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SMITH BOSWELL KILLED.

Found Wednesday Morning in His Room With His Throat Cut.

Smith Boswell, a well known Columbia negro, was found dead Wednesday morning in his room over the implement store of N. D. Robnett. There was a terrible gash cut in his throat, and he was lying in a pool of blood.

Upon being notified, Coroner Parker immediately impaneled a jury and began an investigation. The jury was composed of: A. J. Winn, K. L. Chandler, Geo. Klingbell, R. L. Acton, C. M. Wheeler, and O. L. Tyson. After being in session nearly all day the jury returned the following verdict: "That Smith Boswell came to his death by his own razor in the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

It is the opinion of many that Boswell was murdered, although no motive can be found for the crime.

There were two rooms which were used by Boswell. The west room in which there was a stove and kitchen furniture had a stream of blood which led from the south wall to near the door opening into the east room, where he was found. Near this door was a large pool of blood and in the edge of the pool was a blood-soaked pillow, while nearby lay a towel, on which it seemed bloody hands had been wiped. Further out and a little west of this pillow lay the trousers which had been torn in removing them and blood on the inside of the bottom part. Boswell had seemingly reached the door and had fallen through into the east room where he was found lying in another pool of blood, nearly across the center of the floor. A folding bed stood beside the door of this room and was down ready for occupancy but no blood was upon it. On the door knob of this room was a blood stain, as if it had been gripped by a bloody hand.

A stream of blood was found wherever Boswell had been before this during his struggle after he was cut, but no blood was between this door and the body, though blood was upon the knob.

The jamb of the door, opening between the two rooms was bloody and evidences of struggle were shown, but whether with another party could not be determined.

In support of the murder theory are the facts that no blood is on the floor near the door with a bloody door knob, while there is blood everywhere else. Also that it would seem impossible for a person with two gashes in his throat deep enough to sever the jugular vein could be able to do the things which he would necessarily have to do to leave himself and the rooms in the condition they were found, also the gashes, which were on the right side, if inflicted by his own hand, were contrary to the ordinary way of handling the razor, since he was himself right handed.

The arguments in favor of suicide were: The razor used belonging to him, the watch and jewelry which were found carefully wrapped and put away, his talk in regard to killing himself and his despondency and sickness.

It was found that Boswell had been sick for several days, that he had been drunk and despondent for some time and had told his half brother, Eli White, that he would some day find him dead. The razor used was his own and was found lying on a table near the bed in the east room. If he had been killed by some one else, this person must have procured Boswell's razor in order to do the deed.

Tired Evading Justice.

The Kansas City papers last Sunday contained a letter written by Jas. Rollins Bingham, son of the late Geo. C. Bingham, the great Missouri artist, confessing to certain forgeries committed 11 years ago in Kansas City. During these years Mr. Bingham has eluded the law, but recently surrendered himself to the police of Dallas, Texas, saying he was tired of evading justice.

The forgeries were found to have been against his step-mother but she denied there having been forgeries. Mr. Bingham's father died in Kansas City in July, 1879.

The police at Kansas City issued regulation papers for the surrendered man, who will probably accept gratefully whatever punishment is meted out.

IN COUNTY COURT.

Warrants Allowed—Road Settlements—Saloon Petitions Etc.

County court, composed of Judge C. C. Turner, Judge W. S. Wilson and Judge S. N. Woods, convened Monday.

The court allowed accounts as follows:

E. C. Anderson	\$ 27.90
A. S. McCallister, road damages in 1-51-12	35.00
W. R. Shearer for small pox practice	148.50
M. L. Lyle, bridge	150.00
M. L. Lyle, bridge	185.00
M. L. Lyle, repairs	10.00
Wm. Nesterdirk, repairing bridge	165.00
Ed. Tyson, Janitor for January	35.00
F. C. Bradford, taking Ewell Bohanon to Reform School	9.50
F. C. Bradford, taking Dr. Moore to Insane Asylum	14.00
C. M. Goslin, bridge	6.00
John and George Crist, repairing wind mill	22.50
J. C. Hall, balance on assessment	177.75
A. J. McKenzie, bridge lumber	16.55
Millard Rogers, feeding prisoners, January	67.00
W. C. Sutton, coal	50.33
L. W. Berry	6.25
Emmet Staley, Infirmary	3.25
J. F. Richards, Infirmary	50.00
Carrie Richards, Infirmary	10.00
Russell Parmer, Infirmary	2.50
Lyman Parmer, Infirmary	12.50
Grace Filliott, Infirmary	5.00
A. J. Turner, Infirmary	47.50
W. B. Cauthorn, surveyor's fees	78.15
D. M. Hulen presented settlement as road commissioner in 50-11 for 1900.	

Court appointed for next year, 1902 as road commissioners in 50-11: D. M. Hulen, D. L. Owens, and T. Crissman.

In 47-13, T. S. Riggs, John Samuels and Edgar Roddy.

J. V. Vanlandingham presented petition for new road in 48-12.

T. J. Morris and others, by their attorney J. S. Banks presented a remonstrance to a petition filed by L. O. Crocker to keep a dram shop in lot number 81 in Columbia and the court after considering the same decided that the court did not acquire jurisdiction of the said petition for the reason that it was not filed before the first day of the term whereupon the petitioners asked to withdraw the petition, and this was granted.

Warrants were issued as follows:

C. C. Turner, 2 days on bench	\$ 10.00
W. S. Wilson 2 days on bench	10.00
N. S. 2 days on bench	10.00
Court allowed J. C. Hall on account of assessment for 1901 and taxes for 1902	\$1855.50

Taxes Paid by Boone Co. Banks.

The banks in Boone county pay a good sized sum in taxes, being assessed on about two-thirds of their capital stock, and undivided profits.

The levy for county purposes is 30 cents on the \$100 and state purposes 25 cents on the \$100, or a total tax of 55 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Below is shown the names of banks, amounts paid on, and tax actually paid for 1901:

Name of Bank	Ass'd val.	Total tax
Boone Co. Nat. Bank	\$87,500 00	\$481 25
Exchange Nat. Bank	76,570 00	421 02
Columbia Savings Bank	20,000 00	114 95
Bank of Centralia	25,000 00	137 39
Far. & Mer. B'k of Centralia	16,700 00	91 85
Citizen's Bank, Sturgeon	9,900 00	54 45
F. & M. Bank, Sturgeon	9,750 00	53 62
Rockport Bank	17,900 00	98 34
Bass & Johnson B'k, Ashland	16,250 00	89 37
Hallsville Bank	7,150 00	39 32
Total taxes paid by banks		\$1,601 45

That Mule Case.

J. P. Quinn, the Memphis mule man who was arrested for swindling mule feeders in this and other counties, now claims that he will be able to explain the whole transaction satisfactorily and show that he has done no wrong. His brother, J. J. Quinn, is also in trouble as a member of the same gang of rascals. They claim that they themselves were victims of the same kind of a game, having sold stock and accepted a check for \$9000 which proved to be worthless. This entanglement left them in an embarrassing situation, which they say will be fully explained and settled. Whether this is a ruse to excite sympathy or a true statement remains to be shown. Everything so far indicates that the men engaged in these complications are a gang of swindlers.

Hand Shot Off.

Lewis Meyers, while hunting last Saturday, had his right hand shot off by the accidental discharge of a gun. Dr. J. E. Perry found it necessary to amputate the wounded parts above the wrist.

Mrs. Jackson to Speak.

The W. C. T. U. of this city invited Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson to read a paper on "The Mother's Influence in the Home," and Mrs. Elizabeth Butler to sing a solo Friday afternoon at the Christian church.—Western Enterprise.

George R. Smith College Notes.

The school has been engaged in a series of meetings; several souls were saved. The meetings closed Wednesday for the season.

Rev. Hunt, of Sedalia, delivered an excellent sermon last Sunday, it being the day of prayer for all colleges.

The enrollment of this school is still increasing.

Miss Ollie Haynes left last Monday for Sweet Springs, but will return soon.

The Pasteur Scientific Club met last Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th. The following program was rendered:

Song—Quartette.
Biographical Sketch of Pasteur—Clara Luckey.

Paper—Virginia Muse.

Question Box—Mary Diggs.

Song—Quartette.

Budget—J. T. Williams.

Discussion—"Resolved, That condensed foods are more beneficial to the human system than natural foods."

The discussion was opened by J. T. Williams, affirmative; E. Harris, Negative. The subject was then opened to the house, which was very elaborately discussed. The discussion was decided in favor of the negative.

Macon Items.

The teachers and ministers of this city have organized a reading circle which meets every Thursday evening. They are to read Bishop Huntington's Unconscious Tautions this week.

Mr. Amos Williams and Mrs. Liny Forsyth were married Jan. 25th, at the home of the bride. Rev. W. L. Osborne officiated.

Mrs. L. Louis McDonald returned from Kirksville Monday.

The Baptist and A. M. E. churches are having much success in their revivals.

The Macon teachers will attend the Tri-County Institute at Moberly Saturday, Feb. 8.

The senior class of western College entertained a large and appreciative audience Friday evening Jan. 31, in the drama entitled "Because I Love You." Each character was well represented.

The pupils of Dumas school will give a concert the 21st for benefit of the library which was put in last year. They are making great preparation and hope to have a good audience.

Dr. W. S. Carrion, who has been our practicing physician for three years, moved to St. Joseph Wednesday. His many friends and patrons wish him much success in his new field.

Free! Free! Free!

Your photo enlarged to life size will be given to the one sending the largest number of yearly subscribers to the Professional World between now and April 1st. Contest open to all. Sample copies furnished free on application.

LIGHT FOR THE NEGRO.

Rev. G. H. McDaniel Discusses His Future Possibilities.

St. Paul Minn., Jan. 31st 1902. Editor Professional World; While visiting Rev. W. D. Carter, assisting him in a special meeting, a copy of your paper has fallen into my hands. It impresses me very favorably as a race paper, and I thought I would send you this contribution on the "Current Discussions of the Race Problem."

On the 30th of Dec. Rev. Jas. W. Lee, of St. Louis, Mo., read a very able and manly paper before the evangelical alliance, on "The Needs of the Negro." I confess my utter surprise at the manliness and unselfishness of this paper. It is unlike what I have usually heard or read from men of the South and I appreciate it especially, because it is from a Southerner and yet so free from sectional bliss or race prejudices.

He has no way of bringing his wrongs to the consideration of the public. We can hardly bring ourselves to realize how pitiable his condition is in view of industrial inequalities which have been gathering against him during the last quarter of a century. The most bloody war ever waged between civilized states was continued four long years to give him his freedom. Billions of dollars were spent in his behalf. Billions more have been spent since the war in paying pensions to old soldiers, who fought to give him his freedom. The Grand Army of the Public holds its reunions every year and the most thrilling thought that comes to them on these occasions is that they knocked the shackles from the limbs of four millions of slaves. And yet, this man, who cost the country more lives and more money to any other man ever cost any country in any age, stands among us in the pitiable plight of being debarred from every great line of handicraft.

The best thing about these utterances is the fact that they were not made by a politician nor a candidate for any office, but by a man called by God to as high a place as men can enjoy. But he goes on to say what is shamefully true, viz., "There is not a Pole or Scandinavian just landed in America yesterday, however full his head may be of anarchy or his heart of enmity to government, but enjoys opportunities we deny to our negroes, who naturally love the government, and who have been here nearly three hundred years, and who have never produced an anarchist in all history. The glory of freeing the slaves will depart from the Grand Army of the Republic, and from the states which remained true to the Union, if they permit them for want of fair opportunity to work enjoyed by others to enslave themselves again, by vices cradled in idleness into which they have been unjustly driven. "Mr. editor, I am especially glad that these words are, 1st, those of a white man; 2ndly, that they are from a Southerner, because they cannot be attributed to racial bias or Northern fanaticism. This is also why I have quoted so extensively from Dr. Lee's sermon, and let me say right here, that the time is ahead, if not at our very doors, when America will rue her treatment of her dusky captives who are now so willing to be the best of citizens. Dr. Lee takes perhaps a justifiable pride in saddling upon the North her portion of blame for the existence of slavery in America. To me this is not the paramount question.

We were also delighted to see the manly stand of Mr. Arnold of Fulton Mo., in "The Journal," last week. Subject "The Negro A Factor."

We value these utterances, chiefly because they represent the pulpit and the press—the most potent factors in molding public sentiment.

Dr. Lee, shows the man that he is, when he pleads for industrial opportunity for the Negro. He says: "What the Negro needs today more than any thing else is fair treatment by the industrial classes of the country."

Again he says: "Laboring men have a perfect right to organize themselves into brotherhoods and unions for their protection, and for their interests. There is not any doubt but that they have lifted themselves and their labor to a higher plain of efficiency and dignity through organization. But it is not right to exclude men from unions and organizations on account of their color. The right of the Negro to live is certainly inalienable, but how can he live and support his family if he is not given a fair opportunity, along with other men, to work any line of industry for which he qualifies himself. The Negro is entitled to absolute industrial equality. It must be remembered that he did not just arrive on the shores of America yesterday, and were he a new comer, the right to work any where would still be his. But the Negro has been here 281 years.

He has cleared most of the forests of the Southern states. He produces the cotton from the sale and manufactures of which has come much of the wealth of this country. He grew the cane from which the laboring men have been sweetening their coffee for two hundred years. He made the syrup which has been doubling and quadrupling the value of pancakes and waffled which the laboring man enjoyed for a couple of centuries. He should not be treated as an alien and a foreigner by labor unions, for he is less a foreigner than almost any other class of people. If any body is native to the manor born he is.

We owe it not only to the Negro

but to ourselves to give him the same opportunity to work enjoyed by the white man.

I am a Southerner and have all the feelings common to the Southern people with reference to the Negro's social privileges. But Southern people have no objections to Negro industrial equality. They believe in it." Again he says; "No one who has not given attention to the question can have any proper conception of the difficulties by which the Negroes right here in our midsts are confronted today. The most pathetic aspect of the whole Negro problem is found in the gradual closing against him of all the leading industries.

It takes from him the stimulus for qualifying for work. He is thrown back into a life of idleness or else is shut up for the means of subsistence to odd jobs, or such small tasks, here and there, as he may find to do.

He has no way of bringing his wrongs to the consideration of the public. We can hardly bring ourselves to realize how pitiable his condition is in view of industrial inequalities which have been gathering against him during the last quarter of a century. The most bloody war ever waged between civilized states was continued four long years to give him his freedom. Billions of dollars were spent in his behalf. Billions more have been spent since the war in paying pensions to old soldiers, who fought to give him his freedom. The Grand Army of the Public holds its reunions every year and the most thrilling thought that comes to them on these occasions is that they knocked the shackles from the limbs of four millions of slaves. And yet, this man, who cost the country more lives and more money to any other man ever cost any country in any age, stands among us in the pitiable plight of being debarred from every great line of handicraft.

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So far as the effects of slavery are concerned, it doesn't matter who instituted or perpetuated it,

although the north and the south had an unenviable part in it—a part of which each is ashamed and for which both are cursed. No amount of shifting of the responsibility can alter the facts nor better the case.

The only thing that can be done now to cut short the pernicious influences of America's greatest wrong or crime against man, is to stab the unholy spirit of caste and race prejudice, to the heart, bury the corpses of "White Supremacy and Negro Subordination" in the ocean of love, peace and good-will toward men, and keep this ocean full from the overflow from all human hearts, as they reverently, sweetly and universally acquiesce in the great but bible-taught doctrine of the "Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

If Americans will try this experiment they will find that the "golden rule" thus conscientiously applied will prove a veritable panacea for all the ills resulting from the various methods of agitating the vexed "Race Problem."

(To be continued next week.)

Watches, clocks and Jewelry repaired by an experienced workman at Hopper's Drug Store

THE OLD ROCK BRIDGE PAPER MILL.

Col. W. F. Switzer in the Tribune.

No doubt many of the younger readers, and perhaps some of the older of the Daily Tribune do not know that in 1834, nearly 70 years ago, there was a paper mill at the Natural Bridge, called then and now Rockbridge and about six miles southwest of Columbia. But such is the fact. In 1833 David S. Lamme, a most intelligent and reputable citizen and step father of Mrs. James S. Rollins, and John W. Keiser, grand father of the late Mrs. Wm. S. Pratt of this place, established a steam flooring mill at Rockbridge in 1834 David S. and William Lamme, John W. Keiser and Thomas J. Cox established at the same place a mill for the manufacture of printing paper. The "Missouri Intelligencer" of Columbia, Nathaniel Patten's weekly newspaper, the first ever published in Columbia, and also the St. Louis Republican, (Now Republic.) were printed the latter part of 1834 on paper made at this mill, and the Republican said the paper compared favorably with any manufactured west of the mountains. But newspapers at that time were not numerous enough in Missouri to sustain a paper mill and its existence was short lived.

There are now more weekly newspapers in Boone county than in the entire state in 1834.

Will Sell The Davis Home.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has submitted a formal offer to the Mississippi Legislature, through Mrs. Knibbrough of Greenwood, to sell the old Davis home at Beauvoir, to be used as a home for indigent Confederate soldiers, for \$10,000. The place is said to contain 116 acres and much feeling in favor of its selection for the soldiers' home has been worked up on sentimental grounds. A number of the legislators and prominent ex-Confederates are of the opinion, however, that the home should be more centrally located, Beauvoir being somewhat isolated. The selection of the home is optional with the commission created by the George bill, which has passed the Senate and has been sent to the House for consideration.

Dr. King's New Discovery, best cough remedy on earth, get a trial bottle free at Gilman & Dorsey's.