

# THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME V.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

NUMBER 21.

## NUMBER OF DEATHS INCREASE

## LAGUE RECORD BEING BROKEN IN NEW ORLEANS.

## THE SITUATION AT OTHER PLACES.

Strict Quarantine Regulations Being Put Into Effect Promiscuously—Train Service Curtailed.

Cities.	New Cases.	Deaths.
New Orleans.....	57	11
Mobile.....	7	1
Montgomery.....	4	1
Memphis.....	3	2
Memphis.....	1	0
Daymond.....	1	0
Hwards.....	1	0
St. Yuma.....	1	0
St. Louis.....	6	2
aton Rouge.....	1	0
loxi.....	14	1
eranton.....	12	0
neville, Miss.....	2	0
scagoula.....	1	0
Totals.....	111	18

As to numbers Monday was the first day yet of the fever situation at New Orleans. As early as 7 o'clock in the evening the score at the board showed a total of fifty-two cases, and there had then been deaths to the number of eleven. Heretofore the greatest number of deaths in a single day had been nine.

Unfortunately there seems to be a conglomeration of cases in the city, fatalities occur because medical attention is not called in, and the masses for the time being in a revolutionary mood, because of the enforcement of the system of house quarantine, are resorting to every means in their power to put obstacles in the way of the constituted authorities. It is generally agreed at the house quarantine is not accomplishing the results expected.

President Olliphant and other officials of the board of health were very much disappointed at the mortality showing of the day's record, but they did that some, at least, of the fatalities were to be traced to an indisposition on the part of many people to let it be known that cases of serious fever existed.

Board of health report: "Cases of yellow fever Monday, 57; deaths, 11; total cases of yellow fever to date, 211; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 188; total cases absolutely referred, 622; total cases under treatment, 451."

### Situation At Montgomery.

One death and five new cases made a record in Montgomery Monday. The board of health received a telegram from Surgeon General Wymann stating that he had ordered Dr. Carmonow at New Orleans, to report in Montgomery at once and assume charge of the fumigating and disinfecting of the city. He is said to be adept in this line.

The anxiety tension is not nearly so high as it has been, and most of the people who remain have about banished any idea of leaving.

### Sick Refugees In Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Alexander, president of the board of health of Atlanta, has wired following to Dr. Guiteras: "To satisfy inquiries which have been made of me from many quarters to-day, I wish to say, officially, that there is but one case of fever in Atlanta, that of the refugee, Commer, on Montgomery. He is improving, absolutely no fear of a spread is felt here. Fifty years' experience here as practicing physician has taught me there is no danger of its spreading."

### JAMES F. ALEXANDER,

President of Board of Health.

Monday morning there was a fine frost in Atlanta and vicinity. The members of the board of health are of opinion that there has never been any danger of yellow fever there, but, as that the frost has visited the city, they speak with absolute confidence. Seven new cases, one death and four recoveries was the report published by the Mobile, Ala., board of health Monday. Total cases to date, 216; deaths, 26; recoveries, 150; remaining under treatment, 38.

Atlanta, Ga., has been quarantined against by Alabama on account of the case of yellow fever found to be existing there in a refugee from Montgomery.

### GROVER HAS A SON

Ed Ruth, Esther and Marian are Possessed of a Small Brother.

A Princeton, N. J., dispatch states that a son and heir has been born to the house of Cleveland. The younger came Thursday.

The other children in the family are girls—Ruth, Esther and Marian. Esther was the only child of a present ever born in the white house. The happy event announced will further stimulate the lively interest of the public in the Cleveland family, and the intelligence will be hailed with pleasure all over the land, and will call forth many hearty congratulations and good wishes.

## BRYAN IN OHIO.

Nebraskan Begins a Short Campaign at Montpelier.

William Jennings Bryan began a short campaigning tour in Ohio Wednesday morning. He traveled in a private car.

The first meeting was at Montpelier, where an audience of five thousand persons from all parts of the country assembled.

Mr. Bryan questioned the honesty of the vote of Ohio last year, and then took up the silver question.

"I wish to submit some propositions for republicans to talk about, for the democrats are with us," said he. "It is only necessary to talk to republicans who were wrong last fall, in my judgment. The gold standard is a bad thing for the United States, and we should not submit to it, because the financiers of Europe want it."

He said the republican party up to this time had never declared that the gold standard was a good thing. It promised last year, he said, to do what it could to get rid of the gold standard.

He then reviewed the work of the monetary commission which President McKinley sent to Europe, and said its mission had failed because the money changers were opposed to it.

Mr. Bryan attributed the improved financial condition of the United States to the discovery of gold in Alaska and to the famine in India, which, he said, the republicans were rejoicing over.

From Montpelier the train was hurried to Defiance, where an afternoon meeting was held. There was a large crowd at the depot as the train arrived in Defiance, and crowds had assembled at the stations along the way. An audience of five thousand people, a majority of whom were republicans, it is said, listened to the Defiance speech, which did not differ materially from that delivered at Montpelier.

## WOMEN AS CAMPAIGNERS.

They Crowd Cooper Union Hall in the Interest of Seth Low.

A New York dispatch says: Cooper Union was never before the scene of such a strange political meeting as that which took place there Wednesday afternoon. The majority of those at the meeting were women from Murray Hill and Riverside drive and West End avenue at that. The women were adherents of the Women's Municipal League, which advocates the election of Seth Low, and the meeting they got up was designed to show what they could do in a political way, even if they did not have votes. The men who came in for hisses were principally Croker and Platt.

Colonel George E. Waring, the street cleaning commissioner, called the meeting to order and introduced Mayor Strong as chairman.

Mayor Strong said he was a dyed-in-the-wool republican and had always voted the republican ticket, but it was because he loved the republican party that he proposed to vote against the republican ticket, clean out the Augean stables and place that party on a firm foundation.

## ELEVEN DEATHS.

The Fever Record In New Orleans Wednesday—Fifteen New Cases.

The warm weather which prevailed at New Orleans Wednesday had an appreciable effect on the yellow fever situation, there being a high death rate; but, despite this fact, the situation as compared to that of Tuesday, which was not reassuring, is about the same. There were fifty-two new cases and eleven deaths reported for the day.

The increased daily death rate is convincing the unbelievers that the prevailing fever is genuine yellow jack. The fumigating corps is being worked as hard as it can go, being sent from one end of the city to the other.

## SPAIN WANTS MONEY.

Minister of Finance Declares Another Loan Is Absolutely Necessary.

The Frankfort Zeitung (Berlin) publishes a dispatch from Madrid which quotes the Spanish minister of finance, Senor Pngcerver as saying that a fresh, large loan is necessary, as the funds of Spain will be exhausted in June, 1898.

The Cuban war, the finance minister is said to have added, puts his country to a monthly expense of 45,000,000 pesetas, and the civic and military departments of Spain are behind in their payments.

## SENATOR MORGAN ILL.

Affected by a Severe Cold While En Route Home From Hawaii.

A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., states that Senator Morgan is suffering with a serious illness said to be due to a cold which he caught on the steamship Oregon.

Senator Morgan returned a few days ago from the Hawaiian islands, where he went to feel the pulse of the natives with regard to annexation.

While in Honolulu the senator was in his usual good health, but was taken ill immediately after he sailed for the United States, and is now in a critical condition, though no immediate danger is apprehended.

## LONGSTREET IS APPOINTED

BY THE PRESIDENT AS SUCCESSOR TO GEN. WADE HAMPTON,

AS COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

Old War Horse of the Confederacy Was Strongly Endorsed For the Position By His Republican Friends.

A Washington special says: Friday General James Longstreet was appointed commissioner of railroads to succeed General Wade Hampton. This change has long been anticipated, hence it caused but little surprise. General Hampton's resignation has been in the hands of President McKinley since the advent of the present administration, and the change would have occurred at an earlier period had the importunities of Gen. Longstreet and his political friends prevailed.

President McKinley had two objects in delaying action in this now celebrated case. When General Longstreet and his friends were clamoring loudest for General Hampton's official scalp the "grand old man of the Palmetto state" was dangerously ill. The president decided that he would not accept General Hampton's resignation until he was given ample time to regain his health by an extended trip to the Pacific coast. General Hampton has recovered from his late illness, and declares that he is in robust health and weighs over 200 pounds. The president also desired General Hampton to have an opportunity to frame and submit his annual report on the business of the commissioner's office. That report has been completed and is ready for the printer.

Although General Hampton feels that he has been treated with admirable consideration by the president, the latter neglected to notify the general that his resignation had been accepted before announcing the appointment of his successor.

The first intimation of General Longstreet's appointment was conveyed to General Hampton by a press correspondent. General Hampton was in his office at the general pension building performing his official duties, unconscious of his dejection. When apprised of the president's action General Hampton remarked that it was not unexpected in view of what has been so often stated in the newspapers on the subject. He added that he tendered his resignation as soon as President McKinley was inaugurated, and, therefore, he was prepared to relinquish the office without delay. He said he appreciated the effort of so many of his former associates in the senate to have him retained, and it is gratifying to know that so many considerations were shown him by the administration.

Even the democrats who desired to see General Wade Hampton retained have little to say against his successor. They are strongly opposed to his politics, but his magnificent record as a confederate leader has modified their opposition to him on account of his party affiliation.

The career of General Longstreet during the war is well known. His political career could be summarized in a short chapter.

After the war the general established his headquarters in New Orleans, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was not successful, and his friends urged him to apply to President Grant for a position.

Grant was delighted to aid Longstreet, and made him surveyor of the port of New Orleans.

Later, the general was supervisor of internal revenue in Louisiana, postmaster at New Orleans, Minister to Turkey under President Hayes, and United States Marshall for Georgia under President Garfield. Recently he has been quite active in party councils in Georgia, and in last year's campaign he was a sturdy supporter of Mr. McKinley from the start.

General Longstreet's son says the general will at once take a house in Washington in the fashionable part of the city. It is learned that the aged general and his wife expect to do society this winter, and to this end will take a residence sufficiently large to entertain in.

## TEXAS POPULISTS.

State Executive Committee Advises Alliance to Omaha Platform.

The Texas populist state executive committee held two secret sessions at Dallas Thursday, and it is learned that the committee advises the party in Texas to stand by the Omaha platform in national issues, but in state affairs to support any movement to redeem the state from democratic ring rule.

This is accepted by many as being a bid to fuse in next year's state campaign with all elements opposed to the regular democratic organization on state, county and legislative tickets.

## NEW YORK IS ASTIR.

Municipal Campaign Monopolizes Attention In the Great Metropolis.

With only a few days remaining in which to complete the campaign, the situation in Greater New York continues to afford large opportunities for conjecture. So far as the betting is indicative of results, Tammany appears to have the best of it, although there is a lot of republican money up at odds that would prove alluring to those who have cash with which to back up their predictions that Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, will be chosen the first mayor of the great municipality.

That the strength of the Citizen's Union ticket, headed by Seth Low, is not held in contempt is shown in the space which is given in the journals advocating one or the other of the regular political parties. Columns and even pages are devoted to assaults upon Mr. Low's record as a public official and as the head of Columbia university.

While the Jeffersonian democracy's strength, within certain limitations, is conceded on all sides, it is only among the most enthusiastic adherents of Henry George, who heads their ticket, that the claim is made that he will be elected. The real importance of his candidacy lies in the source from which his votes will be drawn. The Georgeite campaign managers have virtually abandoned the claim to regularity in the following sentences:

"Tammany hall claims to be the regular democratic organization of this city and country. We dispute that claim, and although they have possession of the title, which is nine points of the law, they have not as yet received the word of approval from Senator Jones or William J. Bryan, who are the leaders of the national democratic party today, and I don't think they will get it."

Whoever shall be the victor in the mayoralty contest will win by a plurality vote only. The total vote may be 525,000. The secretary of the Citizen's union asserts that Low will win with 190,000, Van Wyck receiving 135,000 and Tracy and George 100,000 each. The republican claim is 210,000 for Tracy, 145,000 for Van Wyck, 90,000 for George and 60,000 for Low.

In a recent article Bishop Henry C. Potter pointed out the imperative necessity of every citizen registering. He deprecated in the same article the laxity of citizens in this respect and moralized to a great extent on the subject. An examination of the list showed that Bishop Potter, himself, failed to register this year. He declines to say anything about his failure to enroll as a voter.

## DELK GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

The Attorneys on Both Sides Agreed to Such Verdict.

A special from McDonough, Ga., says: Taylor Delk, the Pike county outlaw, charged with the murder of Sheriff Gwyn, for which crime Tom Delk, Taylor Delk's son, has been hanged, and Tom Langford, another member of the gang, is now awaiting trial, was sentenced by Judge Candler, of the Stone Mountain circuit, Tuesday, to life imprisonment.

When the trial began Monday a motion was made for a continuance, but Judge Candler overruled it, and Tuesday morning it was expected that the trial would begin in earnest. Instead of proceeding, however, the counsel for the defense and the counsel for the state agreed on a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy, and the jury so found, and Judge Candler sentenced Taylor Delk to serve the remainder of his life in the penitentiary.

## GOVERNOR TURNED DOWN.

Georgia's Penitentiary Committee Against Bill Which He Favored.

The general joint penitentiary committee of the Georgia house and senate knocked the sub-committee's bill to pieces at their meeting in Atlanta Tuesday morning, leaving practically nothing of it but a five-year lease of convicts under state control.

The central penitentiary idea, of which the farm for boys, women and infirm convicts was to be the nucleus, was struck out.

This leaves the legislature in direct conflict with the governor. It has rejected almost without discussion the central idea of the plan proposed by the principal keeper and endorsed by the governor, and has left the naked lease, which the governor is publicly pledged to veto.

## TO DEDICATE MONUMENT.

Fifteen Hundred Pennsylvania Troops Will Go to Chattanooga.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, will issue orders to fifteen hundred Pennsylvania soldiers for free transportation to Chattanooga and return, to attend the dedication on November 15th of the Pennsylvania monuments on the Chickamauga battlefield.

Governor Hastings and staff will participate in the ceremonies, along with representatives of the national government and the Pennsylvania battle-field commission.

Japan has forty-one cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

## DEATH OF HENRY GEORGE.

HE WAS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

THE END CAME VERY SUDDENLY.

The Champion of Jeffersonian Democracy Falls Under Strain of a Vigorous Campaign—The Son Substituted.

Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," and candidate of the Jeffersonian democracy for mayor of Greater New York, died suddenly at 4:45 o'clock Friday morning at the Union Square hotel in that city of cerebral apoplexy.

In his great Cooper Union speech accepting the nomination for mayor, less than a month ago, he said:

"I'll make this race if it costs me my life. This is a call to duty, and as a good citizen I have no right to disregard it on account of mere personal considerations."

Mr. George arrived at the hotel about 1 o'clock in the morning. He had just returned from several large mass meetings in the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. The work of the night seemed to have told on him. He complained of being tired, but his friends and relatives who waited on him thought it was only the natural fatigue that follows such hard campaign work as Mr. George has been doing. Not long after reaching the hotel he was stricken down.

Thus the cheers of the campaign workers were suddenly changed to sighs, for true to his word, Henry George, the apostle of the rights of man, died as he wished to die—in harness fighting for the cause—toward the close of the greatest municipal political campaign the world has ever seen.

The end was peaceful and he died without pain. Mr. George was physically frail and the strain of an exciting campaign requiring speech-making at points many miles apart, night after night, was more than nature could stand.

He spoke at Whitestone at 8 o'clock and made speeches at College Point and Flushing before returning to New York to speak at the Central opera house. Mrs. George went with him. All the halls in which he spoke were filled and at College Point and Flushing crowds were turned away. At Whitestone he drove from the railroad station to the meeting hall at a gallop. To the cheering crowds he said:

"I believe that all needed reforms are summed up in that philosophy—the right of every man to eat, to drink, to speak as he sees fit, so long as he does not trench on the rights of any other man. I believe that God, the Father, can take care of His own laws—there is no need for us to get into trouble trying to meddle with God's laws, to enforce them. If I am elected, and I believe that I will be elected, I will enforce the law upon the rich and poor alike."

Henry George was fifty-eight years old, being born on September 2, 1839. He received a common school education 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," a controversy with the Duke of Argyle, 1884; "The Condition of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII., 1891; and a "Perplexed Philosopher," (Herbert Spencer) 1892.

In 1886 Mr. George was nominated by the United Labor party for mayor of New York, polling 68,000 votes, against 90,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the democratic nominee, and 60,000 for Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the navy, republican.

After his nomination for mayor by the Jeffersonian democrats several weeks ago, Mr. George made an extremely active canvass, speaking several times every evening and working from early to late at his headquarters.

### The Son Substituted.

At 11 o'clock Friday morning the Thomas Jefferson democracy held a meeting and submitted the name of Henry George, Jr., for the name of his father, Henry George, as candidate for mayor of Greater New York. The nomination was accepted.

Henry George, Jr., was born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco. He was taken from school

## MUST NOT DISCRIMINATE.

Intervention Against Memphis and Charleston Granted.

A petition of intervention was filed in the United States circuit court at Chattanooga Friday by the Chattanooga Cotton Oil company in the Farmers' Loan and Trust company vs. the Memphis and Charleston Railroad company.

Petitioners charge that the road is discriminating against them and refusing to haul their cotton seed.

Judge Clark issued an order to begin at once delivering the cotton seed of the petitioners and to cease any discrimination in favor of any other concern if they were engaged in such business.

## MONTGOMERY'S NEW CASES.

Twelve Were Reported by Board of Health Thursday.

The Montgomery board of health reported twelve new cases of fever Thursday. There were no deaths. All of the new cases are in the infected district.

The exodus has ceased, and there is very much less alarm in the city.

The citizens' relief committee is diligently at work, and is accomplishing undoubtedly a great deal of good. Twenty-five or thirty families are being cared for, and a number of indigent sick are being provided with skilled nurses.

The negroes, with characteristic sympathy, are sharing their part of burdens, nursing the sick among them and contributing their mite of money to the general relief fund.

The New Orleans board of health officially reported cases of yellow fever Thursday at 65, deaths, 8; total cases of yellow fever to date, 1,386; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 164; total cases absolutely recovered, 688; total cases under treatment, 689.

## TORPEDOES NOT PRIMED.

As a Result a Big Naval Scandal is Precipitated in Greece.

A profound sensation has been caused at Athens, Greece, by a naval scandal of formidable dimensions.

It has just been ascertained that all the cartridges fitted to the torpedoes during the war between Greece and Turkey were not provided with percussion caps and fulminating mercury. Hence, if the torpedoes had been wanted they would have been perfectly harmless.

The anti-dynasty newspapers are making violent attacks upon Prince George, of Greece, who was the commander of the torpedo flotilla.

The prince, who was a great favorite with the masses previous to the war, is deeply affected by these attacks.

## CLAIM IS GUARANTEED.

Union Pacific Debt, Principal and Interest, Is Forthcoming.

Attorney General McKenna has fully confirmed the statements heretofore made by the Associated Press as to the recent offer of the reorganization committee and its acceptance by the government, by which the full amount of the government's claim against the main line of the Union Pacific road, principal and interest, is guaranteed.

This amount is something in excess of \$58,000,000 and includes outstanding government bonds issued in aid of the road to the amount of \$19,076,512. Of this sum \$15,919,512 becomes due on January 1, 1898, and \$3,167,000 on January 1, 1899.

## GOES ON THE BLOCK.

Confederate Soldier's Home at Atlanta to Be Sold November 10th.

The Confederate Soldier's Home at Atlanta is to be sold on November 10th.

At a recent meeting of the commissioners of the home it was decided to advertise for bids for the property to be filed on or before November 10th, and an advertisement to that effect was prepared.

The tract of 119½ acres is to be cut into five and ten acre lots, with a reservation of 19½ acres with the home itself, for which separate bids will be asked.

The property cost \$41,000 including a \$3,000 building, and there is a floating debt of \$4,150 arising from the expense of insurance and hiring watchmen. The land has enhanced in value since it was bought eight years ago, and the property is considered both valuable and saleable.

## CAPT. PEEPLES CONFIDENT.

He May Go Free When His Second Trial Comes Up.

The attorneys for Captain Peebles, of Dalton, have made application for a new trial in the case in which he was found guilty, and fined \$500. The motion is pending and will be heard in a short time. His new bond was fixed at \$2,000.

It is understood that when the hearing comes up Captain Peebles will spring a surprise on the court; that he has in his possession a letter from an employe of a carpet house in Chattanooga, who will swear at the proper time that he sold Draw M. Peebles, about the same time that Captain Peebles says his son purchased it, the new carpet now at his home.

## MRS. LONGSTREET IS OUT.

Resigns As Assistant Librarian—Her Successor Is Miss Jewett.

Miss Susie Y. Jewett, assistant clerk in the educational department, has been appointed to succeed Mrs. James Longstreet, formerly Miss Ellen Dorth, as assistant state librarian.

Mrs. Longstreet's intention to give up the office has been known since her recent marriage. She paid a visit to Atlanta a few days ago and tendered her resignation. The resignation was accepted and Miss Jewett was notified of her appointment.

Mrs. Longstreet is now definitely out of the race and her support will probably go to Captain Milledge, the present librarian.