

The Messenger.

JACKSON & BELL COMPANY.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1901.

SUBSIDIES PAST AND PRESENT.

One of the most plausible, subtle, yet nefarious schemes ever concocted by a devilish ingenuity is that of the subsidy scheme—to build ships and carry produce by taxing the people for the benefit of the ship owners and carriers. This is no new scheme of plunderers and rascals. The people who settled Massachusetts early entered upon shipping, and to solicit "special favors." This was the very beginning of causes that finally led to "that sectional conflict which produced war between the Northern and Southern states." Read chapter five closely in that magazine of truth and facts, "The South Against the North," by Hon. Benjamin F. Grady, of North Carolina. We read, page 71, that in 1636 Captain Oldham commanded a trading vessel on the Connecticut river and that it was during this year—1636—that "the first New England slave-ship, the 'Driver,' was built at Marblehead, and entered upon that inhuman traffic, which was kept up till May 1862." Mr. Grady refers to Naval War Record, Volume I, pages 12, 24, 26, 27. By turning to the 74-75th pages you will see the development of the gains of the commercial states enriching themselves, at the expense of the agricultural, as a writer in New England the 15th of December 1801, avowed. By 1810 the shippers of this country mainly northern—controlled a greater proportion of the carrying trade of the world than Holland or Great Britain. By having the benefit of special legislation and a most unwarranted, hurtful and unfair system of paternalism Massachusetts in twenty one years, had 483,509 tons, while Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had but 82 tons. Mr. Madison, as far back as 1787, said that "the great danger to our general government is the great southern and northern interest of the continent being opposed to each other." So at the very beginning the iniquity began and favoritism flourished. What a pity that the two sections had not remained separate. It would have saved countless treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives. In chapter sixth Mr. Grady develops the wrong done under navigation laws to the south. William Maclay, of Pennsylvania, United States senator, wrote in his "Journal," page 240: "I would now remark, if I had done it before, that there is very little candor in New England men." On page 341, he writes: "If my knowledge of Eastern character warrants me in drawing this conclusion, that they will cabal against, and endeavor to subvert any government which they have not the management of." This was written between 1780 and 1790. If you would read the discriminating duties against the south and the subsidies for ship builders consult Mr. Grady's mine of facts.

We are taken away back by the ship subsidy plans of the present, of such sharpers as Hanna and his associates. The whole thing is wicked and scoundrelly. In the Philadelphia Record the able Missouri Senator Hon. George G. Vest in an elaborate article that would probably fill five columns of The Messenger, exposes the meanness, the rascality of this ship subsidy business. Any one who will take the pains to study the able senator's discussion will gather "an arsenal of facts" with which to confound Hanna, McLaurin and their "commercial democrat" allies, to quote the Charleston News and Courier. Mr. Vest conclusively establishes that much the largest share of the subsidy is really designed for the benefit of already established steamship lines, which are now profitably carrying passengers and freight to and from the chief ports. On the other hand, the smallest share of the proposed subsidy—Hanna's bill—is for the real pioneers of commerce, the freight steamers that visit every seaport which affords the prospect of a cargo. The lion's share is for the greedy schemers and their personal advantage, while the ships that deserve the help, if any can so deserve, get a very small part of the divided plunder taken from the people. What a most foul iniquity! Senator Vest writes: "Not only are the rates of subsidy twice as high for swift passenger steamers as for ordinary freighters, but, as will appear from an examination of the amounts of subsidy which would go to various steamships and lines, the passenger steamers, at least for the first few years, would get considerably more than half of all the subsidy given, and yet the passenger steamers do not carry more than about 10 per cent. of our total exports and less than 5 per cent. of our agricultural exports. A careful examination of the manifests of passenger and freight steamers makes this statement apparent and leads to the further conclusion that the swift passenger steamers carry mainly a high class of freight, composed largely of manufactured goods exported at prices considerably below those charged to American consumers." We do not follow the great senator further today. His contribution is valuable and convincing. His argument can not be broken or vitiated by a thousand Hannas. We have merely glanced at it.

A DISTURBED OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

The news from Peking is not reassuring. Some missionaries have returned to their fields of labor in China and others are preparing to follow their example. That it is hazardous cannot well be doubted. The withdrawal of foreign troops is evidently misunderstood by the Chinese. They interpret this to mean a freedom to act as they please or as they have done. There is profound fear in Peking of a fresh outbreak of devilry and destruction of life. Foreigners in Peking are now subjected to insult on the streets. It is reported that the defenses of the legation are incomplete. The work was so badly, ineffectively done it has been supplemented. Out of deference to the Chinese the foreign ministers are having the defenses strengthened, and to prevent hostilities this must be done with utmost quietness. This does not bode peace and safety. It would have been better never to have sent foreign troops into China than to have the work of pacification and safety to foreign residents unfinished, unworthy. It is reported as late as the 4th instant that natives are growing ugly in behavior as the troops leave. To show how particular foreign residents must be in what they do, the following part of a dispatch of the 4th from Peking is reproduced: "Major Edgar B. Robertson, of the Ninth Infantry, who commands the United States legation guard has written to Mr. Rockhill to protest against what he calls 'the defenseless position of our legation,' representing that it is exposed to attack on four sides. Mr. Rockhill has replied that it is not intended to maintain a fortress, but merely a wall for protection against unexpected mob violence. The wall is made of brick, out of deference to Chinese pride."

PLAIN TALK FROM A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Senator Tillman is an able, bold man and does not conceal his real opinions. Wherever he speaks he speaks his mind. He spoke at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 4th inst. He boldly justified lynch law, and was applauded by a Wisconsin audience. He said much that was new to the ears of his auditors. He spoke on the race question. He declared squarely that the white women cannot be degraded by making them testify as to rapes in open court. He is right. He did not uphold slavery, he said, but he believed in lynching negro fiends, and declared that the southern whites would remain on top, "in spite of the devil." Here are a striking pair of paragraphs:

"In Wisconsin you have 5,000 black men," he said. "Why don't you try the bleaching process and exterminate them by intermarrying? The idea is repugnant to you. In South Carolina we have 750,000 blacks and 550,000 whites. The 'carpet-baggers,' niggers, and the southern scalawags and scoundrels ruled us after the war until they had stolen everything there was in the state. Then we went with our shotguns to the polls and took it away from them. All men are not created equal, and the 'niggers' are not fit to vote. Come what may, the white people of the south will govern their own country."

"He condemned Booker Washington's scheme of educating the negro along industrial lines as an attempt to place him on an equality with the white artisan, something that would intensify race hatred in the south. He said that among the 4,000,000 slaves during the civil war there were more Christians than there are today among the 9,000,000 blacks in the south."

THE UNRELIABLE THERMOMETER.

"The popularity of the unreliable thermometer is due to its cheap demagoguery. It panders to popular opinions. When a man feels as hot as tobacco sauce, and has made the remark that the day is the hottest he ever felt, he does not like to walk up to your reliable thermometer and find it registering 92 degrees. He wants the corroboration and sympathy of science and he prefers to hang his worthless instrument over the sidewalk in the sunshine and break the record, winning for his town the proud distinction of being the hottest in America."—Danville Free Press.

That reminds us that a gentleman told us during one of the warmest days of this summer, that he went into a drug store and found the thermometer hanging near the door with all the benefit of the reflection from the sun's heat. We believe this is not an unusual practice with drugstore thermometers. A thermometer is a most delicate instrument. It is very easily affected by the slightest heat. In the government signal offices they are not hung against wood, stone, brick or anything, but are suspended. We lately took a thermometer that was hanging outside on our back porch at the farthest from any possible reflection of the sun. In fact there had been no sunshine on the porch in some seven or eight hours. We moved the instrument inside of the door, in a passage, but not ten inches from where it hung on the outside. It fell in ten minutes four degrees. The hottest day this season in our residence by a thermometer fully tested at the signal office, was 89½ degrees. It has been that high but once. It was 88 three days, and lower since. It has not been as high as 90 degrees this entire year. If we put it near the sun's reflection we can easily cause it to rise to 100 degrees. We saw a blow-fellow over the heat looking at a tested instrument that recorded only some 89 or 90. He said: "Golly, I thought it was a heap hotter than that." We sent him to another instrument in a back porch that recorded 96 or 97, and it fully satisfied him. That thermometer had never been tested properly and told the temperature as wildly as a Waterbury \$1.50 watch tells the time of day.

The cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Remy, has arrived at Manila from Australia, where the vessel took part in the celebrations attending the opening of the first Australian parliament.

NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED.

The southern farmer ordinarily fares badly at the hands of a lecturer or a peripatetic journalist. We have before us an extract from a paper read at a late "congress" held in a Texas city. It contrasts the home of the northern farmer with that of the southern. There are no log cabins now in the north, but all is comfort and neatness—perhaps. But here is the lugubrious and solemn picture of the southern farmer, and his life is sorrowful indeed among his barren and repulsive surroundings:

"Take the average home. A house which offers shelter neither from the heat of the sun nor the fury of the storm, barren in its equipment, wanting in most of those things which make the ordinary comfort; the life of its inmates a daily grind of drudgery, fringed with no gaiety and unrelieved by hours of thoughtful repose; unceasing labor varies only in its form, and care and misfortune press upon the heels of each other with such rapid tread that the symbols of deep anxiety are rarely missing from the conscious brow on its pathway from the cradle to the grave."

If a southern man wrote that he ought to travel, to apologize and then quit the use of his pencil. If he was describing the "average home" in Texas, then that great state is to be pitied, and the farmers should pull up and make for "green fields and pastures new," but we have not quoted it correctly. For "fields" put the right word. That there are in the south thousands of poor average homes is true. That the conditions by this time should be better than they are is equally true. But the above account is exaggerating and misleading. In the mountains and elsewhere there are many homes that are not pleasant to look at, and where squalor and poverty abide. But then there are tens of thousands of farmers' homes that are cheerful and comfortable and hospitable.

The Baltimore Herald, in which we find the extract above given, says of the unreasonable description that never improves:

"Climatic conditions may reduce the energies of the southern farmer, in a measure, but wonderful natural productiveness more than makes up for the deficiency. The average country home in the south is comfortable, not in the daily life of its inmates one of grinding toil. Almost every southern farmhouse section has its churches and schools, and its pleasant social gatherings in summer and in winter. Nature supplies an abundance of fruits and vegetables and flowers."

"In all the country there are to be found no happier people than the southern farmers and their families."

While we recognize the utter want of attractiveness, of comfort or taste, of human interest in many homes, and we have seen many such, there are sections, some covering entire counties, in which no such homes as we mention or as are mentioned by the speaker in the Texas meeting, can be seen. Let us illustrate. You may take a buggy and starting from Windsor in Bertie county, in this state, you may travel through that county and next through Northampton and through upper Halifax and through Warren, and thence through Vance, Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and even farther, and in all that ride you will not meet with any such home as is mentioned as characteristic by the Texas speaker. You will find comfortable and often fine and elegant homes all that distance indicated. We select that trip through the nine counties named because we were forty years ago familiar with the conditions, and know whereof we affirm. We may mention another interesting fact—you may travel the whole distance and be entertained in the nicest, most refined homes without the cost of a cent to you. Upon leaving each morning you would be urged to be sure and stay with hosts whenever you traveled that way again. Hospitality literally abounded between 1844 and 1865. It may be so now, and we hope it is so. We might have chosen another trip with as satisfactory results probably. Edgecombe, Wilson, Franklin, Wake, Orange, Alamance, Guilford and Forsyth might have met all demands to complete the picture of comfort, happiness, good living, nice homes and abounding North Carolina hospitality. We know some of them would have done so. In some of the counties the best farmers have generally much success.

THE MONTHLIES.

"The Pilgrim" for August is to hand. It claims to be "a magazine of progress." Price 10 cents a number. Published at Battle Creek, Mich.

"The Exposition" for July is No 8 of the magazine devoted to the Charleston exposition that will begin 1st December this year. It is well got up. Published at Charleston, S. C., at 139 East Bay street.

The Cosmopolitan for August has stories by Irving Bacheller, Grant Allen, Quiller-Couch, Egerton Castle and Mrs. Wharton. It is always well illustrated. Terms \$1 a year or 10 cents a number. Published at Irvington, N. Y.

The Forum for August has fifteen papers upon business topics with the exception of two. One is "Is the Actor Illiterate" by Stuart Robson, and the other is on Professor Moses Coit Tyler, by Professor W. P. Trent. Of its sort The Forum is a good, useful monthly. The price is \$3 a year or 25 cents a number. Published at 111 Fifth avenue, New York.

An Escaped Murderer Captured. Coeburn, Va., August 7.—John Fugate, colored, the condemned man under sentence to hang on the 23rd inst., and who escaped with two other prisoners from the county jail at Wise Monday, was caught last night by the sheriff near Wise. He was in the woods and thought he had crossed the line into Kentucky. The authorities at Wise are now building a scaffold on which to hang Fugate, on the 23rd instant. The white man, Dingsh has been given his liberty for turning state's evidence as to the plans of escape.

HOME FOLKS.

Mr. W. C. Allen, superintendent of Waynesville Graded school, has published "North Carolina History Stories." The idea is a good one, and it is pleasant, effective way of teaching the young concerning the history of their own people.

Good farming reports are published from time to time. The Winston Sentinel reports the wheat results of Mr. N. G. Williams, of Yadkin county. Take the statistics, and let others follow the good example: The yield aggregated 4,310 bushels. His best field of 14½ acres made 508 bushels, an average of 35 1-20 bushels per acre. The second second best yield was on 38 acres, from which 906 bushels were threshed, an average of 25 1-6 bushels to the acre." There ought to be a thousand duplications of such reaping. Why not? North Carolina is well adapted to the growth of wheat and all cereals. There ought to be farmers now gathering 10,000 bushels of wheat, for their contribution to the state's product. Make the lands rich first, and then the most satisfactory reaping will be done. North Carolina is to be censured for buying one grain of wheat, or corn, or rye, or one pound of bacon or beef, or butter. With such a country and climate to be dependent on the cold and too heated sections. Shame!

A new lumber mill at Greensboro will take the place of the one recently burned. At North Wilkesboro a furniture company has been chartered with \$25,000 capital. Ditto at Hickory. At New Bern the sale of the Congdon's Lumber company's property was effected for \$61,200, with 9,000 acres of land in Jones and Pamlico counties. Another purchase was by the Blades Lumber Co. It got from the Oriental Lumber Co., Pamlico county, its mill plant at Oriental, together with 20,000 acres of timber lands in Craven, Pamlico and Carteret counties, the consideration being \$37,500.

Mr. John Henry Boner is a native North Carolinian, and of accomplishments as a prose writer and a poet. At a time when so many people are indulging in rhyme it may be said that he has produced stanzas that are entitled to be classed as poetry. We regret to see it mentioned that he is in a low condition of health—that he has returned from the north, where he has dwelt for perhaps a quarter of a century, to his native state probably to close his earthly career.

BREVITIES.

The crop outlook as a whole is poor. The cotton crop promises a small crop—less than an average perhaps in ten years.

The melon crop in Georgia is showing much shortage. The Georgians will perhaps eat more of the melon than "the heart" this year for economy's sake.

In sixteen months 665 new national banks have been organized. The south has 159. The aggregate capital is \$22,385,000 for all. It is clear that there was much need of enlarged banking facilities. The last report states 217 now in the south.

The pigtail gentry in Peking are waxing very saucy. They jostle and curse foreigners who presume to walk the streets. This reminds us of the months preceding the "revolution" in this town. Down in Colombia a battle lasted for seventeen days between revolutionists and government. Strange to say it was a drawn fight. It is a wonder that any were left to tell the story.

How it vexes the pious souls of your regulation newspaper quill driver to see the southern whites interfering with what they call "intelligent popular suffrage in the south." Fools and frauds. If they had sense and conscience they would have long ago striven to undo the devilry perpetrated by a republican congress upon the oppressed and wronged people of the south.

A Train Wreck With No Casualties. Roanoke, Va., August 7.—While running thirty miles an hour this morning near Solitude, on the Shenandoah Valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, the express car, combination mail and baggage car, and the tender left the rails and were wrecked. Beyond a severe shaking up none of the passengers or trainmen were hurt. The cause of the wreck is attributed to spreading of the rails.

A Strike Settled. Memphis, Tenn., August 7.—The incessant disturbance at the plant of the Southern Car and Foundry Company at Birmingham, where about 400 men walked out yesterday, has been settled. A great number of men returned to work today and it is understood the others will resume operations tomorrow. The men were dissatisfied in the change in pay days.

JUST ONE WORD that word is

Tutt's,

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A NORTHERN OPINION OF THE "COURT IN THE WOODS."

Senator Tillman's plain talk and the applause that followed at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on lynching, will of course greatly disturb the sentimentalities in the north who are always bewailing the punishing of negro brutes for raping virtuous, unprotected white women and children, but who never have a word of sympathy for the victims of brutality. The Wisconsin people have no sympathy, we may suppose, for cruel outrages upon unprotected women of the white race. The people in other states may be less sympathetic with outraged women and may be horrified that Wisconsin should applaud a southern man when he spoke out for lynching scoundrels and devils. We like the following we find in the Washington Post, that some times has a manly way of digging right down to "the marrow" of a question. It says: "Human nature is the same everywhere. In this country especially there is an enlightened regard for woman and a desire to shield her from all harm. Despite the occasional episodes of the divorce court, the sacredness of the marriage tie is a national characteristic and love for family is universal. Upon the broad platform of esteem for women the people of Wisconsin and South Carolina stand shoulder to shoulder. Senator Tillman, therefore, appealed to every chivalrous instinct when he asserted that the summary execution of negroes who assault white women obviated the appearance of the latter in a public court to testify to their degradation in the presence of a mixed throng. This argument could be easily understood."

It is a fixed determination among the white men in the south that bad and wrong as lynching may be in the abstract, the homes of the whites must be safe and sacred, and the persons of mother, wife, sister, daughter must never be touched by the villain of any hue or tribe or nation. The necessity of lynching may override all convictions of the impropriety of violating law. But the courts now are not to be trusted and the delays are unbearable. The Post condemns and yet it candidly and forcefully says:

"At the same time, how is Senator Tillman's argument to be answered? Shall the unhappy victim of a brutal assault give her evidence in secret? If there is to be any trial at all, the forms of law must be observed. The grand jury must listen to the revolting details, and when an indictment has been found the woman must repeat the story of her shame. There must be examinations and cross-examinations, exceptions and appeals, and all the other trickeries and resources of legal method. Anything less than this would be a mistrial and a farce and would be more to be regretted than no trial at all."

THE FREIGHT RATE QUESTION.

To be Settled by the Corporation Commission Today—Partridges Pleading—Agricultural College.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., August 6. The commissioner of agriculture says the fine rains yesterday and last night make the farmers smile. Nearly 2½ inches fell. Corn needed rain, as some of it was "firing;" in fact all crops needed it more or less.

The lumber interest is again looking up. Mills in this section find business better than in many months.

The corporation commissioners' session tomorrow will be of special interest, as it now appears it will then settle the matter of equalizing freight rates. The hitch is mainly as to the Carolina Central railway, which claims it cannot operate if the increase of 30 per cent in its differential over the standard rate is cut off. An attorney here who had occasion during the Mat-dox suit to look into the affairs of the Carolina Central says it does have a hard struggle to live.

Sportsmen are informed by farmers that there are many partridges. Some fear has been expressed that the heavy rains in June might have drowned the young birds.

Today a representative of Selver, Burdette & Co., the one firm which had not signed the text book contract, arrived to see the state text board. The executive proclamation regarding the text books was issued today. It was delayed much longer than was expected.

No news was received this morning regarding the condition of the governor's son who is sick in a private hospital at Wilson. News late last night gave no possible hope of his recovery.

The executive committee of the Agricultural and Mechanical college is considering the names of a number of aspirants to the chair of mechanical engineering. The college is being put in shape for the fall term. During the past few days examinations for both agricultural and general scholarships have been held in most, if not all, of the counties of the state.

A Soda Fountain Explodes.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Dunn, N. C., August 6. Tuesday about noon Messrs. Hood & Grantham had a soda fountain blown up while being charged by Mr. D. R. Shaw, their soda clerk, and Will Parker, colored, the errand boy. They were in the warehouse where the fountains have been charged all the while, and by the failure of the indicator to work a too high pressure was turned on. Will Parker was seriously injured on the knee and leg. Drs. Sexton and Highsmith dressed his wounds and think his leg can be saved.

Mr. Shaw was badly shocked by the explosion and bruised some on his legs, but no serious damage was done to him.

The whole affair was very dangerous and the wonder is that both were not killed. Messrs. Hood & Grantham's loss will amount to something like \$100.

Destructive Cloud Bursts in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, August 7.—Cloud bursts and heavy rains in various parts of Utah last night caused the loss of two lives and resulted in considerable damage to railroad property. At Winter Quarters, where the mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company are located, a flood caused by a cloud burst swept away the home of Matt Korbill, between Corville and the mine, and away by the torrent the father and child being drowned, while the mother was rescued only with great difficulty. She was terribly bruised and received injuries that may prove fatal.

Wedding Belts.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Magnolia, N. C., August 6. There was a quiet and beautiful home wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Newbury, of this place, this morning at 10:30 o'clock when their youngest daughter, Miss Lillie Belle was united in marriage to Dr. John N. Johnson, of Wilmington, N. C., the Rev. Mr. Wooten, of Wilmington, officiating. The ceremony was performed in the presence of only a few friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The bride was attired in a handsome white crepe de chine, over taffeta, with diamond ornaments. She carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and maiden hair ferns.

Miss Daisy Johnson, the maid of honor, was attired in a handsome creation of white organdy and white satin ribbon.

The parlor was beautifully decorated with potted plants, tube roses, daisies and carnations in profusion.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party left on the Atlantic Coast Line for Seven Springs where they will spend several days. Dr. Johnson, who was off on two or three days vacation, had taken unto himself a better half and would be up that night on the train with his bride. It was learned later that Dr. Smith went to Wilmington last week to see his intended who was on a visit to Wrightsville beach and where they decided to hasten forward the event, which was scheduled for October 28th; so on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the parents of the bride in Maxton, N. C., Miss Birdie Wooten was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Dr. O. F. Smith of the same place. The ceremony was tendered a reception at the home of Mrs. J. A. Watts.

We welcome Mrs. Smith in our midst and congratulate the doctor on his choice and wish for both a long, happy and useful life.

Weldon News Notes.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Weldon, N. C., August 6.

Mr. James H. Burton, of this town, was united in marriage today to Miss Eliza Thayer Daniel, of Littleton, Rev. J. E. Underwood, presiding elder of Warrenton district, performed the ceremony. It was a quiet home wedding and the happy pair left soon after the ceremony for Old Point and the Pan-American exposition, to be gone about two weeks.

The bride is a very handsome and accomplished young lady. The groom is a son of the late Rev. Robert O. Burton, D. D., and has many friends throughout the state who will wish for him and his fair bride much happiness.

The town commissioners met last night and fixed the town tax at 25 cents on the \$100 valuation of real and personal property and 75 cents on each taxable poll. With a town having splendid electric lights and of Weldon's importance, 25 cents is, perhaps, the lowest rate of any town in the state. It was shown that the taxable property had increased over \$26,000 since last year.

AN ILLEGAL COMPROMISE.

Between County School Board and a Town's Mayor.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., August 7.—State Superintendent Toon has a letter from Attorney General Gilmer, giving his opinion in a case where the mayor and the county board of education made a compromise by which the town pays only this year's fines into the school fund and lets the town retain those for past years. The attorney general says the county board was wrong and has no power to make the compromise.

He concludes by saying: "Such composition outside of the jurisdiction of a court would not meet the requirements made upon the county board of education under act 13. Neither do I think that an adjustment made upon this basis could be considered as a final settlement of the controversy; for any tax payer or patron of public school would be entitled, upon application, for writ of mandamus to compel the county board of education to institute the action provided for in that section. I am not prepared to say that cases may not arise in which the interests of both parties would be promoted by the terms of the compromise, but I think on account of the public nature of the business and of the compromise which constitute basis of compromise should be judiciously determined by a court of competent jurisdiction."

THE NEELY CASE.

Jurisdiction of the Cuban Courts to Secure Evidence in This Country Denied.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 7.—The denial of jurisdiction by Cuba in the effort of the United States government to secure evidence in the Neely case, as made by the officers of the Indianapolis Keyless Lock Company, may be the means, it is believed here, of securing a general test of the question of insular relations between this country and Cuba. Commissioner Moore will submit the question to District Judge Baker and with it the formal refusal of the company's officers to testify.

Assistant Attorney LaFollette had no difficulty whatever in securing evidence at Muncie in the case when he went there recently. No subpoenas were issued and witnesses appeared promptly and told all they knew without reserve. Mr. LaFollette's inquiries disclosed that Neely had between \$35,000 and \$40,000 on deposit in Muncie. Of this \$21,000 was wired to him, when he was arrested, for bond. After his release on bond he returned to Muncie and drew \$12,000. He did not have this when he was re-arrested and no trace of it has ever been found.

Ross Cowan, of the Neely Printing Company, testified that his company, of which Neely was a stockholder had furnished about \$9,000 worth of supplies to the Cuban postoffices. It is said this was probably a larger amount than the supplies could have been secured for in the open market, though how much profit could have been made on them is not disclosed.

El Diario Del Hogar, a radical liberal organ of Mexico City, deplores the war between Colombia and Venezuela on the eve of the assembling of the Pan-American congress in this city. It fears that war may interfere with the useful and important work of the congress.