

THE COLUMBIA HERALD.

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NO. 40

NEWS AND COMMENT.

A COMBINE among the big paper mills is probable.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Guatemala, Central America.

OCTOBER 15 has been set aside as Gov. Taylor day at the Centennial.

CHARLES A. DANA, the aged editor of the New York Sun, is critically ill.

THE American Paper Company at Chicago has assigned; assets \$52,000, liabilities \$80,000.

MINERS in the Jellico district, who have been out on a strike, are leaving for other fields of labor.

GEN. BEN F. TRACY, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York on the Republican ticket.

EX-CONGRESSMAN and United States District Judge, Constantine Buckley Kilgore, of Dallas, Texas, died last Thursday.

GOV. TAYLOR has again taken to the lecture platform and will endeavor to attend to State affairs and the box office at the same time.

It is given out that the Social Democracy of America—Mr. Debbs' offspring—will establish a colony upon Tennessee soil before another year is out.

DR. WILLIAM P. JONES, one of Nashville's oldest and most distinguished citizens, died last Saturday. He was postmaster at Nashville for over eight years.

GOLD has been discovered near Mount Baker, Washington, which, it is said, is richer than any discoveries ever made on the Pacific coast, or even in Alaska.

As an outcome of a quarrel over the Hazelton affair, nine miners received fatal injuries and thirty-six others were wounded in a fight at Girardville, Pa., last Monday.

LIEUT. R. E. PEARY, the noted Arctic explorer, has returned from an expedition in the northern seas, having accomplished very little on account of boisterous weather.

RUTLAND McENERY, nephew of Senator McENERY, of Louisiana, was shot and fatally wounded while leading a party in pursuit of a negro who had assaulted a white girl.

SATURDAY night Mrs. Richard Weaver, of Oaklandon, gave birth to boy triplets, and the proud father, to show his allegiance to the Democratic leader, named them William, Jennings and Bryan.

AT Atlanta this week, where he delivered one of his lectures, Gov. Taylor made the statement that he was not in the field for the United States Senatorship, as he had other plans ahead which forbade the idea political.

THE Dingley act as a revenue producer continues to prove itself a sad failure. The receipt of the Government fall many thousands of dollars daily below its expenditures. Since the first day of last June the shortage amounts to \$28,932,081.64.

AT New Orleans the city authorities converted a school building into a hospital for yellow fever patients, and citizens living in the vicinity of the building became so enraged that they set it on fire and destroyed part of it. The authorities were not baffled, however, and placed the school under guard of police and continued to use it as a hospital.

THE coroner's jury which investigated the death of the striking miners near Hazelton, Pa., returned its verdict last Monday. Four members of the jury, out of six, pronounced the killing of the miners by Sheriff Martin and his deputies as wanton and unjustifiable. The other two jurors did not concur in this opinion and did not express any censure of the deputy sheriffs.

THE Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, assembled at Worcester last Tuesday, reaffirmed their allegiance to the platform adopted at the last national convention at Chicago, and expressed appreciation of the campaign waged by Mr. Bryan. A motion was passed welcoming to its ranks all supporters of the Chicago platform and denying political fellowship with all who oppose it.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. McKinley's Indignity to the South.

Secretary Wilson Wants Our Farmer to Use His Raw Material and Quit Shipping Abroad.

Democracy is Looking Forward With Interest to "Bryan Day" at the Tennessee Centennial on October the 8th.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Thirty years after General Grant said, "Let us have peace," and peace reigned supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land, Corporal Mark Hanna, of sixth days' service, and Major McKinley, startled the world by proclaiming that "the war is over and sectionalism is dead." But General Grant was not only thirty years in advance of these liberal-minded, philanthropic patriots in his announcement, but he never offered the contemptible indignity to the people of the South of appointing negro postmasters in its most refined and highly cultivated cities and towns, and negro revenue collectors for great states. On the contrary, he showed his respect for their feelings and his confidence in their loyalty to the Nation by choosing a member of his cabinet from among Southern Republicans when the men of distinction belonging to that party in the South was much smaller than at present, and by selecting others to fill various high positions abroad. But then we must remember that neither Corporal Hanna nor Major McKinley can be compared in any sense during the same century with General Grant, who was elected by the voice of a grateful people to the Chief Magistracy of the Union that he had saved from dissolution, and his election not bought by the many millions of corruption fund contributed by the Rothschilds, Pierpont Morgans, and the monster robber trusts and combines.

Secretary Wilson is giving considerable attention to the methods by which the condition of the farmers may be still further improved, and thinks it is within their own power to largely increase their incomes. He wants our farmers to produce the larger part of the importations of sugar, hides, wool, silk, fruits, rice, barley, beans, wines, etc., amounting to over \$350,000,000, and have this vast sum to increase the wealth of our people. "We pay," as the Secretary says, "\$100,000,000 every year for sugar, made mostly from the German sugar beet. We have distributed seven or eight tons of beet seed among 22,000 farmers in two-thirds of the states for the purpose of ascertaining where our profitable sugar belts are. We will get reports from many of these farmers in the fall, and give this information to the people through farmers' bulletins. The \$65,000,000 worth of butter purchased by the British each year is almost wholly carbonaceous, and the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar we buy every year is wholly carbonaceous. I suggest that if we sell them that \$65,000,000 worth of butter, we are disposing of what comes from the atmosphere, and when we buy that \$100,000,000 worth of sugar we are paying for what comes from foreign atmosphere. I have never heard it questioned but that there is a plenty of atmosphere in the United States, plenty of fresh air. If the farmer cannot so arrange his business as to sell heavily of butter, which does not deplete his acres, he can produce sugar that does not deplete his acres." "The American farmer," continues the Secretary, "produces too much raw material with which the foreigner makes high priced products. We send abroad cheap grains to enable the foreigner to make butter that competes with ours in the world's markets. We should not sell a bushel of corn to any people under the sun. We meet the Danish people in the British markets with our dairy products. We furnish them with the cheapest cow feed in the world to enable them to compete with us. It would be much more sensible if the American farmer would turn his raw material into high-priced products. The European markets for meat, dairy products, poultry, etc., if we consider the conditions of the two localities, belong to us. If we use the skill and enterprise common to those people who buy our cheap grains to make meats, poultry, and dairy products from them, we will control the situation."

And we are to have another experiment in co-operations colonization. Grave doubts were expressed as to any possibility of success when Eugene V. Debs succeeded in merging the American Railway Union into the Social Democracy, and announced that co-operation and colonization were to be the war cries of the order and the ballot its only weapon; but everything points to an early movement. Col. Richard J. Hinton, the head of the colonization commission has been in Washington and is now about ready to start west with the other members of the commission in search of lands suitable for the colony. Colonel Hinton will endeavor to secure locations where arable desert and timber lands are contiguous, as he is an expert in irrigation and knows the immense superiority of the irrigated lands as crop producers. The commission will probably be on its way by the time this is in print. The commission has studied all previous attempts at co-operation and will endeavor to avoid the mistakes that have wrecked former efforts. If co-operative colonization makes contented and prosperous citizens out of striking railway employees and miners, so much the better. Everyone will bid them good speed.

With regard to machinery, American manufacturers sent abroad last fiscal year, \$34,683,003 worth of implements, locomotive engines, accounting for \$3,225,831, type-writing machines for \$1,453,117, and sewing machines for \$3,340,241. Iron and steel rails were shipped to the amount of \$2,561,636, and wire to the value of \$2,212,617. It is reported that both the Russian and Austrian Governments are looking into the latter horror, with a view to ascertaining whether or not any of their subjects have been among the victims of the slaughter, which may add interesting international consequences to this blot on the pages of American history.

Statistics show that during the last fiscal year 6,176,365 bales of raw cotton, valued at \$239,890,971 was shipped from our country abroad; raw wool, \$619,932; timber, \$36,624,800; fruits and nuts, \$6,739,305; tinned fish, \$5,361,435; tobacco, \$24,711,446; hogs, \$1,394,183; seeds, \$5,028,432; hides and skins, \$18,820,085. The Democracy of the country are confidently looking forward with interest to the address of Mr. Bryan at the Nashville Centennial on the 8th of next month, when this great leader of the people is expected to sound the keynote which is to lead us to victory in 1900.

At the meeting of the Republican State Committee of Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 15th inst., Senator Wellington carried out the threat made by him a few weeks ago, laid down the reins of government and severed his connection with the State organization. The Senator appears to have been as ungracious as possible and accompanied his resignation with a statement that he believed the Republican party was doomed to defeat in its coming struggle. The "coming event" of Democratic victory in November, has evidently cast a shadow of gloomy despair over the hopes of the Senator, who, following the example of the rat, flees from the sinking ship.

Garwood's Sarsaparilla—for the blood—guaranteed cure. A. B. RAINS.

EX-GOV. PETER TURNEY.

Suggests a Plan to Economize Public Expenditures.

To the American: As a starting point in an effort to economize public expenditures I suggest a reduction in the representation in both houses of the General Assembly. My plan is to reduce to ten Senators and twenty Representatives which I think the Legislature has the power to do under the provisions of the Constitution.

Either create each congressional district as now constituted one senatorial and two representative districts, or redistrict the State so that the apportionment of voters for Senators and two Representatives from a district shall correspond with one congressional apportionment.

If the representation in the Legislature is thus arranged, we can have our best men to legislate for us, as the extent and population of a district would require that the man who hoped to succeed as a candidate must be known to the people to be qualified before he can be elected, and we will get freed from local and personal prejudices and favors which are under the present system potent factors in the selection of legislative material.

With thirty instead of 132 members of the Legislature, each member would feel a responsibility for legislation and know that responsibility could be traced to him, and would, therefore, be more active and anxious in the discharge of his duty.

All opportunities for shirking and dodging would be taken away, every man would be at his post and know that his acts were being observed. There would be more deliberation and sounder judgment in the enactment of laws, and the interests of the people better subserved.

Upon all questions each member would see that it was his duty and to his interest to investigate and understand proposed legislation.

There would be less room for corruption and bribery, and more room to detect and punish them if occurring.

There would be a saving of five or six hundred dollars per day, or about \$40,000 per legislative session, to the State.

I have examined the question and conclude there is no doubt of the constitutionality of such a measure. Thirty representative men, such as this plan would give us, will be able to enact all necessary and proper legislation for the State in an entirely satisfactory way, and afford much less litigation over the constitutionality of their enactments than do the present 132.

The present organization is cumbersome and unwieldy and ought to be reduced.

As it is, a few men do the work. Reduce to thirty members and every man would have to work and understand what was being done. We would have more working members in the thirty than we now have in the 132.

P. TURNEY.

Wolf's Crag, Sept. 28.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPENED.

The Reformers Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting.

They are Wide Awake and in Real Earnest, and are Out for Business.

Mr. W. S. Fleming is Made Chairman—A Mass Meeting Will Be Held at the Opera House To-night at 7:30 O'clock.

That was a rousing good meeting the Reformers had in the Knight's of Honor Hall, last Friday night. Not only in numbers, but in character; not only in enthusiasm, but in harmony and in deep earnestness, was the meeting all that could be asked or hoped for.

Mr. A. S. James, by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Reform Committee two years ago, called the meeting to order, and was made temporary chairman; so well and so faithfully had he done his work two years ago, that there was a strong disposition to re-elect him; but he announced that he would be absent in New York, on business, the next week or two, and for that reason he was excused. In casting around for other good material several nominations were made, but when the ballot was finally taken the honor rested upon the very capable and worthy shoulders of W. S. Fleming, Esq.

In accepting the position Mr. Fleming did so in a short but vigorous speech. He told the audience that in so far as he was concerned, the platform should be for good morals, and the fight an uncompromising one from start to finish. He was opposed to any sort of compromise, either of men or measures; the issue was one of law and order and good morals, and he was hankering for a chance to whip the opposing crowd. A little skirmish would purify the political atmosphere. The Reform Party was in the zenith of its power and glory and strength right now, and he wanted to show the country how strong that moral sentiment in Columbia was. That was the sort of campaign he wanted, and so far as he was able he intended to shape the campaign on that line. He was heartily applauded, time and time again.

Mr. O. P. Rutledge, though he modestly tried to beg off, had made such a splendid secretary and treasurer two years ago, that he was re-elected.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. F. D. Lander and unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three from each ward, whose duty it shall be to select three or more candidates for Aldermen from each ward, and two candidates for Mayor; and to obtain the consent of such parties to serve if elected, and to report said list of names to a mass meeting of all those citizens who are in sympathy with and will give their support to the Reform movement, said mass meeting to select from the list so reported two candidates for Aldermen for each ward, and one candidate for Mayor."

The Chairman said he would take until the next day to appoint that committee.

A motion was made requesting the Recorder to prepare and have published in the city papers, a comparative financial statement, showing the condition of the city's treasury two years ago when the Reform Board went into office, and now.

Recorder Erwin was present, and asked that two gentlemen present, not connected with the Board, be appointed to go over the books with him and verify his report. The Chair appointed Messrs. R. C. Gant and J. P. Brownlow.

A motion was made that the administration of the Reform Board be endorsed. It was suggested that the vote on this motion be deferred until the next meeting, when this financial report would be ready.

After some discussion of this, it was stated to be the motion that the Board should endorse the Reform Board, as having been true to their trusts, and especially for the passage of the early closing law, which compels all houses where whisky is sold to close at 10 p.m., and for their strict enforcement of the Sunday laws.

Revs. Webb, Provine and Ussery were present, and being called on made short talks.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned to assemble again in mass convention at the Opera House to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

In compliance with the resolution above referred to, Chairman Fleming has since the meeting appointed the following committee:

First Ward.—W. B. Dobbins, Jno. W. Frierson, Bruce Satterfield.
Second Ward.—Eugene Anderson, Roy Alford, R. W. Watkins.
Third Ward.—A. D. Frierson, Thos. Lamar, John Floyd.
Fourth Ward.—W. R. McKenyon, D. A. Craig, J. H. Thomas.

If you have ever seen a little child in a paroxysm of whooping cough, or if you have been annoyed by a constant tickling in the throat, you can appreciate the value of One Minute Cough Cure, which gives quick relief. A. B. Rains.

ECHO OF THE PAST.

Excerpts from the Diary of Andrew J. Campbell.

(Footnotes are used to indicate the words supplied. The * indicates "dead"; the †, "surrendered at Donelson.")

The following is the beginning of a continued story of the dark days of the war between the states. Just as it is found on the pages of Capt. Campbell's diary, so will it appear in the HERALD. Not as the imagination may picture it, nor as exaggeration may frame it, nor as it might have been; but just as the brave soldier wrote it in epigrammatic sentences at the time—so will it be given.

As the war progresses, the diary, doubtless will grow more and more interesting. The first few pages read as follows:

Diary of Andrew J. Campbell, FOUNTAIN CREEK, TENN., Nov. 25, 1861.

Commenced raising a company of infantry under call of Gov. Isham G. Harris. Organized on 28th of Nov., by electing And. J. Campbell,† Capt., F. J. Moore 1st Lieut., I. J. Howlett,† 2nd Lieut., Lewis R. Cheatham† 3rd Lieut., Larkin Garrett, Orderly Serg't., Wm. M. Smith, 2nd Serg't., Jno. E. Amls,† 3rd Serg't., Rufus Thomas, 4th Serg't., Franklin Graves, 5th Serg't., J. W. Richardson, 1st Cor., L. J. Emory, 2nd Cor., Wm. T. Cheatham,† 3rd Cor., A. B. Emerson,† 4th Cor.

PRIVATE.

1. Wm. Adkisson, (Texas).
2. Sterling Brown,†
3. J. B. Barnett,†
4. Lucien R. Bryant,†
5. And. Clemons,†
6. Newton Craig, (Fountain Creek, Tenn.)
7. Sam'l W. Coffey,† (died at Fountain Creek about 1883 or 4)
8. S. Madison Coffey, (Fountain Creek, Tenn.)
9. Asa Davis.
10. Franklin Dugger,*
11. W. Alonzo Dugger,*
12. J. B. Day.
13. Jas. Dillaha.
14. Lee T. Falkner.
15. Richard A. Foster.
16. Sam'l J. Grigg.
17. D. R. Garrett,†
18. Jno. B. Gilbreth.
19. Jno. O. Howell.
20. Ephraim Howell.
21. Henderson Howell.
22. J. Lafayette Hobbs,† (Fountain Creek, Tenn.)
23. Wm. E. Jewel,†
24. Jno. W. Kerr,†
25. And. M. Kerr.
26. Joseph B. Kerr, (Fountain Creek, Tenn.)
27. Jas. McGaw.
28. W. D. Nelson.
29. Sandy Oliver.
30. Henry H. Oliver.
31. Jno. Pilkinton.
32. Wm. Parish,† Took the oath.
33. Geo. Pullen, (Culpeper, Tenn.)
34. Jno. B. Richardson,†
35. D. B. Richardson,†
36. Abijah B. Stipes,†
37. Thos. P. Scott.
38. Elijah H. Smith.
39. Elisha D. Smith.
40. Jno. H. Smith,†
41. Jesse H. Smith.
42. J. Claiborne Smith.
43. Hampton Smith,†
44. Wm. C. Stewart.
45. James Taylor,† (Taylor, Texas).
46. DeWitt C. Wynn,†
47. Jas. Warden, A. M.
48. Jno. J. Warden.
49. Franklin Young,†
50. Wm. Young,†
51. Elze. Jas. Young,†
52. Jas. Wiley,†

*Dead.
†Surrendered at Donelson.

CULPEPER, TENN., Nov. 30, 1861.

Company sworn into the service of the State by J. S. Rountree, Esq., Dec. 12. We took special train for Nashville. Large crowds at Columbia to see the Maury boys off. Marching out three miles north of Nashville, we arrived at Camp Maury late in the evening. The night was bright and pleasant and we had a merry time putting up our tents by moonlight, all being new hands at the business.

Sworn into the Confederate service on the 16th of Dec., by Capt. Beale. Organized the 48th Regiment (of Tennessee Volunteers) on the 18th, by electing Wm. M. Voorhies, Col.; Jas. Sewell, Lieut. Col.; J. E. Gray, Major; appointing Wilbur Kirby, Commissary; John Hanner, Q. M.; Hamilton Coffey, Adj.; Jas. L. Guest, Sutler; J. E. Amls, Serg't. Major. For the first time I saw twenty-four prisoners, in Nashville, captured by the Texas Rangers at the fight where Col. Terry was killed.

Jan. 1st [I] learned by letter that my mother was very sick. Next morning [I] walked to Nashville and took the train for home. She passed from time to eternity on the 11th. On the 15th of Jan., I bade adieu to loved ones. Under the circumstances it proved to be the hardest parting I had ever made. The old negroes who had nursed me in infancy seemed to be much affected. Sunday morning, Jan. 19, we received marching orders; went to Nashville, drew our arms at the Capitol. [They] were principally flint-lock muskets with but few bayonets, which caused much grumbling among the privates. Went aboard the Gen'l. Anderson and another steamer and sailed for Clarksville, Tenn., where we arrived at dark. We were stowed away in an old ware-house. Next day, 21st, it rained all day. In the evening we had to move to a tobacco barn near the M. L. & C., dept. On the night of the 22nd, at eleven o'clock, Hardee telegraphed peremptory orders that our regiment should cook two days' rations, carry our baggage to the depot and be ready to take the train by five o'clock. Ours and the 14th Miss., arrived at the Tenn. River Bridge in the afternoon (40 miles). Encamped below the bridge between the river and a slough. No straw or anything else to keep our hides out of the mud, which was plentiful. When we arrived but two companies were there, and the merchant at

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, New York.

Danville had packed up his goods to save them from the Federals. The weather being very wet and there being a great deal of sickness in the regiment, we did but little drilling. Guard duty was very heavy on the boys, having to be on picket on both sides of the river.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Running sores, indolent ulcers and similar troubles, even though of many years' standing, may be cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes, strengthens and heals. It is the great pile cure. A. D. Rains. 1y

Gold the Master.

The German historian, Dr. Karl Peters, in a work not yet off the press, "The Rise of the British Empire" (advance sheets of which have appeared in Germany), holds that the United States, through a dependent monetary policy, has lost her former strong, independent position among nations and has again become a dependency of Great Britain.

Dr. Peters writes: "The total political independence enjoyed by the United States is, therefore, only a degree above the freedom of Canada and Australia." Again he says: "British imperialism is not founded upon cannon; it rests upon money only, and ancient Rome never exploited her possessions in a more relentless manner than Great Britain her possessions or the countries subject to the influence of her capital."

"Among the countries thus ruled by English money, the United States stands first and alone and pays tribute annually to the amount of two hundred and fifty million dollars, at the lowest computation, while French statistics place it at four hundred millions."

"To know this means to understand that the stars and stripes, this boasted banner of freedom and independence, floats in reality over an immense dependence of Great Britain. This, too, explains why the warlike spirit of the Americans was cooled down with such ease when London chose to manipulate the markets to the detriment of America during the Venezuelan trouble."

And further along he says: "That America could ever be free from this tribute must be regarded as impossible. For this could only be accomplished if the Americans were able gradually to purchase their bonds. This they cannot do unless they save up the necessary capital. Now, as they have already to pay at least two hundred and fifty millions annually of their surplus earnings, it does not seem likely they can save. As a matter of fact, their debts increase."

"The farmers in the United States rarely see money, and their property is deeply mortgaged. Hence the enormous number of unemployed and heavy emigration from America. America's troubles are caused by her bondage, and if we look closer we will discover that England's money monopoly is at the bottom of hard times the world over."

HER DENOMINATION.

"Please give me ten cents' worth of stamps."
"Said she, with trepidation—
"All right, my child"—the stamp clerk smiled.
—Of what denomination?"

That great big word, the little miss
But for a moment daunted—
"My mamma is a Methodist—
I guess 'at's what she wanted."
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CUTICURA

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure.

It is sold throughout the world. Forth's Dose & Directions. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. **EVERY HUMOR** Cured by CUTICURA.