OF TECHNOLOGY. Presentation by Citizens to the Technological Commission of the War Laboratory at Vineville and an Annuity of \$3,000 per Year to be Guaranteed by the City in Addition-Burning of

Santurd's New Ice Factory. MACON, GA., Aug. 23 .- A large meeting of Macon's prominent citizens was held this morning at the Academy of Music to consider some action whereby a bid might be made for the location here of the State School of Technology. Washington Dessau was made chairman. Henry Horne, at whose instance principally the meeting was called, stated the object and plan for its accomplishment. His idea was to form a company with \$50,000 capital to purchase the laboratory property at Vineville, put it in thorough repair, equip it with the necessary machinery and appliances, erect suitable cottages on the grounds for professors and students, and present it complete in every detail to the Technological Commission, giving with it ten acres of ground surrounding the building, to be used for such purposes as the school would in time require, the company to require from the city of Macon in return appropriation of \$3,000 per annum, guaranteed

The question as to the city's right to devote her revenue was sprung, upon which the following committee was appointed to the following committee was appointed to advise upon the matter and report to an adjourned meeting: W. A. Huff, W. W. Carnes, W. B. Hill, Henry Horne, S. H. Jamison, S. C. Hendricks, J. F. Hanson, Isaac Hardeman, C. B. Willingham, L. A. Jordan, T. D. Tinsley, S. T. Coleman, S. R. Jaques, W. F. Price, R. F. Lawton, G. W. Gustin, J. A. Orme, W. G. Solomon, A. E. Boardeman, R. H. Plant and Benjamin C. Smith. man, R. H. Plant and Benjamin C. Smith. The committee will meet to-morrow.

GEORGIA'S CAPITAL CITY.

Attempts by the Prohibitionists and Antis to Reach a Compromise.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 23 .- The ten-room residence of United States Marshal Nelms was set on fire by incendiaries and totally destroyed Saturday night. Particulars were brought to the city to-day by Marshal Nelms, who received severe injuries, and is on crutches. The Marshal lives near Smyrna, Cobb county. The family retired at the usual hour. Beside the Marshal, his wife and child, were Lane Stewart and his wife, relatives, and Mrs. Morris, a visitor, from Union Point. The fire was discovered at 11 o'clock and the inmates barely escaped. The house had been fired in six places and was not long burning to the ground. Attempts were made to fire the ouse on two other recent occasions. At the time of this fire, a neighbor says, a man on a horse went by using his whip vigorously. The Marshal says he suspects parties and expects to get them. They are supposed to be moonshiners. He thinks they have intended for some weeks to kill him. The loss is estimated at \$7,000, with no insurance. Nothing was saved from the fire, which also destroyed several out houses.

GEORGIA'S OLD RECORDS. At the last Legislature J. S. Morgan, of London, formerly of New York, presented the State the original manuscript journal of the Georgia trustees of colonial memory, which had never been print-ed. Recently Mrs. Mary DeRenne, of Savannah, generously bore the charge of printing a few copies for preservation in the great libraries of this country and Europe. The volume is an elegant octavo of 500 pages, the impression limited to forty-nine copies, and dedicated to the memory of George Wimberly Jones widow whose is. She presented a copy to the State, which reached the executive office to-day sent through Charles C. Jones, Jr., who tendered the gift in a letter of characteristic literary polish. The Governor re plied to-day, accepting the gift for the State, thanking Mrs. DeRenne and ex-pressing profound appreciation of the value of the volume as an addition to the fund of the colonial literature of the State. The volume will be placed in the archives of the executive department. AMERICA'S LAND LAWS.

The English government has instructed its Consuls in the United States to report on the nature, extent and operation of the homestead and other exemption laws in their districts. The Consul at Charleston has requested the assistance of Sec. retary of State Barnett for Georgia in securing enactments on the subject, and the Governor has directed that the desired information be furnished.

The Democratic Executive Committee

of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, com-posed of Cobb, Clayton and Fulton counties, met here to-day and called a conven-tion of the district for Sept. 11 to nominate a candidate for the Senate. Fulton will name the candidate.

Fulton county's tax returns show an increase of \$660,335 instead of \$1,000,009 decrease as was expected. It has been understood from information derived from official sources that there would be a beavy decrease, and there is some surprise over it. The Comptroller General as not accepted the digest. THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Georgia delegates to the National Farmers' Congress, to be held at Minneapolis dwindled down to R. J. Redding, of the Agricultural Department, and A T. McIntyre, of Thomasville, who left last

John Clark, white, about 40 years old, was convicted in the City Court to-day for cheating and swindling, because he begged small amounts to help bury a dead child when he had no child.

A conference was held at the Kimball House this afternoon between the prohibitionists and antis. About forty prominent members of both sides were present. It is reported that an effort was made to effect a compromise of the whisky question on some basis that would unite the city. It is understood that the conference was prought about by the prohibitionists. An effort was made to compromise on high license, and also wholesale and quart licenses. The proceedings of the conference are difficult to learn, but it is re-ported that the conference agreed on a wholesale and quart license, which it is proposed in some way to work through the Legislature. Strong antis say to-night that they will not indorse or accept any compromise which does not include

MR. PRINGLE'S NOMINATION.

a retail license.

A Fuller Account of the Twentieth

District Senatorial Convention. SANDERSVILLE, GA., Aug. 22,-The Democratic Convention of the Twentieth Senatorial district convened here yesterday, and was called to order by Hon. John N. Gilmore, chairman of the Executive Committee.

Hon. Samuel E. Whitaker, of Baldwin, was made permanent chairman of the convention, and Dr. J. B. Roberts, of Washington, secretary.
The delegates in attendance were:

Hancock-Judges F. L. Little and R. H. Lewis, Capt. G. R. Brown and Capt. Baldwin-Hon, S. E. Whitaker, Jacob

Carraker and George T. Whilden.
Washington—J. B. Roberts, O. H.
Rogers, J. C. Harmon, B. E. Roughton,
G. C. Walker and M. A. Wood.
On motion of Judge R. H. Lewis, of

Hancock, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit;

unanimously adopted, to-wit:

1. Res leed, That we favor the Railroad Commission law as it now stands.

2. Resolved, That the principle of local option should be maintained as the true Democratic rule for dealing with the liquor question, and that the party laith of the district spledged to the right of the people to pass upon the issue every two years, as now provided, and that the liquor question should be kent out of politics.

kept out of politics.

3. Resolved, That approving the rotation principle thus far practiced in our Senatorial nominations, in our opinion it is the right of all the delegates from the different counties of the district to participate in future nominations upon terms of absolute equality, looking only to the nomination and election of the ng only to the nomination and election of the best and most capable man for the office to be filled, and having due regard to the fairly ex-pressed wish of the Democracy of the county from which the Senator is to be chosen.

The Executive Committee for the next two years was elected, as follows: Washington-G. D. Warthen, J. W. Smith, J. C. Duggan. Hancock-J. L. Culver, G. R. Brown, J.

R. Sasnett. Baldwin-G. T. Whilden, J. C. Whitaker, C. R. Harper. nomination being now in order, Judge F. L. Little, with a few highly eulo-

gistic remarks, presented the name of Hon. C. R. Pringle, of Washington, and Mr. G. T. Whilden, of Baldwin, elo-uently seconded the motion and the convention adopted the same unanimous-Hon. O. H. Rogers, J. Caraker and Judge F. L. Little were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Pringle of his nomi-

nation and request his acceptance. FLORIDA ON THE WIRE,

Sanford's New Ice Factory Destroyed by Fire-A Negro Plies his Knife.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Aug. 23 .- In an altercation to-night at Thomas Baxter's saloon on Ocean street, Charles Blount, recently from Waveross, Ga., shot twice in the stomach and is supposed to have fatally wounded Charles Woodard. Both are colored. Blount was arrested and lodged in jail.

At Gainesville this afternoon the Jacksonville club beat Gainesville by a score

Louis Dowling, a family grocer at La-Villa, assigned to-day to W. P. Sumner. His liabilities are not stated out they are believed to be covered by the stock.

Reports having been circulated outside this State that yellow fever prevailed in Tampa, inquiries by the agent of the Associated Press here show that the report is absolutely false. There has been no case of fever on a steamer between Havana and Tampa, and all other Florida towns are in good health.

SANFORD'S ICE FACTORY BURNED. SANFORD, FLA., Aug. 23.—Fire this morning destroyed the new fee factory just completed. The loss is \$10,000, with no insurance. Only a favorable wind prevented the destruction of the town.

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

A Young Girl in Berlin University-German Types.

From the New York Tribune BERLIN, Aug. 3 .- Women, it is well known, are excluded from the colleges and universities of the German empire. Both men and women look with derision and disdain upon the girl aspirant to academical honors. They do not consider women capable of advanced training and are the bitterest opponents of coeduca-tion. Girls' schools are laughably elementary. History and languages, it is true, they have at their tongues' end; but that is all. The "three R's" form the Rubicon of their progress. Young men are taught from the very cradle to say "Thank God that I was born a man?" Nursel with such idea. born a man." Nursed with such ideas, growing up under such opinions, it will be easy to fancy the excitement caused among them by the appearance of a young English lady in the "chemical" lecture of the celebrated Prof. Hoffmann a few days iar way of expressing interest, satisfaction, admiration or pleasure—a boisterous stamping of the feet. But it is a reward coveted by the obsequious professor and the only measure of his popularity. This peculiar applause greeted the teminine candidate as she took her seat—"in elegant costume and hat," it is said—on the bench fronting the docent. In the laboratory, where she has begun work, she is treated with great deference, escaping, oo, the fines levied upon the inadvertencies of her masculine mates. She has, of course, not matriculated, but received permission from "His Magnificence," the rector, to attend the course as "hospes."
It was difficult to obtain even that privilege in conservative Berlin, and it was only accomplished by dint of powerful etters from Cambridge, where the young lady is a tutor in Newnham College. A German lady of the emancipated school attempted to brave public opinion a few vears ago and attend the lectures of Prof. Du Bois Raymond. She was so annoved by ogling students, who one and all fixed their monocles on her classical features and let the words of the teacher go by unneeded, that she had to be screened from their impertunence and finally leave the room. A rather pathetic story is told of woman in Leipzig who tried to overcome the laws. She was a poor girl, and disguised as a young man entered the "Varsity" with honors, and took her place in the laboratory as a student of chemistry. She applied herself assiduously during three years, and distinguished herself beyond her fellows. Her popularity was great, though she was innocently called the "lady" because of her feminine appearance—the students little dreaming how near the truth they came. But her sex was discovered on the day of her final examination, and despite prayers and entreaties she was not allowed to graduate. Her expenditure of allowed to graduate. Her calling time and money went for nothing.

surgeon and physicist, has lately pre-pared some interesting tables concerning the color of the hair, eves and skin among the German school children. Six million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven pupils were examined, being nearly four-fifths of tne youth of "A B C" age. Of these 2.149.027-31.08 per cent,-belonged to the blonde type, 949,822—14.05 per cent.—to the brunette, and 3,659,978—54.15 per cent. -to the blonde-brunette or mixed type, distinctly showing that more than half of the entire number are in the latter category, two-thirds of the remaining 46 per cent. being blondes. The territorial division of the principal types corresponds accurately to the geographical boundaries of North, South and Middle Germany: 43.3 cent. of the pure blondes being found in the northern districts, 32.5-28.3 per cent. in the middle, and 24.5-18 per cent. in the southern ones. The river Main thus becomes an anthropological line of significance. In general, the further south one goes the more brunettes he meets—South Bavaria mustering but 14 per cent, blondes. Among the 75,376 Hebrew children the mixed type predominates also, the pure brunettes outnumbering the pure blondes, however, three-fold. Whereas the relations of the blondes to the brunettes among the Christians is 31.8 to 14, that among the Jewish children is The gray-eyed and darkbaired predominate in the mixed Many other results were brought to light of more interest, however, to Germany, than to the world at large. Prof. Virchow has devoted years to study of this nature and his deductions may be ac-

A blouse waist, closed invisibly at the back, has tight lining with a ribbon belt. Lace sleeves. At the neck is a narrow, long-pointed yoke, covered with lace like

cepted as categorical.

WHAT MEXICO REALLY IS. six out of ten interpreters are reckless or corrupt gossips and that nothing is safe with them. Now to go from a purely IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE

Good Commercial Chances for Americans Who will be Patient-Mexican Home and Business Life Described. From the New York Star.

WASHINGTON, Aug 21 .- Despite the pa-

COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE.

cific tendency of affairs, whereby an amicable settlement seems all but guaranteed, and the fact that until Gen. Sedgwick shall have accomplished his mission there is a confessed fertility in further speculation, the Mexican imbroglio remains the preferred topic of the hour here. There is no thought of war, for in the face of things, as revealed to the most ordinary observer, that cannot seriously be entertained. The President and all but two members of his Cabinet are absent from town, whipping trout streams or taking their summer's rest, while the Secretary of State, who remains at his post, is occupied there in the main with the routine business of the department. The person, therefore, who is at pains either to talk or write of war under such circumstances is one who delights in strife and sighs for a constantly running stream of gore, or else some dutiful and gifted correspondent who replies to an urgent demand from the home office. Disission now is of the country of Mexico, the real character of its people and the value and stability of their institutions, and very largely of the business development and prospects. The average conclusion arrived at, it is unnecessary to say, is not at all complimentary to that country or its people. The average American either holds Mexicans and Mexico in utter abhorrence, or looks down patronizingly as upon an intellectually stunted and a scrub race. appropriately inhabiting a land possessng few advantages but innumerable obtions. If he conceive of conquest it is always accompanied by the condition that the natives would have to be driven out or exterminated; that under no cirumstances could they be trusted or even endured as feilow citizens called upon to elp sustain a social and political fabric of enlarged and improved proportions.
One hears a great deal of this sort of thing nowadays—almost any company will supply it—but now and then some

at once to correct a gross and mexcusale error, and at the same time enlarge the scope of the home vision.
You will not find in Washington a gentleman more thoroughly informed as to Mexico and her people than Col. David Ferguson, a prominent member of the Metropolitan Club and a keen and educated observer of public wants. He spent twenty years in extensive business op arations there, amassed a large estate and enjoyed every opportunity of tamiliarizing himself with the surroundings. He returned to the United States only some four years ago, but has retained his interests in Mexico, and through an extensive orrespondence which he keeps up is almost as correctly informed as to the country and its advancement as though he still resided there. He would not disass the Cutting affair with the correspondent, but on the subject of Mexico, the usiness field afforded there, how it is to be improved and how the people are to be

man appears who knows whereof he

speaks, and then it is that a wholly differ-

ent view is presented. It is as different, indeed, as day is from night, and it serves

von as friends and neighbors he was most obliging and entertaining. "It is a delightful country," he said, once you establish yourself to advantage. The climate is mild and invigorating, and the society in the centers cultivated and agreeable. Nowhere on the earth are the better classes of people more kindly disposed or capable of truer or more lasting friendships. The domestic life is gentle and pure. The arts and sciences are cultivated to a degree not conceived man's course at the university is, as a rule, much more thorough, and his preparations much more careful than among us. The physician, the lawyer, the educator—each is well equipped before he enters upon his life work. I regard the public school system there as nearly is free you know, as with us, and in many of the States education is obligatory. There is as much religious toleration, and it is as sincere as exists in this country. The American citizen is constantly reminded. indeed, of all that enters into the aspirations of his own countrymen for the betterment of their social and political condition by that which on every hand confronts a fair and unprejudiced observation. The people of the two countries differ, of course, but in nothing that authorizes hatred or contempt on either side, or that should serve as a barrier to the existence of the completest, the most cordial friendship between them. The Mexicans are quick enough of apprehension, and are capital companions. They do not lead the hurried, money-haunted life that we do, and it is a question if they are not the happier in their slower

"You ask me about the business field. It is very inviting to men who will go there and identify themselves with the people and their customs. He cannot hope to succeed, and he will not deserve to succeed, however, who goes there and sneers at his neighbors, busies himself with their private affairs, treats laws and local customs with open contempt and acts in every way as if he considered himself a superior person. But such a course will bring failure anywhere. Neither will the man succeed who goes to Mexico bent on making a fortune in a short time, and then hurrying off again. The fact is too many Americans emigrate with that idea. They are in too great hurry. Feeling that they possess a superior order of talent or business energy, an article of manufacture, they want its superiority recognized at once. If this recognition is denied, they grow impatient and resentful. The great requisite is patience—staying qualities. The truth is that while our articles of manuacture are greatly superior to those of Mexico, a very great deal may still be cheaply and advantageously accomplished with the primitive implements in use Great and important works are pushed forward with them at small expense, and this, of course, militates grainst their immediate abandonment. In time, however, they must give place to improved methods, and, in fact, are al-

"But the American labors under no disadvantages because of his country, does

"Not in the slightest degree. The Mexicans feel very friendly towards this country, and respond readily enough to overtures, whether commercial or social. We abor under no disadvantages that we may not in the greatest measure remove. An important point against us is that as compared with either the English, the German, or the French, we are poor linguists, and there is a penalty attached to the difficulty. Take for example, the case of a young German who leaves a counting om at Havre or Hamburg, and goes to Mexico in pursuit of his fortune. His first step, after determining his branch of business, is to acquire a knowledge of the language and of the commercial laws of the country. That enables him to move along surefootedly, and to keep his own counsels. In other words, he is soon practically at home, and can look out for himself. As a rule the American, despairing after a brief struggle of mastering the new tongue, takes an interpreter into his employ, and operates almost solely by his aid. You can see the danger and the disadvantage of that, The man's secrets are all exposed, or become liab e to betrayal, for his experience will soon teach him that

personal embarrassment to a broader, more general phase of the question, the reason why we do not sell more largely to Mexico is that we do not offer the terms that England does. We are a nearer market, but we are also a much dearer one. The Mexican merchant of good standing has no trouble in securing six months credit in Manchester, say, and even longer time, but his Boston or his New York or New Orleans correspondent will give only ninety days at the outside. Then we do not offer inducements for an interchange of commodities, which is absolutely indispensable to the building up of business. We should not shut our gates, as we do, against what Mexico has to sell."

EDUCATED CROOKS.

Foes of Society Who Could Have

Made Their Mark. From the Philadelphia News. The popular impression regarding bank thieves and burglars is that they are rough and uncouth, raised in the gutter and among criminals, and without any early training which might partially eradicate the germs of inherited moral disease. This is far from being the The hereditary criminal is to be found only in the lowest grades, among pickpockets and sneak thieves. Most burglars, bank robbers and forgers have been at one time well-to-do artisans or mechanics, or the sons of such, while not few criminals of this grade are men of culture, well educated and well read. such are usually the most dangerous and are by no means the exceptions proving an opposite rule. Name after name might be quoted, but a few of the cultured criminals who have operated in Philadelphia will suffice to illustrate the proposition. A COLLEGE MAN.

Louis C. Clermont was one of the most notable of educated criminals. He was of Southern birth. His parents were rich and he received a liberal education, graduating with honors from a college in the South. He was somewhat reckless in his conduct and his associations were of the most democratic kind. Thus he became acquainted with Walter Patterson and Ira Graysides, notorious forgers and check raisers. He joined them and made a considerable amount of money by participating in their schemes. With his ill-gotten gains he went to travel in Europe and made a pilgrimage through Palestine. While in Stuttgart, Germany, ne was the guest of Baron Shindle, bette known to American detectives as Max Shinburn, a dangerous bank robber, who accumulated a fortune by pursuing that specialty and then going abroad, pur-chased a title and settled down as a shining light of the old nobility, among whom his name appears in the Almanach de Gotha. When Clermont returned from Europe he settled down in Philadelphia. He was a tall, handsome man, a fine conversationalist, and in bearing and beha-vior evidently a gentleman. He got introduced into good society here and was regarded as a valuable acquisition, owing to his geniality and accomplishments. He represented himself as a Cuban refugee and always carried a revolver. His dark complexion and complete knowledge of the Spanish language aided him in sustaining his assumed character. At last Mrs. Josephine Dumel, a beautiful widow, became his wife. They arranged to travel on their honeymoon trip, and she packed up all her valuables and \$20,000 in cash. At the moment before starting Clermont gave his bride a note to deliver to a friend, and when she returned to re-join him she tound that he had decamped, taking with him the \$20,000 and all her

valuables. CLERMONT TURNS UP. In July, 1875, Col. Ralph Pollard, an invalid, who had served with distinction in the Louisiana Tigers, turned up at Chambersburg, Pa., and took up his residence there with his wife for the benefit in this country. The professional of his health. He formed an early aclatter had a valuable library and Col. Pollard manifested wonderful knowledge of books and authors, and soon became the centre of a distinguished coterie. Col. Pollard was joined by another Southerner named Johnson and remained in Chambersburg thev until early in March, 1876. One afternoon in March Pollard and Johnson dropped into the bank just about the hour of closing up. Johnson had a package which he requested the cashier as a personal favor to deposit in the vault until morning. The cashier refused to open the vault, but said he would keep the packet in a place of safety until the morning. He took charge of the packet, and as he turned around a bag was thrown over his head. He struggled and knocked Johnson down, and then, despite of Pollard's threat to kill him it he made any noise, shouted "Murder!" Pollard seized a bundle containing \$30,000, which had arrived by express that day, and ran out of the bank only to be met by the persons who answered the cries of the cashier for assistance. He was detained and the money taken from him. Johnson escaped, but was subsequently arrested in Virginia and proved to be a mechanic belonging to New Orleans named Weeks. Pollard was sent for a term to the Eastern Penitentiary, and there William A. Pinkerton, the detective, identified him as no other than the handsome Cuban refugee, Cler-

Mrs. Dumel prosecuted him for bigamy and robbery. The charge of bigamy tailed because he had been married to the wo-man who lived with him in Chambersburg in Chicago, and the proofs had been destroyed in the great fire, and she swore positively that there had been no marriage. However, he was convicted of robbery and got twelve years' imprisonment. After various ingenious devices to escape from prison he died in 1883. In the hollow of his shaving brush were found some stones, supposed to be diamonds, but which proved to be paste, and it was believed he intended to bribe the jailers to let him escape. A LINGUISTIC CROOK.

George Leonidas Leslie, better known as George Howard, has as remarkable and romantic a career. He was born in New York State and graduated from a Western university. After being in business in Milwaukee and San Francisco he joined Mike Stafford and Dunlap Scott, bank burglars, and proved one of the most ingenious that ever attempted to crack a safe. He was concerned in the robbery of \$1,300,000 from the Beneficial Saving Fund, in this city, in 1866. Sub-sequently he became a lion in Philadelphia. He was accomplished and agreeable, showing culture word and action, and talking several languages. He married a lady high in the social ladder. One day in 1870 he was arrested in Norristown in connection with a bank robbery after wounding a policeman who had shot at him eleven times without injuring him. He gave bail and skipped, while ompanions where convicted and sent l. He was accused of murdering a to jail. man in Dexter, Me. His dead body was found at last by a roadside in Long Island with a pistol by his side, to give the idea of suicide, but it is believed he was murdered in bed through jealousy by Shang Draper and other bank burglars.

"Big Frank" McCoy, who is serving out a ten years' sentence in New Castle, Del., where he was returned after escaping three times and reforming, belongs to Pennsylvania, and was a surveyor civil engineer. He is an excellent Latin scholar. He was also concerned in the robbery of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He is a man of good educational and literary

attainments. GENTLEMANLY RUFE MINOR. Rufe Minor, a stall for bank sneaks.

owes his success as such to the fact that he had an excellent business training, and is so well posted in matters of trade and finance as to be able to hold a bank president or cashier in conversation while his pals are securing the available capital. He was a business man of good standing, is an expert bookkeeper and generally well educated.

Johnny Jordan, now serving a term of two years in Syracuse, N. Y., as a bank sneak, was educated for a lawyer and admitted to the bar. Jack Canter, a notoious forger, is one of the most accomplished crooks in the country. He was ducated in Columbia College. Charles Rosenberg, alias Sheeny Rose, is the proud possessor of a diploma from a German university.

Walter E. Sheridan is one of the most interesting of the educated crooks. He was born in Sandusky, O., in 1838 and liberally educated by indulgent parents. After engaging in several bank robberies in the West as a pal of Joe Butts he came East and formed the acquaintance of McDonald and Bidwell, the forgers, who are undergoing a life term in London for forgeries on the Bank of England, Steve Raymond and the well-known Sam Perry.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS MEN. This precious company opened an office at No. 61 Broadway. Sheridan was the head and front and was known as Ralston, representing himself as a nephew of the well known San Francisco banker. He became a member of the Produce and Stock Exchanges, and then began to forge stock and bonds on the Chicago North-western, New York Central, Union Pacific, California and Oregon, Buffalo and Erie and other railroads. So expert a forger was he and so well was the work done that the president of the Buffalo and Erie was deceived, and purchased some of the bogus securities. It was intended to put \$5,000,000 worth on the market, and about \$3,000,000 worth were actually un-

Sheridan, or Ralston, himself unloaded \$2,000,000: Perry unloaded \$110,000 worth and Raymond about \$90,000 worth. The party then went to Europe. Raymond was brought back by Detective Pinkerton, and is undergoing a life sentence in New York on a second conviction for forgery. Sheridan said he would never return to America, but coming back went West and adopted the name of Walter T. Stewart. He entered the flori-cultural business, and eventually became director of a bank. He speculated a good deal in mining stocks and fancied himself very acute. was salted and he was caught and lost all his money. He "took to the road" again, was captured in this city and sent to rison, and has just been released from the Eastern penitentiary, after serving a three years' term.

Detectives, some of whom can barely write their own names, are detailed in many places to thwart the schemes of such men. Crooks, as a rule, raise model families. They know what is wrong, and it is generally found that they seek to guide their children rigidly in the path of righteousness.

CORA PEARL'S SON.

Living in New York and Doesn't Know His Grandfather,

From the Dublin Freeman. Whoever may have been her father, it seems probable that she had herself a son, a living son, who, until recently, was living in New York. Possibly such a "trifle" as this may have escaped the adventuress' memory, or perhaps there may have been reasons why she did not allude to it, or rather did not have it alluded to in her so-called "memoirs," which were written to order for her by Bohemian of Paris. The man who is more than supposed by the few who know more or less of this history, and who sup-poses himself to be the son of the most shameless courtesan of modern times, is now about 26 years of age. He is rather good looking. According to his story his father was a man who kept a notorious The early portion of his career, before she went to Paris. His first recollections were of Paris.

where he says he was taken by his mother, whose presence he barely, yet dis-tinctly remembers, having seen her only a few times when she abandoned him, af-ter having, however, left a sum of money sufficient for his living expenses for several years in the hands of an old French woman, who had become really attached to him, and who was really his foster and and only true mother. The boy soon got to be French in his ways, as well as his language, and at 13 would pass anywhere as a gamin of Paris. By this time Cora Pearl had become quite a celebrity of the gay capital, and on several occasions his foster mother—the kind old French woman—had told him that this notorious Cora Pearl was his natural or unnatural mother. With a natural curiosity the boy tried to call on, or to get a glimpse of, his maternal parent; but his curiosity was not recip-rocated, and his efforts proved fruitless. Meanwhile, the money originally left for his support got exhausted, and, worst of all, the kind old French woman died, leaving him to live, as so many other people in Paris do, by his wits. At this crisis of his fate he accidentally

on one of the boulevards, attracted the notice of, and did some trifling service for, quite a prominent character—an adventurer, like himself—an illegitimate child, like himself—though of a much higher social grade. This new party was ne other than the so-styled Count Louis Napoleon Jerome Hertford de Beaure gard, the love-child of Louis Napoleon before he became Emperor and Miss Howard ("the beautiful Miss Howard," as she was called at the time). Like all the Napoleon line, right and left-handed, he was smart, quick, bright, but also un scrupulous and dissipated. Anyhow, he proved a good friend to Cora Pearl's son, who grew much attached to his patron.

DR. PEABODY was walking in Boston on summer day when he collided with an old gentleman who was wiping his face with his handkerchief and with his other hand holding his hat before him. Dr. Peabody dropped a quarter in the hat and passed on with a kind-ly remark. The supposed mendicant was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who gravely thanked the benevolent doctor, put the quarter in his pocket, and passed on.

A FEMALE acquaintance not remarkable for her beauty had just been making a call upon the lady of the house. "What do you think of her?" the latter asked of Jones, who was present. That polite youth, who prides himself on never being taken at a disadvantage, at once replied: "I have never seen her before, but she must have altered dreadfully."—From the French in Tid-Bits. hardware, Etc

-DEALERS IN-Hardware. General

Edward Lovell & Sons.

155 Broughton and 188-140 State streets,

TINWARE. TURPENTINE SUPPLIES. IRON AND STEEL,

WAGONWARE, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

HORSE HAY RAKES. Best Coal for Least Money.

Broken and Egg sizes......\$4 50 per ton Stove and Chestnut sizes..... 5 00 per ton Orders receive prompt attention. D. R. THOMAS, West Broad St. Wharves. 111 Bay street. Telephone No. 69.

Juneral Invitations.

GILES.—The friends and acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY L. GILES and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former from the St. Stephen's church THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

Meetings.

Chippewa Tribe No. 4, I. O. of R. M. A regular meeting of this Tribe will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Visiting and transient brethren fraternally invited.

A. N. MANUCY. Sachem. C. F. M. BERNHARDT, Chief of Records.

Notice.

Those interested in the organization of the Equitable Loan and Bullding Association will meet at the office of Jackson & Whatley, 118 Bryan street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

C. P. MILLER, D. P. MYERSON, W. F. REID, G. H. MILLER, J. S. COLLINS, And others.

Aug. 24th, 1886. Special Notice.

The Captains of Teams entering for Wednesday's contest are requested to meet at 8:3 THIS EVENING at the armory of the German Volunteers to adopt rules and for other matters coming up for discussion

Secretary and Treasurer Committee.

Sperial Motices.

Special Notice.

Steamer "St. Nicholas" will leave THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock p. m., city time, for Doboy, Darien, Brunswick and Fernandina, instead of 4 o'clock as advertised.

C. WILLIAMS, Agent.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS AND EX-OFFICIO JUDGES CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 11, 1886.)
Ordered, that the Tax Collector be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to assess and levy, for County purposes for the year 1886, the following percentages on the State General Tax of said year, to wit: For Superior Court 271/4 pr. ct. \$ 19,147 65 49,8°9 25 19,440 43 7,558 66 5,621 32

For County Officers... 1034 pr. ct. For City Court...... 8 pr. ct. For General Purposes... 3823 pr. ct. 1831/3 pr. ct. \$128,822 05 ROB'T D. WALKER, C. C. C. W. S. LAWTON, C. C. C. J. H. ESTILL, C. C. C. C. H. DORSETT, C. C. C. Attest: JNO. R. DILLON, Clerk C. C. C.

Savannah and Tybee Railway Company.

OFFICE OF TREASURER, 111 BAY ST., SAVANNAH, Aug. 2, 1886. By resolution of the Board of Directors an instalment of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the Preferred Capital Stock is called for, payable at this office on or before the TENTH. DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.

JOHN W. BURROUGHS,
Treasurer.

Ulmer's Liver Corrector.

This vegetable preparation is invaluable for the restoration of tone and strength to the system. For Dyspensia, Constinution and other ills, caused by a disordered liver, it cannot be excelled. Highest prizes awarded, and indorsed by eminent medical men. Ask for Ulmer's Liver Corrector and take no other. \$1 00 a bottle. Freight paid to any address. B. F. ULMER. M. D., Pharmacist, Savannah, Ga.

To The Public.

I am running in connection with my drug business a complete and full stock of paints, oils, varnish, glass and putty, paint, varnish and whitewash brushes of all kinds. My linseed oil is strictly pure. The above to be quaintance with George R. Messersmith, with his mother for several months in the had at either of my stores, where you will find a complete stock of pure and fresh drugs. Prescription department in charge of competent druggist. Night calls promptly answered, I am, respectfully.

EDWARD J. KIEFFER,

Corner West Broad and Stewart, and corner

West Broad and Waldburg.

THE MORNING NEWS Printing.

Lithographing and Binding Depart-

ments.

MORNING NEWS BUILDING.

No. 3 Whitaker Street, Savannah, Ga.

The largest and most complete establishment in the South, and one of the most extensive in the United States. It has every facility for the prompt execu-

tion of all kinds of work in BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. LITHOGRAPHING, BINDING, RULING AND BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURING. There is no order too large for it to handle, and none too small to receive careful atten-

Estimates promptly furnished to parties in the city, or by mail.

J. H. ESTILL, Proprietor.

Suburban Railwan. City and Suburban R'y

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 9. 1886.

On and after TUESDAY, 10th inst., the following schedule will be run on the Suburban Line: LEAVE ARRIVE LEAVE CITY. ISLE HOPE. MON'GMRY

*There will be no early train from Isle of dope on either Sunday or Monday morn-†For Montgomery only. Passengers for Isle of Hope can go via Montgomery by this train without extra change.

3:25 P. M. is the last train from city Sunday afternoon. :30 P. M. will be the last train from city

7:30 P. M. will be the last
Saturday evening.
On Sundays an extra direct train will leave
city for Montgomery at 3 P. M. and returning
6 P. M. and 7 P. M.
Last train from Isle of Hope on Sunday 6:30
P. M.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
President.

CUSTOM HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 21, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock NOON on the 13th day of September, 188%, for the sale of property suitable as a site for the public building authorized to be erected in this city. The dimensions of the lot should approximate 90x 170 feet.

Buildings on property selected to be retained and removed by the owner. The department reserves the right to reject all proposals.

Proposals should be marked "Proposals for sale of property for the site for a public building at Sayannah Ga." ing at Savannah, Ga.," and addressed to T. F. JOHNSON, Collector.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

TEA--150 Chests Tea. FOR SALE BY C. M. Gilbert & Co.,

REPUBLICAN BLUES SOCIAL CLUB A TSCHUETZEN PARK, TUESDAY AF.
A TERNOON. First car leaves junction
at 2 o'clock. Last car leaves park at 11
o'clock. Tickets 50c and 25c.
W. D. DIXON, Chairman Committee. Excursions.

Amusements.

BASE BALL TO-DAY

Macon vs. Savannah

PLAY WILL BEGIN AT 4 P. M.

PICNIC

ALL-DAY EXCURSIONS

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY

The Last of the Season,

Cars leave Bolton street 9:20 A. M., connect. ing at Thunderbolt with barge Thaddeus FOR WARSAW

REDUCED RATES

Savannah, Florida & Western Ry.

ST. LOUIS, MO. NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, Aug. 25th. Tickets on sale Aug. 22d. To

colored persons only KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TRIENNIAL CON. CLAVE. Sept. 12th. Tickets on sale Sept. 9th.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION. 8th to Oct. 23d. Sale of Tickets com. mences Sept. 5th.

LOUISVILLE, KY, SOUTHERN EXPOSITION. 28th to Oct. 23d. Sale of Tickets com.

CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

Sept, 1st to Oct. 9th. Sale of Tickets com.

mences Aug. 25th.

mences Aug. 29. These various Art and Industrial Exposi-These various Art and industrial exposi-tions in our Western cities are each year at-tracting a wider interest. To enable all to visit these several cities the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway now offer SPECIAL LOW RATES OF FARE, with ample time given to go and return.

Further information given and tickets sold at Bren's City Ticket Office, or at Passenger Station.

JAS. L. TAYLOR,

General Passenger Agent. Central Railroad

OF GEORGIA. OPENING

AUGUSTA & SPARTANBURG

SAVANNAH, CA., IN 23 HOURS!

Round Trip Tickets on sale, good to return until Oct. 31, 1886. For full information call on or address J. C. SHAW, Ticket Agent Central Railroad Ticket Office, 20 Bull street, and Depot Ticket Office, Liberty and West Broad streets.

GEG. A. WHITEHEAD, General Passenger Agent.

Crockery, Gutlery, Etc.

Summer Comforts At SILVA'S.

Adams & Westlake's Non-Explesive Oil Stoves.

The most complete and best made. PATENT FLY FANS

So cheap that no one can afford to be without one. They are a necessity. Patent Ice Cream Freezers

Guaranteed equal to any made, and at prices never so low before. The Gate City Stone Filter Only PURE WATER can come through

DECORATED DINNER SETS AT COST. Don't fail to look through SILVA'S stotl Lyon's Block, 140 Broughton St

NEW GOODS! LOW PRICES!

A New Lot of MARKET BASKETS. WATER COOLERS, BATH TUBS. ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

FRUIT JARS MATHEWS BROS

Pentifrire. HOLMES' SURE CURE

Mouth Wash and Dentifrice CURES Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Month.
Sore Throat, Cleaness the Teeth and Parifles the Breath; used and recommended by leading dentists.
Prepared by Drs. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sals by all drap gasts and dentists.