

# THE GREENVILLE TIMES.

VOL. 18.

GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1885.

NO. 6

## Holmes County and the Levee District.

We copy from the Yazoo Herald the following lucid and conclusive reply from the Yazoo County Democratic Executive Committee to that of Holmes county upon the levee question between said counties:

You say: "In matters of legislation taxing the whole State, the will of the majority controls regardless of the views of particular sections; in matters of legislation where local taxation is imposed for local purposes the rule is different, and no county has ever been specially or locally legislated against without its consent."

You make two grave errors. First, you presume that all matters of legislation which do not tax the whole State are local. Secondly, you presume that the levee question is local to Holmes county.

In a grossly incorrect and inaccurate sense, levee legislation and levee taxation might be said to be local, that is, local to the overflowed district—consisting of Coahoma, Tunica, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Quitman, Sunflower, DeSoto, Yazoo and Holmes. In no sense, however grossly inaccurate and incorrect, could they be said to be questions local to Holmes county.

Levees are a matter really of general interest to all the territory which is inundated by the Mississippi river, and whether they shall be built at all, or, if built, how it shall be done, are questions to be determined by the majority of the people dwelling on the lands affected regardless of the opinion of the minority, and not by the people of Holmes or of any other minority section affected. Moreover, after such questions are determined by the majority, and it has been determined by an overwhelming majority of the people interested that the levees should be built and that the lands overflown in 1882 should be taxed to pay for them—then no one landowner, nor no set of landowners from any one county, nor, for that matter, from any two counties, has the right to say as you do, "All right, go ahead, we won't interfere with you; we will receive what benefit there is, if any, but we will not pay any share of the burden."

There was some little argument for Hancock's celebrated utterance that the tariff was a "local question." There is none at all for this utterance of yours that this great question of levee protection—of vital importance to fourteen counties or parts of counties and of equal interest to them and to all the people of this broad Delta—more than that to their children and to their children's children—is a question local to Holmes county.

Your legislators were shrewder than your convention. They did not put it on that ground when they prevailed on the Legislature to exempt them. They put it boldly, whether in accordance with the facts or not, your selves are the best judges—on the ground that Holmes county never overflowed from the waters of Mississippi river and consequently needed no levee protection.

We hope that you will do us the justice to see that this reply finds a place in your county newspapers, since your communication has, we understand, been published by them; and since we do not wish the position of the Democracy of our county to be misunderstood. Again regretting that the necessity of this discussion has arisen, and trusting to the sober second thought of the people of Holmes ultimately to put an end to it in the right way, either by entering a fair Convention with us to which we are now and have always been open, or by voting for Yazoo's choice for Floater, the Hon. W. D. Gibbs—to whose Democracy and to whose competency to fill the place they can certainly have no valid objection, we are, in the utmost feeling of good will,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,  
B. S. RICKS,  
R. G. HUDSON,  
J. C. CARPENTERS,  
A. M. HICKS,  
Com.

Madrid, Aug. 25.—4701 new cases of cholera and 1,433 deaths from the disease were reported throughout Spain yesterday.

Maraisles, Aug. 25.—Sixty-seven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

Toulon, Aug. 25.—Thirty-four persons died from cholera in this city yesterday.

Maraisles, Aug. 25.—The cholera panic has now extended to all classes in the city and all who can get away are resorting to flight. Deaths from cholera have occurred in many of the towns and villages in the department of the Rhone.

## Our Most Important Crop.

The Minneapolis Tribune says: The section of the United States known as the West is pre-eminently the corn region of the world. Nowhere else save in the Danubian principalities and the south of Russia can corn be raised as it can be raised in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Nowhere except in the United States is corn produced in quantities more than sufficient to supply the home demand, and there is no market in the world where American corn is not a welcome importation. A writer in the New York Sun declares that this crop is the most important as well as the largest which the United States produces, and gives in the same connection: "According to the census of 1880 the corn crop is nearly four times that of the wheat crop and nearly twice as much as the crop of wheat, barley, oats, rye and buckwheat combined. The total production of corn for the entire United States (crop year 1879) 1,754,861,535 bushels; wheat, 459,479,505 bushels; and the total production of wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat was only 643,100,921 bushels. The States which stand at the head as corn producing States are Illinois, 325,792,481 bushels; Iowa, 275,024,247 bushels; Indiana, 115,482,300 bushels; Ohio, 111,577,124; and Kansas, 105,729,225 bushels. Kentucky comes next with 72,000,000 bushels, and Nebraska follows, with 65,000,000 bushels. It will be observed that the four States, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Indiana produced more than one-half of the entire crop.

That the corn crop of the present year will be one of the largest ever gathered, seems now very well assured, and it is likely to prove an important element in the restoration of business affairs in the West. Some limitation of the wheat crop need not prevent this result, and of course will not, because this latter crop is going to be fairly good even after all of its drawbacks have done their worst.

We look for the corn crop of 1885 to have a large influence upon Western business, and for that influence to be favorable to the extreme.

## A GREAT RACE.

Miss Woodford Beats Freeland.

Then came the great match at \$2500 each, with \$2400 added by the association; one and a quarter miles. Dwyer Brothers' mare Miss Woodford (five years, 115 pounds, ridden by McLaughlin) was the favorite. She brought \$200 in the pools to \$150 for Corrigan's gelding Freeland (six years, 117 pounds, ridden by Murphy).

Betting in the Books—Five to 3 on Miss Woodford, 7 to 5 against Freeland.

It was an even start. McLaughlin instantly gave Miss Woodford her head and set out to open a gap that Freeland could not close. The mare made the running from the first stride but the pace was not fast. Murphy rode Freeland under an easy pull two lengths behind the mare. He made no effort to shorten the space between them as they flitted through the first half mile. Then McLaughlin glanced back. The sight of Freeland moving with great power under a pull was not reassuring, and McLaughlin began to hurry the mare. The first half mile was run in 54 3/4 seconds. The next quarter mile along the backstretch was a spurt of breathless speed. It was run in 24 1/2 seconds. Murphy was no longer pulling Freeland but had not begun to urge him, yet the wonderful son of Longfellow lessened the distance between the two a few feet. Down the lower turn they rushed, Miss Woodford now a little over a length before Freeland. This quarter mile was made in 20 1/2 seconds. McLaughlin kept the mare close to the inner rail as they entered the homestretch and Murphy had to take Freeland to the outside. The mare sprang forward for the final struggle with renewed spirit and speed, and though Murphy now began to ride Freeland with vigor, he could not get nearer until the last hundred yards was reached. Miss Woodford was a full length in advance at the furlong post, but half way between that point and the line the effort of making the pace told on her and she slackened her stride slightly. McLaughlin gave her whip and spur and rode her as he never rode before. He forced her over the line a neck before Freeland in 2:00 3/4.

Murphy made a masterly finish, but the mare's last link of speed just barely beat Freeland. French pools \$7.00.

## A SKILLFUL SECRETARY.

Mr. Lamar's Frenzy as a Swordsman Demonstrated.

A gentleman who knows him well says that Secretary Lamar is the best swordsman in Washington, and tells a rather amusing story of how he discovered the fact.

"I am a swordsman of no mean ability myself, and when I was employed at the capitol several years ago, I had a pair of foils that I brought across with me. I had lots of fun there with the other employees, and occasionally the Senators would take a hand. Coupling and Ingalls both used them. One day I was in the room of the committee on public lands, just shaking the foils for my own amusement, when Secretary (then Senator) Lamar came in. He had just recovered from a severe illness and was very weak. He eyed me for a moment, then coming forward, said:

"I used to use the foils myself once, but I have almost forgotten."

"I then began to twist them with the fancy twists and all that just to show off, as it were, and he said again:

"Let me feel that."

"I did so and got the other one, nothing in the meantime that he handled his blade as though he knew something about it. I struck an attitude, but he said:

"Not now; I will come in some other time."

"I told him that I wouldn't hurt him, but he wouldn't try."

"When he came a month after that when he came in again, and he had by this time recovered his strength. He said that he would like to try, and I got the foils down and adjusted the buttons, chuckling over the prospect. I changed my mind, however, when I saw him take off his coat and pick up the foil to test it. He has got a very delicate wrist, and he made that blade cut lightning.

"Well, when we were ready, he put up his guard, and I knew then that I had bit off a large mouthful. I made some thrusts, but he was always there, and I couldn't get through to save my life. Then I resorted to all the tricks I knew but every thrust was parried as neatly, and a grim smile was on the Senator's face. He had been acting on the defensive, but when I got through amusing him that room was full of sword cuts. He hit me ten times a second, and I might just as well have had a straw to defend myself with. He came under and over, and I have an indistinct recollection of seeing the finest contellation that man ever looked on.

"When I had my breath, which I did while he was putting on his coat, with the grim smile still on his face, there were thirty chalk marks on me, five of which were right over my heart. I was blue for a week afterward. While I was putting up the foils he went out, stopping at the door to say:

"I thought that I had forgotten how to use them, and I sadly needed practice."

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

This colossal installation, and all these fields of operations, over which are maneuvered hundreds of machines, thousands of cars, and a formidable material, required a special organization for the service of the transports, the starting and the repairs necessitated by continuous work. For this reason the Isthmus has been divided into three sections—from Colon to San Pablo, from San Pablo to the Pacific—with the central seat of the shops at Matabien, at the foot of the dam and the great cutting. The entire set of tools, apparatus, etc.—that which is to be sent to the different fields of operation, and that which comes from the latter for repair—is concentrated at Matabien. The Isthmian railway which is now the property of the Inter-oceanic Canal Company, wonderfully facilitate that moving about of the implements, etc., upon which depends the regular operation of the different sections.

In short, more than two-thirds of the canal are now underway, with a formal engagement on the part of the contractors to have their sections finished at an epoch that shall not exceed the end of 1887. The execution of the canal, then, is a problem that is now solved. The parties who have contracted to perform their work cannot break their agreement. The company, moreover, holds in reserve sufficient tools to aid any contractor who is getting behind. All the contracts contain a special clause that gives the director-general of the works the right to step in with his own machines and his own men in any case of this kind.—La Nation.

## NEAT JOB.

[San Francisco Post.]

A man entered the bank about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and asked for a bill of exchange for \$65.50, depositing on the counter at the same time the necessary silver coin. Receiving the check he had asked for, the person departed quickly. There was in the bank at the time John E. Auzerais, the cashier, and E. McLaughlin, the manager. A very short time after the hurried departure of the stranger man the cashier discovered the loss of a tray containing \$10,000 in \$20 gold pieces. The alarm was at once given, and the San Jose police commenced a search. The supposition was that four men were concerned in the robbery, and that one slipped inside of the bank door from the stairway adjoining while the others attracted the attention of the bank officers. The bank offers a reward of \$1,000. The draft was made out to the order of H. F. Anderson, of New York. The young man who called for the draft was about thirty years old, neatly dressed in a dark summer suit and wearing a light moustache. Soon after his departure one of the coin trays was noticed to be disarranged, and being lifted, was found too amazingly light for the amount of gold which it was supposed to represent. What appeared to be stacks of \$20 pieces were, in reality, gilded wood. The scheme of the bank robbery came over Manager McLaughlin like a flash.

## Railroad Strike.

[Special to the Times-Democrat.] Meridian, August 24.—The mechanics and laborers in the Queen and Crescent shops went on a strike this morning for their back pay, amounting to two months and twenty three days. They likewise demand that the company shall fix a regular pay day for regular monthly payments. They notified the officials of their intentions and as fast as freight trains came in over any of the Queen and Crescent system they detached their engines and ran them into the roundhouse. The switch engine was allowed to remain in use till 10 o'clock, when it was also housed. Four freight trains are now unable to move for want of engines. The mail trains will not be interfered with, but it is the expressed determination of the strikers not to permit freight trains to be removed until their demands are complied with. The strikers number about 200 men, and they have conducted themselves with so much sobriety and quietness that on the streets away from the railroad no one could tell that anything unusual was going on.

## Two Singular Lunatics.

The Morristown Jerseyman tells of a lunatic at the Morris Plains Asylum who was mute for five years. Even the physicians thought he had lost the power of speech. One day two of his fingers were mangled in a washing machine. To the astonishment of everybody who heard him he exclaimed: "By the great and jumping Moses, a devil is better than a man." That was three years ago, and he has not spoken since. Another patient, a boy in the same institution, is a lightning calculator. The most intricate problems are solved by him in fractions of a minute. The boy believes that his head is filled with little blocks with figures upon them, and they instantly fall into different positions and work out the problems. He thinks his brain, in fact, is a multiplication table. His insanity seems pardonable, for only a few sane men can compete with him as a mathematician. Every day he soaks his head in water to prevent the blocks from rattling, and occasionally he begs for oil to put into his ears, so that the imaginary squares will slip upon each other more easily.

## Horror of Horrors.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 24.—A special to the Advertiser from Talladega, says: In that county J. H. McGowan killed and dressed a pig for a barbecue last night. His three children, aged, eleven, nine and four, saw the process of butchering the pig. The next day McGowan left home and the children agreed to repeat the process of the day before. Having no pig the two older children proceeded to butcher the youngest. They cut his throat and hung it up by the heels as the pig had hung, and were proceeding to disembowel it when their mother discovered the horrible tragedy.

## Funeral of a Chinese Empress.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

"Her Majesty" An having succeeded the Dragon throne on high, let the proper board take cognizance and consult with the imperial astronomers to select an auspicious day for the celebration of the funeral rites."

So ran the announcement of the death of the widow of the Emperor Hsien Feng.

Ever since the Empress died her remains have been deposited in a mortuary chapel, situated in the grounds of the palace.

At its summit a beautiful summer house is built, and its slopes are decorated with trees and shrubs of various descriptions.

For seven months the body of the Empress reposed on the hill. Every day delegations of high mandarins visited the shrine to offer sacrifices and prayers, while a legion of Buddhist lamas and Taoist priests lived in little huts around the gardens, whose duty it was to offer prayers for repose of the soul of her Majesty. The Kwan Tai Tien, for such is the name of the mortuary chapel, was sacredly guarded from mortal ken.

Two weeks previous to the date fixed for the funeral the roads leading to the imperial tombs—which are styled lung ngan tien (abiding resting hall of the dragon)—were under a process of renovation.

After the roadway was repaired traffic on the portion renovated was entirely suspended. As it is an essential feature in a Chinese imperial funeral that the coffin must be carried steadily and without the least awaying, for some twenty days previous to the obsequies the men who were destined to bear the corpse were drilled under the eye of officials to proficiency. Two immense beams, painted yellow, supported a lofty canopy and stand, where the coffin was to rest. Upon this stand the presiding official was seated, holding a cup of water in his hands. The desired point was achieved when the bearers could step together and not spill a drop.

On the appointed morning, at early dawn, the procession left the palace and proceeded on its way through the Hon Men, or back gate. The entafalque was carried from the shrine to outside the gate by 128 bearers. In a yellow canvas tent, situated on the plateau outside the city, the coffin was deposited by the bearers, there to await the arrival of the boy Emperor and the Western Empress. There were some 10,000 soldiers of the imperial body guard as an escort and guard for his Majesty and the Empress, who arrived at 5 a. m. to pay their last farewell to the dead ruler. During the passage of the procession along the street the ends of the lanes abutting on the main thoroughfares were screened by blue cloth, and every house and shop was tightly closed. Any one caught gazing at the imperial cortege was arrested and severely punished. The Emperor and Empress, after performing a number of prostrations and offering libations to the departed soul, returned to the palace. In order to give rest to the bearers of the enormous entafalque, there were no less than 1000 men detailed to act as relays.

The procession then moved in the following order: First came a number of musicians with drums, trumpets, cymbals and flutes, and playing no music, these instruments being only sounded at various points and intervals. Next, three imperial carts, the bodies and wheels painted a rich yellow, with canopies of a straw-colored satin, the tops ornamented by gilded ornaments, and drawn by two white horses with gilded trappings. Then came a hundred white ponies, with red trappings, led by spearmen. Next appeared three sedan chairs covered with yellow silk, two carried by eight men in scarlet robes, while the third was richly decorated with gilded ornaments and was borne by sixteen men. These chairs were the ones used by the late Empress. Following in order came a number of high mandarins and princes on horseback, attendants carrying large fans of different colors, flags of white, yellow, black and blue silks, with the five-colored dragon emblazoned upon them, and others carrying large umbrellas. Then appeared the ponderous entafalque, with twenty mandarins on foot in front of it. This huge bier was draped in yellow satin, and in shape resembled an ordinary stage. Under a canopy covered with silk, upon which a dragon was embroidered in gold thread, the coffin reposed. The roof of the canopy had a large gilt ball fixed in carvings resembling flames of fire and fringed with tassels. The 128 bearers wore scarlet silk robes, official boots, and hats with yellow fringes. In order to keep step, a man with a Chinese drum marched in front of the coffin.

## BILL ME SKATING.

I have once more tried to ride a pair of roller skates. That is the reason I got down on the rink and down on roller skates. That is the reason people got down on me. That is the reason why I also now state in a public manner to a lost and undone race that unless the roller rink is at once abolished the whole civilized race will at once be plunged into anarchy.

I had tried it once before, but had not carried my experiments to a successful termination. I made a trip around the rink last August, but was ruled out by the judges for incompetency, and advised to skate among people who were hostile to the Government of the United States, while the proprietors repaired the rink.

On the 9th of last September I nestled in the bosom of a cyclone to excess, and it has required the bulk of the succeeding months for nature to glue the bones of my leg together in proper shape. That is the reason I have not given the attention to roller-skating that I should.

A few weeks ago I read what Mr. Talmage said about the great national vice. It was his opinion that if we skated in a proper spirit we could leave the rink each evening with our immortal souls in good shape.

Somehow it got out on Thursday evening I would undertake the feat of skating three rounds in three hours with no protection to my scruples, for one-half the gate money, Talmage rules. So there was quite a large audience present with opera glasses. Some had umbrellas, especially on the front rows. These were worn spread, in order to ward off fragments of the rink which might become disengaged and set in motion by atmospheric disturbances.

In obedience to a wild Wagnerian snort from the orchestra I came forth into the arena with my skates in hand. I feel perfectly at home before an audience when I have my skates in hand. It is a morbid desire to wear the skates on my feet that has always been bete noire. Will the officious please give me a brass-check for that word so that I can get it in when I go away?

My first thought after getting myself secured to the skates, was this: "Am I in the proper frame of mind? Am I doing this in the right spirit? Am I about to skate in such away as to lift the fog of unbelief which now envelops a sinful world, or shall I deepen the opaque night in which my race is enveloped?"

Just then that end of the rink erupted in a manner so forthwith and so tont ensemble that I had to push it back in place with my person. I never saw anything done with less delay or less languor.

The audience went wild with enthusiasm, and I responded to the encore by writing my name in the air with my skates.

This closed the first seance, and my trainer took me in the dressing-room to attend a consultation of physicians. After the rink carpenter had jacked up the floor a little I went out again. I had no fears about my ability to perform the mechanical part assigned me, but I was still worried over the question whether it would or would not be of lasting benefit to mankind.

Those who have closely scrutinized my frame in repose have admitted that I am fearfully and wonderfully made. Students of the human frame say that they never saw such a wealth of loose veins and limberness lavished upon one person. They claim that nature bestowed upon me the hinges and joints intended for a whole family, and therefore when I skate the air seems to be perfectly lurid with limbs. I presume that this is true, though I have so little leisure while skating in which to observe the method itself, the plot or animus of the thing as it were, that my opinion would be of little value to the scientist.

I am led to believe that the roller skate is certainly a great civilization and a wonderful leveler of mankind. If we so skate that when the summons comes to seek our ward in the general hospital, where each shall heal his busted cuticle within the walls where riskis squirm, we go not like the moral wreck, morally paralyzed, but like a hired man taking his medicine, and so forth—we may skate with perfect impunity, or any one else to whom we may be properly introduced by our cook.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has a sensation in the marriage of a widow of thirty-two years and a widower of seventy-two years.

## PROFESSIONAL.

PERCY, YERGER & PERCY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Greenville, Miss.

Joshua Skinner,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Greenville, Miss.

F. A. Montgomery & Son,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
ROSEDALE,  
Bolivar county, Miss.

Dr. J. L. Young,  
DENTIST.

Office over Finley's Drug Store,  
Greenville, Miss.

Delta Land Agency.  
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

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Real Estate Agent and Civil Engineer.

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Shop on Locust street, between Main and Central Avenues.  
may 25 N. G. VAUGHT.

Citation Notice.  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Washington County.

To J. W. SELL.  
You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the county of Washington, in said State, on the first Monday of October, 1885, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to defend the suit in said Court of John Gray vs. Rosenberg & Harris et al., and answer the docket of said Court.

Witness my signature this 19th day of August, 1885.  
J. W. SELL, Clerk.