The Morning News.

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The Weather.

The indications for Georgia for today are for fair weather, with fresh west winds. Eastern Florida rain, with fresh northwesterly winds.

Mrs. Chadwick will probably wake up some morning soon to find that she has been dramatized over-night.

The Chicago Tribune keeps a close watch on the criminal records of the country. It reports that there was no lynching during the month of November, and that November, 1904, is the first full calendar month to pass without a lynching since 1885.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson estimated that the cotton crop of this season would be worth $600,000,000, calculating the price at 10 cents a pound. But the slump following the government's report the other day knocked a big hole in the magnificent sum named.

"We should stop chewing the rag," said an Atlanta preacher, in the course of his sermon the other night, "and pitch our politics on a higher plane." Meanwhile, what should we do with the English of our "popular" preachers? Imagine George Whitefield, Dr. Palmer or Henry Ward Beecher making use of any such expression as "chewing the rag" in his pulpit!

The thrifty workingman who has saved up enough to commence building a little house of his own will doubtless be much pleased to notice that the price of wire nails has been advanced 10 to 20 cents per keg, and that there have been advances in the prices of other hardware. Secretary Shaw thanked Providence for high prices, and the consumers of wire nails will, of course, follow his example.

Senator Crane of Massachusetts has transferred his interest in the paper-making firm that bears his name to his son, in as much as the firm has a contract with the government. It is against the law for a member of Congress to have any interest in a government contract. By the new arrangement the business will be kept in the family, but the Senator will have no interest in it.

KEIFER'S MISSION.

In the statement which he has issued J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, elected to Congress at the recent election, says his mission is to see that there is legislation to prevent the disfranchisement of voters in the South. Mr. Keifer has been dead politically so long that it is doubtful if he will be able to bring about his resurrection by the means he has adopted. The Republican party will not be so eager to follow him in this matter as he seems to think it will. As we have pointed out several times, the signs are multiplying in the North of a disposition to let the South settle the race problem in the way she thinks best. The Republican party doesn't seem to be in urgent need of votes, and, hence, the political leaders of that party will not be very prompt to let Mr. Keifer lead them into taking a position that would be certain to be productive of a great deal of bad feeling between the sections.

In fact, it would create a good deal of feeling against the Republican party in the North, since there is a strong and growing sentiment there in favor of doing all that it is possible to do to promote the prosperity of the South. The trade of the South is a very important factor in the business of the great cities of the East and West. The more prosperous the South becomes the larger this trade will be.

As a matter of fact, the Northern people are not very much concerned about the negro having the ballot, except in so far as the negro vote is a factor in the political situation. Just now the Republican party doesn't seem to need that vote. If the Republican party thought the negro should have the ballot simply because he is a citizen it would be more liberal in its treatment of the Filipinos, who measure up well in intelligence with the negroes.

Representative Crumpacker is a much more important figure in Congress than Mr. Keifer is, and he hasn't been able to get Congress to act on his disfranchisement bill. How, then, can Mr. Keifer expect to take the leadership of the House in this matter?

In his Spartanburg (S. C.) speech on last Friday night John Sharp Williams, the leader of the minority of the House, said if Congress should reduce the representation of the South the Southern people should go on electing the same number of representatives; that they should apply for their seats and salaries, and, on being refused, should carry their case to the Supreme Court. In his opinion the South should abide by no less authority than that tribunal.

It is not necessary now to discuss the wisdom of Mr. Williams' proposition, though, it might be said in passing that, it is a question whether or not the South would agree with the position taken by him. At present, as already stated, there is no marked indication of a purpose to reduce the representation of the South. If the evidences of such a purpose should become certain it would be time enough then to discuss Mr. Williams' proposition. There would be other propositions on the same line. In his letter last Sunday Senator Bacon suggested as a last resort that the South give up a part of her representation. But it is a long way to a state of affairs where the consideration of such propositions will be necessary.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

As announced in the Morning News yesterday, Savannah is soon to have a new and very important industry. We refer to the plant for refining wood spirits of turpentine. A year or more ago we called attention to the need of such a plant. It seemed to us at that time that it wouldn't be many months before spirits of turpentine would be produced from wood on a large scale, and that, as the turpentine thus produced would be of many different grades, a refinery for reducing it to a uniform grade and getting rid of its impurities would be necessary.

No better place could have been selected for the projected refinery. Small plants for making spirits are being established throughout the territory which for years yielded the bulk of the world's supply of spirits and rosin. The stumps on the abandoned turpentine farms are full of the material out of which wood spirits is being made. The product is full of impurities, though if we are not mistaken the process of making the spirits is being improved all the time. Still, a plant for refining the spirits that is made in the various plants is needed, and it is a safe proposition that within a few years an immense business will be done in refining the output of these widely scattered stills.

There is a fair prospect now that Savannah will regain much of the turpentine business she lost by the development of the turpentine industry in the pine forests of Florida. Of course the spirits made from wood isn't as yet of as high a grade as that made from the gum of the pine tree, but it wouldn't be surprising if means should be discovered of so refining the wood spirits as to make it almost if not quite as desirable as that from the gum.

It is the understanding that there is ample capital behind the movement to erect a refinery here. No doubt able chemists have been consulted as to the quality of turpentine a refinery of the kind projected would turn out. It is therefore practically certain that the new industry will be a success, and that we shall see other refineries of the same kind here in the near future.

As a manufacturing city Savannah is steadily gaining ground. With factories and a rapidly increasing commerce her future is full of promise.

Probably no science has made more rapid advancement during the past twenty-five years than that of the practice of medicine; and yet, according to the statistics of the German Medical Society, the number of quack practitioners and the variety of quack remedies for diseases were never greater than at present. It is asserted that there are one-third more quack doctors in Berlin than there are regular physicians.

THE TYBEE DEFENSES.

In making Tybee Island the defensive point for the city of Savannah against an attack by sea, the government has made practical use of the experiences gained in the war between the states. But in the present condition of the island, Fort Screven could in all probability be isolated by an insistent and persistent enemy, since there is no way of resisting the landing of a hostile force on the southern end of the island or of one coming in by way of Warsaw sound, where there are sixteen feet of water on the bar, and landing at Lazaretto creek.

All effective coast fortifications for the defense of harbors and channels must necessarily have supplementary land auxiliary defenses—earthworks for infantry and field artillery—and good lines of communication between them to facilitate the transportation of troops and guns. The value of good roads connecting stations is especially apparent in times of war.

At present Tybee Island is without roads. The only means of communication for vehicles, other than steam cars, is the sea beach, from one end of the island to the other; and the beach is available only when the tide is out. The old public road from Lazaretto creek to the lighthouse was years ago made use of for a railroad right-of-way; and in many places the land adjacent to the railroad track is so cut up with borrowpits, from which the earth was taken to build up the railroad embankment, that travel over it in any sort of vehicle is out of the question.

To complete the harbor defenses at Tybee the government should erect earthworks at defensive points and build a military road, available at all stages of the tide, from Lazaretto creek to the southern point of the island, by way of Fort Screven and the lighthouse. In addition to the military road a plant for powerful electric lights should be built, and also a dock at Lazaretto creek where vessels could land out of sight of an enemy lying off Tybee roads.

An appropriation of about $100,000 would probably be sufficient to defray the expenses of all the improvements suggested, with the exception of the construction of the new batteries. In the present temper of the world there is no predicting with any sort of satisfaction how long peace will be maintained or how soon a war involving this country may break out. And in the event of war, Savannah, as an important seaport and distributing point, would doubtless be one of the first objective points of a hostile fleet. Tybee Island has been the scene of military operations in two great wars, and during our last war with England the British were on the coast and preparing to attack Savannah when peace was announced. What has occurred is likely to occur again, and our congressmen should give this matter their attention.

POLICE PROTECTION REQUESTED.

We feel sure that if the Mayor and chief of police have read the complaint of the rector of St. Stephen's Church at Habersham and Harris streets they have already taken steps to give the congregation the protection which the rector thinks is its due. According to the complaint of Rector Bright, white boys annoy the congregation to such an extent that it is almost unbearable. He says that during his ten years connection with the church he "has had no greater trial to contend with than the malicious and persistent disturbance of our religious worship by vicious white boys who congregate in the square in front of the church." He doesn't undertake to enumerate all of their acts of lawlessness because it would be well-nigh impossible. He calls attention, however, to some of them. Recently a gang of boys threw stones in the church while the sexton was cleaning it, and on last Sunday afternoon, during religious services, boys opened the church door and hooted the worshippers.

If a white congregation of the city had been subjected to such indignities the police would have been called upon at once for protection, and arrests would have been made if the culprits could have been found. We don't know whether or not complaint has ever been made to the police by Rector Bright or members of the congregation, but if there has, we feel confident steps were taken by the police to guard the congregation against annoyance. If no complaint has been made the chief of police should now see to it that an officer is placed in the square and kept there until the annoyances cease. Not only should that be done, but the rector and the congregation should be given every possible assistance to discover the guilty parties and bring them before the Recorder. Public sentiment in this city will not tolerate the disturbance of public worship whether the congregation be white or black, nor will it excuse the police department if ample protection isn't given a congregation after complaint of annoyances is made to it. If the St. Stephen's congregation has been annoyed for ten years it seems strange that steps have not been taken before this to secure the necessary police protection. If complaint has been made why haven't outrages been dealt with by the police in a way that would put a stop to them?

Insurance Engineering, a technical journal, has been keeping an eye on the casualties due to acetylene gas during the past five years. It finds that its figures, which is says are incomplete, show that 36 men have been killed, and 170 injured by acetylene explosions; that 143 buildings have been burned, 13 railroads cars destroyed and nearly $200,000 worth of property destroyed by such explosions. That is a pretty sensational record for a gas that is scarcely more than half a dozen years old.

A Chicago man has applied to the courts for an injunction to prevent his wife talking too much. But there are certain limitations beyond which the power of injunctions cannot reach.

A large petition has recently been sent to the Pope praying for the removal of the ban of the church against the cremation of the dead. It is believed that the prejudice of the Christian churches against the incineration of human dead is largely based on the fact that cremation was practiced by the Romans and other persecutors of the early Christians, and the Christians had a horror of adopting or following any of the pagan customs. But modern scientists are practically agreed that burning dead bodies is the most desirable manner of disposing of them, for the good of the living. The Pope's sanction to the suggestion of removing the ban of the church from cremation would doubtless have considerable influence towards popularizing the scientific manner of disposing of the dead.

To be sure, all shoplifters should be punished alike, whether they are rich or poor, or socially prominent or "nobodies." The idea that there is, or should be, one moral code for the rich and another for the poor is altogether wrong. What is called theft in one class should not be called kleptomania in another. It may be that the desire to steal is a disease, as some of the alienists hold; but the law recognizes no such disease. At the same time the law contemplates that there shall be meted out equal and exact justice to all, without distinction of class. The exposure and prosecution of a few "socially prominent" shoplifters would doubtless do much towards checking the evil.

It is announced that Secretary of the Navy Morton has taken hold of the quarrel between the line and staff of the navy and will settle it. If he can do that he will prove himself to be a most tactful and resourceful man. The quarrel is of many years' standing. It relates to the relative ranks of line and staff officers, and is so intricate that a mere landsman cannot possibly appreciate its distinctions and differences. But it evidently involves a whole lot for the navy people, since they have fought their verbal battles with so much energy and persistency.

If Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi is a subscriber to a press-clipping bureau, as he doubtless is, he must be pretty well convinced by this time that public sentiment in the South, as reflected by the Southern press, is not in sympathy with him in his recent affront to the President. The trouble seems to be that Gov. Vardaman does not know where to draw the line of partisanship.

The thrifty Ameer of Afghanistan has just turned a shrewd business trick. He has bought 200 sewing machines, one for each of his wives, and proposes to turn his harem into a big dressmaking shop. He says the women have got to make their own clothes. The man with one wife can figure out approximately what the man with 200 wives will save in the run of a year by this arrangement.

St. Louis now has a feeling that is very closely akin to that experienced "in the cold, grey dawn of the morning after."

PERSONAL.

—Dr. S. M. Brickner, a celebrated New York physician, tells the story of a reporter for a New York newspaper who was assigned to cover a mysterious death in Harlem. He telephoned the city editor and said that the death was caused by uric acid poison. He immediately received instructions over the telephone to "visit every druggist in Harlem to ascertain who sold or purchased uric acid."

—Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell of Ottawa, an Austin instructor at Harvard, has just been appointed geologist for the government of New Zealand. Dr. Bell, who received his Ph. D. at the last Harvard commencement, was formerly attached to the geological survey of Canada. A few years ago while leading a government expedition in the extreme north in search of minerals he had some unusual adventures in the Arctic region.

BRIGHT BITS.

—"A man owes a great deal to his country." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and it is a lucky thing for some of us that our country can't foreclose."—Washington Star.

—"Now; my boy," said the man to the messenger boy; "don't be an hour going a few blocks with this message" "But," replied the boy, feeling in his pocket for his dime novel, "you must remember, boss, dere's a speed limit in dis town!"—Yonkers Statesman.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Louisville Courier-Jornal (Dem.) says: "The Denver courts are crowded with women charged with fraud at the election, several having confessed that they sold their votes for $5 each. Is this the way that woman suffrage is purifying politics in Colorado?"

The Charleston News and Courier (Dem.) says: "Our criminality as a people consists partly, at least, in the puerile defense which we make for it by saying that other people in other parts of the country are more criminal than we, or at least no better than we are. Why not be fair to ourselves in the discussion of such questions? We ought not to do murder because murder is done in Massachusetts, in New York, in Connecticut and other states. We ought to punish murder and outrage and crime of all descriptions, high and low, by the methods provided in the statutes, and depend upon the law and not upon the rope and the faggot for the punishment of those who commit crime in this part of the country."

Referring to Secretary Taft's plea, in his annual report, for the remission of duties on Philippine products shipped to this country, except tobacco and sugar, and a scaling down to 25 per cent. on these commodities, the Philadelphia Record (Dem.) says: "But of what use is it to appeal to Congress for justice to the Filipinos when some Americans are to make money by injustice? The shipping law was a gross injustice to the islanders. On their behalf it was protested against by Mr. Taft, then civil governor, and by Mr. Root, then Secretary of War. Congress paid no attention to either of them, because some American shipowners asked a monopoly of the island carrying trade, with the avowed purpose of raising freight charges when they should be protected from foreign competition."

A Fine Topic.

A member of the family of the University of Chicago tells of the sad case of a young woman from Indiana who was desirous of attaining social prominence in Chicago, says Harper's Magazine.

Soon after her arrival here she made the acquaintance of a student at the university to whom she took a great fancy. Evidently it was at this time that she realized for the first time her early education had been neglected, for she said to a friend:

"I suppose that as he is a college man I'll have to be awful careful what I say. What'll I talk about to him?"

The friend suggested history as a safe topic. To her friend's astonishment, she took the advice seriously, and shortly commenced in earnest to "bone up" in English history.

When the young man called the girl listened for some time with ill concealed impatience to his talk of football, outdoor meets, dances, etc., but finally she decided to take the matter in her own hands. She had not done all that reading for nothing; so, a pause in the conversation affording the desired opportunity, she suddenly exclaimed, with considerable vivacity:

"Wasn't it awful about Mary, Queen of Scots?"

"Why, what's the matter?" stammered the student, confused.

"My gracious!" almost yelled the girl from Indiana, "dind't you know? Why, the poor thing had her head cut off!"

The Freshman's Tribulations.

A University of Pennsylvania freshman, followed by a strapping sophomore, strolled into the buffet of a Broad street hotel the other day, says the Philadelphia Record. The freshman slowly walked to the bar and then turned to his companion, who stood several feet behind. "Tell the man what you need," commanded the sophomore, imperatively. The freshman sheepishly said to the bartender: "A glass of milk, please." While a dozen men looked on the freshman drank about half the milk. "Drink the remainder," said the sophomore. The freshman gulped it down. "Now, what should you do to show your respect and admiration for the lords of the sophomore class?" asked the sophomore. "You know what you have been told." "Buy the grand man a very good cigar," the freshman replied. "And what should you smoke?" queried the sophomore. "Oh, nothing!" was the hesitating reply. "Smoking isn't good for the health of children. It prevents their mental and physical growth, and then they would never get to be big." The cigar was purchased, and turning to the amused crowd, the freshman solemnly said: "My, but the sophomores are great." Then he wheeled and marched away in front of the sophomore, to another hotel where the same scene was rehearsed.

Not Available.

Francis Curtis, author of the "History of the Republican Party," had charge of the literary department at the Republican national headquarters in New York. The other day, relates the New York Sun, a gentleman called to sell to the committee something he had written on Republican issues. Mr. Curtis looked over the manuscript and handed it back to the visitor.

"That's fine," said Mr. Curtis, "it is well written and it is a valuable campaign document."

"Well, I think $100 would be a fair price for it," said the caller, "and you can have it for that."

"I'm afraid I cannot use it this year," said Mr. Curtis.

"But it may not be appropriate in the next presidential campaign, and you have just stated yourself that it is an excellent piece of work. There is still plenty of time to have it printed and distributed before election day," the man insisted.

"Yes, there would be time for that," said Mr. Curtis in his calmest tone, "but we are not sending out chestnuts. The Republican National Committee of 1900 paid me $500 for that very same pamphlet. I wrote it myself four years ago. Good day."

The Vanishing Plumber.

E. W. Kemble experienced a burst water pipe in his studio some time ago, says the Saturday Evening Post. The deluge ruined a promising drawing on which he was at work, and after failing to stop the leak with court plaster he sent for a plumber. This worthy proved to have the weakness of his craft for a job of length, and operations lingered.

A friend met Mr. Kemble a week later and asked him when he expected to be able to occupy his studio again.

"Never," replied the artist in a dolorous key; "never. The plumber came Monday and stayed three hours. Tuesday he came and put in two hours. Yesterday he was with us one hour. This morning he turned up, flirted with the cook fifteen minutes, ate a piece of pie, hit the pipe two cracks with a monkey wrench and went away."

"But there are still to-morrow and Saturday," protested the friend.

"To-morrow," returned Mr. Kemble with set jaws, "that plumber will telephone, Saturday he will stay at home in bed and think about us."

When the Rulers Jest.

The story regarding James Jeffrey Roche is taken from the Springfield Republican:

On a recent visit to the White House the President, so it is said, was chaffing with Roche about the places he was going to have after election:

"Jeffrey," the President is reported to have said, "I am going to appoint you minister to the Court of St. James."

"God save the king!" exclaimed Roche, and the two enjoyed the joke immensely.

Watching for Santa Claus.

From Leslie's Weekly.

From Florida's golden orange groves
To rocky shores of Maine,
A million happy children watch
For Santa Claus again.
They sit together round the fire
And will not go to bed,
But listen for the silver chime
Of sleigh-bells overhead.

They picture him a jolly man
With beard of flowing white,
And eyes that twinkle like the stars
Upon a frosty night.
They wish for all the gorgeous gifts
The glittering shops display;
He could not bring the half they want
In his capacious sleigh.

The child of luxury awakes
On Christmas morn to find
A wealth of rare and costly toys
Of every shape and kind.
But scattered on the nursery floor
Neglected soon they lie.
With battered wheels and broken springs,
Or legs and arms awry.

Among the crowded tenements,
Up many a narrow stair
The dawn goes stealing like a ghost
To find no Christmas there,
But empty hands and lonely hearts
Where joy and mirth are not,
And baby faces pinched and pale
By Santa Claus forgot.

But hark! was that the winter wind
That shook the chimney tall,
And made the soot in flaky showers
Upon the hearthstone fall?
Lo! while the drowsy golden heads
Are nodding in a row
The saint has filled their stockings up,
And vanished in the snow.

PETITION OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF GEORGIA, CHATHAM County. The petition of John Rourke, James A. Rourke and John Rourke, Jr., all of said state and county, respectfully shows:

First. That they desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assign to become incorporated under the name and style of SAVANNAH SHIP BUILDING DRY DOCK AND REPAIR COMPANY.

Second. The term for which petitioners ask to be incorporated is twenty (20) years with the privilege of renewal at the end of that time.

Third. The capital stock of the corporation is to be ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars, divided into shares of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each. Petitioners, however, ask the privilege of increasing said capital stock from time to time not exceeding the aggregate sum of five hundred thousand ($500,000.00) dollars, said increase to be made at any time a majority of the stockholders may determine.

Fourth. The whole of said capital stock of ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars has been actually paid in.

Fifth. The object of the proposed corporation is pecuniary profit and gain to its stockholders. Petitioners propose to carry on the following kind of business:

(a) Building, buying, selling and repairing iron, wood and steel steamboats, yachts, tugs, lighters, barges, launches and every other kind of water craft;

(b) Building, owning, renting, buying, selling, operating and letting marine railways, dry docks, floating docks, and other appliances for building, repairing, cleaning and docking all kinds of water craft;

(c) All kinds of diving and submarine work, wrecking, and salvage work, and in this connection owning, leasing, hiring and letting all kinds of water craft and machinery necessary for the carrying on of said business;

(d) Buying and selling directly or as agents for other parties, ship, yacht, mechanical and electrical supplies;

(e) Owning, maintaining and operating a general foundry, machine shop, blacksmith and boiler shop business;

(f) Buying, owning, leasing, renting and selling upon its own account or as the agent for others, steamboats, yachts, tugboats and all other kind of water craft;

(g) Buying, owning, building and selling marine engines or boilers, and all and every other kind of equipment for vessels and water craft;

(h) Doing a general marine contracting business, that is to say building by contract, wharves, docks, slips, dredging, jetty work, piers, sub-marine excavations and foundations, and doing any other kind of harbor or marine work;

(i) Receiving and holding personal proprety in pledge, including stock in other corporations as collateral security for indebtedness;

(j) To own, acquire, lease and hold all real and personal property necessary or incident to the proper and successful carrying on of any of the kinds of business above specified;

(k) To act as general or special agents for other persons or companies in selling or handling any articles or class of articles appropriate to the kinds of business above specified or usually or conveniently connected therewith, and to make contracts to act as such agent and to exercise the usual powers and to do all usual, necessary and proper acts which pertain to or may be connected with the carrying on of any of the kinds of business above specified;

(l) To have and to exercise all the general powers incident to corporations under the laws of the state of Georgia.

Sixth. The principal office and place of business of the proposed corporation will be in the city of Savannah, said state and county.

Wherefore, petitioners pray to be made a body coroporate under the name and style aforesaid, entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities, and subject to the liabilities fixed by law. OSBORNE & LAWRENCE, JOHN ROURKE, JR., Petitioners Attorneys.

Original filed in office Nov. 21, 1904. JAMES MURPHY, Dep. Clerk S. C. C. C.