

## Protection for the Worker

In many countries the question of insurance for workmen is considered important, and in at least a dozen countries a practical solution of the question has been found and applied. The systems, though similar, are varied.

United States Consul Haynes, at Rouen, France, has gathered and sent to the Department of Labor and Commerce the main facts concerning workmen's insurance in a dozen countries.

In Belgium the insurance against accident and disability is obligatory for miners. Moreover, since Jan. 1, 1900, the government has a national fund for retiring pensions, which is voluntary, and insures to each of its members when sixty-five years of age a pension of \$69.50 annually.

The insurance of miners has also been compulsory in Austria since 1889. The minimum insurance is, for men, \$41, for women \$20.50. Insurance against sickness and accident is also obligatory for those engaged in industrial and agricultural pursuits. But in no case can accident insurance exceed 60 per cent of the annual wages.

In Denmark the needy who have reached sixty years of age receive help in varying proportions, the state and commune contributing equally.

For the past fifteen years a workman's insurance committee has existed in Sweden, and since 1886 the Riksdag has put aside yearly the sum of \$428,800 to cover the first expense when the law for insurance of workmen is voted.

In Norway accident insurance for the industrially employed workman whose salary does not exceed \$200 a year is compulsory.

Insurance is obligatory for industrial employes of either six in Hungary, and for those engaged in commerce, if their wages do not exceed \$2.15 a day. All members are as-

sured (1) free medical treatment, with medicine, for twenty weeks, (2) food for at least twenty weeks, (3) aid in childbirth and (4) burial expenses.

There is obligatory accident insurance in Italy. There is also voluntary insurance against sickness and disability pension one must be sixty years of age and have been insured for twenty-five years.

In Finland there is insurance against sickness, the cost being borne equally by employer and employe. There is also insurance against accidents in industrial establishments. The accident fund is supported by employers and the state, the workmen contributing nothing.

A pension of \$87 is allowed by the government of New Zealand to the indigent aged who have lived in the country uninterruptedly for twenty-five years without any legal condemnation. Every old person who has come to the pension age gets the entire pension if he has a personal revenue of \$164 or less. For each \$1.50 above \$164 the law diminishes his pension accordingly.

There is perhaps no country in the world where workmen are so protected by the state or are so cared for as in Germany, says Consul Haynes. Even clerks, shop assistants and servants are compelled to insure. This insurance is effected by pasting into a book stamps every week, and it is the duty of employers to see that this is faithfully done.

In the German Empire there are three insurances for workmen, all of which are obligatory and under the authority of the Imperial Insurance Office. They are accident, sickness and old age, or infirmity. The insurance is mutual and its administration is autonomous under state control. It embraces, without distinction of nationality, all persons working in Germany.

## Discover Secret of Japs

In the nursery of "Fruitlands," on the outskirts of Augusta, Ga., stands a peculiar orange tree which has had a more romantic history and is represented by more varied descendants than any other tree in the country. It is a thorny bush, green even in winter, although its leaves are gone and looks more like a hedgeplant than an orange tree in spite of the tiny yellow balls which ornament its branches.

When Japan was thrown open to western commerce its quaint plants and shrubs were among the first things to attract attention to it. Tiny orange trees so small that they grew in tubs and could be set on a stand in an ordinary room, yet so perfect that they produced blossoms and fruit in season and so gnarled that they were evidently very old, were brought to America to ornament the conservatories of plant lovers. American gardeners sought in vain the stock which was the basis for these dwarfs. It was evidently a grafted tree, and from its seeds a variety of things, none of them like the root stalk, were obtained.

Some of the earliest of the importations came to Fruitlands. Many died. One of those which died was thrown out on a heap of rubbish, became buried and was forgotten. After

awhile, however, an odd plant was discovered to be coming up in the rubbish heap and on investigation it was found that the dwarf tree had sprouted from the roots. This new stalk came from below the graft and was own child of the root—a bit of the genuine, long-sought stock.

That carefully nursed and guarded sapling is the odd-shaped bush in the Fruitlands garden. As soon as it began to bear fruit its seeds were planted and guarded as carefully as the original stalk. Year after year all the seeds were planted and even the seeds of the new plants till at last the nursery was well stocked with the thorny citrus trifoliata.

Citrus trifoliata is extremely hardy and productive. So upon the seedling of this tree has been grafted almost an infinite variety of other fruits to obtain commercial trees. Orchards all over the country, and in fact in all parts of the world, where oranges are grown, are stocked with descendants of citrus trifoliata, although, of course, not all are from this stock so oddly obtained, for about the time this fortunate accidental discovery was made in Georgia other gardeners succeeded in wresting the secret from the Japanese and bringing over seedlings.

## An Antitoxin for Laziness

According to Berlin reports, a scientist of that city has discovered what has been facetiously termed an antitoxin for laziness. The doctor thinks his discovery will be of importance in the treatment of neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion and the convalescence from acute diseases. His experiments are described as follows: A guinea pig was drawn backward on a rough carpet, by means of a string, until it no longer resisted interference with its motion and was totally exhausted. Stimulation was continued, by means of electricity, until the animal was in a state of autointoxication, that is to say, a condition of infection from the toxin or poison generated by itself. During the experiment, the temperature of the guinea pig fell very greatly. When exhaustion could be carried no further, the animal was killed. Immediately after death, the toxin (or poison) was obtained from the crushed muscles of the animal. When dried in a space exhausted of air, the toxin was found to consist of yellowish-brown scales, that were not very stable and had to be kept in

sealed glass tubes, preferably in liquid air. This toxin or poison, injected into other guinea pigs, produced symptoms of exhaustion followed by death within twenty-four hours. The same poison could not be obtained from the muscles of non-exhausted animals.

Antitoxin corresponding to the toxin in this procured is produced very much like that of diphtheria by injecting the toxin into the circulation of horses. When dried in a vacuum, the resulting scales—unlike those of the toxin—are permanent. In fact, the substance retains its activity even after months. It is readily taken up by the stomach, but is generally injected under the skin by means of a hypodermic syringe.

Small animals, into which the toxin was injected, remained in a perfectly normal condition when treated with the antitoxin, but succumbed to the poison when the antitoxin was not administered. The introduction of the antitoxin did not produce any disturbance whatsoever; on the contrary, it was followed by increased vigor and energy.

## Marriage in Ancient Rome

Not only was the "bachelor evil" well recognized in ancient Rome in the days of the early Caesars in much the same way that it is to-day, but many other phases of the marriage question were not unlike the problems that are up for solution in this present year of grace. The matter of divorce was one. People had an idea even then that it was not good for the state, but no effective means to check it was ever discovered. "We are assured by Seneca," says the historian Inge, "that there were women in Rome who counted their ages not by their years, but by the husbands they had had. Juvenal tells of one woman who married eight husbands in five years. Divorce was granted on the slightest pretext. Many separated merely from love of change, disdaining to give any reason, like

Aemilius Paullus, who told his friends that he knew best where his shoes pinched him."

"Rich wives were not much sought after by wise men. Their complete emancipation made them difficult to manage. Accordingly, since both rich and poor wives were objectionable, the large majority of men never married at all. In most cases a Roman bridegroom knew practically nothing of his wife's character until after marriage. Marriage for the Roman woman meant a transition from rigid seclusion to almost unbounded liberty.

"She appeared, as a matter of course, at her husband's table, whether he had company or not. She could go where she liked, either to the temples of Isis and Serapis or to the circus and amphitheater. She had her own troops of slaves, over whom she ruled without interference."

## GOVERNOR WRITES OPINION

Governor Glenn, in Reply to an Open Letter, Makes Public an Open Letter in Which He Discusses a Mooted Question for the Benefit of the People.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn has made public the following correspondence:

Mr. E. H. Wilson, of Winston, wrote him: "The recent settlement made by the State of the South Dakota bond suit and the bonds held by Schafer and others met with the general approval through this section and our people are gratified to know that through your great efforts and intelligent management of this matter a proper compromise was arranged. There now springs up another matter, which, it seems, was not considered at the time of the settlement. As I understand, certain brokers or financial agents in New York are collecting what are called special tax bonds, and propose to make the State pay them. I learn there are a very large number of these bonds outstanding and the State will be put to a very great expense should it be made to pay them, even by compromise. As this is a matter of much interest to our people in this section, I would be glad if you would let me know your opinion in regard to the difference, if any exists, between the Schafer bonds and the special tax bonds, and if the latter can be enforced against the State of North Carolina."

The Governor's reply is in these words:

"Replying to your letter, which in terms is very similar to a great many others that I have received from many sections of the State, I deem it best to reach all inquirers and set at rest their fears in regard to suits against our State by persons holding certain State bonds. There is a vast difference between the bonds referred to in your letter as the Schafer Brothers and South Dakota bonds, and those designated as the 'special tax bonds.' In 1879 the Legislature of the State, composed of some of our ablest and most patriotic men, appointed a joint committee, and by their commission, to fully consider the question of the State's indebtedness, and report what debts we legally owed and what were unjust and fraudulent, to the end that a bill might be enacted in accordance with their findings. This commission consisted of wise, honest and fair-minded men, who after a most searching and impartial investigation, reported that our bonded indebtedness should be divided into four classes.

"First class. Bonds issued before the 20th of May, 1861, upon which we should pay 40 per cent of the principal.

"Second class. Bonds issued by virtue of acts of 1865, chapter 3; 1867, chapter 228; 1860 and 1861, chapter 142, upon which we should pay 25 per cent of the principal.

"Third class. Bonds issued by virtue of the funding acts of March 10, 1866, and August 20, 1868, upon which we should pay 15 per cent of the principal.

"Fourth class. All bonds known as 'special tax bonds' they recommended should not be paid at any price. This report was enacted into law, as will be seen by reference to chapters 88 and 268 of the acts of 1879. Under the first act our creditors, recognizing our willingness to pay all honest debts, notwithstanding our poverty, brought on by the war and days of reconstruction, with a few exceptions came in and cheerfully settled upon the terms suggested, taking new bonds instead of the old. Under the second act the question as to whether we should pay the fraudulent special bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, and by a majority of one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty the people decided these bonds should never be paid and made their decision article 1, section 2 of our State Constitution.

"Thus we see that not only the Legislature but the people refused to recognize these bonds, and so no Governor, or not even the General Assembly, could order their payment, as long as the above article of the constitution remains in force. Schafer Brothers and a few others, refused to accept the compromise in 1879, and \$10,000 of the bonds included in the second class were donated to South Dakota by Schafer Brothers, and a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the United States, and by a divided court of five to four the court held that as North Carolina had always recognized the validity and honesty of these bonds, which were also secured by a mortgage on the State's stock in North Carolina Railroad Company, the same could be collected, at least to the amount of the security. In view of their decision, acting under the advice of the Governor, the council of state and a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, the last General Assembly, compromised the Schafer indebtedness by paying 25 per cent on the principal (the amount offered in 1879), with interest on same till the present time. While these bonds did not bring par when sold, still we regarded them as honest, and were therefore willing to pay what the commissioners of 1879 found the State realized from their sale, with interest on the amount. The special tax bonds, however, issued by the Legislature of 1868-'69, are on an entirely different basis, and not being honest, not fraudulent, should for the following reasons never be collected: First, they were issued by a Legislature not legally organized or constituted; second, they were part of a conspiracy and plot to defraud the State; third, they were placed on the market, sold for a mere bagatelle, and the State never received any value for them; fourth, they are now past due, the original purchasers knew of their fraudulent character; they have been repudiated by both the Legislature and the people, and anyone now buying them would take them with notice, and could not claim to be an innocent purchaser for value. Conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity; neither in law nor good conscience should these bonds ever be paid, and acting under the authority vested in me I would oppose their collection, if attempted, to the utmost limit of the law. In reading the decision of the court in the suit of South Dakota vs.

North Carolina, you will see that the Supreme Court laid stress on the fact that these bonds were honest, and a State should not refuse to pay its honest obligations, but no such rule should apply when on account of their dishonesty both the General Assembly and the people of the State had declared the special tax bonds of 1868-'69 fraudulent and void. The parties holding these bonds cannot bring suit themselves, as this is positively prohibited by the constitution of the United States. Their only hope therefore is to induce some State to buy or accept as a donation some of these bonds, and in the capacity of a sovereign State sue North Carolina.

### A DARK DESIGN.

"To this end it is said a syndicate, having gotten hold of these bonds, is trying to induce the State of New York to institute this suit, under the authority of an act allowing the State, subject to the approval of its Governor, to buy or receive as donations, bonds of other States, etc. Under such an act New York can obtain these bonds and sue us, but I cannot believe such a great State will ever contemplate lending itself to designing men to help them harass another sovereign State, especially when the additional safeguard is thrown around the act that the Governor must approve the bonds before purchased or donated. If there are any bonds belonging to either of the first three classes still outstanding against the State, and they are presented for payment, I will gladly recommend to the Legislature to settle them upon fair and honorable terms, as our State should not, and will not, repudiate any honest debt, but as to these special tax bonds, so illegally and fraudulently issued, if any attempt is made to collect them, employing the best legal talent in the State, to assist our able Attorney General, and rendering personally my assistance, in every honorable and legal way, in the courts and otherwise, the collection and payment of these bonds will be fought, and I feel assured that even if any State could be found who would be so low as to make of itself a 'junk shop' to aid these fraudulent bondholders, no court will ever give judgment against us, or enforce the payment of such illegal and void bonds. The people may rest assured that nothing short of a judgment and execution from the Supreme Court of the United States shall ever compel the payment of a cent of these bonds, and I have no fear of such a judgment and execution ever being rendered.

"Thanking you for the kind reference to the part I took of the settlement of the Schafer indebtedness, and with kind regards, I am, etc."

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Andrew Carnegie is a citizen of more towns than any one else.

King Edward VII, always carries a "first aid to the injured" outfit in his automobile.

It is noted that President Roosevelt speaks with more deliberation as he grows older.

President Loubet's mother wanted to give him a musical rather than a classical education.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is investigating the Chicago street railways.

M. Delcasse, the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now in his fifty-third year.

The dowager Empress of China is vain of her hands, the nails of which are several inches long.

When King Alfonso traveled from Paris to Cherbourg, 238 miles, the road was guarded by 30,000 troops.

Marquis Oyama, commanding the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is extremely careful about his health.

When the Shah of Persia visits Europe presently he will have in his suite forty-three persons, four of them doctors.

Mr. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, recently received the Laetere medal from Notre Dame University, of Indiana.

Earl Nelson, who is in his eighty-second year, is the only living peer who was a member of the House of Lords when Queen Victoria came to the throne.

The new Speaker of the House of Commons, "Jimmy" Lowther, has not traveled up to that coveted position through the law courts, as his predecessor did.

John Wanamaker has given the International Young Men's Association \$100,000 to be used in constructing Christian Association buildings in heathen cities.

### BOY STRICTLY UP TO DATE.

Knew His Value and Was Able to Impress It on Others.

A boy came briskly into the office, doffed his hat and turned to the boss. "I understand that you want a boy, sir?" he said.

"What sort of a place do you want?"

"Where there is as little work and as much pay as the house can stand."

"Most boys who come here are willing to take all work and no pay."

"I'm not most boys."

"Do you expect to get the kind of a job you want?"

"No, sir; nobody gets what he wants exactly, but it doesn't hurt him to expect a good deal."

"What pay do you think you should have?"

"Three per week."

"The other boys have only been paid \$2."

"How many did you have last year?"

"Eight or ten."

"I thought so. That's the kind of a boy a two-dollar boy is. I'm not that kind. I come, I hang up my hat and stay."

"Suppose we should bounce you?"

"I'll be glad of it, sir. Yes, sir; if the house isn't satisfied with the right kind of a boy it isn't the right kind of a house for the right kind of a boy to be in. It's time I was going to work if I'm going to work, and if I'm not, it's time I left."

"Well," concluded the boss, "hang up your hat and go to work."

## NORTH STATE NEWS NOTES

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

### Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	9 1-4
Strict middling	9 1-4
Middling	9 1-8
Tinges	7 to 8
Stains	6 1-2 to 7 1-2

### General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady	9 5-8
New Orleans, quiet	9 9-16
Mobile, steady	9 3-8
Savannah, firm	9 3-8
Norfolk, steady	9 5-8
Baltimore, nominal	9 3-4
New York, quiet	9 90
Boston, quiet	9 90
Philadelphia, steady	10-15
Houston, steady	9 7-16
Augusta, steady	9 5-8
Memphis, firm	9 9-16
St. Louis, firm	9 1-2
Louisville, firm	9 13-16

### Pardons Refused.

Governor Glenn declined to pardon the gold brick swindlers, J. L. Howard, alias Frank Thompson, of New York, and H. D. Hawley, alias Sneyly, of Chicago, who were convicted in Guilford Superior Court at the June term, 1901, of conspiracy and sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary. The Governor's reasons follow:

"The defendants were convicted by jury and sentenced by the court. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the ruling of the lower court was affirmed. The defendants ask for a pardon on the ground that they have already been punished enough and are old men. They also furnish testimonials from every section of the country as to their previous good character. Ordinarily these facts would appeal very much in their favor, but the evidence shows conclusively they equipped themselves with implements and materials with which to perpetrate a great fraud, and also signed the names of other persons to letters, to enable them to carry out their fraudulent schemes. They took every advantage they could of the law, even carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, but in every instance the opinion of the lower court was upheld, and the Supreme Court, in affirming the lower decision, saw fit to express itself upon the fact that they were trying to perpetrate a great wrong and were not unjustly punished. After full consideration of the evidence, I feel it would be a wrong to pardon these men. They were educated, they knew better, they were contemplating trying to defraud citizens of our State, they attempted to do so and when caught couldn't expect an outraged law to deal gently with them. The application is therefore denied."

### TEACHEY ALSO REFUSED.

The Governor also declines to commute the death sentence of Dan Teachey, who was convicted at the August term, 1903, of the Superior Court of Duplin of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The Governor gives the following reason:

On appeal to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted for error in reception of evidence. The second trial was held before Moore, judge, and a jury of the August term, 1904, when the prisoner was again convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Again he appealed to the Supreme Court, but no error was found, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. In each application for commutation of sentence from the death penalty to life imprisonment the prisoner has been faithfully and earnestly represented. I have carefully considered all evidence heard patiently all argument, even allowing the prisoner to see me and make his statement, but after hearing everything that could be urged by counsel and prisoner, deducted from the testimony, the conclusion is irresistible: First, that Bob Rivenbark was wilfully and with malice aforethought murdered; and, second, that the prisoner, Dan Teachey, committed the crime. Two fair and impartial juries have said the prisoner was guilty. The trial judge and solicitor refuse to recommend commutation of sentence, and the Supreme Court without any dissent has affirmed the judgment of the lower court and said there is abundant evidence on record to the just finding of the jury that the homicide was committed in pursuance of fixed design deliberately formed beforehand and under circumstances attended with heartless brutality; for these reasons, I cannot disturb the finding of the jury and the sentence of the court. Application for commutation is therefore denied and the sentence pronounced must be enforced."

### New Enterprises.

Charters are granted to the Carolina Publishing Company, of Elizabeth City; W. F. Cahoon, and others, stockholders, to print newspapers, books, etc. The Williamson & Borland Lumber Company, incorporated, of Cerro Gordo, Columbus county, authorized capital stock \$100,000; to the Laurel Fork Lumber Company, of Waynesville, \$50,000, Asheville and Indiana men being the owners. The Mars Hill Wood and Clay Working Company, of Madison county, \$25,000. H. M. Eagan, and others, stockholders; to manufacture house-building materials, brick and tile.

### Sharp Rise in Cotton.

New York, Special.—An active and exciting advance took place in the cotton market, carrying prices to a new high level for the season. Final quotations were within 3 to 4 points of the top and firm at a gain of 27 to 32 points for the day. The advance was chiefly due to reports of crop damage from heavy rains in the Southwest and active covering and aggressive bull support. Sales for the day were estimated at 600,000 bales.

## TAR HEEL CROP CONDITIONS

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The North Carolina sections of the Department of Agriculture issues the following bulletin:

Drought begins to prevail now at an increasing number of places in North Carolina, being quite severe in more than a dozen central counties, as well as in several along the coast. Except the deficiency in rainfall, the weather during the week ending Monday, July 3d, was favorable, especially for farm work. The injurious effect of the drought was to a large extent mitigated by the moderate temperatures and cloudy weather that prevailed, which prevented the scalding of the crops and at the same time made the week favorable for farm work. The mean temperature for the State at large averaged about 76 degrees or normal, but this was 4 degrees lower than the mean for the preceding week; maximum temperatures much above 90 degrees did not occur, and the nights were rather cool, but hardly sufficiently so to check the growth of crops, even cotton materially. While the weather has been very dry, some light showers temporarily refreshing crops occurred, chiefly on June 20th and July 1st, but the actual amount of precipitation received was hardly sufficient in most places to wet the soil. West of the Blue Ridge (Swain, Madison, Buncombe) many counties received copious rains, others east of the mountains none whatever. Crops are now all clean, and well cultivated, and farm work is fully up to date, but rain is much needed over the larger portion of the State to invigorate crops as well as to soften the soil, which has become hard and dry, interfering with cultivation and with the planting of field peas.

Although the nights were somewhat cool, cotton has continued to improve, and may be said to be almost in condition, though plants are still small and late in some sections; blooms appeared during the latter part of June in a large number of counties, and for the season are already very numerous. Lice continue to be reported in many counties. Rain would be very beneficial to cotton as well as most other crops. Corn is doing only fairly well, and is very irregular in growth; old corn is suffering from drought which is causing firing and twisting on uplands; young corn in lowlands is doing well; young corn has tasseled rather low; laying by is nearing completion, except young crops. Tobacco is suffering a little from lack of sufficient moisture which is causing it to button out; topping is under way in the central west portion; cutting has begun in the east and south, and in a small way curing has commenced. Threshing wheat and oats continues with rather poor results as regards both yields and quality of the grain. Spring oats and rye are being cut, and are better. Stubble lands are being planted with field peas, to a larger extent than usual; peas already planted need rain, and in many counties the ground is too dry to permit further sowing at present. Peanuts are doing fairly well, and are blooming, but the stands are not perfect. Gardens are suffering from drought nearly everywhere. Sweet potatoes look well. Fruit is fairly abundant.

### Kinston Lady Shot.

Kinston, Special.—A serious, if not fatal shooting occurred at Kelly's Mill, three miles from Kinston, Saturday night, Mr. George Norriss, who was out in his yard, called to a servant woman to bring his gun that he might shoot an owl. The woman in turning the corner of the house, struck the hammer of the gun against the house and discharged the gun, the entire load of shot, cut lead and slugs taking effect in Mrs. Norriss' side. Mrs. Norriss held an 8-months-old infant in her arms, which was uninjured, though two fingers of the hand that held the child were cut off by the shot. The unfortunate woman's hip joint is shattered and she is frightfully wounded, though the physicians say she may possibly recover.

### Mutiny on Cruiser.

Cronstadt, by Cable.—The crew of Russian cruiser Minnie refused to put to sea today with the other vessels of the active squadron, alleging that the age and bad condition of the Minnie prevented her from participating in gun practice and maneuvering. The ringleaders of the mutiny were arrested and the Minnie was towed close to a fort, where she is now anchored.

### May Get Motor Car Factory.

Greensboro, Special.—Greensboro stands a good chance of landing another enterprise, which will mean much for the city in a manufacturing way. Mr. H. Carter, purchasing agent for the American Manufacturing Company, of Washington, who has been visiting a number of Southern cities in search of a favorable location for a new automobile factory for the production of the Carter Motor Car, is here, as the guest of Mr. George F. Newman, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and will confer with this body relative to establishing the enterprise.

### Four Killed by Explosion.

Danville, Va., Special.—Four men were killed outright and seven others were so seriously injured that at least a portion of them will die, by the explosion of a threshing machine engine on the plantation of Rush Eanes near Axton, Henry county. The dead were: C. L. Bullington, Walter Marare, C. L. Bullington, Walter Marare, Luther Hiler, John Stokes. The names of the injured cannot be ascertained. The accident occurred far in the country, away from telegraphic and telephonic communication.