

LEON COUNTY FARMERS TALK

Meeting Held Last Saturday Morning

TO DISCUSS STATE FAIR

Major Healey and Captain Rose Talk Interestingly.

This meeting was called to order at the Court House, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, by President John P. Roberts, of the County Farmers' Institute. Its object was to discuss fully the situation and to see what could be done towards representing Leon county at the coming State Fair to be held in Jacksonville on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of November next.

There were present a number of representative farmers and citizens of Tallahassee, and the freest expression of opinion was indulged in by all. Major Healey and Captain Rose were present and made an exhibit. They all agreed that Leon county should be present and make an exhibit. They all agreed that she was fully able to do so. For two weeks, since the first meeting, on Saturday, September 7th, the subject had been talked up, and nearly everybody of any influence and interest in the matter had been approached. All seemed to agree that it would be for the best interests of the farmers and people generally of the county to have the county officially represented at the fair. The most prominent farmers and also the business men of the city and neighborhood, as well as strangers visiting the city, have, during this time, been talked with, so that all present seemed to be in full sympathy with the movement.

At the meeting held on the 7th, Messrs. John P. Roberts and H. C. Billingsley had been appointed a committee to talk the matter up and to see what could be done to interest people in the making of an exhibit from Leon county. They canvassed the town and surrounding country well, and at this meeting showed how fully in sympathy with the movement everybody was. Mr. Billingsley, being absent at the beginning of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. Roberts, called the meeting to order, and told the meeting of the results of the committee's investigations, and said that everybody seemed willing to do all they could to help on the work and would contribute to the success of an exhibit at the fair for Leon county.

Mr. R. E. Rose then spoke, and said that in his absence from the city he had visited many places, and seen a great many specimens, and that all agreed that Leon should have an exhibit, and a good one, at the fair. He said that, as he had often said before, Leon county could raise as good crops as any body or as any county in the State. He said that one gentleman with whom he had talked had said that he would not only make an exhibit at the fair, but would make a contribution of money also to help it. A great many had expressed the opinion that they were in full sympathy with the movement and would help in all that lay in their power, but that they were not able to be present themselves. He thought that if one man could have full charge of the matter and the getting together of exhibits there would be no difficulty about the matter, and that the people able to do so would help all in their power, both with matter to exhibit and with subscriptions. He said that West Florida points, DePuniak, Chipley, Marianna, and Quincy, had made preparations for displays for their respective counties, especially of tobacco and sugar cane. He also said that he had written the Agricultural Department of the National government, and that Dr. Spencer would be present at the fair and personally examine the specimens of sugar cane, determine the sugar analysis of each specimen, and after the fair visit and inspect each locality and make an official statement to be published to the people of Florida, of the United States, and of the whole world, of what Florida could do toward raising sugar cane and making their own sugar and syrup and a big export business beside. He said that there were millions of acres of land in Middle and West Florida suitable for cane growing and other purposes. Florida had passed the experimental stage, and that people seeking homes and investments should know Florida's capabilities.

Major G. P. Healey, the general manager of the State Fair, at Jacksonville, was also present and gave a full statement of what the fair had already done and what it was going to do. He said that already a sufficient number of counties had raised exhibits and made appropriations to make the fair a success, if no other county or individual should do anything more toward it. But, he said, new counties were coming into line every day, and that they would have more than they had ever expected before they were through with it. That this fair was the outgrowth of the efforts of the people of Florida, and that Florida ought to do the same as other States in the Union did, and have an agricultural exhibit of the products of the farmers of the State. That it was a farmers' affair. He said that as yet but one man in all the work had received a dollar for any of the work that he had done, and that was the

official clerk and stenographer, whom it was necessary to employ to do the correspondence, and that the postage and printing were all that had as yet required any money. He said that of the \$2,500 given by the State, every citizen of the State paid a part of this, and so should have an equal interest in the success of the fair. That of this amount only about \$750 had as yet been expended. That though Jacksonville had appropriated \$5,000 originally, and had still agreed to give this, they had refused to take it since the fire had swept the city and so many people were even begging for bread. He stated that in comparison to what other States were giving for fairs of this kind, Florida was working with nothing to work with. That a gentleman had told him recently that Georgia had already expended \$60,000 on her fair, and that it would take \$40,000 more to complete it, and to make our fair a success with so little to work with there must be a great deal of voluntary work. The farmers can come forward and make it a success, he said, if they will.

Twenty counties have already been heard from, and each has already appropriated between \$200 and \$300 besides private subscriptions, and one of the railroads will make an exhibition. Over 150 individual exhibitors will make displays, and we already have more promised and ready than we have space for, but there will be space made for all.

There will be many side shows, circus performances and the Christian Endeavor meeting, and the grounds will be fully filled up with shows and performances, all of a creditable character. There are the grounds to fix up, the race track to get in order, etc., but we expect to get through with it all right. We have our hands full already, but will find a place for everybody.

Major Healey said that the \$5,000 that went to Buffalo could much better have gone to the State Fair.

Now the question is, what counties ought to be represented? There is not much reason why Manatee, Lee and Dade counties should be at the fair. Every man in Florida knows just what they are doing. They produce oranges and if the orange crop fails the people starve. If the orange crop is a success, they starve.

All through South and West Florida people want to know what they can do to make a living. Everybody knows that it costs more to raise oranges and cotton than the people get for it, even if they have a successful year. I, for one, do not care about bringing any more men into the State but I want the farmers of the State to be able to make a living.

It is all right for good farmers from outside to come into the State, but we want to teach the people already here to make the most out of their farms and farm produce.

I don't think that farmers should be tied up to the plow. There is no more reason why a farmer should be tied up to his plow than a grocery man should be tied up to his grocery store. He mustn't expect to make more money at his farming without capital than to make it in his grocery store without capital. It is as necessary a part of the one as of the other to have capital to begin and to work on. He must have the stock and machinery for his work or he cannot do anything. A man who is tied up to a counter or to a plow will not succeed. Every man needs a special training to do his work.

He men do everything to develop muscle; what they need is to develop brains. It is necessary to use brains in farming. We hope to bring together representatives from every county in the State to show what all can do. We want to show what each county and each farmer in each county is doing in every other county and show to the world what each is doing.

I don't think that a man who tries to make a living on any one thing will make a success of farming or a success of making a living. All lands are not suitable for raising any one crop to the exclusion of all others. No one farm has generally only one kind of land, and different lands are suitable for different crops.

Orange growers in Florida are not making a living out of the orange crop, but out of the records in the court house. They put a mortgage on their place and live upon the proceeds of the mortgage. It is the same with cotton. No man ever gets rich who makes his living out of oranges or cotton alone.

But if this is to be a country to furnish the northwest with hogs and stock, we will go to the fair, learn how people can make a living with kid gloves.

Leon county must be at the fair, and if you can have two or three hundred dollars to do it with it will pay all of your expenses, you can sell all your light stuff at Jacksonville, and it will more than pay all your expenses. In bringing back your live stock. Bring all of your exhibits to one central point, and the railroad will ship them for you to the fair free.

There will be 10,000 to 15,000 people at the fair, and all of them will look for an exhibit from Leon county, the capital county of the State. I will even come up here myself and help you if it is desirable. You shall have all the space you want and as good as anybody gets.

The railroads have made a concession of 1 1/2 cents per mile for all passengers, each way. They will bring to one central point a car or as many cars as are needed and take to Jacksonville for the fair, free, whatever you put into it.

We are working for concessions from the express companies, and only one point of controversy now is whether

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A BIG MONEY CROP

That is What Melons Have Been this Year

BIG RETURNS RECEIVED

By the Farmers Around Oxford, Sumter County, Florida.

The editor of the Ocala Star, writing up a meeting of the Oxford (Sumter county) Truck Growers' Association, says:

"As a matter of general information and interest we give a general summary of the work and results of the Oxford Truck Growers' Union."

"Melon crop handled—Shipped and sold at home, 97 cars, netted, total, \$10,987.55; average per car net, \$112.24.

2. Shipped to New York, 55 cars. These cars netted \$7,289.82; average per car, net, \$132.54.

"3. Shipped to many different markets, 30 cars. These cars netted \$2,337.35; average per car, net, \$77.91.

"4. Sold at home, 12 cars. Netted here, \$1,360; average, net, per car, \$113.33.

"These figures show that the crop grown and shipped by the union netted the growers over \$21,000, while the crop grown by those not belonging to the union foots up about \$10,000 more, showing the most profitable crop that has ever been marketed from Oxford.

"One car of melons which a commission house offered a hundred dollars for, was sold through the union for \$133.25 net.

"The working of the union has shown the advantages of it to the truckers, and next season many more members will join it and thus strengthen it and be of additional benefit to the agricultural interests of that section.

"The commission house of Austin, Kimball & Co., New York city, handled 7 cars of the union's melons, which netted the growers \$149.30 per car."

Oxford is a small station on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in Sumter county, surrounded by an open pine country, sandy soil, any of which the writer has ever seen could be fertilized by the soil of Leon county.

Then why should not we do as much, and even more, than the farmers of Oxford? Now that transportation can be secured, the only thing we have to do is to plant the crop. The Tallahassee will see that buyers come here, if the farmers will do as requested a few weeks ago—notify us of the number of acres they will plant and the point they will deliver them to for transportation.

Letters patent have been granted the incorporation of the Jernigan Lumber Company, at Whitfield, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to conduct a general lumber business, running steam sawmills, erecting buildings, digging canals, etc. The incorporators are Albert Jernigan, E. H. Jernigan and H. Jernigan.

TWO COUPON CONTESTS.

The Most Popular Student and Most Popular Person in Leon County.

This week we commence a Coupon Contest for the Most Popular Person in Leon County and the Most Popular Student at The Florida State College; this city.

To the Most Popular Person in Leon County, whether male, female, child or adult, we will give a railroad ticket to the State Fair at Jacksonville and two days' board at a first-class hotel.

To the Most Popular Student at The Florida State College, this city, we will give \$10 in gold to spend as he or she likes during the holiday recess. Don't hold your tickets back, but mail them or hand them in at the office each week. A count will soon be made and when the name of your choice appears it will induce others from a distance to vote for her or him:

Most Popular Student
AT THE FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE.

As the most Popular Student at the Florida State College, Tallahassee, I vote for

Of _____

Write name and address of the person you vote for plainly on dotted lines and hand in or mail at once to "Coupon Contest Editor Tallahassee, Tallahassee, Fla." Not more than 10 votes of same date will be received from one person.

Most Popular Person
IN LEON COUNTY.

As the most Popular Person in Leon county, Florida, I vote for

Of _____

Write name and address of the person you vote for plainly on dotted lines and hand in or mail at once to "Coupon Contest Editor Tallahassee, Tallahassee, Fla." Not more than 10 votes of same date will be received from one person.

FLA. STATE COLLEGE

Session of 1901-1902 Commenced Yesterday

MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS

Both Dormitories Nearly Ready for Occupancy.

The Florida State College opened on Thursday, September 26th, at 9 o'clock a. m., for its fifty-fifth annual school year of 1901 and 1902.

The exercises were opened by the President, A. A. Murphree, in the large hall of the college, and a large attendance of scholars and their friends, both from town and out of town, were present. There was no regular opening address. The President and several of the teachers gave those present an informal talk on the occasion, and explained to all the general objects and requirements of the coming school year. The President spoke a few words of hearty welcome to both scholars and their friends, and thanked them for the patronage which they had given the college, and hoped that they would continue to hold the interests of the Florida State College as very near and very dear to all their hearts.

He outlined the work of the year, and then spoke of the improvements which were going on and those in contemplation, and showed plainly that no school, at least in Florida, had opened this year with such brilliant prospects and hopes for the future as it had, and that all scholars and friends, must keep it in mind and do all they could for its interests in the coming days.

After the general exercises came the matriculation of students. Then the assignment of lessons by classes by each teacher for Friday and Saturday, so the advanced students might lose no time in taking up their studies where they had left off last term, and to give the scholars study work while the teachers were proceeding with the examination of new pupils and of the few last year delinquents. As the examinations occupied most of the remainder of the day, we will have time to look over the work going on at the college, and note a few things of interest.

As the President was very busy, he delegated to one of his assistants the task of "showing" your reporter around.

The college lies at the foot of Clinton street, on a commanding hill. The first building that is reached, after a very pleasant walk or ride of about half a mile from the centre of the city, directly west, is a large, red brick structure called "College Hall."

We were taken first to the top of this building. Up a very broad flight of steps to the porch and first story, up another to the second story, then up several tiers of narrow steps and finally out at a small trap door to the very summit, the four sided cupola

lower, where four large windows presented a most charming, picturesque and complete view of the whole surrounding country. Upland and lowland, grassy slopes and wooded thickets, dotted with houses, and landscape scenery of varied kinds, and the silver sken of water mingled with each other and met the clouds and sky now distant and now near horizon. It was a sweet, clear and thrilling sight, and your reporter experienced for a moment an uplifting of spirit such as any one experiences who beholds such an expanse of the grand and beautiful innature for the first time, or for the first time for a very long while. On the west burst into view the undulating grassy plains and clumps of tree life, between which shone Woodward's Lake on the left and Mrs. Annie Wallace's Lake on the right, connected by a narrow sken of winding water, beyond which the A. F. & G. H. R. wound.

South the trees were thicker and Carrabelle railroad depot and a little way off the Seaboard Air Line depot, at the foot of a large hill, on which stood the buildings of the colored college, were all quite plainly to be seen; east Tallahassee and trees mingled their houses and branches together; while on the north were more plains, more trees and a few buildings surrounding; another colored school, burst into view. This is one of the attractions of the Florida State College.

But we must shut the trap door above our heads, descend the little, narrow steps and return to. The second story was next visited, where the various recitation and lecture rooms were located, and especially the chemical and physical laboratories, and the museum, full of apparatus and specimens. On the first floor was the large assembly room, the President's office and the library.

The grounds of the Florida State College, the "campus," consists of nearly twenty-five acres of grassy level and vigorous pine growth. On the north where now level ground appears, will be the future chapel and gymnasium, to be built; on the south, about sixty rods from college hall, stands the nearly completed girls' dormitory, west of which, about the same distance away, is the boys' dormitory.

The new girls' and boys' dormitories are practically alike, excepting that the dining room and kitchen of the girls' building will be replaced by two large halls for the debating and the literary societies in the boys' building. These buildings will be two and one-half stories high; 124 feet long by 84 feet wide; each building will have 30 sleeping rooms of from 12 or 13 feet by 15 feet dimensions, and a large hall 28x52 feet. Modern conveniences of heat, light, water, sewer and bath facilities will also be furnished. A first class matron will take charge of the young ladies' dormitory, and a member of the faculty will look after the interests of the boys and young gents.

The lumber is of the best material, kiln-dried and free from defects and knots; the doors, sash and blinds of kiln-dried cypress. The inside woodwork will be hard oil finish, with some painting. The foundation sills will be deep enough and the brick work strong enough to insure a firm structure; and throughout the entire work the strongest and best material is put into all sills, joists, rafters and trusses. The basement floor will be mostly of plaster. The inside of the buildings will have two coats of plaster, and the painted portions three coats of paint. The walls will be lined with tarred felt, which is better though rather more expensive than tarred paper. The doors and window frames of extra kiln-dried lumber, and the doors will have transoms above them. There will be bath rooms and water closets on each floor. Each story will be about 12 feet high. The windows of the first story will be of four lights, each 15 by 34 inches, with corner windows 12 lights each 12 by 20 inches. The windows of the second story will be of 4 lights each 18 by 32 inches.

The sleeping rooms will be all furnished alike, or very nearly so; a bureau, washstand, iron bedstead, springs, mattress, pillows, and a table, rocker and two chairs to each room. Thus the furniture invoice will give about 50 of each of these articles with double the number of chairs, and for the dining room 1 large six-foot sideboard, 8 eight-foot oak extension tables and 75 dining room chairs.

It would be next to impossible to describe these dormitories in the usual way of describing such buildings; they must be seen completed to be appreciated. All the angles and turns and differences, little here, great there, can only be satisfactorily comprehended by a glance at the working plan of each floor. Everybody will have his or her own impression of it as they look at the plan or visit the building for themselves. It wouldn't do to satisfy our readers too fully on these subjects, but go and see them for yourselves, and come away with the impression, no not impression, but settled fact—that Florida is not so very far behind in the modern race for the best that the other States, so many of them, at least, already have.

The Florida State College can accommodate now about one hundred and thirty-five pupils; it expects to accommodate three hundred and fifty when all its improvements are completed.

The girls' dormitory will be completed in about a week, and the boys' in about two weeks from date of this paper. How's that for Gilmore & Davis, the hustling contractors?

President Murphree states that the

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CZOLGOSZ GUILTY OF MURDER

Jury Out Thirty-four Minutes Tuesday

TRIAL ENDED SUDDENLY

Speeches of Counsel on Both Sides of Noted Case.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty to-day of murder in the first degree by a jury in part 3 of the Supreme Court, in having on the 6th day of September shot President William McKinley, the wounds inflicted afterward resulting in the death of the President.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and twenty-six minutes, and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution presenting a case so clear, so conclusive that, even had the prisoner entered a plea of insanity, it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered to-day.

The announcement made this afternoon by the attorneys for Czolgosz, that the eminent alienists summoned by the Erie County Bar Association and by the District Attorney to examine Czolgosz, and to determine his exact mental condition, had declared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only stage of a defense that Judges Lewis and Titus could have put together.

At 2:44 this afternoon District Attorney Penney abruptly announced that the case of the prosecution was ended. Judge Lewis arose slowly, and, addressing the court, said that the sudden close of the case against Czolgosz was a surprise to him and his colleague. They had no witnesses to call for the defense. He asked the court that he be allowed to address the jury at once. The court consented, and the venerable jurist began an address that will long be remembered by those who heard it. Judge Lewis said:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: A calamity has fallen upon this nation through the act of this man, out the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man, it is not murder, and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then, of course, be transferred to an insane asylum."

"Much discussion has occurred in our midst, and it has been called to my attention as to the propriety of any defense being interposed in this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned with my associate to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You gentlemen know, perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came into this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one."

"The defendant's counsel appear here because, under our system of jurisprudence, no man can be placed on trial for the high crime of murder, the penalty of which, under the law, is death, without he has the assistance of counsel. The court has the power to designate counsel and it is the duty of the counsel thus designated to appear in the case, unless they can make some reasonable excuse and succeed in being relieved of the duty."

"The defendant, no matter how serious a crime he has committed, is entitled, under the laws, to the benefit of a trial. In the case of murder, he must have a trial. You sat there and listened to the defendant's plea of guilty when he was arraigned at the opening of this term, but the law of our State will not permit him to plead guilty to such a crime as this. The law is so careful of the rights of its citizens that it will not permit a man to plead guilty to this crime of murder, so that even after he had conceded his guilt in this case, it was incumbent upon the court to insist that he trial should proceed, and that the people should establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged against him."

"There are in our country individuals—not, I hope, in any very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over our country—who think that in a case like this or even in charges of much less degree, it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does appear in some parts of our State, as every intelligent man knows."

"It is charged here that our client is an anarchist, a man who does not believe in any law or in any form of government. And there are, so we are told, other individuals who entertain that opinion. We all feel that such doctrines are dangerous and criminal—are doctrines that will subvert our government in time, if they are allowed to prevail."

"Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this country equal to the belief, becoming so common,