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CONVICT QUESTION

Motion to Quash Proceedings is Sustained

A VICTORY FOR THE BOARD

Close of a Sharply Contested Legal Battle Before Judge Malone.

Judge Malone, on last Thursday, heard the arguments of the opposing counsel in the famous convict case, and immediately thereafter ruled to sustain the order to quash the alternative writ of mandamus, and dismissed the case. The case was most ably argued on both sides. Mr. D. M. Fletcher, of the Jacksonville bar, opened the argument for the State, followed by Hon. H. Bisbee for the petitioners, who was followed by Hon. T. L. Clark, of Monticello, on the part of the State. He in turn was followed by Hon. C. M. Cooper, of Jacksonville, for the petitioners, and Col. R. W. Williams, of the local bar, closed for the State with a most exhaustive and able argument lasting several hours.

The following clippings from the Pensacola Journal giving a history of the case will be of interest, as will also the letter appearing in the last Sunday Times-Union, signed by Hon. H. Bisbee and C. M. Cooper, the attorneys for Messrs. Camp and West, giving their view of the case:

Again the Board of State Institutions has won a decided victory for the State. After an argument lasting a day and a half, Judge Malone, of this circuit, has rendered an opinion which puts the finishing touch to the now famous convict mandamus proceedings by which Messrs. Camp & West have been trying to compel the board to lease them 300 convicts at \$100 per capita per annum, and whom the board has leased and will receive \$151.50 per capita per annum.

Judge Malone ruled to sustain the order to quash the mandamus brought by Camp & West against the commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. McLin.

This case, it will be remembered, has been pushed strenuously by Camp & West, who employed the ablest counsel to prosecute their contention, and who left nothing undone through all the intricacies of the law to win their case.

The case was first taken to the Supreme Court, which decided that it was not within its province to decide the question until it had been brought up from the lower courts. Upon this, it was submitted to Judge Malone, who has given the subject the closest study, as his finding fully attests.

Argument in the case was opened by Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, one of the brightest of the original galaxy of Jacksonville lawyers, who spoke for the State. Hon. Otis T. Green of Ocala, though chief counsel for Camp & West, did not speak. Col. Horatio Bisbee, also of Jacksonville, submitted in his brief all the salient points in the claim of his clients, and was followed by Hon. Thomas L. Clark, of Jefferson county, for the State; and he in turn was followed by ex-Congressman Cooper for the relators. The closing argument was made by Col. R. W. Williams of this city, who held forth in a masterly effort of four hours.

Col. Williams' argument was conceded by all concerned to be the ablest exposition of the entire subject yet made, he having so thoroughly mastered the subject that he had every detail of the transaction and all the law points bearing on the subject at his fingers' ends.

At the close of his speech Judge Malone stated that as he had given the subject much thought he would not delay the matter. He cited the points bearing on the subject and decided to sustain Mr. McLin's motion and dismiss the proceedings which decision sustains the actions of the Board of State Institutions.

This is the culmination of the effort to prevent the Board of State Institutions from abiding by a convict lease by which the State, or rather each county in the State, will receive the greatest amount for their convicts ever made. In addition to the fact that the State will receive \$6,000,000 instead of \$84,000, under the lease made by the State Board, and which Camp & West are trying so hard to break, convicts will be taken from the phosphate mines—a fact over which much noise has been made during the session of the Legislature. All of which reflects much credit on Mr. McLin and the Board of State Institutions, who have spared no pains to see that the interests of the State are properly protected.

The letter referred to above is as follows:
Editor Times-Union and Citizen:
The report of your correspondent at Tallahassee does not give a correct impression of the decision of Judge Malone in the convict mandamus case. The conclusion of such report says: "The decision of Judge Malone sustains the Board of State Institutions."

What Judge Malone actually decided upon was that upon the showing made to the court the contract for convicts between Camp & West and the Commissioner of Agriculture, was a consummated contract, which had been approved by the board, and is binding on all parties to it, and that Camp & West had done everything on their part to entitle them to have it performed; but that one clause in the contract

left a certain amount of discretion in the board and the Commissioner of Agriculture as to the manner in which convicts were to be apportioned and delivered, and consequently that Camp & West could not get relief by mandamus. Therefore, the decision on the merits was in favor of Camp & West, but it was held that for certain technical reasons they could not get the redress prayed by mandamus at present. Having obtained a decision by an able judge that upon the showing made the contract is valid and binding upon the commissioner and the said board, the question now is whether those officers will voluntarily perform it, or whether Camp & West shall be compelled to seek further in the Courts for redress. That citizens of the State holding a valid contract, and who have done all required of them up to this time thereunder, as was held by the court on the case before it, are without any means of legal redress, is not to be readily concluded or accepted. This is written because the public is interested in knowing the facts.

H. BISBEE,
C. M. COOPER.
Jacksonville, Fla., July 27.

THE SUPREME COURT.

John P. Bronk et al., appellants vs. Lillie L. P. Bronk, appellee—Volusia county. Motion to advance cause for hearing granted, and the cause and all motions pending are set for final submission on September 10th, at which time oral argument will be heard, if desired. Stewart & Bly, for motion; F. W. Marsh, Jas. D. Beggs and Geo. P. Perkins, contra.

James Tarrence et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Escambia county Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Carter. Purcell, Spears & Alston, for plaintiff in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

Tom Coleman, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Escambia county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Carter. C. H. Alston, for plaintiffs in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

William Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Escambia county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Taylor. C. M. Jones, and Mark D. Brainard, for plaintiff in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

Henry Green, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Wakulla county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Mabry. Nat. R. Walker, for plaintiffs in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

Joe Caldwell, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Suwannee county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Mabry. Blackwell & Johnson, for plaintiff in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

Barney Cavanaugh Hardware Co., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry H. Lewis, et al., defendants in error—Jackson county. Judgment reversed, with directions to sustain the demurrer to the petition of the defendants in error, and to dismiss the petition. Opinion by Chief-Justice Taylor. (Justice Carter, disqualified, not sitting.) Senj. S. Liddon, for plaintiffs in error; Wilson & Boone and R. H. Walker, for defendants in error.

Berry Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Leon county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Carter. Hodges & Hodges and John Eagan, for plaintiff in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

Andrew Green, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Baker county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Carter. Geo. U. Walker, for plaintiff in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

E. H. Purdy, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Florida, defendant in error—Leon county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion per curiam. Fred. T. Myers, for plaintiffs in error; W. B. Lamar, Attorney-General, for the State.

All motions and proceedings brought to the August motion day ordered continued until the motion day in September.

The court has adjourned until Tuesday September 10th, 1901.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Simon Williams, confined in the Jefferson county jail, at Monticello, and condemned to death for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Hawkins, of Jefferson county, was a dash for liberty last Sunday afternoon. Deputy Sheriff R. L. Kilpatrick, with a small negro trustee, went to Williams' cell to give him his dinner. Williams had obtained a cold chisel in some manner, and had cut the shackles from his ankles.

When Mr. Kilpatrick entered the cell he was sitting down, and he asked Mr. Kilpatrick to pick up something on the floor in front of him. As Kilpatrick stooped over to do so, Williams seized his pistol from his hip pocket and attempted to shoot him, but Kilpatrick was game, and closed in on him before he could use the weapon.

They had a desperate struggle, during the deputy as much as possible by which the small negro trustee helped jumping on Williams and grabbing and biting his arm. During the struggle the pistol went off, the ball entering Kilpatrick's hip, ranging downwards into the leg.

Kilpatrick hung on bravely in spite of his wound, when Williams broke for the open door with the deputy and the negro boy clinging to him. All three tripped and fell headlong down the front steps of the jail, and then Kilpatrick recovered the pistol.

Williams ran towards a gate, and as he ran Kilpatrick fired on him, and

when he turned from that gate, finding it fastened, the deputy fired twice again. Williams, although hit each time, continued his flight, and ran for the open gate on the other side of the jail, when Kilpatrick followed and with deliberate and careful aim pulled the trigger, firing his last cartridge, striking Williams in the body and breaking his backbone. He died immediately afterwards, and cheated the gallows.

It will be remembered that Williams shot Deputy Sheriff Hawkins in Jefferson while resisting arrest and then fled to this county and was arrested on Messrs. Richardson Bros. turpentine camp. He was carried back to Jefferson county and at a special term of the court was convicted and sentenced to death, and to hang next Thursday, August 8.

The latest we can learn of Mr. Kilpatrick, who so bravely prevented the escape of his prisoner, is that though seriously wounded, he will get well. For the brave trustee, to whose assistance in all probability Mr. Kilpatrick owes his life, nothing but praise can be said, and the overnor should speedily grant him a pardon.

A SERIOUS FALL.

Last Monday afternoon our community was shocked to hear that Foster, the bright little eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. I. Javis, had fallen from the top of the second story of the new dormitory of the State College, now in course of erection by Messrs. Gilmore & Davis Co., down through the second and first floors to the ground beneath, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. It seems that he was standing on a board on the ceiling joists of the second story, watching the carpenters on the roof above, when he stepped backwards and off the board and into space.

When picked up the little fellow was unconscious. The joists of the two floors through which he fell broke the force of his fall, and that was undoubtedly the reason that he was not instantly killed. Dr. Gwynn was hastily summoned, and made a thorough examination of the little fellow's body, and found that no bones had been broken.

He was bruised very severely on the side of the head and also on the side of the body, and, of course, severely shaken up, but there were no symptoms of an internal injury.

Tuesday the doctor found his mind clear, and he knew the doctor and his anxious friends a-out his bedside. He did not remember his having had the fall, nor even having been up on the building. Dr. Gwynn says that there is every hope that he will entirely recover and have no serious results from his fearful experience.

BECAUSE YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD. The Sumterville Times truthfully explains a question often asked: "a newspaper publisher in this way: Some newspaper subscribers often wonder why a publisher will keep on sending his paper when the subscription has expired, says an exchange. The reason is this: When the subscription is paid to a certain time, the time expires and the paper is stopped, it looks as if the publisher doubted the integrity of the subscriber; and nine times out of ten the subscriber will give the editor a 'calling down' for insinuating that his credit is not good. Rather than cast any reflection against a neighbor's honesty to pay a small debt, it has become customary for country newspapers to continue sending the paper after the time has expired. The city weeklies and dailies do not generally follow this rule, as their subscribers live at a distance, and besides, they are not acquainted with them and do not know their financial standing. One should deem it an honor to know that his credit is not doubted when the publisher continues to send the paper. Should the subscriber desire to have his paper discontinued he should inform the publisher and remit to date, if any amount is owing.

IS NOW AN HEIRESS.

Omaha, Neb., July 29.—Mrs. Hazel Silvis Wood, a young widow who attempted suicide last week because she owed a small debt, proves to be an heiress to an estate in the county valued at \$7,500, let. by her father, who died last November in Tallahassee, Fla. The will, made in 1878 before Hazel was born, after providing for a son, directs that the remainder of the estate, valued at \$7,500, go to his widow, and after her death to any children she may have. Mrs. Wood is the principal legatee under the will.

THE STATE FAIR.

Jacksonville, July 27.—The question is many times asked, what will the State Fair do for the farmer and grower of Florida? Possibly, we might say, teach what their neighbors are doing, and stop. But there is so much being done our people know nothing of that there seems to be no other medium through which they can be reached so well as the object lesson of a State Fair. Think of a leading citizen of Jacksonville saying that he had never heard of a chicken farm in the State, when he could go to the postoffice tower and have six large ones in sight. Think of a State that imports all summer about seventy-five per cent. of all products of every kind she uses. Is it not time we went to see how our neighbor makes hay? Should we not go to the State Fair and learn how the forehanded farmer makes his meat, butter, corn, rye, cassava, potatoes?

Will not the State Fair show us who produces the most and best of everything? If we do not want to advertise our resources to the world, do we not want to inform our own people what they are? We have hundreds of farmers who never saw a hill of cassava—the finest starch plant in the world—and unequalled as food for all kinds of

animals. Some of our stockmen have already demonstrated that the velvet bean will double the value of a range steer in sixty days.

We pay Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, including frozen stock two or three years old, over \$300,000 for poultry of all kinds, and who knows how much for eggs? If West Florida buys South Florida's oranges, South Florida should buy West Florida's hay, corn and meat.

We are feeling around in the dark. We are paying out more than our income for what we can produce at home. Nine-tenths of the syrup used in Florida is made in Georgia or Vermont. Show your fine syrup at the State Fair, to be eaten on cassava cakes, and no one will longer doubt who makes the finest syrup in the world. There is no poultry or meat that can compare with cassava-fed stock, but who, except the farmer, knows it? And only a few of them. This lesson alone is worth the cost of the State Fair. The up-to-date Florida farmer knows that we can and do make as good hay as can be bought anywhere, three crops a year, at a very small cost for curing and putting away. No farmer in the world can come so near producing all he uses as a Florida farmer, and no farmer seems to produce less. It is time that we come together, and the State Fair is the place to do it.

G. P. HEALY.

WAKULLA COUNTY.

Crawfordville, Fla., July 27.—Wakulla county, though the smallest county in area of square miles, is one of the most prosperous, considering that agriculture is the chief industry of her people, in the State.

Whilst several good saw mills are running, one or more in each section of the county, and doing a paying business, the leading industry is agriculture. Very little attention is given to growing cotton; five hundred bales would be a fair estimate made per year.

The farmers long since have concluded that too many contingencies surrounded this "Old King" from planting time to market, hence they have abandoned him and have for many years turned their attention to planting grain and provision crops, and poultry raising. Therefore, while these honest sons of toil do not rank with the "money lenders," they make plenty, are comfortably situated, have peaceful and quiet homes, and are contented and happy.

Principally, the lands of this county are high hummock and pine, and very fertile, producing fine crops of corn, sweet potatoes, pindars and sugar cane.

In the extent of stock raising, while many cattle are annually shipped outside the local market, and a few large herds are owned by citizens, Wakulla could challenge any county to "show down" on hogs. It would be a task to find any citizen in Wakulla engaged in any occupation who does not "raise meat enough to do him" and "some to spare."

Another wonderful industry is the oyster and oyster trade. Many thousands of barrels of fish and oysters are annually shipped from the waters of the Gulf coast. Over seven thousand wagons visited the seine fisheries last fall and winter in quest of fish. This is about the average annually. They come from adjoining counties and Southern Georgia. Frequently, at these fisheries twenty-five thousand mullet are caught at one haul of the seine. A fishery is a valuable property, and a considerable revenue is realized by the owner. The average price of a fishery is \$500.00, if purchasable.

Whilst the population of this county does not increase as rapidly as some others in the State, owing to the fact her resources have never been advertised, and immigrants can't see her on the map, her increase being solely "home raised," the financial condition of her citizens is better than the average.

In 1890 the taxable property of the county was \$408,945. In 1900, ten years afterwards, she had increased to \$512,536; showing her people home people to be one hundred and three thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars better off. This does not include the sum of \$2,900 assessed for the line of railroads, but the property of her citizens.

This is not a county of towns, but of villages and farms. Hilliardsville, Arran, Sopchoppy and Ashmore are flourishing new villages, each with its turpentine and saw mill, situated on the C. T. & G. R. R., have good schools. Crawfordville has several handsome residences, and a fine new court house, built of good, heart pine lumber, 60 feet square, three stories high, containing four large rooms on the first floor for county offices; the second floor has three rooms, court room, the judge's and jury rooms. The third floor has three neat rooms, well adapted for offices. The roof is built with four gables, with a large cupola, projecting high on top, and the building is one of the most presentable court houses in this circuit.

In ante-bellum days this old Spanish town of St. Marks was the business town of Middle Florida. All the cotton grown in Middle Florida and Southern Georgia was shipped from St. Marks, on the St. Marks River, and still be seen the once thriving town of Newnport, noted for its sulphur springs. Many people visit them as the "Mecca" for the afflicted. Many wonderful cures in former days were pronounced by invalids who drank and bathed in these medicinal waters. In the good days before the war this town, too, like St. Marks, did an immense business. Her population in 1859 numbered 2,500, and it is said that more mercantile business was carried on there than any other town in the State, and it was no uncommon sight to count forty foreign sea-going vessels at her wharves.

Like many other Gulf towns, she got her death shot during the war, and has never recovered, until now a ray of light is beginning to peep, which indicates that ere long she will feel the full sunshine of prosperity again.

She now has a comfortable hotel, and many visitors are beginning to be attracted to this dear old town. Three miles east of Newnport stands a prosperous little village of one hundred or more people, good and well-to-do citizens, whose principal occupation is stock raising, and farming called Wakulla. This is situated on the old St. Marks Railroad, the first railroad built in the State—the third in the United States—now belonging to the Seaboard Air Line.

One of the most prosperous of the towns of this county, and likely in a very short time to become a city, is now the village of Panama, whose famous medicinal springs have already a wide-spread reputation. These springs are situated on the Gulf coast, where now upwards of \$70,000 have been perous Upwards of \$70,000 have been invested by northern capitalists within three years on the Panama Mineral Springs property, which lies in the South-eastern portion of this county, and extends along the shores of Dickenson's Bay. These mineral waters have been found by chemical analysis to possess medicinal properties similar to those of the celebrated Carlsbad Springs, of Germany, and the attestations of those suffering from diseases of the kidneys and digestive organs, who have used these waters, go to prove that Florida has here if properly brought to notice, a feature of national importance.

The hotel property consists of two large and two smaller buildings, fitted with modern conveniences, and accommodating in the vicinity of 125 guests. These are situated in the pine grove, about 500 feet back from the bay. There are also cottages connected with the hotel system, and some very attractive private cottages.

There are two mineral water swimming pools, one of them the largest natatorium in this part of the South, and there are also all the requisites for salt water bathing, boating and fishing.

This place is being sought by Northern sportsmen during the game season, as the country abounds in quail and wild turkey, and the small islands in the bay afford the best stands for shooting duck and geese. The island lakes afford fresh water fishing and with the climatic and medicinal advantages this place seems to have every qualification for becoming a popular winter resort for Northern people, as well as a summer resort for Southern people.

A tram road has been constructed recently, covering the six miles between the railroad station at Sopchoppy and the springs, and many other improvements are negotiated for.

About three-fourths of a mile from the springs a site has been set apart for the location of a fine, new, entirely modern hotel for the accommodation of winter tourists, sportsmen and health seekers. This site commands a fine view of the opening to the Gulf and the wooded islands between, and is one of the most beautiful and desirable on the Gulf shores. The establishing of a sanitarium here is also being contemplated.

The success of this enterprise, although seemingly of a private significance, will have a decided influence on the welfare of the county, and incidentally on that of the State in opening up industries of various characters, increasing the value of lands, and giving employment to many, as well as calling attention to this part of the country and bringing among us business men with the capital and enterprise to assist us in turning to pecuniary value the promissory notes written here in our Southern country by the hand of Nature herself, which have lain uncanceled in our treasury too long.

The school system in this county is good. Each school district has comfortable school houses, and fair salaries are paid to teachers.

No better school, perhaps, can be found for a common school education and the advancement of students desiring a collegiate course than at Crawfordville. The school board keeps constantly a corps of professional teachers employed as its principal and assistants. The building, which has many rooms, is large and commodious, and well supplied with all the necessary appointments.

Taking it "all in all," Wakulla is slowly but surely coming to the front as one of the leading counties, socially and financially. "OLD NAT."

CLARKE-PERKINS.

The wedding of Miss Mary Amelia Perkins to Mr. William Lee Clarke, which occurs to-night at St. John's Episcopal Church, will be an event of much social importance. Miss Perkins, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Perkins, is a young woman unusually lovely and bright.

Mr. Clarke is the only son of Hon. Thomas L. Clarke, the distinguished Monticello lawyer, and is himself possessed of sterling business qualities and wide personal popularity.

The attendants will be: Miss Mary Tabot Whitfield, Maid of Honor; Miss Agnes Floyd, of Jacksonville, Flower Girl; Mr. Junius L. Turnbull, of Monticello, best man, and Mr. Lewis M. Lively, Mr. George Lewis, Jr., Mr. Fred Moor and Mr. Alexander Perkins Harrison, ushers.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Will have no further monthly meetings during the present summer, but have adjourned until the first Friday in October.

Mrs. Charles Munroe and daughter will leave for St. Terence to-morrow.

THE PAN-AMERICAN

A Weekly Resume of What is Going on There.

IMPRESSIONS OF EDITORS

Other Items of Interest About the Exhibition at Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 27.—The representatives from the Empire State of the South, about 150 strong, completely captured the Pan-American Exhibition. The speeches in the Temple of Music were unusually fine: Mr. H. H. Cananiss, of the Atlanta Journal, made an ideal presiding officer. His distinguished presence and dignified manner immediately produced a fine impression. Mr. Coleman, president of the Weekly Georgia Press Association, justified the reputation Dixie enjoys as being the home of oratory. Hon. R. F. Wright, representing the Governor of a State, made a notable speech that bristled with statistics showing the marvelous resources of Georgia. The scholarly Col. Hemphill, of the Constitution, made a very fine speech, while Rev. Sam. Small electrified the audience of over 5,000 people that thronged the Temple of Music. It was "Georgia Day" in every sense of the word. "Dixie" and other Southern melodies could be heard from one end of the Esplanade to the other. These were always received with applause. The melody of these airs of the Southland mingled as naturally with splash of the fountains, fed by the waters of the great lakes of the North as if no armies had ever worn the "blue and the gray." Mr. Coleman in his speech made a beautiful reference to the part the South had borne in the late war, mentioned Capt. Harris and Hobson's services in Cuba and the Philippines, and dwelt on the fraternal feeling that now prevailed in every part of our section. It will be remembered that Capt. Harris, U. S. A., of Georgia, is in charge of the War Department exhibit here, and that Capt. Hobson, U. S. A., of Alabama, is on special duty here for the Navy Department in connection with the Pan-American Exposition.

A few weeks ago a famous New York sculptor visited the Pan-American Exposition, and was especially attracted by the whiteness and fine grain of a block of marble in the Alabama exhibit. He examined it closely, and immediately wrote to the quarry for information. The result is Mr. Roscoe Gorman, the able commissioner from Alabama, has had several visits from other sculptors, and a demand is already created for the marble of Alabama. It is well known that the famous sculptors paid a great deal of attention to the quality of the marble they used. It is a historical fact that the father and grandfather of Phidias were sculptors, and handed down to their illustrious descendants the secret of the location of a quarry of pure white marble on the island of Paros, to the purity and quality of which they attributed much of their fame. If Alabama marble should stand the test to which it is now being submitted in New York by several sculptors, Mr. Gorman says she can furnish with all they will want or many generations. Experts say the Alabama marble is equal to the finest brought from Carrara or Paros. Commissioner Roole is very much gratified with this as well as with the most admirable way in which the Alabama exhibit has been installed and looked after on the Pan-American grounds.

Mr. Gorman has made a friend of everybody, and has lost no opportunity to make the most of Alabama's resources. Mr. Poole says:

"Our lumber is also attracting considerable attention. We are daily receiving letters from all over the North making inquiries about our farm and timber lands, and I believe that Alabama will reap a harvest by the small investment of a \$5,000 exhibit at this exposition. I desire to call attention to all Alabamians who desire to visit the exposition to be sure and call at the Alabama exhibit, where there are two of the most intelligent young men of Alabama ready and willing to inform you in regard to rates, hotels, locations and boarding houses. Alabama has a most beautiful exhibit, and the papers of the North are commenting on it very favorably."

Col. J. B. Brownlow, representative of the Postoffice Department, at the Pan-American Exposition, recalls a significant circumstance with reference to the South in connection with the war of 1861. He says: "When the citizens of all the seceded States for carrying the mails. Under resolution of Congress payment was forbidden, except where parties having claims could prove continuous and unconditional loyalty to the Union. Several years ago Congress rescinded this resolution and provided that in all cases payment should be made without reference to the question of loyalty or disloyalty. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, supported Douglas for President in 1860. After the election, and before Georgia seceded, Mr. Stephens wrote a letter to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He never received a reply. He said himself he was satisfied his letter was not permitted to go through the mails in Georgia, else he would have received a response. Before Tennessee seceded letters of W. G. Brown-