

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

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Accept the Offer.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The granite cutters have decided to accept the bosses' offer and go to work at nine hours a day or forty cents per hour until the 1st of November, after which they will work eight hours a day.

A New Water-Way Discovered.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—The announcement that a new water way from east to west has been discovered across Central Africa and the Sankur and Kasari Rivers have been proved easily navigable for nearly their entire length has created profound interest here.

Increase the Capital Stock.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 27.—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad Saturday filed with the Secretary of State an amendment to its charter providing for the increase of the capital stock to \$10,000,000, and further provides for the construction of all projected branches and extensions.

Hanged for Murder.

NEW ORLEANS June 27.—A Picayune Montgomery, Ala., special says: Geo. B. Davis was hanged in Seale, Ala., Friday for the murder of Archie Reeves, in February last. At the close of the war his mother moved to Washington county, O., where George B. Davis began a life of vice and dissipation that ended on the gallows. Though not 25 years of age he had been twice married, his first wife being a Miss Johnson, to whom he was married about the 15th of Jan. 1882. He soon became tired of her, having lived with her only three months, and leaving her went to Sandersville, Ga., where he sold a mule worth over one hundred dollars for the small sum of \$15. At Macon he formed the acquaintance of a young widow, and not being able to marry, she went to Augusta and he went back to his mother. By this time he became so steeped in sin and wickedness that he began to visit camp meetings and other religious gatherings selling whisky secretly. In Hancock county he carried on his occupation at a negro camp meeting until the authorities made it too warm for him, and he came to Alabama, locating on a small place in Russell county, renting from Mr. Lane.

From here he wrote to the widow, to whom he was engaged to be married, telling her to come there and they could marry. She came, and on Nov. 25, 1884, they were married by Rev. J. A. Howard at the Mitchell Hotel, in Seale, Ala.

Returning to his rented place he lived with his wife number two only six weeks, and leaving he engaged himself as a laborer to Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald to work on his plantation, near Columbus, Ga., where he committed the crime for which he paid the penalty of law. Davis was employed by Mr. Fitzgerald as overseer and manager of the plantation. On this place was a young man named Will-

iam McClelland, better known as Archie Reeves, an honest hardworking lad of 19 years, trying to support his mother and sister. Davis soon fell in love with Reeves' sister.

When Reeves found that Davis was paying attention to his sister, and knowing that he already had a living wife, he informed him that his attentions to his sister must cease. Davis became desperate and determined to put him out of the way as he knew too much of his conduct. So on Feb. 17, about noon Davis instructed Reeves to go down to the river and look for some cows that were lost. Immediately after Reeves left, Davis picked up his shotgun and started for the river in a different direction. In a few minutes Davis overtook Reeves and shot him in the back of the neck.

Davis says that after he shot him the first time, Reeves fell on his knees and begged him not to kill him, saying if he would not shoot him anymore he would say that it was done accidentally. After talking to Reeves several minutes he told him that he must die, and shot him again. Then, seeing that Reeves was not dead, he took his knife and stabbed him twice in the neck and broke his gun over his head, and shot him again with his pistol.

After committing perhaps the most foul and deliberate murder ever committed in this county, Davis went to the mother of the murdered man and told her he had killed a negro and Mr. Fitzgerald had discharged him, and borrowing of her the valise of the deceased, packed it with his clothes and left, but was arrested in Columbus, Ga.

FIFTY DOLLARS A MINUTE.

Great Fortunes of the Old-World and the Incomes They Bring.

As an offset to the immense fortunes in this country there are some famous ones in Europe. The Baring Bros. are nearly as rich and as powerful as the Rothschilds. It is a half-American house, and keeps \$30,000,000 "ready for instant use."

The dead Duke of Portland left unentailed property worth \$12,000,000 and his entailed estates are worth a great deal more. The Czar of Russia has an income of \$10,000,000, and Queen Victoria is very rich outside of her enormous pensions.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Buccleugh and Devonshire and Marquis of Butte have rent rolls valued at \$2,000,000 a year and the Duke of Westminster is probably the richest man in the world. Rumor puts his income at \$50 a minute, or over \$36,000,000 a year, an extravagant estimate, of course. But he is very rich, the bulk of his property being in the thickly populated districts of London.

"I heard at least one thing in the course of your sermon to-day that I never heard in a sermon before," said a man to a preacher who had detained his congregation till their patience was nearly exhausted. "And what was that?" asked the minister, greatly pleased. "I heard the clock strike twice," was the reply.—N. Y. Ledger.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—Prince Napoleon has gone on a trip to Italy and Switzerland. He will return home in a week.

AS TO DELICATE GIRLS.

Rosy Cheeks and Elastic Steps Better Than Pale Faces and Headaches.

(Boston Transcript.)

From an address by Dr. R. M. Hodges before the Massachusetts Medical Society:

A justly distinguished master of the Girls' High and Normal School in this city is reported to have said that a principal qualification for the office he held should be a good medical education. The first hour of his school day was spent in going from room to room at the call of teachers, to see pupils, who have fainted, or vomited, or were in "spasms," or hysterics, or in some other way had come to pass which alarmed the inexperienced. These phenomena he clearly recognized as due to fatigue, inefficient sleep and the want of an adequate breakfast—a meal which these girls were too tired to eat, or which they did not think worth wasting time upon, when home duties demanded their co-operation, a morning lesson was to be looked over, or a neglected task to be made up, and a long walk intervened between their homes and the school. The special provocatives of "delicate health" in young women are in a great part social. The deleterious influence of a multiplicity of engagements of the exacting demands of ambition, fashion and gaiety—and not infrequently of an early betrothal—are intensified by the capacity for endurance which belongs to the so-called weaker sex. A girl can tire out her partners in the "german" one after another, and a feeble wife can carry her baby twice as long as her athletic husband. The more strain there is upon the strength of women the more completely do they forget themselves and their material wants. They submit and give no signs of their emotions to the expressing influences of misfortune or an unhappy home. They suffer and are silent with what have been called "bad husband headaches." They stifle a wounded pride which is deep in proportion to the smallness of the family income and yield to the aggressive attacks of neurotic influences—the least wearing of which may be the mental,—only when the limited energy their body possesses is exhausted, and which, when once lost, they rarely had the physical capacity or power of mechanism to replace.

The bodies and brains of young women in the wealthiest and most luxurious circles of society constantly reveal their imperfect nutrition. Refined emaciation, fair anemic complexions, eyes made brilliant by dilapidated pupils, decorous concealment of undeveloped busts and slender arms, excitable and restless temperaments—wanting sometimes in self control, but often sobered by overconscientiousness—are the retributive symptoms which betray a lack of food sleep, fresh air and repose. Some of those who embody these conditions, delight to think that Providence has distinguished them from the common herd by certain peculiarities of constitution, and they cherish with great self-satisfaction their supposed idiosyncrasies in regard to what they eat and in reference to various habits of life. They do not know, or are unwilling to admit, that "want of tone," of which they complain, is only another name for the inertia of exhaustion.

THE FONTELIEU FARCE.

(N. O. Picayune.)

The Fontelieu impeachment case has ended in a farce. For the greater part of the time of two sessions of the State Legislature this case has been in progress before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, while the House was conducting the prosecution. But little testimony has been taken and nothing so far has been elicited to throw any light on the merits of the case, nevertheless the House Saturday decided to stop the prosecution and to quash all proceedings. The defendant in the case was charged with malfeasance in office while Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District. He was either guilty or innocent. If guilty he should have been condemned. If innocent he was entitled to vindication. As matters stand he gets neither punishment nor vindication and the useless farce costs the state many thousand dollars. The impeachment grew out of the refusal of the accused to surrender the office of district judge as a result of the State election of 1883 in which gross frauds were perpetrated in some portions of the State, partisans on both sides. There is undoubtedly crookedness in Judge Fontelieu's district, and it was not all on Fontelieu's side as the administration ring work at the notorious Bayou Pigeon shows. It is probable that a full examination of the case would have brought out some highly discreditable facts which the administration partisans deemed advisable to keep out of sight, and a *notte prosequi* was thought the best way to accomplish that result. They should have thought of this before the trial begun.

Jackson And Longstreet.

["W. G. E." in Chicago Times.]

Possible no two corps of either army made their entrance on the field more differently than those of Jackson and Longstreet. A lieutenant of artillery who was at one time in Longstreet's corps says: "You might be marching along, not dreaming that you were in five miles of a corporal's guard of the enemy, and the first thing that you knew Longstreet would gallop past, get in the shade of a tree, and pull out a pocket map. He would look at this for about five minutes, and turn to an officer and tell him to deploy his men to the right or left, as the case might be. If you happened to be one of those deployed men you wanted to look out; the probabilities were that you would be in—in less than ten minutes. And if you were in the infantry you would want to shoot a long time before you got the order. Longstreet's men went into action like a dress parade; they didn't waste any ammunition; not a shot did they fire until they got close up. They left the long range shooting for the artillery."

But Jackson's men! They used to remind me of a parcel of boys chasing a rabbit; they would commence to shoot and yell as soon as a blue coat got in sight, and they generally kept it up until they could tell the color of their eyes. They would string themselves out over thirty acres, yelling like fury, and all of a sudden they would get into some sort of form and

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