

THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME VII.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

NUMBER 29

ROBBINS LOSES; ALDRICH WINS

BACON TESTS ISSUE

FLANAGAN IS NO MORE

KILLED BY NEGROES

MASON MAKES KICK

HALF HUNDRED MINERS KILLED

Georgian Presents Amendment to The Porto Rican Bill.

Noted Georgia Murderer Cheats the Gallows at Last.

Young Farmer and His Babe the Victims of Two Assassins.

Demands That His Bill Be Brought Forth.

Most Disastrous Explosion Ever Known In West Virginia.

EXTENDS CONSTITUTION OVER ISLAND

Senator Pettus, of Alabama, Denounces the Measure as Illegal and Hardly Decent.

DIES MISERABLY IN HIS PRISON CELL

People of DeKalb County Believed of a Heavy Burden in His Taking Off.

MOTHER AND WIFE LEFT FOR DEAD.

Negro Boys Were Hired to Do Farm Work But Took the Life of Their New Employer.

IT EXPRESSES SYMPATHY FOR BOERS

Senator Wants the Issue Met One Way or the Other—Lodge Speaks For President.

ENTOMBED WITHOUT WARNING

Relief Parties From Surrounding Mines of the District Rush to the Rescue.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Bacon, Thursday, introduced an amendment to the pending Porto Rican bill, under the terms of which that island is recognized as coming under the provisions of the constitution of the United States just as soon as the plan of government provided in the bill becomes operative. This amendment differs from that of Senator Davis, which provides for free trade as if it were simply a gift from congress.

Senator Bacon's idea is that, whatever the conditions as long as the country is under military rule, as soon as civil government is established, the privileges of being a part of this government shall follow as a matter of right. To that end he provides that the rates of the present tariff law shall at once go into effect against imports going into Porto Rican ports from other countries, but that there shall be no tariff taxes against imports going into those ports from any part of the United States.

After Mason, of Illinois, had entered his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, and it had gone over until Friday, under the rules, Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, addressed the senate in opposition to the pending bill. He argued that it was unconstitutional and in violation of the principles of this government, as laid down by the fathers of the country. He congratulated the president on the position he had taken in his last annual message favoring free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

"No sordid politician's fingers had been put into the ink of that message," he said. "The president was honest and sincere when he distinctly advised free trade between the United States and the island of Porto Rico."

"The public press is now trying to make us believe that the secretary of war is the author of the pending bill, and that the president has acceded to the provisions of the measure. "For one, I refuse to believe this charge against the president. Though he may desire re-election, he was a brave soldier, and is an able and generous man. He has acted for the common good of all the people. If he approves your bill, then I may believe any vile story against any good man."

Mr. Pettus maintained that the policy of the bill was bad, aside from the questions of law. "It is illegal," he declared, "and is hardly decent."

MAFEEKING SUFFERS TERRIBLY.

Fevers, Shells and Scarcity of Food Declaiming the Population.

Dispatches from Mafeking state that typhoid malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison. We are thrown upon our own resources. Such luxuries as we had are exhausted or have been commandered to the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing. The children's graveyard, close to the women's laager, grows weekly, so the young lives are out short prematurely by shell and fever. We look with hope deferred for relief.

AGNEW IS FREE.

Ocala, Fla., Banker Released From the Columbus Penitentiary.

Enoch W. Agnew, the gray-haired national banker of Ocala, Fla., was discharged from the prison at Columbus, O., Thursday on the expiration of his five years' sentence and left at once for his Florida home. Agnew was caught by the cold wave that blasted Florida in 1894 and 1895. He had loaned money beyond the limit of the national banking laws to orange growers to harvest and ship their crops. The whole crop was ruined, the growers could not repay, and the examiners caught Agnew's bank short.

M'ILLIN MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

Tennessee's Democratic Governor Gives Two Places To Republicans.

A Nashville dispatch says: Governor McMillin has announced that he has decided to appoint T. P. Marshall police commissioner and Clement Woodworth to the board of public works of Chattanooga. Both are Republicans and succeed retiring Republicans.

Slot Machines Must Go.

Chief Justice Nicholls, in the Louisiana supreme court, has handed down an opinion declaring the right of the city council of New Orleans to pass an ordinance prohibiting the operation of slot machines.

Edward C. Flanagan, the noted murderer, died early Tuesday morning in a cell of the DeKalb county jail at Decatur, Ga.

The murderer of Mrs. Nancy Allen and Miss Ruth Slack had been slowly sinking for several days and the end was not entirely unexpected. He was alone in his cell when the invisible fingers of death closed about his life and severed the thread that bound him to earth. "Oh, God!" he cried out, and when his two nurses rushed into the room he was past all human aid.

DeKalb county took a deep breath of relief when it was known that the little spark of life that lingered in the fifty pounds of skin and bone, known to the world as Edward C. Flanagan, was extinguished.

The celebrated murderer was but a skeleton of his former self; wasted away by a malady that had attacked his feeble strength nearly two weeks ago, and suffering from a gunshot wound in his right thigh, received on the evening of January 19th last, when he, with other prisoners confined in the DeKalb county jail, made a desperate and almost successful attempt to escape.

He had been shot by Sheriff C. H. Talley, who fired into the mob of prisoners as they rushed out into the jail corridor intent upon killing the sheriff and his assistants that they might gain freedom. Some days ago Flanagan secured kerosene and tincture of iron and poured both liquids into the wound, which inflamed it considerably.

It is said that he also drank kerosene and tincture of iron, and Sheriff Talley asserts that this was what brought on the terrible malady which is thought to have been the direct cause of his death.

Many of the citizens of Decatur went to the jail to view the body. No one was heard to express any regret at his death. Sheriff Talley mourned least of all.

"I think the hand of Providence has intervened in behalf of DeKalb county," said the sheriff. "I believe there will be general rejoicing among our people. We have thought the county has been imposed upon by the way the case has been managed by his attorneys. They are blamed more than Flanagan was. The people became convinced some time ago that Flanagan was not crazy, but the ingenuity of the lawyers would probably have put the county to the expense of keeping Flanagan for two or three years more, if Providence had not come to our aid."

"But, though we are not sorry that the burden has been taken off of us, still we had given him the best attention that anybody could in jail. I fitted up a nice room for him, paying the cost out of my own pocket, and showed him many special favors until his attempts to escape made such a course unwise. He attempted to escape several times."

In cold cash Flanagan has cost the county of DeKalb in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars.

Needless to say, the taxpayers of that unfortunate county have a lasting recollection of the irony of fate which caused the horrible deed to be perpetrated within their borders.

A DEARTH OF INTEREST

Manifested In Vote On Financial Bill Conference Report.

Not probably in the history of the senate was there ever shown so little real interest in the final vote on a great measure as was manifested Tuesday in the vote on the conference report of the financial bill. The report was before the senate for nearly two weeks, yet only four speeches were delivered upon it.

Big Loan Authorized.

The house of commons, in committee of the whole, Tuesday afternoon adopted a resolution to authorize a loan of \$25,000,000 (\$175,000,000).

KRUGER TRUSTS THE LORD.

Venerable Transvaal President Addresses Crowd at Bloemfontein.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger, addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God he will surely deliver us. The God of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable president brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike.

A double murder was committed about ten miles from Hazlehurst, Ga., Monday night about dark by two young negroes named Butler Goosby, aged 18, and his brother, Numan Goosby, aged 15.

They called at the residence of Mr. Dan Mims and stopped and hired to him to chop cotton, he having agreed to give them employment. They both had axe handles with them, and as soon as it was dark Mr. Mims went outside and one of the negroes knocked him down. They cut his throat and stabbed him in the eyes.

Mrs. Mims, who was in the house, on hearing the disturbance rushed out to her husband, and she too was knocked down. The negroes thinking they had killed her, turned their attention to Mr. Mims, thereby giving Mrs. Mims time to escape.

Mrs. Mims had her baby in her arms at the time she was knocked down and the shock caused by her fall injured the baby so it has since died, while Mrs. Mims is seriously hurt and the chances for her recovery are exceedingly poor.

The coroner held an inquest and the deputy sheriff with his bloodhounds and a large posse of men began scouring the woods in every direction hunting for the murders.

The motive of the crime is supposed to have been robbery and criminal assault.

Mims was a young man, the son of John T. Mims, one of the most substantial and highly respected farmers in Appling county. Mims had been married a little over one year.

M'KINLEY TO CONTROL.

This Bill Gives President Full Power Over Philippine Islands.

The senate committee on Philippines decided to report the bill introduced by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, for control of the Philippines. Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, made the report to the senate. The bill is as follows:

"That when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine islands acquired from Spain by the treaty concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval force of the United States, all military, civil and judicial power necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

MEMPHIS PREACHERS PROTEST.

Declare That Mardi Gras Festivities Are Indecent and Immoral.

The following was adopted by the Protestant Pastors' Association of Memphis, Tenn., at their regular meeting:

"Whereas, we, the members of the Protestant Pastors' Association of Memphis, believe that the carnival, commonly known as Mardi Gras, is immoral, indecent, corrupting and injurious to the public good of our city and surrounding country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our disapproval of said carnival and that we earnestly entreat the people of Memphis, as Christians and citizens, to discourage by every legitimate means its observance in the future in our city."

Capital Stock Increased.

The Seaboard Investment Company, organized some weeks ago to develop terminal property of the Chattanooga, Augusta and Charleston Air Line Railway, at a meeting in Charleston Tuesday decided to increase the capital stock from \$30,000 to \$500,000.

ON MISSION OF PEACE.

Commander-in-Chief Shaw of G. A. R. Preaches Fraternity.

General Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed a large audience at Norfolk, Va., Tuesday night. There were many Union and Confederate veterans present, and he was cheered to the echo as he announced that he was just starting on a tour of twelve southern states, and that his mission was one of peace and concord, equal to the present and reaching to the future. He pleaded eloquently for unity and fraternity and made a profound impression.

A Washington special says: Soon after the senate convened Wednesday Mr. Sullivan, of Mississippi, offered a resolution that the Philippine islands are the rightful property, honorably acquired, of the United States, and that "while the misguided Filipinos continue the present war brought on by them against the rightful authority of the United States so long as a single gun in their hands is trained upon our flag no expression of intention as to the future course of the United States with respect to them should be made by the United States senate."

Mr. Sullivan asked that the resolution lie on the table until he should call it up.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, then gave notice that after the morning hour Thursday he would enter a motion that the committee on foreign relations be discharged from further consideration of his resolution expressive of the senate's sympathy for the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain. He had, he said, introduced the resolution on December 6, and it had been in the hands of the committee ever since.

"I have no intention of violating the rules of the senate," said Mr. Mason, but it is clearly the intention of the committee on foreign relations to take no action in regard to the resolution and I want it brought into the senate and placed on the calendar.

"The committee could give us a report if it would. If a majority of the committee is opposed to the resolution, let them report adversely. That would be making some progress. I am satisfied that 95 per cent of the people of the country are in sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain and I am just as certain that a majority of this body would favor the resolution I introduced. It is merely child's play for us to sit here and not be able to get a vote upon it."

In accordance with the notice previously given, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, then addressed the senate on the Philippine question. As chairman of the committee on the Philippines, and as a member of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Lodge was expected to make a notable utterance on the question. He was given, therefore, an attentive hearing by both his colleagues on the floor of the senate and by a large concourse of auditors in the galleries.

Mr. Lodge's speech was based upon the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, vesting in the president authority to govern the Philippines until congress should otherwise provide for legislation.

Senator Lodge declared that it would be a great mistake at this time to undertake any far-reaching legislation dealing with the Philippines. The president, he said, should be authorized to control the Philippines and our position should be clearly defined. He deprecated making a party issue of the Philippines. He had been unable to discover what policy his political opponents proposed. The resolutions offered by senators on the other side present no policy, but invite us to make promises.

Promises are neither action nor policy, and, in the form of legislation are a grave mistake. Those which involve us in pledges of independence have the additional disadvantages of being the one sure means of keeping alive war and disorder in the islands. If we must abandon the Philippines, let us abandon them frankly. If we mean to turn them over to domestic anarchy or foreign control, let us do it squarely. If we are to retain them, let us deal manfully with the problems.

Pension For Lilloukalani.

The senate committee on foreign relations authorized the reporting of an amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill appropriating \$20,000 to be paid to ex-Queen Lilloukalani and providing for an annual donation of \$10,000 to her as long as she may live.

CHINN SUES FOR DAMAGES.

London Paper Publishes Rumors Which It Is Inclined To Believe.

The London Daily News makes the following editorial announcement: "It was rumored in London yesterday (Thursday)—and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

A special from Fire Creek, W. Va., says: The most disastrous mine explosion ever known in the New River district occurred at the Red Ash mine shortly after the miners went to work early Tuesday morning.

Although the most heroic work of the rescuing party had been going on incessantly all day it was impossible at the time to estimate the full extent of the loss of life and property.

More than fifty dead bodies were soon taken out and the number of dead men may reach eighty-five more. It was thought Tuesday night that at least forty-five were still entombed in the wrecked mine.

The Red Ash mine is a large drift and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was thus closed by falling slate, entombing a large number of miners. The scene of the disaster is between Fire Creek and Thurmond, on the south branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and every assistance possible was rendered by the railway company and by the adjoining mining towns. Relief parties from great distances arrived as soon as possible.

State Mine Inspector Pinckney with a corps of experts and many workmen were constantly on the ground rendering all assistance possible and devoting his attention more toward relief than to an official investigation as to the cause of the disaster.

J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va., the present owner of the mines, spared no effort in the work of rescue and relief, and his manager, Ferdinand Howell, had all the men available at work in trying to clear away the debris and rescue the entombed men.

The managers and bosses of all the mines in the district hurried to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescuing. The work was greatly impeded because of the extent of the enormous blockade at the entrance to the drift.

At the mouth of the mine the scene was beyond description, the wives and children and the neighbors of those who were known to be entombed were there in full force and their anxiety and distress was most intense.

After the men got under headway in the work of rescue they reached the first party in less than an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to other towns for physicians, nurses and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was use only for the caskets.

All work was stopped in the surrounding mines of the district and the people within a radius of many miles assembled on the grounds of the Red Ash company. Had the accident occurred an hour later many more would have been entombed in the mines.

The estimates on the number in the mines when the explosion occurred are based on the number who went in at 7 o'clock. The manager stated that by 8 o'clock there would have been twice as many men in the mines.

As victims were brought to the surface and carried away upon the hastily constructed stretchers, it was frequently noticed that many met their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons among the rescuers when they thought these men were in the mines. These meetings were very affecting.

The population of the mining village is only 500. All are miners and very many of them are related and they all know each other. There was great distress all day among those who could not find their friends or hear from any one that they had seen them since the explosion.

PEACE OVERTURES!

London Paper Publishes Rumors Which It Is Inclined To Believe.

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Alabama Republican Gets Democrat's Seat In House.

NOTE WAS ON PARTY LINES.

Bartlett Made Strong Fight For His Minority Report, But Without Avail.

A Washington special says: By the narrow margin of seven votes the house Thursday afternoon unseated Hon. Gaston Robbins, of the fourth Alabama district, and seated Hon. William F. Aldrich, the Republican contestant. This was done on strictly partisan lines and after a bitter fight made by the Democrats, under the leadership of Judge Bartlett, of Georgia, in behalf of Robbins.

The result was not altogether unexpected, though it was hoped by Mr. Robbins' friends that enough Republicans would refuse to follow the dictates of the Republican leaders to prevent Aldrich being seated. Robbins was also handicapped by the fact that his case was the first of the contested cases to be acted upon by the house.

The feature of the debate was the speech of Judge Bartlett in support of his minority report. He made a complete and searching analysis of the majority report demonstrating that any fair and legal consideration of the facts would show that Robbins is entitled to the seat.

"Taking it from him," said Judge Bartlett, in summing up the case afterward, "is just like holding a man up at the point of a shotgun and robbing him of his money."

There is one feature of the vote on this case that has caused a lot of comment among Democrats. That was the absence of General Wheeler and of Congressman Stallings. The absence of General Wheeler gave Robbins just one less vote than he had. Had he been present under clear title to his own seat he might have helped materially. Mr. Stallings was paired with a New Jersey member, and, therefore, his own vote was arranged for; but it is an open secret that there is a good deal of bitterness among the Alabama delegation over his failure to be on hand.

They say that as one of the older members of the delegation he might have been able to influence some Republican votes, but even if he were not, he should have been present in justice to his colleague, and especially to election methods, which were so bitterly assailed in this contest.

At 2:30 o'clock the vote was taken—first upon the minority resolutions declaring Mr. Robbins entitled to retain his seat. The sub-resolutions were defeated—134 to 138—by a strict party vote.

The majority resolutions declaring Mr. Aldrich, the contestant, entitled to his seat were then adopted—142 to 135.

There was no demonstration when the result was announced. Mr. Aldrich then came forward to the bar of the house, escorted by Mr. Mann, and took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, then presented the special rule regarding pension sessions. Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, in charge of the conference report of the financial bill, gave notice that he would call up the report next Tuesday. By unanimous consent it was agreed that the vote on the report should be taken at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

FORTUNE FOR A HORSE.

Flying Fox, a Swift Racer, Sold For \$196,000 In England.

A London dispatch says: At the sale of the late duke of Westminster's string of race horses, which took place Thursday at Kingsclere, Flying Fox, winner in 1899 of the derby, the 2,000 guineas, the Eclipse stakes and the Doncaster Strep Leger, was purchased by Edmond Blanc for 37,500 guineas, about \$196,500.

FLANAGAN'S BRAIN EXAMINED.

Wide Variance of Opinion Expressed By a Score or More of Doctors.

Murderer Flanagan's brains were taken out and examined at Decatur, Ga., Wednesday by a number of physicians.

There was a difference of opinion among the doctors as to the condition of the brain. Some contended that the indications of a diseased mind were marked. Others said there was nothing unusual to be detected. All agreed that it would take a microscopic examination to finally decide the matter.