THE GREENVILLE TIMES.

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OVER THE STATE.

The Aberdeen Examiner pronounces the Supreme Court of this State the weakest ever known in the history of the State.—Corinth Herald.

And the press and people of Mississippi, with rare exceptions, to whom the Supreme Court and the editor of the Examiner are known, pronounce that as the weakest opinion ever delivered by Maj. Jonas.—Meridian Standard.

[Special to Appeal-Avalanche.]

Itta Bena, Miss., March 2.—The little town of Itta Bena made a narrow escape last night of being destroyed by fire. The store of Bogen Bros., a large frame building almost in the center of town, surrounded by other frame stores, caught fire and was utterly destroyed about 7 o'clock Sunday night. J. J. Long & Co., who are their next neighbors, and whose store was on fire several times, were only saved by the efforts of friends. Bogen Bros. are fully covered by insurance.

The board of trustees of the Mississippi College, located at Clinton, has been in session to-day. The Rev. J. B. Gambrell, financial secretary, made his report. He has raised an endowment fund of $56,721, $50,000 being the amount aimed at. Of the amount raised $40,000 in cash has been paid and the balance is represented by good paper. This secures the Rockfeller endowment of $7,500. Dr. Gambrell was re-elected financial secretary. Capt. W. T. Ratliffe, chairman of the board, was empowered by resolution to invest the fund. The board is tonight considering plans for the enlargement of the college building. The board feel a pride in the successful consummation of their labors.—Appeal-Avalanche.

To the Public:—Our editor has been in Memphis this week, in company with Mr. P. H. Smith. They forgot to return according to promise and it is suspected that they were "detained" to get identification. They are as mum as oysters on this branch of the trip, but are very voluble on minor points. To our readers this week we wish to say: If there are any shortcomings, charge it to the editor's absence, and if there are excellances not heretofore observed, it will teach you that to find a first class newspaper man, why go to THE DEVIL.

This is a piece of impudence and mendacity which only the devil is capable of. It was very carefully run in with other matter and was discovered too late to leave out. The above shows that in the absence of the editor the young fellow who knocks around a printing office is apt to play THE DEVIL.—Mayersville Spectator.

There doesn't seem to be much of a demand for plantation property just now. On yesterday Mr. Wash Weir, as executor of the estate of Levi B. Field, deceased, offered for sale at public outcry, at the door of the Court House, and undivided one-half interest in the "Mercer" plantation, sixteen miles above the city, and containing about 2,500 acres of land, and there was only one bid of $3,000 made upon it which was afterwards withdrawn, there being no other bidders, the place was not sold. This plantation is said to be one of the finest in Adams county, and the whole place is estimated to be worth fully $20,000. Mr. Weir did succeed in selling a one-half interest in the "Woodyard" place below the city, containing in the aggregate, about 664 acres, for $800, Mrs. M. B. Connor being the purchaser. There was very little competition for this place, the bids starting at $200 and going up to the figure at which it was disposed of.—Natchez Democrat.

There are a few people in the State, who on account of their towering prejudices and unfathomable ignorance, cannot see or "understand" anything favorable of the Constitution, but that of course does not alter or change the intrinsic merit or inherit excellence of the document. This Constitution is no more difficult of comprehension than the Constitution of any other State in this government. That different views will be entertained and different construction—interpretations placed upon its provision, is very probable—in fact it is entirely reasonable. There is a difference of opinion sometimes about the most common place things of life. But it does not necessarily follow that because it does not suit your own peculiar ideas of propriety, that the whole business is a "mess."

If there are mistakes in this Constitution (and doubtless there are, for there is nothing absolutely perfect in this world) there is enough wisdom, pluck and patriotism left with the people, to make correction. They will do it, but not until a sufficient test has been made.—Greenwood Enterprise.

A writer in the Boonville Plaindealer says Judge Houston made a mistake at the late term of the Prentiss county court in requiring jurors to be able to read and write. The writer says "the new Constitution does not require this qualification until after April 1, 1892. —Clarion-Ledger.

True, the Judge is not compelled to demand an educational qualification for a juror until next year, but he is wise in excluding any man from the panel who cannot read, write and compute interest when a case is called involving questions only understood by those possessing rudimentary education. Judge Hill of the Federal Court has for years exercised this discretion, and we are glad to know that Judge Houston has introduced the rule into the Circuit Court.

To be sure, in a general way, the law declares all males over 21 and under 60 years of age who are of sound mind and have never been convicted of infamous crime, competent for jury duty, but section 1672 of the code says: "The provisions of this code, and all other laws of the State, having relation to the mode of selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling juries, are hereby declared to be directory merely; and such juries, selected, drawn, summoned or empanelled, though in an informal or irregular mode, shall be deemed legal after they have been empaneled and sworn."

From the above it will be seen that the Judge may order the Sheriff to summon as jurors men otherwise qualified who can read, write and cipher, and such jurymen when empaneled fulfill all of the requirements of law.—Aberdeen Examiner.

Delinquent Tax Payers and Disqualified Voters.

From many quarters come complaints of the number of white men who failed to pay their taxes by February 1st and are thereby disqualified from voting in the next election. Vicksburg and Natchez papers have noticed the matter with some feeling as was natural. In Natchez 600 voters, we learn, have not paid up but the proportion of white and colored has not been given. In Harrison county the vote will be cut off 650, about 300 of whom are whites, some of them prominent men; so said Sheriff Seal the other day to a T.-D. reporter. In this county about 400 voters will be debarred, very few of them whites.—Woodville Republican.

It is noticeable that the chief complaining over the disfranchisement marked by the tax delinquency, comes from persons or papers whose discontent with the suffrage restrictions of the new Constitution was that they were too moderate. While the convention was considering the article, the tax and other qualifications finally adopted, were derided as ineffectual shifts. Nothing less than property and educational tests would satisfy many who then vociferated wisdom from the house tops. The present complaint of the unrepublicanism and hardships of the tax provision from such source, bears its own comment.

It is timely, however, now that this tax pre-requisite is undergoing test, to place it and its workings in a fair light before the readers of the TIMES. Indisputably, in logic or reason, the principle of the tax restriction is sound and true. No one will maintain that persons, white or black, who do not contribute so much as the poll tax to the State, which goes to the support of the common schools, the base and warrant of manhood suffrage, are unjustly barred from the polls. It is neither harsh nor unfair to assume that any one who refuses this tribute, this duty of citizenship, is no loss as a factor in popular government. Then in technical motive, as well as in terms, this and the other suffrage abridgements adopted, are free from the unlawfulness of race discrimination. All are truly measured by merits of citizenship—not race. It is undeniable, nor is there any care to deny, that the architects of the Franchise Article, those who have what they conceive to be the real good of the State at heart, expected that these restrictions would disfranchise thousands more of blacks than whites. Believing in the moral and intellectual superiority of the whites, it was inevitable that a very large proportion of those who failed in the tests of suffrage required by Mississippi's new Constitution would be negroes.

The full verity of this expectation, that the polling lists would be purged of a mass of unfit and unworthy electors, cannot be judged until all are exacted—until there has been the registration. But enough is known to afford practical confirmation of the effectiveness of the system. So far as we have had information, the black counties, except Bolivar, are about as Wilkinson, "very few whites debarred." This is the report we have from Sunflower, Issaquena, Leflore and Yazoo. Exact figures from Lowndes are whites debarred 40, blacks 1,374. In Warren the whites are reported to be in the majority, which means thousands of blacks and few whites cannot vote. In Rankin, where the whites and blacks are closely divided, a private letter informs us that about 12 whites are unpaid tax payers, to 300 negroes. In Tate 75 whites and 184 negroes. In Hinds 240 whites and 1,230 blacks. In Washington county an extreme estimate does not place the white delinquent tax payers at exceeding 200, and over 5,000 negroes. In this and other counties hundreds of negroes paid poll tax under the impression that the repealed misdemeanor provision still held. In brief, the expectation is being verified that this tax requisite, joined with others, would give Mississippi a majority of whites in the electoral enumeration, and thereby take away the reproach of election frauds; in all of the counties and districts, except where the whites are disunited by strife and faction, remove the danger or necessity of recurrence of, or return to, obnoxious political methods. This may not be the result of the registration of this year, but we are confident that it will in that succeeding. It may be safely assumed, at least, that the State can be so re-districted as to give a white majority in all of the Districts except this. And after all the exclamations over the tax disfranchisement we much doubt if the actual vote cast will be any less than heretofore.

There were, and are some Mississippians who from earnest and deep seated conviction opposed any limitation upon manhood franchise, except those obtaining in the old Constitution. It ought to be sufficient to meet the objections of this class to remind them that the state of society, the base standard and low motive of the electoral body in Mississippi, since the effort at African assimilation was instituted, imperatively demanded, for the common good, relief through some qualification. And that these chosen are the very least giving hope of relief.

STATE POWER TO DISFRANCHISE.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The minority members of the committee on the judiciary have prepared two vigorous reports in opposition to the Houk resolution, which was ordered favorably reported to the House, directing the judiciary committee to inquire into and report to the House whether or not any State has, by any constitutional or statutory provision, violated the second section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, so that a proper apportionment of representation may be made by Congress.

One minority report, prepared by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, is signed by Messrs. Oates, Culberson of Texas, Henderson of North Carolina, and Wilson of West Virginia, and by Stewart of Vermont, with a qualification. This report says that the States are not constitutionally prohibited from disfranchising any of their male citizens; it is only prescribed as a penalty for such disfranchisement, for any other course than that of participation in rebellion or other crime, that the representation in Congress from such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the persons distranchised bear to the whole number of adult male citizens in such State. The question is asked if the resolution reported be adopted now can the committee make inquiry directed in the absence of any legislation by Congress providing the means of securing evidence to enable the committee to procure the necessary proofs to warrant Congress in reducing the representation of any State.

The committee assumes that some citizens in Mississippi and Massachusetts are denied the right to vote by the State constitutions for some other reason than crime. This may be true, but the minority can not shut their eyes to the fact that the Constitution of Mississippi has not gone into operation and that there is no law applicable to that State, Massachusetts, or any other State, by which the committee can legally and certainly ascertain the number of disfranchised, for Congress has never provided the means by which this may be done. Presumptions are worthless in so grave a matter.

Legal proofs must be had to a reasonable certainty, and until such legislation is enacted it is utterly futile to adopt such a resolution, for it cannot be complied with. Until Congress enacts a law providing for an enumeration of the number of persons disfranchised for crime and for the number disfranchised for other causes, it is impossible to comply with the resolution. If the resolution were literally construed the report says the requiring of twelve months' residence in a State and registration as a prerequisite to voting would be a good cause for reducing its representation.

"But," the report concludes, a cardinal principle in our systems of government is that the States shall each prescribe the qualifications of its electors. When they ratified this article of the Constitution it cannot be assumed with any show of reason that they intended to surrender this right, or to restrict their powers to the extent that such a construction would maintain.

Repesentative Rogers, in his individual minority report, says:

The resolution proceeds on two false assumptions—first, that if a State restricts suffrage for cause other than rebellion or crime it violates the second section of the fourteenth amendment; and, second, that it is necessary for some State to violate this section in order that a proper apportionment of Representatives may be made.

In Connecticut, Mr. Rogers says, voters must be "of good moral character." It may be that in Connecticut all persons who have not been in rebellion or been guilty of "other crime" have good moral character, and hence "good moral character" would not, in that State, operate as a restriction on suffrage.

The report continues: "Of all the States the one whose Constitution, according to the logic of the majority, is most flagrantly offensive to the section of the Constitution cited is our sweet little sister Idaho, who was brought into Statehood by this Congress after long labor and the successful performance of the Cæsarian operation by the Speaker now know in general parliamentary law as 'counting a constitutional quorum.'"

Attention is then drawn to the Idaho provision forbidding polygamists or Mormons from voting. Other States, Mr. Rogers says, might be cited, but the list is already so long as to suggest the inquiry whether the whole country is not rapidly growing weary of the fourteenth amendment altogether and becoming imbued with the idea that the people of the State are capable of self-government, and should be left to it without officious outside interference.

Very evidently the sectional party has not made much out of the Houk resolution. It is now with the force bill, of which it is a shoot, in the waste basket and "it never will be missed."

A Great Work Completed.

[Press Dispatch.]

The first steamer to pass with a cargo through Mussel Shoals canal came down the Tennessee river last week from Chattanooga through to Sheffield, loaded with 200 bales of cotton for Howell & Co. The boat is the steamer R. J. Cole, a stern-wheel craft, of moderate tonnage, commanded by Capt. G. D. Samuel, an old Tennessee riverman. The boat left in the afternoon for Elk river, there to take on a cargo of 500 bales or more for Sheffield. Capt Samuel stated that the trip through the nine locks of the canal was made without the least obstruction or delay. The occurrence is a singular one, as it demonstrates conclusively the thorough practicability of the Mussell Shoals canal.

Separate Coaches for the Races.

[Special to Times-Democrat.]

Austin, Tex., Feb. 26.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill providing for separate coaches for white and colored persons, so the bill will go the Governor. It allows colored female nurses of white children in the cars.

Hicks in the Lead.

"I," said Binks, "started life without a cent in my pocket."

"And I," put in Hicks, "started in life without a pocket."—Jury.

SENATOR GEORGE'S LETTER.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON Feb. 9, 1891.

Messrs. J. T. Buckley, C. J. Coleman and L. L. Gov. Committee:

Gents—Your letter was received some days ago. My duties here are such that I have not the time to answer by any elaborate argument the questions you propound. I write now to state as briefly as I can the answers to your questions.

1. I believe that the sub-treasury plan, as it is called, is unconstitutional. It proposes to lend money to persons who furnish a certain kind of security. The government of the United States is one of limited powers. It has only such powers as are expressly delegated by the constitution and such as are necessary and proper to execute the powers which are expressly delegated. The power to lend money is not expressly delegated, and there is no power expressly delegated in which the power to lend money is necessary and proper for its full execution. If you will read over carefully the first article of the constitution you will see that I am correct in this. Congress may, where it has the right to make an appropriation out of the treasury for a public purpose, make it on condition that the locality to be benefited by the money will return the whole or a part of it, but it has no power to make an appropriation of money to be used in private business. The power to borrow money is expressly delegated, and it would seem clear that if the power to lend had been intended to be given it would have been expressed in connection with the power to borrow.

2. I do not believe that the proposed scheme, sub-treasury, would prove a benefit to the farmers of the country. I think it would prove rather a curse. It would be a very costly scheme, necessitating the employment of many thousands of new officials, and this cost would in the main be paid as taxes are now paid by the farmers and laborers of the country. All the officials connected with the management of the warehouses would, under the constitution, be necessarily appointed by the President, a head of a department or a federal court. They would, therefore, be selected without proper knowledge of their qualifications, morals or mental capacity, and would soon become, as other offices are, the means of rewarding the political workers of the party in power. Corn and other products would be graded by these officials, not according to merit and value, but to reward the friends of the officials or to punish their enemies.

3. The government is not organized nor is it a fit instrument for the transaction of private business. All that the government does in the way of business—such as erecting public buildings, improving harbors, rivers, etc.,—costs about twice as much more than the same work would cost if done by private parties. There are many other reasons which, in my judgment, go to show that the scheme, even if it was constitutional, is not a good one for the farmers and country, but I have not the time to mention them. I have no scheme for the relief of the farmers other than such as comes from good, honest, fair, impartial government; the lessening of taxation; removing the obstacles to free markets all over the world; the free coinage of both gold and silver, and the issue of United States treasury notes so as to give of them, the treasury notes, an amount equal to $10 per head of our population. With this free coinage and the issue of treasury notes or greenbacks the currency would soon amount to $50 per head of our population.

This note is hastily prepared, with the view of meeting your questions without unnecessary delay. I shall take occasion in the future to discuss these matters more freely.

Yours truly, J. Z. GEORGE.

SHREWD SENATOR JONES.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: Senator Jones, of Gold Hill, Nev., is much sought after by men with "rare things." One prospector will not trouble him again. All the fellow wanted the Senator to invest was $100,000 to develop a Mexican mine. It was like picking up a fortune, he said. The yield was certain to be millions.

"I don't think much of Mexico as a place of investment," replied the Western Senator, "although I have never crossed the border."

"Then you never were in the country?" the prospector exclaimed joyfully: "and you can't know of its great possibilities."

"Well, I can judge, young man, I can judge. While I was at the border I noticed two lines of foot marks, one going in and the other coming out. The one was made by French kid boots, the other by naked feet. I don't think I care about developing Mexican mines. Good morning."

Look Nearer Home.

[Mobile Register.]

The Philadelphia Press has published a map of the new Congressional Districts in Alabama, and in an accompanying article exclaims with much indignation at what it terms "the gerrymander" in this State. This leads the Philadelphia Record to say: "The State is so distributed as to make as safe as possible white control as against the ignorant colored vote. 'Between the second and the seventh districts there is a difference of 57,000,' says the Press. But the Press had better look at home. Between the third and fourth districts in this city there was a difference of population in 1680 of 82,-823; and in 1890, at the last election of 180,422. A picture of our gerrymander would be quite as suggestive to the eye as the Alabama effort. Let us not pluck the motes from the eyes of other people until we shall have cast out the beams from our own."

One Million Dollars for the River.

Washington, March 2.—The House joint resolution which passed the Senate to-day, and now goes to the President for his approval, appropriating one million dollars for the improvement of the Mississippi river, provides that the money shall be expended by the Secretary of war under the plans of the Mississippi River Commission on the improvement of the river between the head of the passes and the mouth of the Ohio river, with a proviso that levees shall not be built to reclaim land or protect private property, but may be constructed to improve navigation.

REFUNDING DIRECT TAXES.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The direct tax bill has at length passed both houses of Congress and been referred to a conference committee. Under an act of August 10, 1861, Congress levied a direct tax of $20,000,000. A certain amount was paid or credited to the States, the total being $17,359,685, leaving $2,640,314 due.

Many of the States paid the quotas assessed against the citizens in those States, in others collections were made from individuals. In some instances amounts due States have been credited as a set off to the tax. Of the total amount still uncollected, nearly all is due by Southern States. Since January 1, 1869, no attempt at collecting the balance due has been made.

The bill which has just passed the House, is substantially the same as that which originated in the Fiftieth Congress and was vetoed by President Cleveland. It carries an appropriation of about fifteen millions; cancels the amounts still due by the States, and refunds the amounts paid. The Governors of the States must be authorized by the Legislatures to receipt for the money to be paid over to them, and the Governors of States in which the tax was collected directly from individuals by the Federal Government, are to hold the same in trust for six years, during which time all claims must be presented and proven or be barred, in which event it reverts to the States themselves. The amount which Alabama would receive back if the bill should become a law is $22,-520, Arkansas $154,701, Louisiana $384,886, Mississippi $113,324.—N. O. Picayune special.

Mississippi is to receive $113,000 from the Federal Treasury under the provisions refunding the direct taxes. But, since this money was originally paid by citizens of the State, it belongs to those who paid the taxes, and not to the State. It has been over a quarter of a century since the taxes were paid. The question is, How long will it take the State to find those to whom the refunded taxes belong, and who will pay the expenses of the re-distribution? Accepting the money refunded by the Government opens the way to endless litigation by contesting claimants. In the meantime the State will have the use of the amount in contest, and for which no claimants can be found.—Meridian News.

It seems to the TIMES that the proper course for the State to adopt is for the Legislature to provide a form of proof of payment of this tax, to be made within a certain time. Some may have have kept their receipts or the records of the Federal collecting agency may be attainable. The payments, were probably, mostly made by citizens in or in the vicinity of Natchez and Vicksburg, where Federal authority was centered during and at the close of the war. Of course, the amounts being small, much of the total will never be claimed by the tax payer and will go to the State.

If the President signs the bill—it is as we write before him—we suggest to our readers to look up their old receipts and see if they or their fathers paid any of the direct, or war tax, to the United States Government. Those who paid did so as a precaution as there was no enforcement of the tax in Mississippi as in South Carolina and Virginia.

P. S.—The Bill is signed.

OUR SENTIMENTS.

[Associated Press.]

Vicksburg, Feb 28.—At a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, composed of all political parties, called together at the court house to-night to take action in reference to the appointment by the President of James Hill as postmaster of Vicksburg, Judge Warren Cowan was called to the chair to preside, and J. K. Moore acted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent citizens, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the appointment by the President of the United States, of James Hill as postmaster of Vicksburg is an act of great injustice to her people, and one apparently detigned to insult and humiliate them, said Jas. Hill being a negro resident of and having his home in Jackson, Miss., but who, for political purposes, pretends to reside in Vicksburg, where he is neither a citizen or a tax payer and who is unknown to the people except as a political adventurer, who having been defeated for Congress at the last election in this district in which the negroes are largely in majority, now has the effrontery to foist himself upon the people of Vicksburg as their postmaster.

Resolved, That there are in our midst gentlemen of high social standing, citizens and tax payers in the community, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are applicants for this office and have been indorsed by large majorities of our citizens of all political parties, who have been passed over and their numerously signed petitions ignored, in order that this community may be humiliated by the appointment of a negro, a nonresident, a man who has been repudiated by the intelligent tax paying citizens of both political parties in the last two Congressional contests and who claims to represent this district in the National House of Repasentatives was rejected when there was a large Republican majority to which party he claims to belong in the House.

Resolved, That the citizens of Vicksburg, of all political parties protest against said appointment and urgently petition the Senate of the United States to repeal and refuse to confirm it.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to our Senators, J. Z. George and E. C. Walthall, and that they are requested to present them to the Senate and use their influence to secure the rejection of said appointment.

VIRGINIA'S PEOPLE.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The census bureau to-day announced the population of the State of Virginia by races, as follows: Whites, 1,014,680; colored, 640,837; Indians, 370; Chinese, 56; Japanese, 12. Total, 1,655,970.

The increase by race in Virginia is, white 188,792, black 9,541.

GOD'S WAY.

A soul went down to the Valley of Death
Where the dark waters roll between
This shore where the keeper subdues our breath,
And that, where Death never has been.

And looking back on the body it left,
On the garment it cast aside,
On the weeping friends whom its going bereft,
Who watched where the body had died;

The soul saw the meaning it long had tried
With earth's wisdom to understand;
That Death and the darkness and shadowy tide
Are the path to the Heavenly strand.

That the Reaper comes and calls away
The friends who are dearest here,
And darkens the light of our mortal day
To make God's wisdom clear.

ERIC GANDERLE.

Meridian, Miss., February, 1891.

No Black District.

[Special to The Commercial.]

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 27.—The Apportionment Committee of the Senate and House met to-night in joint session and by a unanimous vote reconsidered its action in redistricting the State so as to make one Congressional District Republican, and divided the State into six districts, making all safely Democratic. The new apportionment will be as follows:

First District—To be composed of Clay, Randolph, Sharp, Lawrence, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Poinsett, Jackson, Woodruff, Cross, Crittenden, St. Francis, Lee and Phillips counties.

Second District—Drew, Cleveland, Jefferson, Grant, Dallas, Hot Springs, Saline, Garland, Montgomery, Polk, Scott and Sebastian.

Third District—Desha, Chicot, Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Union, Ouachita, Columbia, Nevada, Clark, Pike, Hempstead, Lafayette, Miller, Little River, Howard and Sevier.

Fourth District—Pulaski, Perry, Conway, Pope, Yell, Logan, Johnson and Franklin.

Fifth District—Crawford, Washington, Benton, Carroll, Madison, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Van Buren and Faulkner.

Sixth District—Marion, Baxter, Fulton, Isard, Stone, Independence, Cleburne, White, Lonoke, Prairie, Monroe, Arkansas and Lincoln.

The above gives entire satisfaction to the Democracy.

AT LAST.

Washington, February 28.—Senator Hearst, of California, died in this city at 9 o'clock to-night.

He had been ill for a long time, and in December last went to New York to consult with Dr. Chas. S. Ward in regard to his condition. The physician found that he was afflicted with a complication of diseases resulting primarily from a serious derangement of the bowels. Acting upon the physician's advice, he returned to his family in this city and yielded himself entirely to medical treatment. There was a change for the worse in the Senator's condition a day or two ago, and he became weaker and weaker until about 7 this evening, when he relapsed into a state of coma, and Mrs. Hearst was made aware that his end was near. She was at dinner at the time, and immediately joined the sorrowing group about the dying man's bedside.

He gave no indication whatever of pain or discomfort, and seemed to the anxious watchers merely to have fallen asleep. The Senator's death was communicated by his private secretary, Mr. John Wedderburn, to the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and was subsequently communicated to that body.

Sound Politics.

The following from the Mayersville Spectator is worth an ocean of Sub-Treasury politics:

While very few of our people are in a fix to do without cotton, we venture to say that it will be good policy to raise some feedstuff. We shall probably never never see the day again when a bushel of corn can be bought and laid down here from St. Louis for fifty cents. It is well known that at that price corn can be raised here with profit and without the worry about labor that usually afflicts the cotton planter. Debts must be paid, but it is often the better way to save two dollars than to earn one. The best advice we can give is to raise plenty of everything, cotton and corn.

The Connecticut Plan.

The deadlock over the Governorship continues in Connecticut and there is no indications at the present time that it will be broken at an early day. The Senate is controlled by the Democrats and it positively refuses to recognize Bulkely as Governor, and when he sends a message to the Senate, the clerk who has his instructions announces "A communication from Mr. Bulkely" whereupon the presiding officer of the Senate replies "throw it in the waste basket it goes and in this way the appointments of Bulkely are speedily disposed of.—N. O. States.

A Natural Outcome

Oklahoma, O. T., March 2.—A deplorable state of affairs exists among the negroes who have lately emigrated to this Territory. They have come to the number of several thousands, with the false understanding that the Government would feed them and give them a piece of land. They are at starvation's door, with not a friend within a thousand miles, as many of them are from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

A Modern Instance.

Gazzam—In ancient times men had no surnames.

Mrs. Gazzam—Some don't now.

Gazzam—Indeed?

Mrs. Gazzam—Yes; there's Henry George, for instance.—Judge.

OFFICE RULES.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

One year, in advance.....$2.00

Any subscriber desiring his paper discontinued will please notify us promptly,

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

	1 wk.	4 wks.	3 mos	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch.....	[illegible]	$ 2 25	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 10 00
2 inches.....	3 50	4 00	9 00	12 00	20 00
4 "	2 50	6 50	11 00	20 00	32 00
6 "	4 50	8 00	15 00	27 00	40 00
8 "	5 00	12 00	21 00	34 00	60 00
¼ column.....	7 50	15 00	35 00	54 00	84 00
1 column.....	15 00	30 00	60 00	96 00	144 00

Privileges of changing regular advertisements once a month without charge.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Georgia Pacific Railway.

Passenger trains arrive at Greenville,

From Deer Creek, [narrow G.]..9:15 a m
From Winona..... 10:45 a m
From Atlanta..... 10:00 p m

Passenger trains leave Greenville,

For Atlanta..... 7:00 a m
" Winona..... 3:20 p m
" DeerCreek, (narrow guage) 4:00 p m

Louisville, New Orleans and Texas R'y.--Mississippi Valley Route.

SOUTH BOUND.		
Leave Memphis.....	4.45 p m	9.15 a m
Arrive Leland.....	9.20 p m	
Arrive Greenville...	10.05 p m	4.00 p m
Arrive Rolling Fork.	10.36 p m	5.24 p m
Arrive Vicksburg...	12.02 a m	7.30 p m
Arrive New Orleans.	7.45 a m	7.45 p m
NORTH BOUND.		
Arrive Memphis.....	7.40 a m	4.20 p m
Leave Leland.....	3.11 a m	9.44 a m
Leave Greenville...	10.40 p m	9.55 a m
Leave Rolling Fork.	1.55 a m	8.12 a m
Leave Vicksburg...	12.18 a m	6.30 a m
Leave New Orleans.	5.00 p m	8.00 a m

Through sleeping car connection made at Memphis for Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, leaving Greenville at 9:45 a. m.

Connections made at Memphis with all lines for the North and East and West; at New Orleans for the Gulf coast resorts and Southern Texas and California.

Through tickets to all summer resorts now on sale at the L., N. O. & T. depot office; baggage checked through. For information regarding rates, etc., apply to T. A. GEARY, Agent.