

THE COLUMBIA HERALD.

VOL. XLVIII

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1903.

NO. 3

LATE NEWS AND COMMENT.

The report of the police department of Nashville for the year 1902 show that there were 10,000 arrests made.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Lewisburg, have let a contract for the building of a \$5,000 electric light plant.

Dr. William T. Manning, the well-known Episcopal minister of Nashville, has accepted a call to St. Agnes' church in New York City.

The town of Watertown, Tenn., was visited by a \$10,000 fire last Saturday night. Some half a dozen buildings were burned and only two were insured.

Congress is expected to pass a bill removing the duty of sixty-seven cents a ton on coal. It is said the bill may take the form of a rebate or drawback for ninety days.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, who has been spoken of in connection with the Democratic leadership in the next Congress, will not be a candidate for the honor.

Judge W. C. Caldwell, who has just retired from the Supreme bench of the State, after a service of sixteen years, has been added to the faculty of the Lebanon Law School.

Secretary of the Navy Moody was injured in a runaway at Annapolis Monday. He leaped from a carriage while the horses were running and fell on his face. It is said the injuries are not serious.

There was a popular demonstration in honor of Gov. Taft at Manila yesterday in which 8,000 men participated. Several speeches were made urging Gov. Taft to remain in the Philippines.

The sum of \$85,000,000 has been set aside by St. Louis railways for traffic improvements, most of which will be completed before the World's Fair. Think of it, eighty-five millions of dollars, in one line of business, in one city.

An investigation of troubles culminating in the killing of William Fitzgerald by W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., will be commenced today by Third Assistant Secretary of State Pierce. All correspondence in the case has been turned over to him.

As the consequences of a fight between two naval cadets at Annapolis, growing out of an attempt at hazing, Robert A. Pearson, of New Hampsh. is in the hospital with a broken jaw and Francis G. Blasdel, of New York, is locked up pending an investigation.

At Macon, Ga., Mrs. Effie L. Carson, a teacher of telegraphy in a busi-

ness college, shot and killed Robert A. Rigby, a student in a rival college. Mrs. Carson accused Rigby of circulating damaging stories against her. Rigby was originally from Bowling Green, Ky., or a village near that city.

Abram Stevens Hewitt, former Mayor of New York City, distinguished as a philanthropist, politician and student, is dying. Last night it was announced that Mr. Hewitt was growing weaker, and that there was but a bare possibility that he might survive the night. Mr. Hewitt is 81 years old.

The fire which broke out on the public square in Nashville Saturday afternoon and destroyed the wholesale dry goods house of Lyle, Black & Co., was projected at about \$210,000, fully covered by insurance, except the building, valued at \$18,000, which had no insurance.

Following are the new industries to be established in Tennessee as reported by the Chattanooga Tradesman for the week ending January 10: Johnson City, railroad shops; Memphis, \$100,000 hardware establishment; Martin, \$40,000 planing mill and lumber company; Wartaco, electric light plant (projected) Bristol, large lumber mill (near); Shelbyville, pencil factory.

President Roosevelt's extreme attitude on the negro question is causing an opposition to his nomination for President in 1904 that is rapidly reaching a head. There are troublesome times ahead for him. The New York Herald, which has been flying the name of Roosevelt at its masthead for President in 1904, has taken it down on account of the way he acted about the Indianola, Miss., postoffice matter, and in other cases involving the negro question. Those who oppose Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination say that a combination can be made between New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Southern States that will encompass his defeat.

Passengers on a Knoxville & Ohio Railroad train rode several miles yesterday afternoon with the hand of a spade at the throttle of the engine. The train left Buckeye, Tenn., on time and ran through to Carryville, the next station. When Engineer A. C. Young ran through the latter town Fireman Matlock knew something was wrong, and stepped to the engineer's side of the engine. He found Young dead and immediately stopped the train. There is a wound on the left side of the engineer's head, and the supposition is that a piece fell from the side of a high cut through the mountains and killed him instantly. The train ran perhaps eight miles after Young was killed.

CARMACK LIKES JUDGE PARKER

The Tennessean Says the New York Jurist Would Make a Most Excellent Candidate and With Him as Leader Democracy Would Win.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Washington Star yesterday afternoon printed the following interview with Senator E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee: "I am willing to be put down as saying that Judge Parker would make a most excellent candidate. He would be an exemplary leader for the party and with whom, in my opinion, we could march on to victory. I have heard a great deal of Judge Parker and I have heard nothing against him. New York Democrats are frequent and liberal in their encomiums of him as a leader. He has a clean record and is a distinguished man.

"There may be reasons why he should not be nominated but I have not heard any of them. Certainly no objection could be made to his nomination by Mr. Bryan or any of the latter's followers. It has been argued in this connection that perhaps Judge Parker's record upon the financial question might militate against his desirability as a candidate. I cannot see it in that light. As a matter of fact the money question, in my judgment, is not to cut much of a figure during the next campaign. It is now in the background, although not there to stay; it will soon come to the front.

"The increased supply of gold has rendered the question one of the slightest importance to the people now. Nature has accomplished what the Democratic party sought to effect when that party favored the free coinage of silver. The Democratic party idea was to increase the volume of circulating medium. The party was defeated, but Providence stepped in and did the work without the aid of the Government machinery. "Gold is comparatively plentiful, and the volume of our currency is on the increase. We have prosperity now, but I make the prediction that the mines will sooner or later exhaust themselves. What will be the result? The gold supply will begin to ebb, the price of the yellow metal will increase, there will be a decline in other prices all along the line, and a corresponding degree of business depression. We will have hard times again, and then the money question will forge to the front. Nothing can stop it.

"Now," continued Mr. Carmack, "there has been a great deal of talk about nominating ex-Senator Hill, Senator Gorman and ex-Secretary of State Olney, of Massachusetts. Each of these gentlemen, would, no doubt, make an excellent President, but I do not think that any one of them is available as a candidate. Certainly not Mr. Olney. Mr. Olney has a fine record, but he lives in New England. The party can expect nothing from New England. We can get no strength there. Therefore it would be folly to nominate the Massachusetts statesman.

"In order to win we must select a man from the State of New York. We must look for strength to help our cause. Therefore I am favorably inclined to the reported candidacy of Judge Parker. The probability is he could carry New York State. If so he is important to the organization. "It is difficult to predict what the issues of the next great campaign will be," concluded Senator Carmack. "It is a little too early for that. There is no telling what may happen between now and then to change the situation. "I think it is pretty safe to say, however, that at least three topics will be discussed upon the stump. They are those relating to the trusts, tariff and Philippines questions. I think all are enduring issues and the probability is they will cut a considerable figure in the next campaign."

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Wilkie Emerson Too Quick To Sign a Name and Is In Trouble.

Wilkie Emerson, of Lewisburg, was arrested in Nashville at an early hour Friday morning by Sheriff James Forgy and City Marshal Love Webb on a charge of forgery. Emerson came to Columbia the day before with some mules belonging to E. L. Suggs, of Lewisburg. The mules were sold to the Columbia Stock Yard Company, who gave him a check for \$330, payable to Mr. Suggs. Emerson, it is alleged, forged Suggs' endorsement to the check, and securing the money left the town. When arrested, it is said that he had disposed of \$70 of the money. Messrs. Forgy and Webb returned to Columbia Friday with their prisoner and he was placed in jail to await the arrival of Mr. Suggs, who will reach here this afternoon.

Mr. J. C. Emerson, of Lewisburg, father of the young man arrested in the city Saturday and made good the money the young man had spent and the costs in the case.

By consent of the parties involved young Emerson was released.

Work-House Commissioners.

The Maury County Work House Commissioners met at 12 o'clock today in the Circuit Court room. Judge Gordon being detained at home on account of sickness, Squire W. J. McKnight was elected in his stead. Bills amounting to several hundred dollars were approved.

WHO ARE THE EIGHT THOUSAND? Comparative Figures Showing the Business Value of Education.

[By W. W. Smith, A. M., LL. D.]

The second edition of "Who's Who in America," (from the press of A. N. Marquis Co., Chicago) contains 1,300 pages of brief biographies, without eulogy, criticism or comment, of such persons now living in America as have become noted as factors in the progress and achievement of the age. "Enterprise has been made," say the editors, "to include all Americans of more than local note in all lines of useful effort." No name is inserted or omitted for financial consideration; the book is sold on its merits.

With a view to determining what effect education of the various grades has had on success in life, effort was made to ascertain the school training of each of these men and women "of more than local note" and 7,852 on their United States list were thus educationally classified.

According to the best estimate we can make from the latest census returns there are in the U. S. 40,782,007 persons over 21 years old. These are divided educationally about as follows:

Class 1. Without school training.....4,682,498
Class 2. With only common school training.....32,862,951
Class 3. With common and high school training.....2,165,357
Class 4. With college or higher education added.....1,071,201

Now the question is, how many of the eight thousand distinguished citizens of the United States on the Who's Who list came from each of these classes.

The 4,682,498 of class 1 furnished...31
The 32,862,951 of class 2 furnished...808
The 2,165,357 of class 3 furnished...1,245
The 1,071,201 of class 4 furnished...5,768

It thus appears:

1st. That an uneducated child has one chance in 150,000 of attaining distinction as a factor in the progress of the age.

2nd. That a common school education will increase his chances nearly four times.

3rd. That a high school training will increase the chance of the common school boy twenty-three times, giving him eighty-seven times the chance of the uneducated.

4th. That a college education increases the chance of the high school boy nine times, giving him two hundred and nineteen times the chance of the common school boy and more than eight hundred times the chance of the uneducated.

It is a surprising fact that of 7,852 notables thus gathered, 4,810 proved to be full graduates of colleges.

From the nature of the case it can not be claimed that these figures are exact, but they are based upon the most reliable government statistics and the necessary estimates have been made with care. It is also doubtless true that other circumstances contributed to the success of these college trained men, but after all reasonable allowances are made the figures still force the conclusion that the more school training the child has the greater his chances of distinction will be.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Riley Butler, a Clerk at the Racket, Arrested and Bound Over to Court.

Riley Butler, who has been for several years a clerk at the "Racket," was arraigned on a charge of larceny before Magistrate Frank H. Smith Friday afternoon on complaint of Frank Swansburg, proprietor of the store. The witnesses in the case were Wil McGregor, Jr., and Miss Clara Lamar, who is cashier at the store.

Will McGregor, Jr., testified that he purchased several articles at the store one day this week, among which were three shirts, for which he paid Butler \$2. He stated that Butler put the money in his pocket, and so far as he knew, did not send it to the cash register while he was in the store.

Miss Clara Lamar testified that Mr. Butler did not send the money or a ticket for the shirt sale to the desk, and that she had been notified by Mr. Swansburg to watch Mr. Butler's sales and tickets very closely.

Justice Smith held that there was reasonable grounds for the belief of the defendant's guilt and accordingly bound Mr. Butler over to court under a \$500 bond, which was given.

INCREASE IN WAGES Locomotive Engineers and Firemen of L. & N. Road Considering Question.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 8.—Jan. 15 is the day set for a conference between the locomotive engineers and firemen of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the management of that system over the matter of an increase in wages. The Louisville & Nashville officials here say that no demand has been made upon them for an advance in the working rates of this branch of the service, and that the meeting held in this city ten days ago was merely for the purpose of arranging a day for the presentation of demands. It is not the system are contemplating the presentation of a request for an increase.

Sworn in at the Bar.

Crockett Owen, who has recently hung out his shingle to practice law, was sworn in as a member of the Columbia bar Monday afternoon by Judge Holding.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR PHOSPHATE.

Indications Point to a Great Revival in the Industry During the Present Year. Operators Are Confident, and the Market is in Healthy Condition.

The phosphate operators throughout Maury county anticipate a considerable revival in the phosphate business during the present year, and it is likely that there will be more activity in the mines than there has been since the hurtful slump in prices some three years ago.

Prices are better and firmer now than for several months past, and the demand is steady and growing. Bookings for 1903 show that many companies have already enough orders to keep their mines going regularly nearly the whole year.

There is now very little rock above ground at Mt. Pleasant. Mr. John Carpenter estimates that 25,000 tons will take in every piece of rock on that field. It is very likely that had freight cars been plentiful during the past two months the Mt. Pleasant field would now be bare of rock above ground.

An idea of the stimulation which the phosphate business has lately received may be gathered from the fact that there were over 150,000 tons of rock on the yards at Mt. Pleasant some fifteen months ago.

The chief drawback at present is the car famine, which greatly delays shipments, and the unfavorable weather, which has almost stopped mining for the time being. Encountering these difficulties, the operators may soon face the trouble of falling considerably behind with their orders. If the weather during the next few weeks should impede the work in the mines as it has the past six, it is probable that when Spring sets in there will be such a revival of mining activity at Mt. Pleasant as the "Phosphate City" has not witnessed since the remarkable times of 1899 and 1900.

There is a scarcity of labor in all the mines in the county, and at Mt. Pleasant it is becoming pronounced. None of the companies have half the number of men at work that they would like to, nor have they had for some time. Along this line, however, it is pertinent to observe that there will never be as many men at work in the mines as there were during the years of 1899 and 1900. Not that there will be less mining done; but because of the improved system of mining which has been adopted, cutting the number of miners required almost half in two. Phosphate mining has been reduced to a scientific basis. One man and one wagon today does the work that three men and three wagons did three years ago. The old system of trams is being discarded and a better system has taken its place.

The phosphate market is healthier now than it has been for months. A chief factor in the producing of this condition is the lessening of the number of competitive companies having rock for sale. The acquisition of large holdings by the Virginia Carolina Chemical Co., has resulted in the retirement from the market of several individual concerns, which hitherto had been on the market as competitive sellers of rock, thus causing a stiffening of prices, the output of the mines having contracted into fewer hands.

Another thing that has caused a stiffening in prices is that time has revealed the fact there is not near the tonnage in the Mt. Pleasant field as had been supposed. This, it is said, is creating some apprehension on the part of consumers and they are more ready to close contracts with the Mt. Pleasant operators than they have been in some time.

So, it may be safely said that the conditions obtaining in the Maury county fields at the beginning of the year 1903 are better than those that have been prevailing for some time past. There is a firmer tone all round; the demand ample and prices better.

With the unloosening of the congestion in transportation facilities, which is still unrelieved and causing a delay that is becoming serious, the shipments of rock will probably assume unprecedented proportions.

Mr. George W. Killebrew, who is an extensive operator at Mt. Pleasant, being general manager of several large companies in that field, was in Columbia Monday and stated that if the cars could be procured there would be one hundred car loads of rock leaving Mt. Pleasant every day at the present time. As it is, not more than one-fourth of that number are being shipped.

It is gratifying, however, to know that the great industry, which means so much to Maury County, gives such flattering promise. The car shortage cannot last always, neither can the bad weather, and the income of Spring should stop both.

BUYS FINE FARM.

H. L. Yokley, of Giles County, Pays \$10,884 For the Ogilvie Place.

Mr. H. L. Yokley, of Giles county, has purchased the Ogilvie farm, two miles from Columbia on the Mt. Pleasant pike, from T. J. Shaw and wife, paying \$10,884 for it. The farm contains about 193 acres, and is a valuable property.

Mr. Yokley, it is understood, will devote himself largely to stock raising, the farm being well adapted to this purpose.

LOSES HIS CASE AND SOAKED \$4

Dr. Timmons' Suit Against P. Noferi Dismissed by Squires Hayes and Guest, and the Doctor is Taxed With the Costs.

The suit of Dr. E. A. Timmons against P. Noferi, the tailor, for the sum of \$3.00 for professional services, which Dr. Timmons claimed he rendered the defendant, was tried before Esq. George W. Hayes Saturday. On account of the importance of the case, Squire Hayes had Squire R. H. Guest associated with him on the bench.

Dr. Timmons asserted that the defendant went to his office one night recently and complained of a violent aching in one of his teeth; that he procured a "pledget" of cotton saturated it with a drop of acetone and opium and inserted it in the troublesome cavity; and that by so doing he alleviated the defendant's pain.

Mr. J. C. Voorhis, counsel for the defendant, proved by his client, that the latter had never at any time been in Dr. Timmons' office at night, and that he had never been in the office but once, and that was one day when Dr. Timmons solicited him to visit his room and listen to a poem which the doctor had dashed off.

Mr. Voorhis, in his speech before the court, suggested that it was hesitating to this poem which had caused his client's tooth to ache.

The court, after hearing the testimony in the case, dismissed the suit and taxed Dr. Timmons with the costs, which amounted to something over \$4.00.

A large crowd attended the hearing of the case, having been attracted there by the published statement that the well-known doctor, poet, author and lecturer would prosecute the suit in his own behalf.

Dr. Timmons' appeal to the court for the three plunks involved was pronounced an eloquent effort, and he was warmly congratulated by his admirers as he quitted the floor.

HE PLEAD HIS OWN CAUSE

'Twas once upon a time, In a town not so far, A doctor pled his cause And lost it at the bar.

He had quite a good case For payment to compel, But such a poor lawyer Had he for a counsel.

—The Columbia Post.

Tax Collections.

Trustee Kannon, and Deputy Puryear have been kept busy Monday handing out receipts for taxes. Something like \$1,500 had been paid into the trustee's treasury up to 12 o'clock. The total collections for taxes to date since October, but not including today, amount to \$11,971.54. Collections will be a great deal increased from now on.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, soap, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap ever compounded. Still greater than the world's product of all other skin soaps. Sold in every part of the civilized world.

NATIONAL CELEBRITIES Declare Pe-ru-na to Be the Greatest Catarrh Remedy of The Age.

FOR CATARRH
COLD, GRIPPE, COUGHS, SORE-THROAT, GRIPE, CROUP, HOARSENESS

CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS, OF SAMOA,
Says: "I can recommend Peruna as one of the very best remedies for catarrh. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers."

PERUNA
THE GREAT
TONIC

HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor of the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it."

Hon. Rufus B. Merchant, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Post-office, Washington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure in commending your tonic, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catarrh cure."

Congressman David F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it after the use of a few bottles."

Congressman Irvine Dungan, of Jackson, O., writes: "I desire to join with my many friends in recommending your invaluable remedy Peruna to anyone in need of an invigorating spring tonic, or whose system is run down by catarrhal troubles."

We have letters from thirty-eight members of Congress attesting to the virtues of Peruna. Thousands of people in the common walks of life use it as a family medicine.

For book of testimonials address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Neb., writes: "Peruna entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough. I am a firm believer in its efficacy for any such trouble."