# THE GREENVILLE TIMES.

VOL. 22. GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1889. NO. 19


### OVER THE STATE.

Mr. Robt. Muldrow, who has recently received a deserved promotion in the Geological survey department, and who has been visiting his brother, Mr. S. O. Muldrow for several weeks past, returned to his post of duty in Washington Tuesday.—Oktibbeha Citizen.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father at Shiloh, this county, Nov. 3, Rev. A. L. Johnson and Miss Maggie L. Heath. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Col. John Heath, one of Issaquena's oldest and most respected citizens. The groom is a rising young Baptist minister and is thought very highly of by all who know him.—Mayersville Spectator.

We stop the press to announce that we forgot to state in our last week's issue, that we were re-elected to the high, responsible and lucrative office of coroner and ranger for the glorious old Democratic county of Carroll, by a clean clear majority over all opposition, of One Thousand, Six Hundred and Eighty-three solid Democratic votes.—Conservative.

The short cotton crop in the prairie is costing that part of the State many of its colored laborers. We have heard of one instance of twelve families of negroes taking their departure for the bottom lands of Arkansas and Mississippi, from a single plantation in Chickasaw county, and hundreds of others will follow between now and Christmas. It takes a cotton crop failure or two in the prairie country to adjust the "race question."—Aberdeen Examiner.

Yes, when the magnetic home-loving Walthall gives his people any other than honest and wholesome advice, the devil will drink holy water, Gov. Lowry will wear a "wool hat," Henry Watterson will be a protectionist, Chalmers will cease to be a candidate, Mahone will be Governor of Virginia, England will be a Republic, Belva Lockwood will be President and the Greenville TIMES will cease to be an able and fair paper.—Winona Advance.

[Thanks, brother.]

Last Monday an idle darkey, whose bond for assault and battery had been made good by Mr. J. H. Jones, was delivered to the sheriff by that gentleman because he would not work. Mr. Taylor was in Sardis, but his representative chained the sluggard to a post, after handcuffing him. About half past six the prisoner saw a chance for liberty by breaking the chain which confined him, and made his escape, carrying the handcuffs with him. The officers don's care so much for a lazy law breaker, but it is a pity to lose a good pair of handcuffs.—Panolian.

A colored imitator of the once notorious Sol. Mitchell, the negro car-robber, attempted to rob a moving freight train on the I. C. R. R. last Monday morning. Boarding the train somewhere near the station, as is supposed, he waited quietly until the train reached a point two or three miles south of the city. He then began his operations, and attempted to throw goods from the cars, intending to return and remove them. Being discovered, however, he sprung from the train, and though apparently hurt by his leap and fall, managed to make his escape. —Grenada Sentinel.

Last Monday morning the most joyful sound of the huntman's horn was heard resounding through the streets of our our town. At the call the hounds collected and seemed ready for the hunt. Messrs. Robert Whittington, H. T. S. Gillum and Joe Lou formed the party. They were out but a short time for they came in before 12 o'clock m., and brought in one of the largest bucks that has been shot in many a day. It weighed 220 pounds.

We were informed that Mr. F. M. Hagan, of Mathena, was out hunting last Saturday, and while endeavoring to head a deer, caught his gun in a vine, causing it to fire and kill his horse.—Lexington Bulletin.

A terrible accident occurred last Friday near old Danville, in which Calvin Taylor lost his life. Calvin and Chris Taylor and a man by the name of Yarbrough, were hunting. All three were around a tree trying to get a shot at a squirrel, when Calvin Taylor shot and killed it. The squirrel fell near Yarbrough, who at Taylor's request stooped down to pick it up; as he did so, with rifle cocked laying across his leg a report was heard and Taylor fell dead with a bullet through his heart. Chris Taylor nor Yarbrough did not know how it happened or whose gun was discharged until an investigation was made when the latter's rifle was found to be empty. Taylor leaves a wife and several children.—Corinth Herald.

The hall is now completed all but the stage and painting. It is sufficiently large to accommodate the public for all purposes, and will be used alternately by the K. of H. and K. of P. as a lodge room. Any kind of public gathering, festival or dance can be accommodated, and chairs will be provided for seating the audience at dramatic performances, public lectures or other entertainments. This hall will bring to our town some meritorious companies, and our show loving citizens can have the pleasure of attending amusements the same as in a larger city. As soon as traveling companies find out that Clarksdale has hotel and hall accommodations they will take us into their circuit, and we expect numerous visits.—Clarksdale Banner.

The friends of Mr. Walter B. Barker all over Mississippi will regret to learn that for nearly five months he has been seriously ill. He was confined to his bed in Kansas City for more than six weeks. We are glad to be able at this time, to announce that he is now comfortably quartered at the home of his brother-in-law, ex-Chancellor Frank A. Critz, at West Point, and there is every reasonable ground to hope that he will soon be well enough to be up and around with his friends. In his sufferings he has the sympathies of the index and our sincerest wishes for his speedy and permanent recovery. Few men in Mississippi have so many warm personal friends as Mr. Barker, and no man more deserves those he has than does the warm-hearted, genial gentleman of whom we write.—Columbus Index.

Some fifteen years ago the Board of Supervisors, while Dr. J. B. Allgood was President, paid $600 for setting out shade trees in the Court House yard and keeping them alive or replacing for five years. At the time it was thought extravagant and the price paid was too great which caused a suit. But we doubt if there is a man in the county who would agree to have them cut down for one thousand dollars. A few years ago after these trees were placed in the Court Yard the members of the Macon Baptist Church at much less cost caused a number of trees to be set out in their Church yard, and to-day no member of that Church would agree to cut down those trees for money. The shade trees in the streets of Tuscaloosa, Ala., have added materially to the comfort and appearance of that city. How refreshing it is to drive along those streets a hot summer day.—Noxubee Democrat.

An accident which has since resulted fatally occurred at the L. & N. depot this Thursday evening about 5 o'clock. Walter Herrin, aged about twelve years, a son of our townsman, Mr. Lott Herrin, attempted to jump on the step of the caboose of a freight train while it was in motion, and missing his footing fell beneath the cars and the wheels passed over his left leg and hip, and literally mashing it into mince-meat. His right leg was also broken in two places. The little fellow was immediately carried to his home, where he was attended by Drs. R. J. Turner and Roger DeMontluzin, who did all in their power to alleviate his suffering, but to no avail, and at 9:45 o'clock he died. His remains will be interred at the old cemetery to-morrow, Friday, evening at 3 o'clock. Mr. Herrin and family have the sympathy of all our people in their deep affliction.—Gulf Coast Progress.

Of the many who worked nobly for the success of the ticket in this county at the late election, none are entitled to greater praise than Judge Cassidy. Called, without expectation or solicitation on his part, to the chairmanship of the County Democratic Executive Committee and the responsibility placed upon him of organizing and directing the canvass, he set about discharging the trust with an alacrity, zeal and ability that conquered every obstacle and snatched a complete and brilliant victory for the Democracy from what at one time seemed the very jaws of defeat. Lincoln is redeemed. The spirit of Republicans and Independents is crushed. The Democracy is reunited and confident. And to Chairman Cassedy, who had the brain to conceive, and the nerve, and the nerve, loyalty and energy to execute the aggressive policy which brought about these happy results, is the credit mainly due.—Brookhaven Leader.

[Special Correspondence to Avalanche]

Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 16.—Suicide is said, by those who have made a study of the gruesome subject, to be a mania or an epidemic, like scarlet fever or diptheria. If these wise ones are correct the epidemic may be said to have broken out in our midst. Last night two poor souls, tired of this mundane sphere, decided to cross the river and "try futurity." One of these, a negro man, a prisoner in the county jail, was found dead in his cell this morning. The other, an old man known as "Hattie Myers," blew his brains out in his bed room at 6 o'clock the morning. Mrs. Myers had just been in to notify him that it was time to get up to breakfast. Immediately on her return to the kitchen she heard a pistol shot and, divining the horrible truth, ran for Mr. Randolph, our Methodist clergyman, who lives near by. But life was extinct; the cruel bullet had done its work or, more correctly speaking, the demon whisky had done its work. At least he will be "delivered from this temptation." Surely there is no whisky "across the river."

The following special dispatch appeared in the Vicksburg Herald of yesterday, dated at Mississippi City:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis left Beauvoir yesterday in response to a call from her husband, Hon. Jefferson Davis, who lies critically ill at his plantation at Brierfield on the Mississippi river. It is very evident that the days of the old man by the sea are numbered; despite the reports that he has held his age and troubles most wonderfully your correspondent knows differently and from frequent intercourse knows that Jefferson Davis has been fast falling away."

This telegram is somewhat sensational. As was stated in our paper yesterday, Mr. Davis reached Natchez on the steamer Goldman from the "Brierfield" plantation, in Davis' Bend, just below Vicksburg, and remaining here most of the day, took the Leathers late in the afternoon for New Orleans. Mr. Davis was looking as robust as a man of his years could be expected to look, and aside from the fact that he was suffering from a cold, did not appear to be afflicted with any particular ailment. It is probable that the special telegram is without any foundation in fact, as Mr. Davis left Brierfield" en route home on the day that Mrs. Davis is reported to have left "Beauvoir" to join him, and she was not with him here.—Natchez Democrat.

This is a very every-day matter of fact subject, but it is none the less important. We refer to the county roads, that have to be used every day and night in the year. They ought to be put in better condition, and kept in better condition. We are entirely satisfied that nothing would add more to the value of the lands, than to have the very best sort of roads. Look at them after one big Fall rain. They are in some places in an almost impassable condition, and they are not good in any direction from Vicksburg. There is a way to remedy all this.

In the past all our efforts have been directed to making temporary roads; the efforts should be aimed at making them as nearly permanent as possible.

The first thing to be done is to determine to replace every wooden bridge that decays with an iron bridge. This is much cheaper in the long run, besides the safety and reliability of such structures. If we had put up iron bridges over Big Black, they would have paid for themselves long ago, and would be there for half a century perhaps. We built two wooden ones, and one of them washed away in a few years, and the other is always needing redairs which cost more than the interest on the cost of an iron bridge. Iron is so cheap now, that it is economy to use it wherever a permanent structure of this character is needed.

The farmers realize the importance and value of good roads, but they use very little exertion to get them.—Commercial Herald.

### A QUIET REVOLUTION.

New York, Nov. 18.—A correspondent of the Times in Rio Janeiro, cabled that paper as follows last night:

"The United States of Brazil constituting a federated republic of the different provinces of the Empire over which Dom Pedro had ruled so long, is an established government. The new Republic is to-day acknowledged by every province except Bahia in the North. Dom Pedro is on his way to Portugal, having accepted the situation with no attempt at forcible resistance. The flag of the new Republic has been adopted, and Brazil is as peaceful today as though no thought of revolution had ever aroused the feeling of her people.

The overthrow of the empire has been accomplished without the sacrifice of a single life and the new provisional government is proceeding with its work as methodically and peacefully as though it had been in existence for years instead of hours.

Dom Pedro submitted to the terms imposed on him by the new government and agreed to leave the country within twenty-four hours after he received the notice at his summer palace at Petropolis. He was offered $2,500,000 in cash and pravision for the rest of his life in the form of an annual pension of $450,000, which is to be provided for in the civil list of the new republic. He promptly accepted the offer and came to Rio DeJaniero with his family last night to embark for Lisbon.

The imperial family at 3 o'clock this morning boarded the Brazilian gunboat Parnahyba, which was still flying the imperial flag in the harbor. The Parnahyba transferred the imperial party to the Alagoas, which steamed out of the harbor this forenoon, convoyed by the cruiser Biachuete and the gunboat Parnahyba, bound for Lisbon. Dom Pedro and his family go into perpetual exile, their absence from the country being regarded by the leaders of the Republic as essential to the peace and welfare or the new government. The new flag of the U. S. of Brazil, which takes the place of the imperial emblem with its crown and coffee leaf, is composed of green and gold stripes with a blue field, on which are emblazoned nineteen stars. To-day it is hoisted everywhere and is recognized in every province with the exception of Bahia, from which reports come of opposition to the new order of things.

Not a life has been lost by the revolution which has overturned the empire and the only violence attempted was the shooting of the Imperial Minister of Marine; but his wound is not fatal and he is now recovering. Business in Rio was suspended only twenty-four hours, and an empire was destroyed and a Republic born almost before the general public was aware that anything unusual was going on.

The provisional government has announced that all obligations incurred by the empire, at home or abroad, will be faithfully fulfilled by the republic. The wrongs done by the ministry of Dom Pedro will be righted by the new cabinet, which is composed of men who have the confidence of the people.

The leaders in control of the provisional government are representative Brazilians, known for their patriotism and integrity. Fonseca, the president, is recognized as a brave soldier and an honest citizen; Barbosa, the minister of finance, is able and honest, though poor; Bocayuya, minister of foreign affairs, is a journalist, an ardent Republican and a popular leader.

With the revolution in Brazil the last of the monarchies of the continent has been overturned and an unbroken line of republics stretches from the great lakes to Cape Horn. There are dependencies of princes in North and South America—as Canada in the former section and Guiana in the latter—but no crowned head any longer bears direct sway over any portion of the Western hemisphere. The crisis in Brazil has not been altogether unexpected. Suggestions of its approach have been heard frequently in the past two or three years, but especially since the recent emancipation of slavery in the empire. It is known, too, that the royal family expected it, and were preparing for flight or acceptance of the situation when the rising came which they saw to be inevitable. But nobody either in or out of Brazil imagined that the storm would come so soon.

For decades past the Brazilian government has been an anachronism. Surrounded on all sides by countries with whose traditions, prepossessions and aspirations the monarchial system is at war, Brazil has, by reason of its moral and social isolation, been an object of peculiar interest to students of politics. From the moment when the last of its neighbors struck off the royal yoke, that country has offered especial and particular provocation for the uprising which has now occurred. The considerations and influences which postponed the revolution to this date were the personal popularity of the emperor and the wisdom and progressive spirit which he manifested in wielding power. Contrary to the experience elsewhere, reforms in the Brazilian government system began at the top, and not at the bottom. It was the monarch, and not the subjects, who devised and carried them into execution. Still, although the scepter has been taken from one of the wisest and best of princes, the action is creditable both for moral and political reasons. Brazil has taken a step forward in social and material velopment, and the independent nations of the continent welcome it on its entrance into the fraternity of republics.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### ANOTHER TRUST.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Joliet, Ill., says: The details of the consolidating of all barb wire mills are about completed. The new combine will be known as the Federal Steel Company, with an Illinois charter and a capital of $12,000,000. The organizers claim that the combine will be a good thing for both the public and themselves. They believe that their plan will keep the price of wire down, and make an increase in profits for themselves by decreasing the cost of production.

Was there ever a trust or a combine formed that it did not set out by proclaiminging that its effect would be "to keep prices down?"


A full line Ladies Hosiery at sep14-3m J. ROMANSKY & CO.


### "In the night imagining some fear, How easy is a bush supposed a bear."

EDITOR CLARION-LEDGER:

The writer of the article signed "Prudentia," in a recent issue of your paper, certainly regards a Constitutional Convention as bad medicine, if not poison. While not wedded to such measure, I am not prepared to believe that it will be viewed as a case of treason, even by a Republican administration. Your correspondent evidently does, and the dark shadows he casts over the proposition can be resolved into no other tangible shape He presents Congress as a veritable Medusa, the Prince of Darkness himself, swinging over Mississippi "the scaly horrors of his folded tail." He seems in earnest, but when Prudentia distorts the idea of a State Convention into the analogy of secession, one is disposed to advise him to look to his liver. His vision so distempered (inverting his own sneer and simile) he naturally "sees a wolf in every sheep."

It is presumable that Prudentia's apprehension is that a Constitutional Convention, or a consequent statute, will incur the wrath he predicts, by imposing an educational or a poll-tax qualification on suffrage. I am not aware of any other bold, bad deed suggested in this connection. I suppose such action would impinge upon the act of readmission. That act in so far as it seeks to impose unusual conditions upon the State is broadly violative of the fundamental principle of State coequality, and the Supreme Court has defined and affirmed this principle in this language: "Equality of constitutional right and power is the condition of all the States in the Union, old, and new." But, anticipating such reminder, Prudentia fortifies his argument by acute and elaborate demonstration that Congress is a Law unto itself, that it is not amenable to courts or constitution; that having once in the fierce passion engendered by a long and bloody war and to surmount a vast and vexed political emergency broken the chain of logic and constitutional law, the "precedent embalms a principle" of rigid and continuous governance. Prudentia shows in his writing the possession of legal lore and reasoning acumen of the highest order, but he has certainly wasted little attention upon current history or the nature and characteristics of the Northern people, when he credits them with a readiness to re-open reconstruction. So far from disavavoring a suffrage restriction, by force of law, or construing it as warrant for "forcible intervention of Congress, not confined to mere denial of representation," the very highest authorities and the most influential leaders of that party have reproached the South for not doing that very thing; instead of attaining its end by plans and methods of suppression and nullification of the negro vote.

But conceding the theory that the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court do not bind Congress, and the belief that the law-making body is capable and willing to apply the rules of set-back euchre to federal relations, can any one believe that a Mississippi law in the exact phraseology of the Massachusetts or Connecticut statutes, enacting an educational requirement for voters; or that of Pennsylvania requiring the payment of a tax (poll or other) would imperil Statehood? Before replying, bear in mind that for years Virginia restricted suffrage after the Pennsylvania plan, (disfranchising thereby a majority of the negro voters) only repealing such law in the evil days of white division; and that for years, and now, no one can vote in South Carolina who cannot read.

The question now before the people of Mississippi, of a Constitutional Convention, is a grave and momentous one, which should be discussed and considered with candor and tolerance. It should be weighed and tested in the scales of reason; in one, its difficulties, serious and weighty without exaggeration; in the other, the relief from ills and perils it doubtfully offers. Prudentia, I am sorry to note, sees in the proposition only an "exercise of mental dexterity, experimental statesmanship." To repel such heresy his way is to scare the people out of their seven senses. While prudence is a good thing, it is not the sum of all virtue. But gloomy comparisons of a disturbed imagination do not truly constitute prudence. There was an old Roman who had fortitude indomitable, a serene courage that no calamity could shake, a readiness to grasp occasions which never failed. He saved the Republic in the time of its direst need, and was called Prudentia. His was the true article.

FABIUS.

### A Cute Bargain.

As is well known in the village of Dalmally, Mistress McHandem is a very keen hand at a bargain, and few have ever been able to boast that they have "got the best o' her" in a deal. The other day she entered the shop of Sandy O'Neil where everything and anything, from a pair of spectacles down to an ounce of tea, can be purchased, and said:

"Wad ye sell me a sugar basin without the cover?"

"Ou ay," said Sandy, who would sell the shoes off his feet at a profit.

"Hoo muckle is this vin?" inquired the customer.

"That's a shullin', complete," said Sandy.

"An' whit for the basin without the lid?"

"Elevenpence."

"D'ye only tak off a penny for the lid?"

"Weel, the lid's no' worth mair nor a penny."

"Eh, that's guid news," ejaculated the lady, with a sigh of relief. "It's just the lid o' mine I've broken." And, so saying, she laid down a penny, and walked off with the coveted lid before the astonished storekeeper had time to interefere.—London Truth.

### TenBroeck Insane.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16.—Richard TenBroeck, the famous turfman, whose colors are familiar to old race goers on both sides of the Atlantic, and for whom Kentucky's great horse was named, is on trial at Redwood City, Cal., to determine the soundness of his mind, which his wife and several San Mateo neighbors seriously question. He labors under the delusion that his wife is and has been for two or three years past trying to kidnap him, secure his money and leave him to starve.

### THE LEXINGTON TRAGEDY.

[Courier-Journal.]

The death of William Cassius Goodloe closes one of the bloodiest tragedies in the history of Kentucky. Considering the position of the two men involved, the slight cause of the difficulty and the time during which the quarrel was protracted, the wonder is deepened that such an encounter should blot the history of the State in this age.

The sorrowful features of the deadly encounter are so overwhelming as to cloud one's view of the act itself. Both of these men were under peculiar obligations to their party and to the State to give no cause for offense one to the other; both were by their family connections and social duties under bonds to keep the peace; each knowing the other's character was thus taught forbearance and long suffering, and each, because of his surroundings, because of his example, because of his position was bound to obey the very letter of the law, and instead of appealing to force, was impelled to appeal to the law itself for protection.

Yet these two men for the past twelve months felt that any meeting might be fatal. They have been prepared and have prepared their friends for such an encounter. Devoid of mere physical fear, they feared to educate or to defy public sentiment; each feared that his friends might misinterpret his forbearance and that the very virtues of civilization would impair his power of leadership in his own party. And thus they came together and thus they died, each by the hand of the other. Each has atoned for his shortcomings by his death and nothing remains for the law to do.

But the people of Kentucky may well ask themselves to what extent public sentiment is debauched, and how far blood guiltiness attaches to each and all of us. An encounter such as that of Friday would not be possible in any thoroughly civilized community. There is something wrong with our moral code, something wrong in our social organizations, something defective in the operations of public opinion when a double murder like this is possible.

It has been suggested that if the law against carrying concealed weapons were enforced or made more stringent it would not have happened. This is a very superficial view of the matter. The law against murder is far more stringent than we can possibly make the law against carrying concealed and deadly weapons. The consequence of a murder for the survivor, who stands in the community as either of these men stood, are far more serious than the consequences imposed by the law itself. And yet under every obligation of manhood, and restrained by every family tie, with time for passions to cool and reason to assert itself, these men trample everything under foot and fight like wild beasts, each for the other's life.

Why? Because in Kentucky few of us dare to praise the man who surrendering to society the right of vengeance appeals to society for protection for his life. Few men in Kentucky have yet shown themselves strong to defy this opinion. Judge Reid tried it, but the burden that he had assumed was too great for him. Of the men who should have sustained him many turned aside; others advised him to take a shot gun and avenge his wrongs; others still questioned his personal courage and his Christian character, and he was driven to suicide.

What remedy is there for it? Time, education and the benign influences of a Christian civilization. Laws will be better when public sentiment is clearer and truer. When the laws protect the man it will not be necessary to forbid him carrying weapons to protect himself. Until then all moralizing is useless, all lessons of the past unheeded, Bloolshed will not cease until the false public sentiment that prevails among us has changed. It will not cease until we get a truer idea of what qualities entitle men to our confidence, our admiration and our support. It will not change until mere physical courage—which, after all, is common enough—is recognized, admirable though it may be, as inferior to moral restraint, to self denial, to self control.

### The Cotton Outlook.

The Agricultural Bureau report to November 1, just published, makes the crop of 1889 3 per cent. larger yield and 2 34-100 per cent. more acreage than the last crop, which makes its estimate for this crop 7,345,000 bales, against 6,938,290 for last year. The Memphis district is reported short of last year about 33 1-3 per cent. The movement in the United States is shown by the following figures:

CROP IN SIGHT NOVEMBER 8.

| | 1889. | 1888. |
|---|---|---|
| Port receipts to date | 2,228,108 | 1,928,107 |
| Overland movement to Nov. 1 | 139,241 | 199,413 |
| Southern mill takings to date | 183,807 | 121,053 |
| Interior stock in excess Sept. 1 | 201,540 | 227,764 |
| Total | 2,760,696 | 2,357,997 |

Increase over last year, 342,699 bales. The world's visible supply shows an increase over last year of 515,564 bales. Cotton is 3-16c higher in Memphis at this date than at the same time last year on uplands, and still greater premiums on long staples.

### Freight Reduction.

[Appeal.]

Mr. A. J. Knapp, assistant freight agent of the Illinois Central Railway, has notified the Memphis Freight Bureau of a reduction from the present tariff rates on flour from Memphis to Grenada, Miss., and points south of there. The new rate will be effective at once. This action on the part of the Illinois Central is the outgrowth of a determination to meet St. Louis rates and enable local merchants to successfully compete with those of the city at the end of the big bridge.

### Grand Jury for Dec. Term, 1889.

District No. 1.
C. M. Williams, Geo. V. Ward,
Joe Ofner, Jno. K. Nutt.

District No. 2.
Jno. R. Shields, E. T. Worthington,
J. W. Scott' E. F. Eubanks.

District No. 3.
Lyne Starling, Jake Wilczinski,
J. W. Thompson, Ed. Kennedy.

District No. 4.
W. L. Hay, James Goodman,
J. W. Harrow, F. S. Aldridge.

District No. 5.
R. B. Parker, J. W. Duprey,
J. C. Lusby, J. C. Maxwell,

### ROASTING A FRAUD.

B. F. Clayton, of Columbia, S. C., was two weeks ago appointed postmaster, vice Wade Hampton Gibbs, a gentleman of high standing in the State. Mr. Clayton is an "Independent." Postmaster general Wanamaker had promised not to remove Mr. Gibbs until his term expired. The following letter in relation to Mr. Gibbe's removal, from Senator Wade Hampton, now hunting on his plantation in Mississippi, is published in the News and Courier. Senator Hampton writes Mr. Wanamaker as probably no Postmaster General of the United States was ever written before:

GLEN ALLAN, MISS., Nov. 8, 1889.
To Hon. John Wanamaker,

Sir: The inclosed extract from a South Carolina paper has caused me great surprise. Perhaps you may remember, if your memory is not treacherous, your assurance to me a few days ago that Mr. Gibbes should not be removed until the expiration of his term in February next. Not only did you do this, but you voluntarily assured me that inasmuch as Columbia was my post office you would, when a successor to Mr. Gibbe's was to be appointed, consult me.

It is a matter of small importance to me who takes the place of Mr. Gibbes, but as I informed him in passing through Columbia of the promise you had made, you may-perhaps understand how your action has placed me in a false position. But it is fortunate for me that Mr. Gibbes will know that I at least told him the truth, though I was grievously deceived in believing what was said to me. I shall know better in future what reliance to place on statements emanating from the same source.

The newspapers state that besides managing the great Department over which your preside you are running a sunday school in Philadelphia, and it occurs to me that you might, with profit to yourself, select as the most appropriate subject of a lecture to your pupils the instructive story of Ananias and Sapphira. This would give you a fine field for your eloquence in explaining to your young charges the importance of confining themselves to the truth—except when some fancied advantage might be obtained over a political opponent. I am,

Your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON.

The extract referred to tells of the removal of Mr. Gibbes.

### CAUGHT IN A FROG.

Andrew Schwilick, a baggagemaster on the Reading Railroad, had a thrilling experience at Schuylkill Haven recently, says a Pottsville special in the Philadelphia Enquirer.

He was crossing the railroad tracks at that point when his foot caught in a frog. He made an effort to free it, but only succeeded in securing it still more firmly. At the same instant he heard the roar of an approaching train, and looking up saw one thundering down upon him at frightful speed. He waved his arms aloft to the engineer, who put on the air brakes, but obviously to no purpose, as the train was traveling too fast.

Schwilick took in the terrible situation at a glance. He comprehended that there was no possibility of freeing his foot nor of stopping the train before it should reach him. He determined, if possible, to save his life if he lost his toot. He threw himself at full length to one side as far as the imprisoned foot would permit, his body and the other being beyond the reach of the wheels, but, to prevent being struck by projecting portions of the axles and thus have his whole body drawn under the wheels or crushed in other ways, he laid down flat.

Down upon him swept the locomotive. The ponderous wheel caught h's leg at the ankle and crushed his foot to a jelly in a jiffy. With almost superhuman nerve he dragged his body and the released limb beyond the reach of further mutilation as soon as the locomotive had passed, and was soon assisted by onlookers to a neighboring store, where medical attendance was at once summoned. His fortitude commanded the admiration of the sympathizers present, and although he is almost fifty-five years of age the doctors have hopes of saving his life.

### HOW IT HAPPENED.

HAMILTON, OHIO, Nov. 7, 1889.
The National Democrat, Washington, D. C.

Replying to your telegram let me say that the result of the election in Ohio, so far as I am able to prognosticate, means:

First, that the people of this State are devoted to the principle of home rule, which has been violated by the present Administration in a manner very distasteful to the liberty-loving citizens of the State.

Second, that the cause of tariff-reform, by which I mean a careful business like prudent revision of the tariff, is marching on.

Third, that the people of this State sympathize with the country in general in the belief that third termism ought to be put down. By third termism I mean, of course, too long continuance in executive office, controlling patronage.

Fourth, that the Ohio Democracy have gained a victory, which, if supplemented by good government and just execution of fair laws, will make it, in the course of the next three years, one of the reliable Democratic States of the Union.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1889.
The National Democrat, Washington, D. C.

In response to your telegram I send you the following: The victory in New York is significant in that it demonstrates that the people favor true Democratic principles. It shows that the party can succeed on its own merits without the necessity of entangling alliances. It declares the supremacy of a harmonious, vigorous and aggressive Democracy, and means that New York proposes to remain in the Democratic column in '92.

DAVID B. HILL.

'Twas out in the gloaming, way out in Wyoming, a maiden sat combing her golden hair; when, heated with reaming, all panting and foaming, there came up and squeezed her a big grizzly bear. It did not affright her, the bear did not bite her, she lay back and murmured, "Still tighter, dear!" This broke up old bruin; he left off his wooin', sneaked back to the mountains and hid a whole year.—Whitesboro (Texas) News.


## OFFICE RULES.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

One year, in advance.....$2 00
Any subscriber desiring his paper discontinued will please notify us promptly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following will govern future contracts for advertising, domestic and foreign:

| | 1 wk. | 4 wks | 3 mos | 6 mos | 1 year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 inch | 75 | $ 2 25 | $ 3 00 | $ 5 00 | $ 10 00 |
| 2 inches | 1 50 | 4 00 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 20 00 |
| 4 " | 2 25 | 6 50 | 12 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 |
| 6 " | 4 00 | 9 00 | 18 00 | 27 00 | 40 00 |
| 8 " | 5 00 | 12 00 | 24 00 | 34 00 | 60 00 |
| ¼ column | 7 50 | 16 00 | 30 00 | 54 00 | 84 00 |
| 1 column | 15 00 | 30 00 | 60 00 | 90 00 | 144 00 |

Privilege of changing regular advertisements once a month without charge.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Beat Offices, - - - $ 5.00
County and District, - - 10.00
"Calls" Charged as Announcements.

"Locals," space of five lines or more, this type, 10 cents per line for first, 5 cents each subsequent insertion. Less than five lines, 15 cents per line for first and 10 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Other reading notices same rate.

Personal articles or notices charged for or declined according to their nature. Communications on matters of local interest solicited. While correspondents may affix any signature to communications, real names must accompany same.

Customers will please give explicit directions of length of time for publication of advertisements.

Larger advertisements, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly, Contracted for at Liberal Rates.

Orders from transient customers, verbal or written, for job work, advertising or subscription, must be accompanied by the cash. Accounts of regular customers due and presented the 1st of each month


### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Mayor of the city of Greenville, at the next December election.

JACOB ALEXANDER.

At the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Greenville, at the coming election in December.

D. B. O'BANNON.

At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Mayor at the election in December, next.

JNO. H. MOORE.

**To The Citizens of Greenville.**

Desiring an endorsement of the citizens of Greenville as Mayor, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election; promising that my future administration as the past, shall be one for the good of the whole people and not the gratification of personal desires or the promotion of selfish ends.

Your obedient servant,
R. W. TILFORD.


**WALLACE ARNOLD,**
EXPERT
**Watchmaker and Engraver**
—DEALER IN—
Watches,
Jewelry,
Diamonds,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, Etc.,
Washington Ave. GREENVILLE, MISS.

H. T. RUCKS. R. F. DUNBAR

**RUCKS & DUNBAR,**
*Retail and Wholesale*
—DEALERS IN—
**Fancy and Family**
GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of
**Railroad and Levee Contractors Supplies.**
*Patronage solicited.*

**LUMBER YARD,**
NEAR THE
*L. N. O. & T. R. R. Depot.*

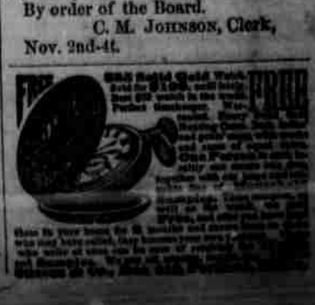
Having opened a Yard as above, I will keep on hand
ALL MANNER OF LUMBER
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans furnished for all styles of dwellings on application.
Office at the Yard.
ap16 B. P. VAUGHT.

**Cheap Money.**

Proposals are invited from owners of plantations in this and and joining counties for first mortgage loans
ON LONG TIME
—AND—
LOW RATES OF INTEREST.
Address
Nov. 20-tf.] JOSHUA SKINNER.


**Notice to Bridge Contractors.**

The State of Mississippi, }
Washington County. }

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of the Chancery Clerk, until the next regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, for building a pile bridge across Cold Lake, on the road from Hollandale to Burtonia. Plans and specifications must accompany all bids. The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.
C. M. JOHNSON, Clerk,
Nov. 2nd-4t.