# CAPITAL AND LABOR WERE DISCUSSED

## Charged That Socialism, If It Comes, Will Be Due to Capitalistic Organizations.

Boston, May 14.—The general meetings of 1903 of the American Social Science Association began here to-day.

George H. Anderson, a member of the Suffolk county, Massachusetts, bar, spoke on "Some Responsibilities of Capitalistic Organization." He said that the labor organizations have no moral standing to denounce trusts, for their movement is as distinctly a combination or trust as is the capitalistic movement. The two movements, he said, are like in motive and object.

"In the contest as it is now carried on between these two opposing forces, it is obvious that there are at least two main desiderata: first, that the parties to the contest should become so nearly equal in real and apparent power that each may come to respect the other, to the end that an equilibrium approximating justice may result. The organization of labor is an absolute condition precedent under present conditions to any sound social and industrial progress. To oppose that organization, to attempt to prevent it by legislation, or to denounce it in terms recently used at the manufacturers' association at New Orleans, is both futile and foolish.

"The second desiderata is that there should be an increased respect for law and for justice on the part of both labor and capital. The final appeal must be to justice."

Under our law permitting the private ownership not only of the surface of the land, but of all minerals and metals beneath the surface, he said, the coal and iron supply of the country would soon be entirely under monopoly control. The condition of the ownership and control of the anthracite coal supply, he contended, was just cause for revolutionary sentiments and activities. In the last generation, he said, the legislation of the country had been many controlled by capital, and in not a few of the states the sale of legislation was a regular business. In conclusion Mr. Anderson said:

"If capital fails to recognize the necessity of just laws, respected and obeyed, it may expect little mercy at the hands of its adversaries when they discover their real power. If socialism comes, the main responsibility will rest upon the capitalistic organizations."

Lewis D. Brandeis, a lawyer, and Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of the Harvard Law School discussed trade union incorporation, the former favoring it, and the latter saying it would be unconstitutional, inappropriate and dangerous.

President Eliot of Harvard summarized the question of the incorporation of the trades unions in the statement that if they wanted it there seemed to be no objection, and if they did not want it, there was no objection. There was, however, an objection to the imposition of a money penalty, and this whole talk of incorporating trades unions was fairly attributable to a desire to get at them and impose a fine or collect damages.

"It must be noted," said Mr. Eliot, "that the activities of trades unions involve only moral responsibilities. The positions of the unions is virtually that of 2,000,000 men who systematically permit moral and physical violence in the attainment of their ends in the limitation of output, than which there is no more corrupting or degrading influence.

"Unskilled laborers cannot gain their aims in a labor struggle without permitting violence, but this is a moral question and not one of damages. To attempt to get at them vindictively, by inducing or compelling incorporation and making them financially liable is not at all the way to settle the problem."

# ERWIN IS AT WORK

STILL HAMMERING AWAY AT THE CARTER CASE.

## HAS RECOVERED $500,000.

CARTER GOT ABOUT $750,000 FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

**Erwin Reiterates That Proceedings Against Greene and Gaynor Have Not Been Abandoned—Gillette's Transfer Not an Acknowledgement That the Case Is Ended. Question of the Date of Carter's Release Is Now Under Consideration.**

(By R. M. Larner.)

Washington, May 14.—United States District Attorney Marion Erwin of Georgia was here to-day and had a lengthy consultation with Solicitor General Hoyt relative to the case of ex-Capt. O. M. Carter.

Mr. Erwin says it is not true that the government has already recovered $800,000 of Capt. Carter's money and securities, which is said to be sufficient to make good the losses the government sustained through the gay captain's financial performances at Savannah. The amount which Capt. Carter is supposed to owe the government aggregates something like $750,000. Mr. Erwin says thus far about $500,000 of that amount has been recovered, and placed in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Erwin further says there is no foundation for the report to the effect that legal proceedings against Messrs. Greene and Gaynor have been abandoned by reason of the belief that Carter has made good the losses sustained by the government through the Greene and Gaynor and Carter frauds in connection with the Savannah harbor improvements.

**Removal of Gillette.**

Messrs. Greene and Gaynor are supposed to be still in Canada, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States authorities. When Capt. Gillette was recently relieved from duty in connection with the river and harbor improvements at Savannah, it was said that the fact of his transfer to another field of duty was in the nature of an acknowledgement that the government had practically despaired of bringing Messrs. Greene and Gaynor to Savannah for trial. This report is also denied by Mr. Erwin and the engineer office at the War Department. Capt. Gillette's transfer to Newport was the result of a general shake-up in the Engineering Corps, and had no bearings whatever, it is said, on the Greene and Gaynor case.

**Carter Probably Out Nov. 28.**

Capt. Carter is due to be released from the United States prison at Leavenworth Nov. 28. This is in accordance with the regulations, which allow him two months out of each year for good conduct. As a result of his excellent behavior while in prison ten months are to be cut off of his sentence. Some of Carter's friends, who wield a great deal of influence in national affairs, still assert that he was the innocent tool of designing persons, and at the expiration of his imprisonment they may seek a vindication by means of a special act of Congress.

There are others who contend that he still has an interest in the great river and harbor contract trust, in which Messrs. Greene and Gaynor are still believed to be financially interested. Various attempts have been made to demolish this trust, but it is believed to be in a flourishing condition to-day, and some of the sub-contractors are indirectly representing the Greene and Gaynor trust, which it is alleged for many years virtually had a monopoly of all the great river and harbor contracts along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida.

The ratifications of this trust were so great that even when its existence became known to the government authorities it was so manipulated that the trust by indirect methods and putting up dummy contractors managed to secure nearly all of the big contracts, which were worth having.

**May Keep Him Longer.**

Mr. Erwin says there is some question as to whether Capt. Carter's term of imprisonment legally expires next November. He was condemned by court-martial in general order 172, headquarters of the army, Sept. 29, 1899. Ordinarily, his imprisonment should have dated from that period. Capt. Carter, in resisting the sentence of the court-martial by writs of habeas corpus and other legal proceedings, delayed his confinement to the United States penitentiary for nearly six months. The question is now under consideration of the War Department and the Department of Justice as to fixing the date of the release of Capt. Carter from prison.

The question to be determined is, does his imprisonment date from the day the President approved the sentence of the court-martial or from the date he actually entered the prison at Leavenworth? The legal authorities of the two departments are at present non-committal on this subject.

## WILL BE NO STRIKE.

**An Agreement Was Reached on the Great Northern.**

St. Paul, Minn., May 14.—All danger of a strike on the Great Northern Railway system has passed and an amicable agreement between the company and its trainmen has been reached, the schedules being signed late this afternoon.

Each side made concessions, although upon the face of the terms of the compromise, as stated by A. B. Garretson, assistant grand conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, who, with Mr. Newman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, had conducted the negotiations, the men have somewhat the better of it. They are granted an increase of wages which averages 15 per cent.; the yard men get the Chicago scale, which is 3 cents an hour higher than the St. Paul scale; new men are to be given increased wages after one year's service, instead of five, as proposed by the company, and upon the double-header question, which was the cause of the deadlock in the negotiations, the men modified their demands to a slight degree.

**MABINI DIED OF COLERA.**

**He Was Minister of Foreign Affairs for Filipinos.**

Manila, May 14.—Mabini, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Filipino government, died of cholera at midnight. He was attacked with the disease on Tuesday night.

Since his return from Guam, Mabini had lived in seclusion. Captured correspondence of the Rizal province insurgents showed he had been in communication with them, but the letters were not of a seditious nature.

The Filipinos and Americans generally regret the death of Mabini, but there will be no demonstration at his burial on account of the nature of his disease.

**HELD A CAMP FIRE.**

**Closing Scene of South Carolina Veterans' Reunion.**

Columbia, S. C., May 14.—The event marking the closing of the Confederate reunion was a very realistic camp fire scene on the stage of the opera house.

Many thousands of people witnessed a very handsome floral parade this afternoon, given complimentary to the veterans. A feature was the appearance at the head of the procession of Gen. Hampton's aged body servant, leading the beautiful horse the General rode on his last public appearance in the reunion procession two years ago.

**Gold for South America.**

New York, May 14.—A provisional engagement of $500,000 gold coin for export to Argentina on Saturday has been made by the local agent of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited. Inquiry for an additional $500,000 gold for South America has been made at the sub-treasury.


# LAZY COFFEE

**Another Name for the "Sloppy" Sort.**

Postum coffee is not made like ordinary coffee for it takes at least 25 minutes, cooking to bring out the heavy food value of Postum. It requires some effort for those things which are really worth while—making Postum requires a little care.

The grocer is in a position to hear of those lazy ones who will not take the trouble to make Postum correctly. "I am well acquainted indeed with Postum," says a grocer of Camden, N. J., "For I meet it not only at my breakfast table but I am also associated with it daily in my buisness.

"Coffee drinking used to affect my nerves and stomach but since we have been using Postum in our family in place of coffee the bloated feeling after eating has disappeared and my head is now clear and stomach and nerves alright. We all feel better in every way and find Postum just as satisfactory to our palates.

"I have met customers who complained that Postum was not good but we always found this due to the fact that they tried to make it as they used to make coffee. Of course we set them right by pointing out the reason, telling they must boil Postum 15 or 20 minutes after boiling commences, then they get fine, choice and delicious Postum." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



# BABIES ON FIRE

## With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

## Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

## In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

## When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."


# MANY WERE HURT

SERIOUS WRECK ON CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF.

## COACHES FELL INTO A CREEK.

BRIDGE HAD BEEN UNDERMINED AND WENT DOWN TOO.

**Fireman John Riley Was the Only Man Killed, But at Least Twenty Other Persons Were Injured, One Fatally—List of Those Most Seriously Hurt—Wreck Caused by the Tender Jumping the Track on Approaching the Bridge—Tender and Coaches Struck the Bridge.**

Hot Springs, Ark., May 14.—The outbound passenger train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, which left here at 9 o'clock this morning, jumped the track on a 15-foot embankment about a mile east of this city to-day, wrecking all of the cars except the Pullman sleeper, and carrying an iron bridge down into the Gulpha creek. One man was killed and at least twenty other persons were injured, one fatally, and several others seriously.

**The Dead and Injured.**

The dead man is John Riley, fireman, Hot Springs.

The injured: John Ryan, engineer, Hot Springs, fatally; Newton Holt, lawyer, Hot Springs, dangerously; Conductor W. J. Weir, Hot Springs, seriously; W. L. Hendricks, brakeman, Hot Springs, seriously; Will Marmel, Pullman porter, Little Rock, seriously; Jack Archer, deputy sheriff, Hot Springs, dangerously; Mrs. T. F. Cooney, Indian Territory, seriously.

There were at least a dozen others more or less hurt. Several delegates to the state convention of the Junior Order of American Mechanics were passengers and many of them sustained injuries.

**What the Engineer Says.**

Engineer Ryan, who is in a critical condition, stated to-night that the wreck was caused by the tender jumping the track on the approach to the iron bridge. Two coaches followed the tender, and in a careening way crashed into the bridge, tearing it from its abutments.

All the coaches, together with the bridge, were precipitated into the stream below. The Pullman sleeper did not leave the track.

Two physicians were aboard and administered to the needs of the injured, who were later brought to Hot Springs.

It is said the accident was caused by the recent heavy rains having loosened the embankment, causing the rails to spread.

**ELLIS A PARANOIAC.**

**He Was Adjudged Likely to Commit Violenc.**

New York, May 14.—William B. Ellis, the publisher and formerly a tobacco merchant in North Carolina, was today pronounced by Justice Bischoff to be insane, suffering from paranoia, subject to systematic delusions of persecution and likely to commit acts of violence. He was ordered committed to a private sanitarium.

Mr. Ellis was alleged to have threatened to shoot Col. Fries, a North Carolina merchant, and to have made threats against the United States District Court and district attorney in litigation in which he was engaged.

**Southern Textile Company.**

Winston-Salem, N. C., May 14.—It is stated to-day that the Southern Textile Company has been formed of cotton mills in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. There is some doubt whether the mills in North and South Carolina will accept the terms proposed by the company.

# REPORT OF MILES GIVES 'EM TROUBLE

## Demands Made That the Full Text Be Given Out. Officials Have to Yield.

Washington, May 14.—Secretary Root and a number of other officials in the War Department to-day received a circular letter from Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, which has also been mailed to a number of private individuals, in reference to the report of Lieut. Gen. Miles.

Welsh desires that letters be addressed to the President, Secretary Root and others, asking them to publish for the information and guidance of the country the full report of Gen. Miles regarding affairs in the Philippine Islands. He suggests that they especially request that the report of Maj. Hunter into the facts of the whippings of Filipino prisoners of war for the purpose of extracting information from them be included in the publication.

He says he has not seen Gen. Miles' report, having in vain tried to secure a copy of it from the War Department, but believes that it contains facts that enlightened citizens should have. He says that 600,000 souls have perished in those islands from war, famine and pestilence, under the United States flag.

Secretary Root referred the circular letter he received to Judge Advocate General Davis.

The War Department to-day made public the letter of Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Gen. Miles, replying to one sent to the Secretary of War yesterday regarding the publication of Gen. Miles' report. Gen. Corbin states to whom the report was given, and encloses copies of the reports which were furnished the press.

In Gen. Miles' report on the alleged cruelties was also a criticism of the rice transaction in the reconcentrado camp in Bantangas province, and discussing the matter he refers to a report he had received from the commanding general in the Philippines, to which he refers by saying (copy herewith inclosed.) This copy was not furnished with the report of Gen. Miles, and it has been charged that it was surpressed.

The War Department to-day made the copy referred to public. It is a report of Maj. Gen. Davis addressed to Gen. Miles and contains all the correspondence, telegrams and all documents that refer to the purchase, distribution and sale of rice to the people in the concentration camps. It is a very voluminous document, but the main features were covered in summaries which have heretofore been published.

## FELTZ PUT FORBES OUT IN ONE ROUND.

St. Louis, May 14.—At the West End Club to-night Tommy Feltz of Savannah knocked out Clarence Forbes in the first round of what was to have been a twenty-round contest. A left to the stomach and a right to the jaw did the work.

## PRICES ARE WRONG.

**Cotton Manufacturers Not Satisfied With the Situation.**

Charlotte, N., C., May 14.—Four hundred and seventy-nine members and vistors are attending the seventh annual convention of the Southern Cotton Spinners Association. The spinners present represent a wealth of one billion dollars, and over 10,000,000 spindles.

Thomas C. Guthrie delivered the address of welcome to the members of the association, and the response was made by W. C. Heath of Monroe, N. C. President George B. Hiss, in his annual address recommended the general curtailment of cotton manufacturing. Mr. Hiss declared that at the present high price of cotton and the low price of the manufactured product it is impossible for the manufacturers to make a reasonable profit.

Mr. Hiss gave it as his opinion that cotton market manipulators exercised an unfavorable influence on the producer and manufacturer. Mr. Hiss said in part:

"During the past two years manufacturers using American grown cotton have failed to secure a proper margin of profit, and it has been during these last two years that cotton manipulators have held their greatest sway. It is estimated that between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 bales of cotton are bought and sold annually in this country, while we actually produce an average of but 10,000,000 bales annually.

"Is it not probable that these manipulators have an unfavorable bearing on profits of the manufacturers in this country using American grown cotton. Except in a few special fabrics, the price the manipulators have fixed for cotton to-day is out of all proportion to the price the manufacturer can realize for his product. Is there not a remedy for this situation? If the cotton manufacturer could manage to buy his year's supply of raw stock by making his purchase during the period covered from Sept. 1 to Dec 1 of each year (as is largely the case with our foreign competitors) there would be but slight opportunity for the manipulator to juggle a profit out of the few hundred thousand bales not taken up by these purchases."

A great majority of the spinners agreed with Mr. Hiss.

"It costs 20 cents to make 20's 2-ply yarns," said R. S. Reinhardt of Lincolnton. "This yarn sold yesterday at 18 cents; to-day it brings only 20 cents. Will Mr. Hiss' suggestion be followed? I think so. I believe that in the near future most of the Southern mills will either close down temporarily or will run on short time, say four days in the week."

This view was not exceptional among the spinners. They maintain that they ought to be making money and a great deal of it, but they are not making money. There is very little yarn on the market. In a way, they have matters in their own hands; and the only sensible solution of the problem is to curtail production.

Leonard B. Paulson, the well-known commission men, and a member of the firm of Buckingham, Paulson & Co. of New York, takes a different view of the situation.

"Give the patient time and it will convalescence on its own account," was Mr. Paulson's laconic reference to the market. He added: "I don't think the spinners are losing any great amount of money. If they are losing, why is it that most of the mills are adding improvements and building extensions?"

It is probable that at to-morrow's meeting the name of the association will be changed to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, Mass., delivered an address on "The Development of Rapidly Running or Yield Bearing Spindles," and gave a history of the inventions and improvements in spindles.

**No Undue Advantage.**

Washington, May 14.—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway to-day filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an answer to the complaint of the Central Yellow Pine Association, involving charges of rebates on account of tap line logging connections. The answer denies that granting of any undue advantage over the complainants located in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and division of the legally published rates with other lines are disguised by rebates.

**Wreck Near Birmingham.**

Birmingham, Ala., May 14.—A freight train, consisting of engine, seven cars loaded with limestone, and a caboose, was wrecked last night south of Romlap, eighteen miles north of Birmingham on the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, north branch. John Maxey, colored, was killed, and there others were slightly injured.

**Expires Saturday.**

New York, May 14.—J. P. Morgan & Co., announce that the plan to convert a portion of the United States Steel stock into bonds will not be extended. The right to subscribe to these bonds expires on Saturday.

## DARING BURGLAR JUMPED FROM SECOND STORY.

**William & H. H. Lattimore's Store on Broughton Street Was Burglarized.**

Caught in the business establishment of William & H. H. Lattimore, No. 19 Broughton street, west, to which they had effected an entrance through the sky-light, Frank Smith and John O'Gorman, two 17-year-old boys, were run down and arrested shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. A third boy, a member of the party escaped by jumping from a second story window.

The arrests were made by officers Tullis and Cohen. Had it not been that they were detected by an old negro woman who lives in Broughton lane, the bold young thieves would probably have been successful in their daring burglary. The old woman, attracted by noises in the lane, slipped out of bed and peered through the shutters. There she beheld three dark figures moving about on the roof. She dressed hurriedly and sought an officer and told him what she had seen.

The officers quickly surrounded the place. Two of the boys attempted to escape by the back way but, were run down and arrested. The third boy made a daring leap from the second story window, alighting on the pavement on Broughton street in a heap. He quickly gathered himself up, and disappeared in the warkness. The police have the name of the youth, and it is probable that he will be arrested today. Both of the prisoners deny that there was any one with them, though they admit knowing the suspect.

The boys, after entering the store through the skylight, went to the lower stories and turned out the lights. This attracted the attention of Riley Brown, who was standing on a nearby corner, and he called the attention of those with him to it. But they merely laughed at him, saying that it was a delusion. A few minutes later the old negro woman, half clad, rushed into the street and excitedly told the officers of the burglary.

The burglary was evidently a well planned one, and the boys must have had excellent knowledge of the premises. The two prisoners were taken to the barracks, where they were locked in separate cells, so that they might not communicate with each other. The police are confident of landing the third member of the party.

## THEY ARE PAUPERS.

**Portuguese Say They Had Deposits With the Captain.**

Newbern, N. C., May 14.—Inspector Bertram Stump, Dr. M. W. Glover and Assistant Louis Lottes, aided by Interpreter J. F. Dovall of Brazil began to-day examining the immigrants from the wrecked bark Vera Cruz as to health and eligibility of landing, according to law, and the Vera Cruz's manifest.

One hundred and thirty-eight have been inspected, none of whom could land because they are paupers. The men claimed to have deposited money, averaging from $4 to $38 each, with Capt. J. M. Fernandez of the Vera Cruz, who has left the city.

Four of the immigrants will have to return on account of trachoma. Dr. W. M. Glover has ordered their diet restricted, as their gluttonness after long famishing has caused much sickness. Sixteen are now in the hospital.

**INJUNCTION AT DENVER.**

**Labor Unions Secure It Against the Citizens' Alliance.**

Denver, Colo., May 14.—The first injunction as a result of the labor troubles here was issued this evening by Judge John I Mullins of the District Court, at the instance of the Joint Executive Committee of labor unions against the Citizens' Alliance. It is practically the same as that issued by the District Court in Omaha against the Business Men's organization of that city.

It restrains the alliance among other things from threatening or intimidating members of the labor unions or its own members from importing non-union labor and influencing landlords to evict unions from their meeting places.

There are now 2,700 union men on strike, but threats are made of a general strike involving 15,000 or more within twenty-four hours if an arbitration proposal made by the union is not accepted.


# Special Sale

—OF—

## Men's $10 and $12 Suits

# $7.98

On display in East Window.

The Metropolitan

3 BROUGHTON STREET, WEST.

—SAVANNAH—


## THAT FATAL PACKAGE.

**Mrs. McComick Makes a Statement About It.**

Memphis, Tenn., May 14.—Early this morning Mrs. Lucy McCormick, whom Mrs. Kate Nobbe of Cincinnati alleges sent her a poisoned package, was located in Hampton Place and brought to police headquarters. She was accompanied to the station by a man named Pell, proprietor of a saloon in Beale street and who is said to have formerly lived in Cincinnati.

Mrs. McCormick denied all knowledge of a package of whisky and stated that she had returned to Mrs. Nobbe some days ago a package containing a doll, and which she afterward said contained candy.

Mrs. McCormick to-night made a statement to the police, in which she said that she and Mrs. Nobbe were not on good terms. She admitted being jealous of the Cincinnati woman. She said that she was a daughter of William Elrod, a farmer living near Oxford, Miss.

Mrs. McCormick has employed M. B. Norfleet and P. M. B. Dowdall as attorneys, and it is expected that habeas corpus proceedings will be insituted to-morrow. Mrs. McCormick says she will go to Cincinnati with the police officer from that city without requisition.

**WARRANT FOR HER.**

**Mrs. McCormick Is Charged With the Murder.**

Cincinnati, May 14.—Night Chief of Police Corbin to-day swore out a warrant charging Lizzie McCormick with murder in the first degree. Detective Albert Sweeney left for Memphis to-night with the warrant to bring the woman to Cincinnati. A telegram from Chief of Police Mason of Memphis says that Mrs. McCormick will come to Cincinnati without a requisition.

At the hospital to-night it was reported that four of the men who drank the poisoned whisky will probably recover.

**EXHUMED THE REMAINS.**

**The Body of Agatha Reichlin Was Examined.**

Lorain, O., May 14.—The remains of Agatha Reichlin were exhumed today in order to settle the question raised as to whether the young woman had been choked, as well as struck with a stone on the head.

The body was found to be well preserved. Discolorations were found on the right wrist and upon the neck and a dark blue tinge beneath the right eye.

At the conclusion of the examination, Coroner French said that the marks found were the same he had seen at the post-mortem, but at this time it was impossible to say how they had been caused.

Detective Mintz, at whose request the body was exhumed, said:

"I more than ever believe that the girl was choked insensible, if not dead, before she was struck with the stone."

## OBITUARY.

**F. H. L. Krautler.**

The funeral of Mr. F. H. L. Krautler took place yesterday morning from St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died Wednesday, after a short illness. Mr. Krautler was 78 years old. He was a native of Switzerland, but had been a resident of Savannah about thirty years. Many people have seen his remarkable penmanship on certificates of fraternal orders, etc. For some years Mr. Krautler was a clerk at the old Harnett House, and his pen and ink decorations of the pages of the hotel register were unique. Mr. Krautler leaves two sons, Messrs. C. H. and T. F. Krautler.

**J. R. Chastain, Valdosta.**

Valdosta, Ga., May 14.—Joseph R. Chastain, for many years a policeman of this city, died at his home in the western part of the city yesterday morning. He had been ill with pneumonia for two or three weeks. He came here from Thomas county fourteen or fifteen years ago and served on the police force for ten or eleven years. His remains were carried to Thomasville this morning for interment.

**Isabel Clark, Griffin.**

Griffin, Ga., May 14.—Isabel, the 15-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clark, died in Atlanta, Tuesday night, and was buried this morning at 10 o'clock. The child had undergone an operation about ten days previous, but was thought to be getting along very well until a change for the worse set in and ended in death.

**Arkansas Opposes Change.**

Little Rock, Ark., May 14.—The council of the Diocese of Arkansas of the Protestant Episcopal Church to-night voted against the proposed change of name of the church. The clergy was divided, but the laity was unanimous in opposition. Bishop Brown favored the change.

## WILL BE NO POSTOFFICE.

**Negro Slated for Postmaster Will Not Get the Job.**

Washington, May 14.—Postmaster General Payne has rescinded an order creating a postoffice at Quindocquia, Md., for which Andrew J. Day, a negro, was slated for appointment. This was done on representations from Congressman William H. Jackson, a Republican, of the First Maryland district, who deems the establishment of a postoffice at Quindocquia unnecassary because the place is soon to be included within the limits of rural free delivery service.

Mr. Payne said to-night that there is nothing on record in the Postoffice Department to show whether the man it was proposed to appoint was a white man or a negro, and that he knows nothing of the man's color except what has been told him.

## ENGINEER WHITTON DANGEROUSLY SHOT.

Charleston, S. C., May 14.—Robert J. Whitton, a young Atlantic Coast Line engineer, was shot and probably fatally wounded by R. A. Hatley, a sewing machine agent, at Florence, last night.

Details are not obtainable, except the fact that Whitton was trying to act as peacemaker and received the ball intended for another. He was shot through the lung and elsewhere, and his condition is critical.

**St. John's Church on Fire.**

Denver, Col., May 15, 12:45 a. m.—At midnight fire was discovered breaking through the roof of St. John's Cathedral, the largest Protestant Episcopal Church in the city. At this hour it looks as though the building will be totally destroyed.

**A Wheelbarrow Ride in China.**

Jessie Ackermann in the Housekeeper.

At some time or other it has been my lot to employ practically every mode of transportation in existence. In America we hardly realize the fatigue and hardships inseparable from journeys along untrodden paths in China, Africa and other regions where the shriek of the locomotive is rarely heard. What would the American woman who regards even a 100-mile journey in a Pullman palace car as an ordeal to be avoided, say to a ride in a rickety old wheelbarrow, a common experience of mine in the remote portions of the Celestial kingdom? In many parts of China horses and carriages are attached to every well-regulated household, but leaving the ports we find the horse an animal almost as rare as he promises to become in our own country when the automobile has fully come into its own.

In many provinces there are no regular roads, and the use of carts is impossible. Here the natives have devised a means of locomotion unknown elsewhere, the "wheelbarrow built for two." It is somewhat different in construction from the American wheelbarrow, but propelled in like fashion. The wheel is much larger and come up through the center, with room for a seat on each side. One is intended for the traveler and the other for his baggage, and the weight of the baggage must balance that of the passenger. I was not aware of this important principle when I started for my initial ride in a Chinese wheelbarrow, and consequently my debut was rather lopsided. But I soon overtook a missionary who was bound for the same place I was, and I invited her to ride with me. With this young lady and my baggage on one seat and I on the other we were properly balanced. The coolie put a heavy strap over his shoulders, and, fastened the ends to the wheelbarrow, he pushed with all his might, we made slow progress, and I suggested to the missionary that we walk a while to rest ourselves. We did not know that it was necessary for passengers to alight simultaneously. At my suggestion my companion jumped lightly from her seat, and my weight throwing the vehicle out of balance, I was landed unceremoniously by the wayside. I rose from the dust, shook myself, and declared at the nearest village that I would forever abandon the wheelbarrow, even if it meant the completion of my journey on foot.

**His Two for a Quarter.**

From the New York Press.

When a man drinks alone it is fifteen cents straight in most respectable groceries. The other day a genius stepped jauntily into a Pine street posada and ordered "two whiskies." The natural supposition of the barman was that a friend was expected, therefore he set out two empty glasses, two glassfuls of water from the tub and a bottle of something, then bit off a check for twenty-five cents, cast it upon the bar and remarked, "Please pay the cashier." The customer poured an ounce of liquor into each empty glass and passed back the bottle. After swallowing one drink he ate a cracker, then gulped down the other, paid his quarter and went out. "Wise guy," said the the barman, impressed. "Fool guy," said the owner. "He paid a quarter for two ounces of whisky in two glasses. He might have poured two ounces in one glass and paid fifteen cents. He'll be blowing it all over town how smart he is. Where you lose is that you have to wash four glasses instead of two."