THE GREENVILLE TIMES.

VOL. 22. GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1889. NO. 21

OVER THE STATE.

Judge J. H. Wynn is a candidate for Mayor of Greenville. If he is elected the hoodlum element had better stand from under.—Banner. [They know it.]

Mr. Charles King, the blind broom-maker and upholsterer, has gotten his factory into operation and is turning out brooms of excellent quality. His work is in all respects equal to that of western manufacturers, while his prices are as low or lower. We hope that our merchants will all find it to their interest to patronize Mr. King, who will sell only to dealers, and thus will not in the least interfere with their retail trade. It is a good principle always to support home institutions.—Reveille.

Friars Point's favorite divine, the Rev. Mr. Standifer, discoursed one of his beautiful and impressive sermons here, last Sunday night, to a large and appreciative audience, who listened rapturously to his beautiful flow of language, as he preached from the text, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father, which is in heaven." The visits of Mr. Standifer are looked forward to by all as a rare treat and our people show their appreciation of his ability by their attendance.—Coahomian.

I was lately down to the "Smedes Farm," so called, as having been the former residence of General Smede. It is about a mile south of Magnolia, and encompasses 1,000 acres with nine miles in fence. It is now Clinton Atkinson's stock farm and is being made one of the best in the South. There are many fine Kentucky and Missouri brood mares, and the numerous mule colts are very promising. The sires on the farm are noted for size, shape and excellent qualities, and the "Atkinson Place" will in a few years, be a big market as well as one of the best hay and cattle farms in many counties. —Summit Sentinel.

It is with peculiar sadness that we chronicle the death of Mr. Charles H. Campbell Jr., son of Judge C. H. Campbell of Kosciusko, and nephew of Judge J. A. P. Campbell of Jackson, which occured at Greenwood, on the 23rd inst. of pneumonia. He was a telegraph operator by profession, was well known and esteemed throughout central Mississippi. Bright and vivacious, his friends were limited only by the bounds of acquaintance. To a loving mother, a devoted father and sorrowing relatives, we tender our sincerest, our most heartfelt sysapthy for the loss of one of the best-hearted, most generous boys we ever knew.—Greenwood Enterprise.

Just as we were going to press last Friday, intelligence reached us of the accidental shooting of Charlie Fletcher, while hunting with a party of young men. The accident occurred down near Belmont, and before Dr. Edwin Wright could reach there Charlie was dead. It seems that the party had a covey of birds scattered and had shot one, and while looking for it, another flew up behind them, when Will Dye wheeled to shoot it, and one barrel went off accidentally, the whole charge entering the head of Charlie Fletcher, who was only about ten feet behind him. After receiving the wound Charlie never spoke. The wound, although made with a charge of very small shot, was a terrible one and caused death in a very few minutues.—Southern Reporter.

Maj. J. M. Edwards', vice-president and general manager of the L., N. O. & T. railroad, special business here Wednesday was to award the contract for the building of the large and permanent round-house and shops for the company at this place. Maj. Edwards, after consulting with Superintendent A. A. Sharp, of the Southern division, and Mr. J. J. Casey, master of motive power, decided to award the contract and to have the work started at once. A contract was made with Stewart & Co., of Memphis, to construct the entire plant. The work of taking up the tracks on the location of the round-house has commenced and brick laying will be commenced in about ten days. —Commercial Herald.

MACON, MISS., Nov., 1889,

To the Editor of Times-Democrat:

Logan Cline, a lad of 14 years, has just sold to N. Scales & Co., of this city a bale of cotton weighing 326 pounds, raised by himself, all the cultivating being done with a pair of goats. The bale was drawn down town by the same pair of goats, and attracted much attention by the novelty of the sight. In addition to this, Logan has done all the chores for two families—his mother's and grandmother's—cut the wood, kept up fences on thirty acres of town lots, cultivated two gardens, shingled several cabins and outhouses, and still says he is not kept very busy. Yours truly,

W. F. FERRIS.

Have you noticed that while farmers' boys are flocking to the city to do clerical drudgery at little more than starvation wages, their city employers, the far-sighted business men, are investing heavily in farm property? asks the Drovers' Journal, and then adds that it feels safe in asserting that more than half of the wealthiest business men of Chicago have bought or are buying farms. The fact is a significant one for young farmers to bear in mind. It means that while the value of property is at a low ebb now, the time will come when much of the best farm property will be in the hands of those who are now paying smart country boys $10 per week for ten to fifteen hours' counter or desk work per day. —Live Stock Journal.

Wanted a Man.

A new story about Washington is told in Mr. Lodge's new volume, on the authority of Marshall. He had sent out an officer to cross a river for information on which the next day's march would depend. The officer was long absent, and returned without the intelligence, saying that the night was dark and stormy, the river full of ice, and that he could not get across. "Washington glared at him a moment, seized a large leadan inkstand from the table, hurled it at the offender's head, and said, with a fierce oath, 'Be off, and send me a man!' The officer went across the river and brought back the information."

Fine and Complicated Watches repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed, at Oct. 19-tf FRANK BINDER'S.

A REVOLUTION IN ARMOR PLATE.

[Army and Navy Journal.]

Naval ordnance officers are awaiting with keen interest the result of certain experiments with a new armor plate and armor piercing shells shortly to be conducted at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds. For several weeks experiments have been going on with these new ordnance materials at the Washington Navy Yard, giving some most remarkable results, and encouraging many of the ordnance experts to the belief that this country will soon be leading the world in this class. The new plate and shells, or rather the new method of treating them, is what is known as the Redaman-Tilford process, by which low grade steel can be converted into high grade and treated in such a way that a plate can be given a hard surface and a soft centre. Low carbon steel is treated at red heat to a bath of sal-ammoniac and glycerine and allowed to cool. It is then, practically, a new material, harder, stronger and more elastic and otherwise improved in quality. The advantage of the process as applied to armor plates and shells is in the ability to make the surface hard to any depth desirable while the back is left soft and elastic. A plate 3x3 feet and 6 inches has been treated in this manner and will be sent to Annapolis where it will be thoroughly tested. The preliminary experiments at the yard showed that the plate to a depth of 3 inches had been made so hard that the cutting tools in the yard could make little impression on it, while the remaining 3 inches retained its original soft condition. Shells treated in this way showed an equal degree of hardness.

[Courier Journal.]

The Directors and stockholders of the Redman-Tilford Steel Company, of this city, are jubilant to-day, and practically each one of them is already a rich man. For some time past arrangements have been going on for the final tests by the Government of steel armor plates treated with the Redman-Tilford process. These tests were made at Annapolis yesterday, and the results were startling to the Government officials and most gratifying to the company.

The future of the process of treating steel for tool making has always been assured. For armor plate for navies and coast defenses it was uncertain, and until yesterday a mooted question, but now all doubts have been set aside, and it seems to be but a question of time until the material is used in every navy of the world.

Interested parties have been eagerly looking forward to the final tests made yesterday at Annapolis, when the Redman-Tilford steel plate was tested under fire. Great preparations had been made for the event, which was witnessed by a great number of prominent Government officials, ship-builders, special correspondents and the committee appointed by Secretary Tracy.

An untreated plate, 30x30 inches, and 6 inches thick was first fired at with three-pound Hotchkiss shot, which penetrated the plate two inches. It was then subjected to the fire of six-pound Hotchkiss shot, which broke the untreated plate.

A companion plate, treated by the Redman-Tilford Company, of the same dimensions, was then twice fired at with three-pound Hotchkiss shot, the balls merely indenting the surface three-fourths of an inch, showing a difference of 125 per cent. in favor of the company's plate. A six-pound Hotchkiss shot was then fired three times, which did no harm, only again indenting the plate one inch and a half.

The test here ended, so far as the company was concerned, and was perfectly satisfactory to their representatives in Washington

In order to break the plate that the inside might be microscopically examined and analyzed, which could not be done in the usual way of boring or slotting, it had to be subjected to the fire of a one hundred-pound French armor piercing shell, the best made in the world. This size shot is employed to test plates of nineteen inches in thickness.

The company has every confidence that their plates will be indorsed and adopted by the Navy Department, as the principle claimed by them has been firmly established—that they could treat an armor plate to any depth desired leaving the untreated part soft and in its original condition while the treated part was so hard as to defy the penetrative energy of the best tools in the Navy Department.

These experiments have been conducted under a steel board, composed of Capt. Badger and Lieuts. Ackerman and Nicholson, and have been of the most thorough and crucial character. Minor experiments have been made, among others converting common Bessemer rails into tool steel, which have been equally successful.

Steps have been taken to bring the attention of the English Government to this matter, and it is expected that a series of experiments will be shortly undertaken which will lead to its adoption by that and other European Powers.

This invention has especial interest with us, as our fellow-citizen, Col. Matt F. Johnson, is the owner of 1-25 of the patent and plant.

A Town Captured by an Elephant.

West Point, Neb., Nov. 30.—This town was captured by an elephant early Thursday morning, and it was not until a four hour fight that the animal was subdued.

The animal came in on a freight train, consigned to Sonneheim & Valentine, who intended to use it for advertising purposes, but when a $500 bill was presented they refused to accept the goods.

The railroad agent thereupon telegraphed to Omaha for instructions, and while he was waiting an answer the elephant broke loose and started up the principal street. The elephant first gutted a livery stable, and then crossed the street, knocking in the entire glass front of Brown Bros. new block. It then turned its attention to Drake's drug store, crushing in the side of the building and doing a large amount of damage. By this time the police had secured a coil of rope with which they captured the elephant, and, with the aid of the entire population of the city, the brute was dragged back to the depot. A large force of men is now employed guarding the animal until orders are received from the Union Pacific headquarters.

TWINS IN POLITICS.

The little twin daughters of State Treasurer Noland, Mary and Margaret, were extensively advertised during the last State canvass by Mr. Noland's frequent references to them in his speeches, says a letter to the New York Morning Journal.

The facts were the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, though a good conversationalist and an active party organizer, had never indulged in speech-making, and when called upon to perform this necessary duty he found himself at a great loss to collect his thoughts so as to make a satisfactory impromptu stump speech. Early in the canvass, on a very important occasion, it was Mr. Noland's duty to make the opening speech to an immense crowd at some point in the southeast. The audience was a mixed one, a great many ladies being present.

The speaker was introduced as "the eloquent Ed Noland, of Kansas City, who will now address you upon the political issue of the day." Mr. Noland began by saying:

"Ladies and gentlemen I am here to —to—to talk of the benents of—of tariff reform." But, despite his efforts at concentration, all his ideas upon the tariff seemed to have taken wings.

The speaker was in a desperate strait, he could think of nothing, and was almost in the act of taking his seat in utter disgust at this mortifying failure, when he mechanically cast his eyes in the direction of the audience—perhaps involuntarily to witness the effect of his failure. In doing so he caught a glimpse of a crying baby, whom the mother was ineffectually striving to quiet.

That was Ed's supreme moment. His self-command was partially restord and he began with, "I must excuse myself for lack of preparation to-day. The truth is we have a pair of twins at our house. For several days I was busily engaged in preparing a speech for this occasion, and a rattling good speech it was, too, as far as it went. I had clippings from all the great Democratic tariff speeches delivered in both Houses of Congress on the Mills bill and was arranging them to suit my own convenience, when my wife came and said:

"Ed, I do wish you would take Mary and get her to sleep, for I am so wearied with the care of the twins that I can scarcely walk."

"I took the crying Mary and the soft, soothing tones of my melodious voice soon put the babe to sleep. I had just begun with my speech when my wife again came in, and, seeing the child sleeping so soundly, she said:

"Now, as you have had such good luck in quieting Mary, please see if you can't succeed in getting Margaret to sleep.

"Well, I laid down my pen and paper, and, by strange processes known only to the father of twin babies, little Margaret was soon in the land of dreams. But in transferring her to the cradle I accidentally woke up Mary and again had to devote my attentions to her.

"And so it continued, first one and then the other, until I was compelled to leave for this appointment with my speech unfinished, and this is why you must excuse me to-day for not making the best tariff speech you ever heard."

Just then some one yelled: "What will you take for them twins, Ed?"

He replied; "They are not for sale at any price—I would not take a million for them, but in strict confidence, my friend, I would not give a sixpence for another pair. But these twins procured my nomination by acclamation, for previous to their coming all my efforts to be placed upon the ticket were unavailing."

Mr. Noland, ever grateful for favors and ever mindful of a friend who stood by him in the hour of need, in acknowledgement of his obligation for the services rendered by the twin girls, has had their photos lithographed upon the State Treasury checks, so that every one drawing a check from the treasury might see and admire his "mascots," Mary and Margarett.

An old friend recently, looking at the checks, remarked: "Ah, Ed, you put them on the checks now, but ere long you will have to put the checks on them."

Ed's twins are now just 2 years old and as pretty as their sweet faces appear on the state treasury checks.

These twins took the first premium at the twin baby-show at the Kansas City fair a year ago

A Correction.

PETTIT P. O., MISS., Dec. 3, '89.

GREENVILLE TIMES:

In your issue of November 30th appeard the following: "M. G. McRae, at Erwin Station, dealer in general merchandise, made an assignment to the Starling & Smith Co. last week. Liabilities $12,000, assets $9,000."

M. G. McRae has not engaged in business for several months. I was in charge of a small business belonging to the Starling & Smith Co. at Chatham; becoming dissatisfied with same, I informed Starling & Smith Co. of that fact, when they sent a gentleman down and sold out their belongings. The liabilities and assets in this instance were many thousand dollars less than your informant has given. For further information you are referred to the S. & S. Co. So you will in accordance with the foregoing, and in justice to the unrepresented party in your issue of November 30th, make correction. Respectfully,

R. S. MCRAE.

Building an Extension.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—The Missouri Pacific Company has closed a contract for the construction of 100 miles of railroad from Deermott., on the Little Rock, Missouri and Texas Railway, a branch of the Iron Mountain road, to Monroe, La. Work will be begun at once. This will give the Iron Mountain a new Southeastern connection.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands and thousands of dollars are spent upon it annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric bitters if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon, Dyspepsia, and install insead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle by A. B. Pinlay & Co., Druggists.

A SOLUTION.

In a recent issue of the TIMES there was published extracts of exhaustive statistics showing the decay of the farming industries. Farming is the main sub-soil of civilized life. It supplies nutriment and fertility to all other vocations. It is giving unmistakeable and widespread indications of deep seated distress. The papers and leaders of the party which has governed the country for near 30 years past, are poulticing the disease with all manner of explanations which do not explain. The true cause is, we believe, easily traceable to the vast load of these millions; under which the farmer is struggling. Every dollar of the amounts exacts its tribute from the farmer. For not a tithe, we suppose, of this bulk of wealth such as the world never witnessed before, is invested in or represents farming property.

In spite of the rapid increase in the number of millionaires in the United States in recent years, the popular notion is that wealth is yet very much more evenly distributed in this country than in England. Mr. Thos. G. Shearman, the well-known New York statistician, has been engaged for some time in collecting facts to show as precisely as possible the proportion of the wealth of the country held by a few rich men and families; and he finds a greater concentration of wealth here than in any other country. The results of his investigation will appear in The Forum for November, from advance sheets of which the following facts are taken. Mr. Shearman makes the following enumeration of owners of more than $20,000,000 each:

$150,000,000: J. J. Aster, Trinity church.

$100,000,000: C. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jay Goulds, Leland Stanford, J. D. Rockefeller.

$70,000,000: Estate of A. Packer.

$60,000,000: John I. Blair, Estate of Charles Crocker.

$50,000,000: Wm. Astor, W. W. Astor, Russell Sage, E. A. Stevens, Estate of Moses Taylor, Estate of Brown & Ives.

$40,000,000: P. D. Armour, F. L. Ames, Wm. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, Powers & Weightman, Estate of P. Goelet.

$35,000,000: C. P. Huntington, D. O. Mill, Estates of T. A. Scott, J. W. Garrett,

$30,000,000: G. B. Roberts, Charles Pratt, Ross Winans, E. B. Coxe, Claus Spreckels, A. Belmont, R. J. Livingston, Fred Weyerhauser, Mr. Mark Hopkins, Mrs. Hetty Green, Estates of S. V. Harkness, R. W. Coleman, I. M. Singer,

$25,000,000: A. J. Drexel, J. S. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Marshall Field, David Dows, J. G. Fair, E. T. Gerry, Estates of Gov. Fairbanks, A. T. Stewart, A. Shermerhorn.

$22,500,000: O. H. Payne, Estates of F. A. Drexel, I. V. Williamson. W. F. Weld.

$20,000,000: F. W. Vanderbilt, Theo. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, W. G. Warden, W. P. Thompson, Mrs. Scheuley, J. B. Haggin, H. A. Hutchins, Estates of W. Sloane, E. S. Higgins, C. Tower, Wm. Thaw, Dr. Hostetter, William Sharon, Peter Donahue.

These seventy names represent an aggregate wealth of $2,700,000,000, an average of more than $37,500,000 each. Although Mr. Shearman, in making this estimate, did not look for less than twenty millionaires, he discovered incidentally fifty others worth more than $10,000,000 each; and he says that a list of ten persons can be made whose wealth averages $100,000 each, and another list of one hundred persons whose wealth averages $25,000,000. No such lists can be made up in any other country. "The richest dukes of dukes of England," he says, "fall below the average wealth of a dozen American citizens; while the greatest bankers, merchants and railway magnates of England cannot compare in wealth with many American."

The average annual income of the richest hundred Englishmen is about $450,000, but the average annual income of the richest hundred Americans cannot be less than $1,200,000, and probably exceeds $1,500,000. The richest of the Rochilds, and the world-renowned banker, Baron Overstone, each left about $17,000,000. Earl Dudley, the owner of the richest iron mines left $20,000,000. The Duke of Buccleuch (and the Duke of Buccleuch carries half of Scotland in his pocket) left about $30,000,000. The Marquis of Bute was worth, in 1872, about $28,000,000 in land; and he may be now worth $40,000,000 in all. The Duke of Norfolk may be worth $40,000,000 and the Duke of Westminster perhaps $50,000,000.

Mr. Shearman's conclusion is that 25,000 persons own one-half the wealth of the United States; and that the whole wealth of the country is practically owned by 250,000 persons, or one in sixty of the adult male population; and he predicts, from the rapid recent concentration of wealth, that under present conditions 50,000 persons will practically own all the wealth of the country in thirty years—or less than one in 500 of the adult male population.

Henry George's Doctrine.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18.—The convention of Knights of Labor to-day went into the Committee of the Whole on the land question. The following resolution was adopted, as the fourth plank of the declaration of principles of the Knights: That land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use shall be the only title to the possession of land. Taxes upon lands should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficient to make for the community all the unearned increment. After the committee had risen and the assembly had adopted the resolution, Mr. Powderly and A. W. Wright, of the Executive Board were appointed a committee to attend the National Farmers' Alliance Convention, at St. Louis.

We are of the opinion that this adoption of Henry George's land theory by the Knights of Labor will prove somewhat of a stumbling block to a merger with the Farmers' Alliance; as has been proposed.

A GOOD STORY WELL TOLD.

ARCOLA PLANTATION, Near Ft. Adams, Miss., Nov. 25th, '89.

EDITOR TIMES:

That was a capital story I saw in the Greenville TIMES a few numbers back of Gen'l Rube Davis, and the Texas soldier. But I have a much better one, for which I am indebted to my late lamented friend, John M. Chilton, who enjoyed a good thing with more relish, than any man I ever knew, not excepting S. S. Prentiss. After the seat of war was transferred from the Rio Grande to Vera-Cruz and the city of Mexico, and the Democratic administration had seated Gen'l Taylor on a camp stool for fear further success would seat him in the Presidential chair, Gen'l Rube Davis, then Colonel of the second Mississippi Rifles, visited Mississippi, according to the gossips, to become a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election on his war record. While in New Orleans, on his way home, he together with ten or twelve other gentlemen of distinction were invited to dine at the St. Charles Hotel by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson who was there to represent the interest of Baltimore in some litigation in New Orleans. The guests assembled in the gentlemen's parlor, some twenty or thirty minutes before the appointed time, and after the greeting was over, inquired of each other who was the occasion of this? Mr. Prentiss remarked from the preparations he observed, it was to do honor to some one who would soon arrive. The host entered alone, the folding doors were thrown open, and the guests ushered into the dining saloon, Col. Davis was assigned to the seat of honor on the right of the host. S. S. Prentiss took the foot of the table, J. M. Chilton and the others dropped into their seats sans ceremonie! The menu was superb, the wines of the most favored vintages, the happy talent of the distinguished host at entertaining, soon put all at their ease and favorably disposed to enjoy the good things before them without reserve. The especial attention and deference paid to all the observations of the honored guest soon indicated to all, who was the recipient of this distinguished place. In a short time all were in a favorable mood to enjoy a jovial postprandial symposion. The cloth was removed, the host called on his guests to fill for a sentiment. He rose, and after a brilliant description of the battle of Buena Vista, the particular point of the field at which the distinguished colonel of the First Mississippi Rifles turned the route of victory back, and drove the enemy from the field, he bowed slightly to his guest on his right, and concluded by saying: "Gentlemen: I give you the health of our distinguished guest, Col. Jefferson Davis, the Hero of Buena Vista!" As he resumed his seat, he appeared somewhat astonished at the suppressed and peculiar looks interchanged by his guests. After a few moments delay, Col. Rube Davis rose and made quite an appropriate reply, very eulogistic of the Colonel of first Mississippi Reg't, but when he concluded by saying: "I perceive our distinguished host is mistaken in his man," Mr. Johnson sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, "are you not Jeff Davis!" No! I am Col. Rube Davis of the second Mississippi Rifles." Then burst the explosion, long and loud. In the midst of the hilarity and confusion, the host shook his clenched fists in the face of his guests and exclaimed: "If a word of this gets out of this room the man dies that divulges it." I got this in confidence, but it is too good to die with me.

W. L. B.

Frighted at Shadows.

The Anti-Constitutional Conventionists who apprehend dire trouble, are respectfully referred to Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. They have not been wiped out of existence.—Meridian News.

Our friend will remember that the whites are largely in the majority in both Georgia and Alabama, and that in no one of the three States named was suffrage in any way, shape or manner abriged or extended by its new Constitution, nor was the election of judges provided for in Louisiana where several districts have black majorities as in Mississippi.—Aberdeen Examiner.

Possibly the fact of white majorities in Georgia and Alabama had something to do with the non-abridgement of suffrage. If we are not in error there has been profound dissatisfaction in Louisiana that the Constitutional Convention held in that State ten years since, did NOT in some "shape or manner abridge suffrage." Why this was not done, we will let the N. O. States answer:

When the Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1879 assembled in New Orleans, nine-tenths of the country members were strongly in favor of incorporating a poll tax qualification in the new organic law of the State. Had those members adhered to their original purpose, they would have bestowed a blessing upon Louisiana; but they speedily fell into the hands of New Orleans politicians, who wanted to handle the hoodlum vote of the city, and they were not only seduced from their original and wise purpose, but actually induced to sweep out of existence even the few feeble defenses of society against unqualified suffrage. If our Mississippi neighbors determine to hold a convention, we sincerely hope they will consider this sort of a qualification and conclude to adopt it. We are quite certain that it would do much good to elevate the standard of citizenship in the State.

The Largest Family on Record.

In the Harlein MSS., Nos. 980 and 78, in the British Museum, there is an extraordinary fact mentioned; namely, that a weaver in Scotland had by one wife, a Scotch woman, sixty-two children, but only four daughters of these lived to be women. Forty-six sons, however, attained their majority. Most of the sons were living, in the year 1630, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and it was recorded in the early history of Newcastle that a wealthy gentleman rode thirty miles beyond Edinburgh in order to prove the matter. It is said that Sir J. Bowes adopted ten of the sons, and three [illegible] also took ten each. [illegible] were brought up by the [illegible].

The 51st Congress Begins.

Washington, Dec. 3—[Press dispatch]—As the hour of noon approached the noise and confusion increased upon the floor and the executive and diplomatic galleries were filled. As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12, Clerk Clark called the House to order and proceeded to read the roll of members-elect. The roll-call showed the presence of 327 members, the three absentees being O'Neil, of Indiana; Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Whitthorne, of Tennessee.

More than a quorum having been disclosed, nominations for speaker were in order, and Mr. Reed was placed in nomination by Mr. Henderson of Illinois. The mention of Mr. Reed's name was the signal for applause on the Republican side, which was returned with interest by the Democrats when Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, nominated Mr. Carlisle for the honorable position. The vote resulted for Reed 166, for Carlisle 154, for Cummings, of New York, 1. Reed having been declared elected, the speaker was escorted to the chair by Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle amid applause, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

On assuming the chair Speaker Reed said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I thank you for the high office which your voices have bestowed upon me. It would be impossible not to be moved by its dignity and honor, yet you may well imagine that I am at this moment more impressed by its responsibilities and duties. Under our system of Government as it has been developed these responsibilities and duties are both political and parliamentary. So far as the duties are political I sincerely hope that they may be performed with a proper sense of what is due to all the people of the whole country. So far as they are parliamentary I hope with equal sincerity that they may be performed with a proper sense of what is due to both sides of the chamber. To the end that I may be successful in carrying out your wishes, I invoke the consideration, judgment and cordial aid of all the members of this House.

The next step in the organization of the House was the swearing in of the members-elect, and they ranged themselves in squads of twenty at a time in the space in front of the Clerk's desk. The oath was administered by the Speaker.

When this duty was finished, the house proceeded to the election of the other officers.

Edward McPherson was elected clerk; A. F. Holmes sergeant-at-arms; C. A. Adams doorkeeper, and Jas. L. Wheat postmaster.

When it came to the election of a chaplain there was a fight and the Rev. Chas. B. Ramsdell, the nominee of the Republican caucus was defeated, and the chaplain of the last house, Wm. H. Millburn, was re-elected.

These officers were then sworn in.

Messrs. McKinley, Cannon and Carlisle were then appointed a committee to inform the president that the house was organized to proceed to business.

The Y. & M. V. R. R. Tax Case.

[Jackson Commonwealth.]

Attorney General Miller has been formally notified of the affirmance by the United States supreme court of the judgment of the supreme court of Mississippi, which denied the exemption from taxation claimed by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad company under its charter granted in 1882. It is doubtful if a civil case of such importance ever went through the state courts and supreme court of the United States on such short time. For some years it was thought that this company was exempt from taxation and the question was not raised until in the fall of 1887, when the attorney general held that the company could claim no exemption until the completion of its road to the Mississippi river—the language of the exemption clause being as follows: "The property of said railroad company shall be exempt from all taxation for a term of twenty years from the completion of its railroad to the Mississippi river but not to extend beyond twenty-five years from the approval of this act. And upon the expiration of the period aforesaid said company shall be taxed as other property in this state, and all taxes to which it may be subject shall be paid into the treasury of the state to be dealt with as the legislature may direct."

No taxes having been collected for previous years the attention of the legislature of 1888 was called to the matter by the attorney general and upon his suggestion, an act was framed to assess delinquent railroads for back taxes. Under this act the Y. & M. V. was assessed for 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887 but enjoined the various sheriffs from proceeding to collect.

The case was first heard before Judge Cowan in 1888, who rendered a decree dissolving the injunction, from this decree and appeal was taken to the supreme court where it was affirmed; thence the company appealed to the supreme court of the United States insisting that the charter did contain an exemption; that this exemption was a contract, the obligation of which was impaired by the act of 1888 contrary to the constitution of the United States.

The result of the decision is that the company must pay taxes until, and except it shall complete its road to the river, then its term of exemption will expire in 1907, so that under no view can it obtain more than sixteen or seventeen years of exemption.

It remains to be seen whether such an exemption will operate as an inducement to the plan of development designed by the charter for the Delta region and thus secure for Jackson another outlet to the Mississippi river.

The decree of the supreme court in favor of the several tax collectors for the use of the State and their counties is as follows:

Hinds, with 5 per cent damages	$15,608.67
Madison, with 5 per cent damages	9,078 18
Yazoo, with 5 per cent damages	26,371.43
Ledlore, with 5 per cent damages	3,997.96
Holmes, with 5 per cent damages	10,261.00
Grenada, with 5 per cent damages	2,304.24
	$69,321.47

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALV

The BEST SALVE in the world for Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. B. Pinlay & Co.

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	$ 5 00	$ 9 00	$ 16 00
2 inches	1 50	4 00	9 00	15 00	30 00
4 "	2 50	6 50	12 00	20 00	35 00
6 "	4 00	9 00	18 00	27 00	45 00
8 "	5 00	12 00	24 00	34 00	60 00
¼ column	7 50	18 00	30 00	54 00	84 00
½ 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.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

TO BE SECURED BY

FIRST MORTGAGE

ON

PLANTATIONS AND FARMS.

APPLY TO

THOMAS & GRIFFIN, Atty's.

WALLACE ARNOLD,

EXPERT

Watchmaker and Engraver

—DEALER IN—

Watches,

Jewelry,

Diamonds,

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, Etc.,

Washington Ave. GREENVILLE, MISS.

R. 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 any joining counties for first mortgage loans

ON LONG TIME

—AND—

LOW RATES OF INTEREST

Address

Nov. 20-tf.] JOSHUA SKINNER,

Thos. C. William[illegible] Oils,

Celebrated

LUCY H[illegible]rass and

TOB[illegible]t Street.

SOLD AT F[illegible]

The Goldsm[illegible]WORTH,

DEALER IN

[illegible]SSED LUMBER,

[illegible]linds, Moulding,

Laths, Shingles,

Turned and Scroll Work.

[illegible]R and FINISHING A SPECIALTY