were in the wagon. They came near riding over Isom, who remonstrated. He said:

"Look out; don't run over me," and had stepped out of the way. Just then Pike drew a pistol and without a word fired, the bullet piercing Isom's heart. Pike and McCall fired three shots each at the prostrate body of Isom and they broke for their horses. Pike made his escape, but McCall and the Herrings were arrested and are in jail.

In the present excitement there is grave danger of these three being lynched.

Counterfeits Foreign Stamps.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Chief Operative Murphy of the secret service descended on the Standard stamp company today and seized 30,000 envelopes bearing fac similes of foreign stamps. The firm deals in foreign stamps and puts them up in envelopes. On the outside envelopes, in the way of an advertisement, are imitations, or, as Murphy considers them, counterfeits of foreign stamps.

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

TERRIBLE OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN THE MORVEN DISTRICT.

Killed an Inoffensive Old Negro—Subjected Women to Cruel and Barbarous Treatment—Authorities Refuse to Act—Not Unlike the Armenian Affair.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—Special telegrams this afternoon from reliable parties at Quitman, Ga., throw a different light on the wholesale slaughter of negroes in that county. The dispatches say:

"Never before in the history of Brooks county has there been so much crime and bloodshed as within the past few days. Six murders have been committed within the past week. News has just been received of outrages committed in the Morven district of this county that will almost equal the hideous crimes recently perpetrated upon inoffensive Armenians. A few nights ago George Isham, a well-known white man, was shot down in the road at night by David Pike, a negro. Friends of Isham say that it was without provocation, but some of the citizens say this is not true; that Isham was trying to kill the negro, but the negro got the better of it. Isham's friends armed themselves and went in search of Pike. Not succeeding in this, they went to the house of Samuel Taylor, an inoffensive old negro, who is the stepfather of Pike, and threatened if he did not tell where Pike was they would kill him. Taylor affirmed that he did not know anything about it and he was immediately shot to death, several bullets entering his body. From Taylor's they went to the house of Eli Frazer, who has always borne the reputation of being a good negro. Frazer was carried down the road a short distance and when his wife found him he was lying murdered on the roadside. From Frazer's they went to the house of Harry Sherwood, an innocent negro, who was also foully murdered. It is reported that the murderers, after they had killed the innocent negroes, entered their houses and subjected their wives and daughters to the most cruel and barbarous outrages ever committed in a civilized country.

A detailed account would be too horrible to appear in print. The murderous gang is still at large and some of the negroes are leaving the community for protection. An inquest was held over the body of Samuel Taylor and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder at the hands of Judge Tillman and Bill Alderman. Sheriff Thresher has made no effort to stop these and he is being severely censured by the best class of citizens. All good people of the community deeply deplore the events and will endeavor to bring the guilty parties to justice.

HAD MADE UP HIS MIND.

A Juror In Contempt Because He Refused to Deliberate.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 24.—Today the jury in the case of Dr. R. H. Jones, charged with murdering Capt. W. G. Veal, during the confederate reunion at Dallas, in November, 1892, came into court and said they could not agree.

Judge Clint asked if there was any probability of their reaching a verdict by longer deliberation. The reply was there was not a possible chance.

Judge Clint then stated that he had in his hand a note from a member of the jury to the effect that directly after they retired one of their number boldly announced that he had already made his mind up, and the rest of them could weigh the testimony, reflect on the arguments and refer to the judge's charge to their hearts' content, but as for him, he would never convict Dr. Jones. He said that he knew Capt. Veal, and knew him to be a scoundrel and hypocrite, and that he deserved to be killed. He also knew some of the prosecuting witnesses to be of the same stripe. Judge Clint added that the purity of the jury box ought to be maintained at any cost; that if the contents of the note were true the juror in question was guilty of perjury, and had perhaps been bribed, and, at any rate, was in contempt. The judge said he would suspend action until the grand jury could make an investigation, and for that purpose he ordered the jury to appear before the grand jury next Thursday morning and answer such questions as that body shall see proper to propound. In the meantime the jury was discharged.

Judge Clint declined to give the name either of the author of the note or of the juror who entertained such a prejudice against the victim of Dr. Jones's pistol. The affair caused a great sensation in Dallas, particularly in court and legal circles.

THE REMAINS EMBALMED

And Placed in a Mahogany Coffin Ready for Shipment.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The remains of the late Mrs. William Waldorff Astor have been embalmed and placed in a mahogany coffin with silver mountings. The coffin plate is inscribed, "Mary Paul Astor; born July 4, 1852; died Dec. 22, 1894."

The remains will be sent to Liverpool and will probably be placed on board a steamer sailing for New York Saturday next.

A Verdict for $11,600.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Hattie E. Fible, administratrix of the estate of her father, David M. Fible, secured a verdict of $11,600 today against the Mutual accident association. D. M. Fible was a prominent wholesale liquor dealer of Louisville, Ky. He died from peritonitis resulting from injuries received in riding over a rough road. The insurance company resisted payment of its policy, claiming death resulted from natural causes.

Five Killed, Thirteen Wounded.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 24.—The riot at the negro fair at Pine Apple on Saturday night was worse than first reported. In the drunken fray the three Van Netten brothers and Alex and Ed Kayer, five in all, were stabbed to death and thirteen others were mortally wounded.

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