

THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME VII.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

NUMBER 44

MORGAN WINS IN ALABAMA.

Saturday's Primaries Decided the Senatorial Contest.

GOVERNORSHIP IS STILL OPEN.

Day Was Replete With Exciting Interest and Surprises Were In Order.

Primaries were held in Alabama Saturday at which the Democrats of about half of the counties voted their choice for United States senator and governor, and in about one-fourth more selected representatives and delegates who will be authorized to vote the choice of their constituents. The other one-fourth of the counties have already acted.

The United States senatorship has been the overshadowing issue for the first time in the history of the state, obscuring the contest for governor. The candidates for the legislature were selected almost entirely with their preference for senator. Senator Morgan and Governor Johnston are the only candidates for the senatorship, while Messrs. Stallings, of Butler, Samford, of Lee; Waller, of Hale, and Shelley and Tomlinson, of Jefferson, are candidates for governor.

As a result of the voting Hon. John T. Morgan has been renominated for United States Senator by a surprising majority. The returns make it appear that he will have something like 100 of the 120 votes in the Democratic legislative caucus. Hon. W. J. Samford made a phenomenal race for governor. Senator Morgan who has represented the state with great credit in the senate for twenty-six years, and Joseph F. Johnston, the present governor, whose administration has been signally successful, are undoubtedly two of the ablest and most powerful men in the state, politically, and the contest between their friends has been full of ginger and acrimony. The campaign opened last summer and has not lagged for a day.

Ten counties with fourteen members of the assembly voted prior to Saturday. Nine of the members from these counties were instructed for Morgan and five for Johnston. There are also sixteen hold-over senators, of which Morgan is understood to have nine and Johnston seven.

SOME LATER NEWS.
News received by The Montgomery Advertiser up to Sunday midnight indicated that Morgan has carried fifty-five of the fifty-six counties holding primaries.

The returns from the five or six counties in Alabama which were omitted from the first reports only add the more to Senator Morgan's victory. If all of the Democratic nominees should be elected, the senator would have about 116 or 118 members of the two houses of the assembly, but probably a dozen Populists and Republicans will slip in and this will subtract somewhat from the figures stated.

Colonel Samford has secured about 200 votes in the state convention. He needs only about fifty more to win, but there is talk of a combination against him. Mr. Waller, who ran second in the gubernatorial race, has a well organized support of about 185 or 140 votes, and is the second choice of many another delegation. General Shelley has sixty or seventy votes in the convention and Mr. Stallings has the remainder of the 504 convention votes. Good generalship, therefore, will have considerable to do with naming the next executive.

The surprise of the campaign is Mr. Stallings' light vote throughout the state. Stallings ran third, Shelly fourth and Tomlinson fifth. The sound money men in the state supported Morgan and Samford.

The returns from the counties in the second district show the nomination of Colonel A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery, as congressman.

The returns from the counties in the sixth district confirm the re-nomination of Hon. John H. Bankhead to congress. He had no opposition.

STRIKERS READY TO FIGHT.

Italian Workmen Are Causing Trouble at Croton Landing, N. Y.

A dispatch from Croton Landing, N. Y., says: While everything was quiet and peaceful in the neighborhood of the Cornell dam Sunday night, where Italians are on a strike for increased wages, nearly 300 armed deputies guarded the works and each one of them was guessing what would happen next. The striking Italian laborers, whose homes are in the vicinity of the works, are behaving quietly, but are doggedly determined. The strikers swear that if outside labor is brought in they will fight tooth and nail to prevent it.

JURORS CRITICISED.

Their Verdict Recommended Murderers of Cassie Boan To Mercy of the Court.

A special from Columbia, S. C., says: At 8 o'clock Thursday morning the jury that had for nine hours been trying to reach a verdict in the case of John Jackson and Harvey Jackson, charged with murdering Cassie Boan, announced an agreement. The judge came from his hotel and the prisoners were brought from the jail.

On a table near where the prisoners sat were charred remnants of the young woman's clothing, her shoes, one of the fingers burned to blackness that had been torn off, and her straw hat, with the edges burned off, showing the flames had leaped over her head.

"Guilty, with recommendation to the mercy of the court," was the verdict.

Carolina newspapers will scourge the jury for recommending mercy in such a case. The men were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. It is understood the solicitor has obtained evidence against a number of other men who will be prosecuted for connection with this crime.

Cassie Boan was a comely country girl about twenty years old, one-fourth Indian. Her reputation was questionable.

The testimony presented by the state, and not contradicted, was, willingly or unwillingly, the girl was taken to an island in a swamp in Chesterfield county by two men at least—John and Harvey Jackson—that she was kept there from Sunday afternoon till Monday night, when she was seen running through the woods, a mass of flames.

Those who first reached the sufferer found her burnt from knees to forehead and unable to speak. There were many gashes on her body made with sharp knives, and the spot from which she had come was found by following the trail of blood. There was evidence that the Jacksons had made threats against the girl, but the cause of their enmity was not made known. It was suggested that they were jealous because she showed favor to Sam Woodward and repelled them.

The defense offered no testimony. The attorneys in their speeches did not deny the presence of their clients at the scene of the lonely island in a swamp, but advanced the theory that the woman had accidentally set her clothing on fire.

BIG BUILDING COLLAPSES.

Without Warning a Number of People Were Caught in the Debris.

Without warning a four-story brick building at the corner of Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., collapsed Thursday, engulfing in its ruins a number of people, three of whom were taken out dead, six badly hurt and several others slightly injured.

The building, which was occupied by the Armstrong-McKelvey Lead and Oil Company, was being remodeled. About forty-eight feet of the middle partition had been removed, steel girders supported by heavy iron posts were in place, and the finishing touches were being put on the remodeling work.

When the accident happened business was being transacted on the first floor as usual.

CANAL BILL SIDETRACKED.

Motion By Senator Morgan to Take It Up Defeated in Senate.

In the senate Thursday Senator Morgan made a motion to take up the Nicaragua canal bill.

The motion was defeated by strict party vote, with the exception of Senator Foster, of Washington. Senator Simon, of Oregon, dodged, but with these exceptions the vote was on party lines.

Senator Morgan, who has been watching closely for an opportunity to bring up the bill, first asked unanimous consent that a day be set for a vote on the measure, but this was denied because of objection by Mr. Lodge, who said the Philippines bill must come up first. Later Senator Morgan found an opportunity to make a formal motion for its consideration, the result of which was temporary defeat.

OREGON REPUBLICANS MEET.

State Convention Selects Delegates to Philadelphia and Indiana McKinley.

The Oregon Republican state convention in session Thursday nominated C. F. Wolverton for justice of the supreme court, J. W. Bailey state food and dairy commissioner, and elected four delegates at large to the National Republican convention. The platform indorses the gold legislation of the present congress, President McKinley's administration in the Philippines and favors the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal under governmental control. Nothing was said regarding Porto Rico. The delegates are uninstructed.

TELEGRAPHERS ORDERED OUT

Employees of Southern Railway Are Called On to Strike.

A MAJORITY VOTED TO QUIT.

Railroad Officials, However, Declare Move Will Not Prove Serious.

The telegraphers on the Southern railway system were ordered to strike at 11 o'clock last Thursday morning by President W. V. Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The order was issued as a result of the controversy which has been waging between the telegraphers and the Southern, and was not entirely unexpected. President Powell is personally directing the strike from his headquarters in the Kimball house in Atlanta. His order to the operators follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—To All Telegraphers Employed on the Southern Railway—Turn your board red and quit work at 11 o'clock today, Thursday, April 12th. Perform no service of any kind. Stand firm and victory is ours. W. V. POWELL, President Order Railroad Telegraphers.

President Powell claims that at least 90 per cent of the men quit work, and the officials of the road say that only about 10 per cent of the telegraphers on the system obeyed the order and went on strike.

CIRCULAR ISSUED.

President Powell issued a circular approving the strike he had ordered, in accordance with the constitution of Order of Railway Telegraphers. The circular defines the purposes of the strike as follows:

1. To secure the reinstatement of its members who were discharged by the Southern railway without just cause.

2. The right to be heard through committees in the adjustment of their individual grievances.

3. A set of rules and rates of pay to govern train dispatchers, telegraphers, agents and other station employees, in their employment, discipline, etc.

4. Twelve consecutive hours work per day where one or two telegraphers are employed, including one consecutive hour for dinner; ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, in all relay, dispatchers' offices and agents where more than two telegraphers are employed, except that this rule will not make working hours more than those that may now be effective.

5. Eight consecutive hours for train dispatchers.

6. Pay for overtime for telegraphers, dispatchers and others in excess of the above hours pro rata on stated salary, but nothing less than 25 cents per hour.

7. To abolish the practice of compelling agents to load cotton, to care for and put out switch lights, to hire additional help and pay for it out of their already meager salary, and the performance of other menial labor.

8. A minimum wage scale of \$45 and \$50 per month, according to territory or location, and the raising of individual stations to conform to the amount of work performed or the responsibility of the service.

9. One hundred and twenty dollars per month for track dispatchers.

10. The securing of fair and equitable rules regarding promotion.

While President Powell and the other strike leaders are jubilant and declare that they have the entire system tied up, the Southern officials in Atlanta do not appear disturbed or alarmed at the situation.

MR. HARDWICK TALKS.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Hardwick, who began his railroad service as a telegraph operator, said in regard to the strike:

"The public may be assured that the Southern Railway Company thoroughly appreciates its duty to the public in every way, and it gives the assurance that there has been no serious interruption of traffic and there will not be any."

ALGER IS SYMPATHETIC.

Ex-Secretary of War Says He Is Sorry For Admiral Dewey.

"I think Admiral Dewey has made a grave mistake in announcing his candidacy for the presidency," said ex-Secretary of War Alger, in the course of an interview. "It looks as though the wealth of praise showered on the admiral since his return from the east has turned his head. It is harder to resist prosperity than adversity. I feel sorry for him, for his ambition will certainly be unfulfilled. His action is ill-advised. I predict for him in his presidential aspirations a melancholy disappointment."

BOYCOTT REQUESTED

Head of Striking Telegraphers Seeks Outside Assistance.

AGENTS ASKED TO DIVERT TRAFFIC

Railway Officials Still Insist That Business Is Not Affected In the Slightest Degree By the Strike.

An Atlanta dispatch says: President Powell, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who is conducting the telegrapher's strike against the Southern railway, has officially notified the ticket and freight agents of all of the other railroads in the United States of the existing strike on the Southern, and asked them to route passengers and freight via other lines than the Southern pending the present trouble. He has also asked the American Federation of Labor to boycott the Southern until the existing troubles are settled.

Mr. Powell declares that his request to the Federation of Labor to boycott the road will put 800,000 workmen against it and that his request to the ticket and freight agents will prove more effective than the telegraphers' strike.

President Powell has also stationed "scouts" at a number of the principal points on the Southern system to keep him informed as to the progress of events; to hearten and encourage the strikers and to enlist the sympathy and good will of the citizens at the various points at which these "scouts" are stationed.

The telegraphers say that the law forbidding the movement of freight trains in Georgia between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday will prove of material benefit to them.

From a local standpoint the boycott declared by President Powell was the only development in the strike situation.

Southern railway officials say that the business of the road is not affected in the slightest degree, and that they have no personal knowledge of the existence of a strike save the reports in the daily papers. They say that so far as the road is concerned the strike is over and they are as busy as can be carrying passengers and freight.

At Assistant General Superintendent Thompson's office it was said that numerous applications were being received daily for positions as operators and agents from competent, experienced men.

None of the Southern officials appear disturbed or alarmed over the situation. They declare that not only all passenger trains, but all freight trains are running on their usual schedules and on time.

THEY WELCOME DEWEY.

Democratic Press Bulletin Issues a Greeting to the Admiral.

A Chicago dispatch says: Bryan Democrats have decided to welcome Admiral Dewey into the Democratic party. Such is the position officially outlined in Saturday's issue of the Democratic press bulletin.

"We may accept the admiral's declaration that he is with the Democratic party at least on an overwhelming majority of the issues it has taken up," runs the article, which is written by Willis J. Abbott, head of the Democratic literary bureau. "This is a most gratifying fact," the article continues. "It indicates that should the Democratic party, after mature deliberation, deny the admiral the nomination which he seeks, it may, nevertheless, count on his co-operation and his influence in behalf of its efforts to end the evils of McKinleyism by ending the reign of Emperor William I."

In commenting upon the purport of his article, Mr. Abbott says:

"We are naturally delighted at the prospect of such a distinguished acquisition to our ranks as Admiral Dewey, but of course we expect the admiral to 'play fair' and to accept the good old Democratic doctrines."

Americans Kept Busy.

Reports of encounters between the American troops and the insurgents continue to be received at Manila from many points.

STOCKHOLDERS MUST PAY.

Defunct Little Rock National Bank Assessment Holds Good.

In a suit involving the liability of stockholders of the First National bank, of Little Rock, Ark., now defunct, on an assessment of 92 per cent levied by the comptroller of the currency to discharge the bank's liabilities, Federal Judge John A. Williams has decided that the stockholders are liable.

The assessment was levied on \$250,000 bank stock, representing the amount of the increased capital stock preceding the bank's failure. The principal defense was that the increase was void because not authorized.

ATKINSON CONTROLS PAPER.

Majority Stock of The Atlanta Journal Disposed of By Hoke Smith.

The majority interest in the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal has become the property of H. M. Atkinson, Morris Brandon and James R. Gray. This means the retirement of Hoke Smith from the newspaper business.

George H. Dickinson, a New York newspaper man well known throughout the country, will take charge as general manager. He has been in Atlanta for some days under a contract which provided that if the deal should be made he would take charge of the entire plant.

A few weeks ago it was announced that a well founded rumor credited Hoke Smith, who owned 530 of the 1,000 shares, with disposing of his stock. This announcement drew a negative from The Journal, but despite the denial from headquarters, the rumor was generally believed.

After considerable negotiations on the subject, a contract was entered into by which Mr. Atkinson and his associates secured the right to purchase Mr. Smith's stock, at a stated figure, any time up to and including April 16th. On last Friday Mr. Smith was notified that his stock would be bought.

It can be stated positively that there will be no immediate changes in the force, business or editorial; that is, unless there are voluntary withdrawals from the paper. What may develop in a month or a few months is a matter for the future.

H. M. Atkinson, one of the three new owners of The Journal, is probably the best known young business man in the south. He is at the head of, or connected with, a tremendous variety of enterprises.

He is president of the Georgia Electric Light Company, which holds the city's contract; he is president of the Southern Banking and Trust Company; president of the Tifton, Thomasville and Gulf railroad; president of the Union Lumber Company; president and treasurer of the Atlanta Suburban Land corporation; secretary and treasurer of the Collins Park and Belt Line; treasurer of the Georgia and Carolina Planters' Company, and vice president of the Third National bank. In addition to the foregoing, he has charge of the large real estate interests of T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston.

Messrs. Brandon and Gray are prominent and well known Atlanta attorneys.

PARIS SHOW OPENS.

The Crowning Exposition of All Countries—America Is Librally Represented.

At noon Saturday France opened to the world the crowning exposition of all countries. The most favorable weather conditions prevailed and innumerable bright colored domes and minarets glistened in the sunshine. Paris was early astir with people wending their way toward the Elysees and in the direction of the exposition in the hope of witnessing the presidential procession at some part of its journey.

All the public buildings and numberless private houses were decorated with trophies of flags, chiefly the tricolor. The neighborhood of the exposition was especially gay with bunting while most of the pavilions themselves were surmounted with floating banners.

Within the exposition grounds all was bustle and animation, in a supreme effort to clear away all unsightly obstacles in order to leave an unobstructed road and an external appearance of completeness to the palaces for the presidential party in its passage through the grounds.

The unfinished condition of the exposition on inauguration day is regrettable and perhaps misleading. It will be at least a month before anything but the buildings is to be seen. The day's ceremonies were a peculiar mixture of sumptuous splendor and widespread confusion elsewhere.

Americans, especially, will be proud of their country's display at the world's fair, for the United States stands second only to France herself in number of exhibitors, which treble those of any foreign country.

America has three times the number of exhibitors that France had at the world's fair in Chicago. She occupies 339,062 square feet with her 47 distinct exhibition spaces, 33 in the main exposition grounds, 14 in the Vincennes annex, excluding the ground covered by our eagle surmounting the national pavilion on the Quai d'Orsay.

American enterprise, however, is not only shown in the size of her representation, but in the preparedness of her installation as compared with that of most of the other countries, and it can safely be said that but for the dilatoriness of French workmen and methods the United States exhibits would have been exposed in their show cases on the opening day.

BY DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

United States Senators May Be Elected Henceforth.

THE HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION

Contemplates Important Change In the Constitution—The Vote Was Unanimous.

A Washington special says: The house Friday by a vote of 240 to 15 adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Fourteen Republicans and one Democrat voted against it. By the terms of the resolution the amendment to be submitted to the legislatures is as follows:

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, who shall be selected by a direct vote of the people thereof for a term of six years and each senator shall have one vote. A plurality of the votes cast for candidates for senator shall be sufficient to elect. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures, respectively.

"When a vacancy happens, by death resignation, or otherwise in the representation of any state in the senate, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof in the same manner as is provided for the election of senators in paragraph 1: Provided, that the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next general or special election, in accordance with the statutes or constitution of such state."

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Several sharp attacks were made upon Mr. Talbert, Democrat, of South Carolina, for his course in delaying action upon bills.

There were two joint resolutions on the popular election of senators when the house adjourned Thursday. The majority resolution of the committee left it optional with the states whether their senators should be elected directly or by the legislature. The minority resolution made it incumbent that each state elect by direct vote. The minority resolution which was offered as a substitute was voted upon first and was carried by an overwhelming vote—yes 135, noes 80. Mr. Coolidge tried unavailingly to get an aye and no vote, but only nine members seconded the demand. The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the amendment, the whole house rising in support of the demand. The resolution was adopted, 240 to 15.

The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Allen, of Maine; Burleigh, of Maine; Calderhead, of Kansas; Fordney, of Michigan; Gardner, of New Jersey; Hedge, of Iowa; Henry, of Connecticut; Lane, of Iowa; Lester, of Georgia; Littlefield, of Maine; McPherson, of Iowa; Mann, of Illinois; Russell, of Connecticut; Sperry, of Connecticut; and Thomas, of Iowa.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent to set aside May 1st for the consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill.

"I object," shouted Mr. Burton, of Ohio, emphatically.

Mr. Hepburn then took steps to overcome this opposition and a petition to the committee on rules was prepared, requesting that body to fix a time for taking up the canal bill. Mr. Hepburn circulated the petition on the Republican side, and up to the time of adjournment secured sixty-one signatures.

Mr. Adamson, who circulated the petition on the Democratic side, said:

"There is no opposition whatever on this side, and every man present today has signed the petition. The number exceeds sixty."

Notwithstanding these efforts, it was intimated pretty strongly in well-informed quarters that the committee on rules was not likely to bring in a special rule. The members of the committee declined, however, to make any definite statement on the subject.

ASPIRANTS WILL MEET.

Bryan and Dewey Will Attend Celebration of Lakeside Club in Chicago.

Admiral Dewey and William J. Bryan will meet in Chicago for the first time since the hero of Manila announced he was a presidential candidate. All doubt as to Mr. Bryan's presence was dispelled when Max J. Reiss of the Lakeside Club received a telegram from him saying that he would cancel previous engagements in order to be present at that organization's celebration. Both the distinguished guests are aware of the prospective meeting.