

# THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME V.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

NUMBER 35

## HOUSE KILLS TELLER BILL.

WENT DOWN IN DEFEAT BY A VOTE OF 182 TO 182.

THE FIGHT WAS BRIEF BUT LIVELY.

Previous Arrangement of Committee On Rules The Debate On the Resolution Was Extremely Limited.

A Washington special says: The passage of representative Monday buried the Teller resolution declaring the bonds of the United States payable in silver under an adverse majority of fifty votes. The republicans were solidly arrayed in opposition with two exceptions—Mr. Linney, of South Carolina, who voted with the democrats and populists, and Mr. White, of North Carolina, the only member of the house, who favored "present" when his name was called.

The desertions from the democratic side were Messrs. McAleer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina. Both voted with the republicans.

Speaker Reed, although it is not customary for him to vote, had his name called and amid the cheers of his followers went on record in opposition to the resolution. The vote was reached after five hours of debate under a special order adopted at the opening of the session.

The limited time allowed for debate under the pressure of members for an opportunity to be heard was so great that the leaders on both sides were compelled to farm out the time by minutes. This detracted much from the continuity of the discussion, but also in a measure intensified the interest. The galleries were crowded all day long and the combatants on the floor were cheered by their respective sympathizers. Many of the senators from the other end of the capitol were present to listen to the arguments.

The majority, under the leadership of Mr. Dingley, who made a carefully prepared speech sounding the keynote of the opposition, assumed the position that the last clause of the resolution was in reality a disguised declaration for the free coinage of silver, while the assaulting democrats, under the direction of Mr. Bailey, maintained that the defeat of the resolution was another step in the direction of establishment of the gold standard, to which they alleged both the president and Secretary Gage had irrevocably committed the republican party.

The debate was at times fast and heated, but there were no sensational incidents beyond the hissing of Mr. Lee, of Kentucky, when he said that the author of the "crime of '73 the most place in hades would be reserved for the present secretary of state."

At 5 o'clock came the vote, which was followed with great interest notwithstanding the defeat of the resolution was a foregone conclusion. The speaker announced that the vote would be directly on the resolution, and on the adverse report. It was an event that party ranks were being held intact. There were only three breaks. Messrs. Elliott, democrat of South Carolina, and McAleer, democrat of Pennsylvania, voted against the resolution and Mr. Linney, republican, of North Carolina, voted for it.

Mr. White, republican, of North Carolina, did not vote. After the roll call was called the speaker asked that his name be called and on the call he responded with a vigorous "No." The speaker then announced the tally—yeas, 182; nays, 182. The republicans cheered long and loud over their victory and then, at 5 p. m., the house adjourned.

## NOTED PHYSICIAN DEAD.

C. A. Simmons Succumbs to Heart Failure After Short Illness. Dr. C. A. Simmons, one of the best known physicians in the south and west throughout the country for his connection with the Simmons Liver Regulator, died at Atlanta, Ga., Sunday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Thebaut, at No. 22 Brothwood street. The cause of his death was heart failure.

## BRAINED WITH A MAUL.

Old Man and His Wife Brutally Murdered By Robbers. "Virginia Bill" Friley, an old citizen of Elliott county, Ky., aged eighty years, and his wife, about seventy years of age, were murdered Monday at their home, and robbed of a large sum of money. There is no clue to the murderers. The maul was the instrument used. No crime was at home except the old couple. The crime is shrouded in mystery. A sense of excitement prevails in the neighborhood. If the perpetrators are discovered a lynching will follow.

## A TILT WITH TILLMAN.

South Carolina Senator Makes Hawaiian Debate Lively.

A Washington special says: Decidedly the most interesting part of the senate executive session Wednesday was when the Hawaiian annexation treaty was being discussed, and Senator Tillman took part in the debate.

The South Carolina senator referred to the recent Hawaiian revolution and to what he termed the effort of the republican party to establish a government in the interest of the white people in the islands when they numbered only one out of thirty of the inhabitants, and in this connection referred to the reorganization of party lines in the south after the war. "We were then," he said, "in South Carolina attempting to establish a white man's government. The republican party interfered with us then, or attempted to do so, professing to hold opinions about the sacred rights of the majority to rule. I should like to know," he continued, "whether the republican party has changed its opinion on this subject of the right of the white man to rule; for, if it has and will extend it to the southern states, I will vote for the treaty."

"The distinguished senator from South Carolina evidently knows all about the efforts to re-establish the white man's party in the south after the war and could doubtless give us much interesting information on that point," said Senator Chandler.

"I do know something," responded Mr. Tillman, "and I know that there was some cheating and some use of the shotgun in those times, as there probably was in Hawaii."

"The senator from South Carolina would, I hardly think," interrupted Senator Hoar, "say in open session what he has here said."

"I am willing to say it anywhere," said Mr. Tillman. "I want the same policy all along the line. Throw open the doors and I will say what I have said before the entire world."

## LOANED THE BANK'S MONEY

To Wildcat Schemers and then Resigned From His Post.

William J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier of the Chemical National bank at New York, has resigned his position. He acknowledged in a letter to the directors that he had loaned \$393,000 of the bank's money without consulting the president and knowing the directors would not approve of the action. He denies that he profited by the loan.

The loans made by Mr. Quinlan were on western securities of various kinds and were negotiated by Francis Grable, a promoter of land, mining and irrigation schemes. The first known of the affair by President Williams was when Quinlan called upon him at his home on Sunday and made a full statement of the transaction. It is conceded that Quinlan, as cashier, had the power to make the loan, but it is believed that in a transaction involving so large an amount of money he should have consulted the president.

Mr. Williams, president of the bank, said Wednesday:

"We think that absolutely the worst is known and we are strongly in the hopes that Mr. Quinlan's expectations are true and that a large part of the money will be recovered. We would rather face the matter and let the public know the whole truth."

## BURIED STOLEN MONEY.

Saunders Admits Theft, But Denies Returning Express Package.

An Atlanta dispatch of Wednesday says: Although Lucius L. Saunders is in jail and has confessed that he stole the \$4,000 from the Southern Express Company, yet the return of the \$3,700 to the company still appears to be a profound mystery. Pleading guilty to the charge against him, the prisoner at the same time stoutly maintains that he never sent the package to the express company and that he does not know who sent it.

He tells a story which is as remarkable and as interesting as the man's filching of the money and his subsequent arrest and confession. Owing that he took the four packages of \$1,000 each from the express car, he then states that he hid the money after he took it, and that when he went back to look for it it was gone. Somebody had taken the money from the hiding place and that person must have been the one who sent the \$3,700 to the company.

## MASSACHUSETTS STORM SWEPT.

A Score of People Drowned and Property Loss Will Reach \$2,000,000.

Belated dispatches from Boston state that a score of persons were drowned and \$2,000,000 loss inflicted by the storm that swept over eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island Monday night and Tuesday morning. Four unidentified bodies lie in the coroner's office in Gloucester. Five more are in Lynn, brought over from Little Nahant, where the schooner Charles H. Briggs was wrecked. Twelve unidentified corpses are reported at Baker's island in Salem harbor. That there are others in the waters of the bay seems almost certain.

## GERMANY BARS OUR FRUITS

UNDER THE PRETEXT OF SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

IT IS EVIDENTLY RETALIATION.

Representatives at Washington Express Themselves Regarding the Matter. May Result in Commercial War.

A cable dispatch from Berlin says: The Prussian minister of finance, Dr. Miguel, has issued a decree which goes into effect immediately, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit. The decree has been sent to all the German ports and frontier stations, excepting Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg. The United States embassy was not previously warned and the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, sent a formal letter to the foreign office inquiring upon what authority this iniquitous step was taken.

The United States consul at Hamburg, Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, telegraphs that 16,000 barrels of American apples have been forbidden to be unloaded and that two trains of American fruit have also been forbidden to cross the frontier at Emmerich, which, aside from Hamburg, is the principal place of entry.

## Is It Retaliation?

A Washington special says: Senator Perkins, of California, when shown the above dispatch, said that the prevention of importation on sanitary grounds was a mere pretext and that it was simply to keep out fruits which competed with German production and the order was no doubt issued as a retaliation against the United States because of differential tariff on sugar from bounty paying countries. Senator Perkins said he had no doubt that the United States could meet this new order by retaliation and if Germany did not want to be a market for our fruits and meats, measures could be taken which would also limit the markets in the United States to German products.

Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, was much interested. "If this country," said he, "would only prohibit the importation of Germany's cutlery and woollens there would soon be an end of any discrimination against American products, and according to my way of thinking, that is what should be done."

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, expressed surprise at the step taken. Without discussing the motives of the movement, Mr. Hitt said it was evident Germany based her course on sanitary grounds, which would exclude the idea that the move was a political and prospective character. Mr. Hitt expressed hope that this was not a step in Germany's retaliatory policy, which had been referred to in recent utterances by distinguished German officials.

Other members of the house foreign committee expressed the views that this was a part of Germany's retaliatory attitude toward the United States.

Representative Walden Smith, of Michigan, member of the committee, said:

"The attempted exclusion of American fruit from the German markets at Emmerich is not the first act of hostility displayed by Germany. Under the Cleveland administration, when our markets were open to German exports, they dealt very unfairly with this country, excluding our beef from the markets of Germany on the false pretext that it was unwholesome."

Senator Mills, a member of the foreign relations committee, expressed the opinion that Germany's action was the logical sequence of our high tariff system.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, also thought the prohibition one of the results of our tariff system. "They have the power," he said, "and I see nothing we can do to prevent their exercising it."

Senator Elkins said: "We may just as well have it out with Germany now as any other time. There is no denying that we are in a commercial war and we should fight it out on the lines they have laid down. I should go back at them on their own terms. I should prohibit the importation of their sugar."

## TURLEY GETS COMMISSION.

Tennessee Legislature Formally Ratifies Action of Caucus.

The Tennessee senate and house met Wednesday in joint convention to elect a United States senator. Hon. Thomas B. Turley, democrat, was elected, receiving ninety-one votes. The republicans voted for Hon. J. W. Baker, of Nashville.

A committee was appointed by the joint convention to inform Mr. Turley of his election, and in a short time the newly elected senator appeared in the hall of the house of representatives and, in a short speech, thanked the members for their action. He was then presented with his commission.

## SAUNDERS ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.

Clew Secured Through Package of Conscience Money.

A mysterious package containing \$3,700 was received less than a month ago by the Southern Express company in Atlanta, Ga.

Tuesday morning Lucius L. Saunders, a native of Winder, Ga., and for many years in the United States railway mail service, reached the city under arrest.

Saunders is accused of stealing \$4,000 from the Southern Express Company on January 16th of last year. The money was in transit from one bank to another—from the Bank of Winder to the Lowry Banking Company, of Atlanta. It is thought that Saunders, weary of the stolen burden, sent the money to the company to ease his conscience.

The announcement of Saunders' arrest on the charge of robbery created a sensation throughout Georgia, as he is well known and well connected. In addition to this, the arrest will bring hardly less than joy to the heart of A. I. Butts, Jr., of Milledgeville, Ga., who was under the shadow of the crime for some time.

Butts was an express messenger at the time of the robbery. He was running on a Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern road train, and it was while he was absent from his car in Social Circle that the robbery occurred. His mother, a widow, brooded so over the position in which her son had been placed by the affair that she lost her mind and is now at Milledgeville in the asylum.

Throughout the story is full of unusual interest.

It was on the forenoon of the day of the robbery that Southern Express Messenger Butts reached Social Circle via the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern. He had in his safe four packages, containing \$1,000 each, from the Bank of Winder to the Lowry Banking company. Leaving the express car for a few moments in order to have a talk with the station master, he returned to find that the safe had been rifled and the money taken.

Messenger Butts, who is quite young and comparatively inexperienced, had only just entered the service of the company. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of his employers. He was unable to account for the disappearance of the packages except upon the theory that he had neglected to lock his safe and that in his absence some one purloined them.

## FATAL HOTEL FIRE.

Five Lives Reported Lost, and a Number of Injured May Die.

The Alvord house, one of the old landmarks of Gloversville, N. Y., as well as the largest hotel in Fulton county, was burned to the ground at an early hour Tuesday morning.

Five lives are known to have been lost in the fire, while of a great number injured some may die.

The fire started on the ground floor and shot up through the upper stories with lightning-like speed, the broad stairs and hallways furnishing great fires which carried the flames upward.

Almost immediately after the flames were discovered the alarm was sounded through the house and the big hotel was soon the scene of the wildest confusion. There was a wild scramble on the part of the guests to escape from the building with their personal property, but many were forced to flee without saving anything.

A few of the guests made their escape by the stairway, but the smoke soon cut off this retreat. The next resort of the imprisoned people was the windows.

The guests who were thus entrapped did not long hesitate to take the risk of jumping, though some were rescued from their perilous positions by the firemen. Others leaped from the windows, several being more or less injured.

## MARTIN AND DEPUTIES ON TRIAL.

Beginning of an Investigation Which Will Command Wide Attention.

A special from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: Not since the trials of the Molly Maguires in a case attracted so much interest in the coal region as that of Sheriff Martin and his eighty-two deputies, which began in the Luzerne county court Tuesday. Hundreds were unable to gain admission.

Sheriff Martin and his eighty-two deputies are charged with shooting and killing twenty-two striking miners and with wounding over fifty more, at Latimer, on September 10, 1897.

## CLARK STANDS HIS GROUND.

Wyoming Senator Maintains That His Vote On Teller Bill Was Consistent.

No business of importance was transacted by the senate in open session Monday.

The feature of the short session was a statement made by Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, as a matter of personal privilege concerning his vote in favor of the Teller resolution. He maintained that his vote was in no way inconsistent with his republicanism, and declared that he would not permit anybody to read him out of the party as he was satisfied the masses of the party would not convict him of political heresy.

## TURLEY WINS SENATORSHIP.

THE CONTEST IN TENNESSEE IS BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

TAYLOR'S FRIENDS WENT OVER

Senator Turley Nominated to Succeed Himself as Successor to the Late Isham G. Harris.

A Nashville, Tenn., special says: After nearly two weeks' deadlock, the democratic caucus on the hundred and forty-fifth ballot Tuesday night nominated Hon. Thos. B. Turley to fill the unexpired term of Isham G. Harris in the United States senate.

Immediately previous to the assembling of the legislature it looked like Congressman Benton McMillin had the race won, but Governor Taylor entered the race and took enough votes to cause a deadlock.

Mr. McMillin led on every ballot and once came within three votes of a nomination.

The impossibility of making a nomination so long as three candidates remained in the field became apparent and it was necessary for some one to withdraw or have a permanent deadlock. So Governor Taylor, failing in his effort to have Senator Turley withdraw, after he dropped into third place, advised his friends to vote for Turley, and Tuesday night when the roll was called enough Taylor men voted for Turley to give him the nomination, the ballot resulting: Turley, 46; McMillin, 43; Taylor, 1.

The nomination was made unanimously and the three candidates were invited to the hall to address the caucus.

Governor Taylor was the first speaker, and while he said he had thrown himself into the breach to save Turley, he thanked those of his supporters who had voted for him and represented their constituents and told those who had voted against him that they must answer to their constituents, who would tell them whether or not they had misrepresented them. He announced himself a candidate for the long term against Senator Bate in 1899.

Senator Turley spoke briefly, expressing his high appreciation of the support of his friends who had won the fight for him, as he entered the race comparatively unknown.

Mr. McMillin said if the governor was satisfied, he was; and while he bore a bald spot out of the contest, he did not bear a sore one.

The liveliest interest will be aroused in the coming campaign, as Senator Turley's friends will unquestionably rally to the support of Governor Taylor and endeavor to pay the debt due him both for the appointment and the assistance in electing Turley.

## LEGISLATURE NOW AT WORK.

Senatorial Matter Settled, Tennessee Lawmakers Are Busy With Bills.

The Tennessee state senate Tuesday afternoon passed the bill which had already gone through the house, annexing about twelve square miles of suburbs to the city of Memphis and increasing the population to close around one hundred thousand.

The new territory will be seweraged, but will not be lighted, policed or protected from fire.

The house passed four more of the microbe bills. One provides for the issue of a half million bonds for sewer purposes, and two repeal charters of towns in annexed territory. The fourth provides for improving roads.

The house spent Tuesday afternoon considering Chambers' bill, regulating railroad assessments. One feature authorizes back assessments for as many as three years.

Both houses adopted the resolution authorizing the additional expenditure of \$25,000 on shops at the new penitentiary.

The senate passed a bill taxing wholesale cigarette dealers \$75 and retailers from \$15 to \$5.

## Offers Reward for Whitecappers.

A Nashville dispatch says: Governor Taylor has offered a reward of \$200 for the capture and conviction of the whitecappers near Gleason, in Weakley county, who have been driving negro citizens out of the county. The people of Gleason have also raised a sum of money as a reward for the arrest of the criminals.

## PASSENGER STEAMER SINKS.

Many People Were Asleep in Berths and Were Unable to Escape.

A dispatch from Plymouth says: The Channel Queen, a big passenger steamer which ran between Plymouth and the Island of Jersey, struck on rocks off the Island of Guernsey during a fog at an early hour Tuesday morning and sank.

A majority of the passengers were in their berths asleep, and so rapidly did the steamer go under that they did not realize the danger until faced with death. The exact number of passengers aboard has not been ascertained, but it is stated that at least 44 lives were lost.

## SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The New Industries Established During the Past Week.

Business among southern industries for the first month of the new year, as reported by special correspondents, is very satisfactory, showing an encouraging increase in volume over the same period in 1897.

There is a large demand for all kinds of manufactured products. Prices, however, show but little change, though the tendency is upward.

The movement in iron is still characterized by activity, many mills being crowded beyond their capacity. Prices, for the most part, are firm and operators are confidently expecting an advance.

Among the most important new industries reported for the past week are the following: Brick works at Huntsville, Ala.; a \$12,000 flour and grist mill at Gulfport, Miss.; and flouring mills at Zolfo, Fla., Mint Hill, N. C., and Inman and New Market, Tenn.; ice factories at White Castle, La., Raleigh, N. C., and Graham, Va.; coal mines at Hanceville and Tuscumbia, Ala., and a quarry at Charleston, S. C.

A wheel factory will be established at Little Rock, Ark.; a 40-ton-oil mill at Opelika, Ala., and one to cost \$50,000 at Sherman, Tex. A sugar mill will be erected at Abbeville, La.; a \$200,000 cotton yarn mill at Rossville, Ga.; another to cost the same amount at Albenarle, N. C., and a \$10,000 knitting mill at Atlanta, Ga.

The Chronister Lumber Co., capital \$50,000, has been chartered at Forest, Tex.; the Northwest Arkansas Lumber Co., capital \$50,000, at Springfield, Ark.; a \$25,000 saw and planing mill at Centreville, Ala., and other wood-working plants at Wynne, Ark., Scranton, Miss., and High Point, N. C.—Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.).

## GOOD ROADS PROGRAMME.

List of Subjects to Be Discussed by Alabama Convention.

The good roads convention for the state of Alabama will be called to order in the city of Anniston February 16th. The following programme has been arranged for the convention:

Address of Welcome—Hon. F. M. Hight, mayor of Anniston.

Response—Hon. J. C. Bush, mayor of Mobile.

"The Need of Good Roads in Alabama"—Governor Joseph F. Johnston.

Address by General Roy Stone, director of road inquiry, United States department, Washington, D. C.

"The History of Road Building in Jefferson County"—General George G. Thomas.

"Benefits Birmingham Has Derived from Jefferson's Good Roads"—General Rufus N. Rhodes.

"The History of Road Building in Madison County"—Hon. Milton Humes.

"The History of Road Building in Montgomery County"—Hon. J. M. Faulkner.

"Our Highways; Their Construction and Maintenance"—Dr. W. J. Kernachan, vice president roads parliament of the United States.

"Exchange of Experience in Practical Road Construction"—Opened by Judge Zell Gaston, of Greenville.

General discussion. "The Use of Convict Labor on Public Roads"—Dr. B. F. Riley, professor of English, University of Georgia.

"The Practicability of a Uniform Road Law in Alabama"—Hon. Charles E. Waller, of Hale.

"Shall a Permanent Good Roads Association be Organized?"—Judge G. K. Miller, of Talladega.

## MOHICAN FOR SAMOA.

Presence of Battleship Necessary to Force Respect of Islanders.

The American flag will soon be displayed in Samoan waters by a man-of-war, says the New York Herald's Washington correspondent. The vessel will be the Mohican, which has been converted into a training ship.

Since the arrival in Washington of Former Consul General Churchill the president and Assistant Secretary of State Day have become convinced that American interests require that an American warship visit Samoa. Mr. Churchill has told them that the natives have no respect for the American government because it has never sent a man-of-war to support any steps for the protection of American interests which its representative in Apia make take.

Mr. Churchill reported an insult paid to an American from Arizona who has established a mission near Apia.

## LENGTHY SESSION OF SENATE.

Two of the Appropriation Bills Cause Much Discussion.

Monday's session of the senate lasted six hours, two of the general appropriation bills—that for the army, carrying \$23,143,492, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive departments, carrying \$21,658,520—being passed, the latter consisting of 121 pages, occupying the attention of the senate during the greater part of the session.

John L. McLaurin was sworn in as a senator from South Carolina to fill in the unexpired term of the late Senator Earle, the term ending March 4, 1903.

The agricultural appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, and placed on the calendar.