

Declaration of Dr. Scott Matthews
Under Fl. Stat. Ann § 92.525 and 28 U.S.C. § 1746

1. I, Scott Matthews, live and work in Jacksonville, Florida. Since 2015, I have worked as a Professor of History at Florida State College at Jacksonville. Before that, I taught at Georgia State University from 2009 to 2015, and at Hollins University from August 2008 to May of 2009. I received my Ph.D. in History in 2008, from the University of Virginia. I currently teach courses in United States History, African American History, the History of Jacksonville, and Florida History. The history of the South and the role of photography are additional interrelated interests. My curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit A.
2. I believe local history should be widely accessible to the community. In 2019, I began working with the Jacksonville Community Remembrance Project, an organization dedicated to documenting and remembering lynching victims killed in this community. We worked to research and document for our community lynchings initially identified by the Equal Justice Initiative (EJI), in Alabama.
3. I have worked closely on this project with other researchers, including Professor David Jamison of Edward Waters University.
4. I have been asked to give my opinions about lynchings in Jacksonville, their relationship to executions, and to other relevant history bearing on trust of government institutions, including the criminal justice system, in the Black community.

A Multi-Racial Government Ended

5. A unique feature of Jacksonville history, interrelating with the lynching history and its timeline described below, was the continued successful participation of Black politicians and leaders in a multi-racial government long after Reconstruction ended. It took a series of reforms by white Democrats to oust Black politicians from power during these years. For years past 1876 or 1877, the understood endpoint of Reconstruction, Black leaders continued to hold important posts, including as police officers, justices of the peace, constables, customs house officers, railroad mail agents, and postal clerks. The 1881 Florida Legislature had representation by two Black senators. Black representatives, including two from Jacksonville, were elected to the State's 1885 Constitutional Convention Duval was one of few counties to send anti-Democrat delegates to the convention. When Mayor John Q. Burbidge was elected in the spring of 1887, he credited Black voters and pledged to protect Black citizens and serve them. A new election was swiftly called by Jacksonville's Board of

Trade, and Mayor Burbidge ultimately lost power. Nevertheless, Black politicians continued to find power.

6. In the election of 1888, the Republicans performed well. Black leaders were elected to significant posts of clerk of the circuit court and clerk of the criminal court, and were among elected justices of the peace and constables. By 1889, Black leaders held positions on the City Council. Black people served in leadership roles within local law enforcement, including as one of three police commissioners in Jacksonville. However, a tide of white push back, linked with concerns over outsiders and carpetbaggers, began to rise. The yellow fever epidemic of 1888 stoked these fears, and Black citizens were denied admission to refugee camps outside of Jacksonville. Supported by the *Florida Times-Union*, which explicitly called for a legislative ouster of Republican politicians from Jacksonville, Florida in 1889 dissolved local government, passing legislation requiring that the City Council be appointed by the Governor. After it appeared that white Democrats had regained power, the Legislature in 1893 returned this power to the people of Jacksonville, along with new laws curtailing Black voting power, including poll taxes. But Black politicians continued to win elections to at least some seats on the City Council.
7. The City's great fire of 1901, and the ensuing rebuilding and growth, ignited further white supremacy, fear of outsiders, and efforts to quash any semblance of Black power. Jacksonville's first Jim Crow legislation, requiring separate seating on street cars, passed in 1905 over the objection of the Council's sole remaining Black councilmember. A final blow to Black power came with a 1907 redistricting plan, which moved ward boundaries, but required voters to register in the correct boundary before the election. Election officials strategically placed polling stations to allow for easy registration transfers of white voters. In the subsequent 1907 elections, white Democrats swept into power, winning every office. Black politicians and leaders did not regain any political power until 1967.
8. Our community's history of lynching arose after this relatively late complete seizure of white power from Black leaders and politicians. Lynchings became more likely both because the community was now without Black political representation empowered to address the problem, and because the forces of white supremacy were intent on keeping Jacksonville's Black community in a subservient position.

Duval County Lynchings

9. As I note above, with others, I conducted my investigation of lynching with the Jacksonville Community Remembrance Project (JCRP), a project of 904WARD. 904WARD strives to "create racial healing and equity through deep conversations and learning, trusting relationships and, collective action." 904WARD exists to "end racism in Jacksonville so all people thrive."
10. In the JCRP, I serve among other volunteers, including journalists, teachers, lawyers, judges, artists, museum curators, activists, civic leaders, and citizens who have

documented six racial-terror lynchings in which eight people were killed in this community. We have collaborated with community organizations and institutions to disseminate our findings.

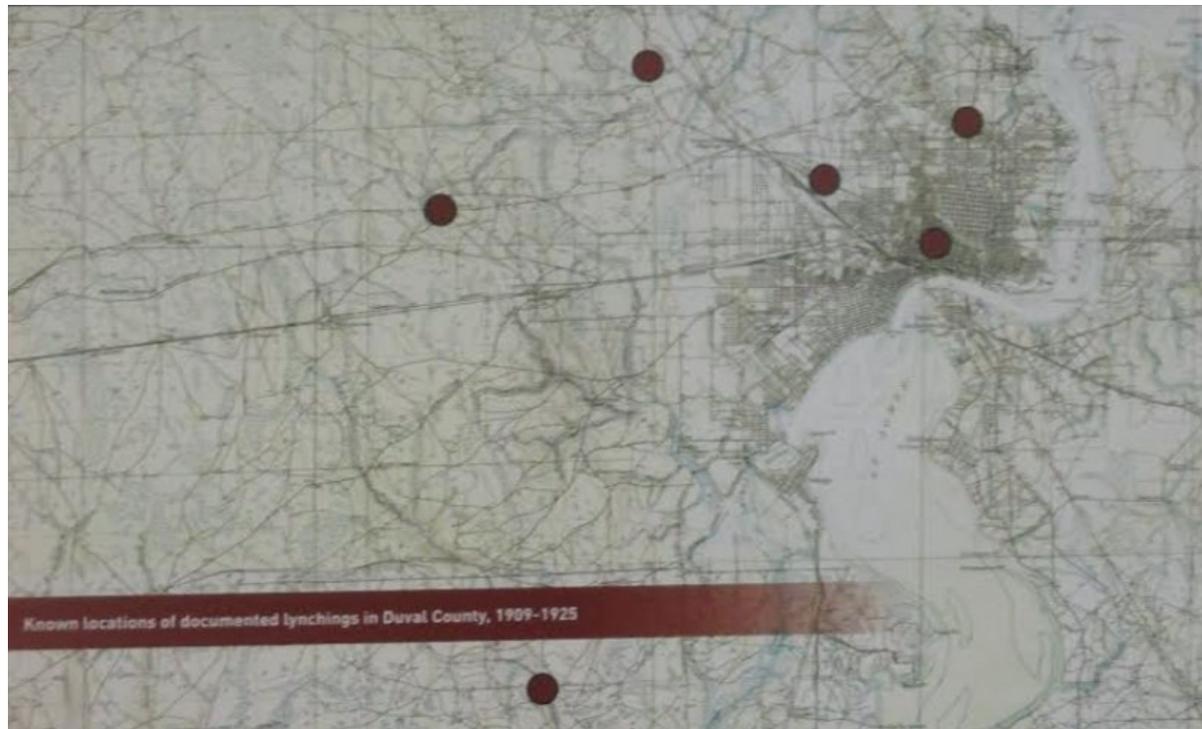
11. Professor Jamison and I also created the script for a set of eight illustrated text panels telling the stories of the seven documented racial terror lynchings in Duval County between 1909 and 1925, and the historical context in which they occurred. Community institutions have displayed these panels throughout our community, including at the Museum of Science and History in Jacksonville and the Jacksonville Public Library. We created it through community support, including from Baptist Health and the Florida Humanities Council, with funds from the National Endowment for Humanities. We worked extremely hard on researching and creating these panels, and they reflect the history accurately as we uncovered it.
12. As did Professor Jamison in his related declaration, here, rather than recreate the wheel, I have included the text of exactly what we presented to our community in these panels. Several of the panels also feature depictions of contemporaneous newspaper accounts.
13. As did Professor Jamison in his declaration, when available, I also share the relevant newspaper citations. (I am not attaching the articles, which are attached to Dr. Jamison's declaration).
14. To set this era of lynching in Jacksonville in context, it is important to understand that while lynchings in this community occurred relatively later in the post-Reconstruction era, they otherwise shared similarities with lynchings throughout the south. EJI and other historians have documented thousands of lynchings during this era. Florida ran only second to Mississippi in the rate of lynchings per 100,000. Each lynching was both a local event of racial terror targeted at an individual or individuals, and also an event with repercussions that reverberated beyond the community. Newspapers, often carrying wire stories, spread the news far beyond the local event. Photography and the creation of post cards allowed images of the gruesome events, and their carnival like atmospheres to spread far and wide.
15. Panel 1: *An Era of Racial Terror: Jacksonville's Legacy of Lynching*
 - a. "When we hear the word terrorism, many of us think of a non-Christian foreigner determined to bring death to Americans. This is not always the case. Terrorist acts are those committed by various individuals or groups who seek to send a public political message through death and injury."
 - b. "After President Rutherford Hayes pulled federal troops out of the South in 1877, the deposed white elite who had been running Southern towns before the Civil War worked to reclaim their supremacy over a black population who had been voting, working and prospering since 1865, This new political

reality emboldened the most insecure, vile, and cowardly of whites to engage in the practice of abducting and murdering blacks, and in many cases leaving their bodies on display or staging public lynching spectacles complete with souvenirs.”

- c. “This exhibit honors the memories of those whose lives were taken as a political message in a racial battle for social mastery during the Jim Crow Era. This period, spanning from 1877 to 1965, bore witness to tremendous injustice brought about by state laws in the South that reinforced racial segregation, discriminated against blacks, and denied their constitutional rights and freedoms. The legacy of this period of legalized white supremacy remains with us today.”

16. Panel 2: *Lynching in Duval County*

- a. “Duval County was like many other parts of the South during the Jim Crow Era. When certain members of its white population felt the need to send a message to the black population at large, they did it. Of the more than 4,000 racial terror lynchings in the South, more than 300 occurred in Florida, which had the second highest per capita lynching rate in the nation. Duval County ranked 11th out of the 49 Florida counties that experienced lynchings between 1877 and 1950. EJI has documented eight racial terror lynching victims in Duval County. Local historians continue to research other possible lynchings in our community’s past, including dozens of attempted and prevented lynchings, recognizing that because many such lynchings occurred in the midst of fear, intimidation, and law enforcement inaction, many victims cannot be documented.”
- b. “Duval County’s lynchings were brutal expressions of racial fears and anxieties. Between 1910 and 1930, when most of Duval County’s lynchings occurred, the area’s population more than doubled. With rapid growth came fears of increasing crime and concerns that the legal system was ill-equipped to maintain order. At the same time, new generations of black people demanded equality and respect. Lynching, along with new segregation laws and restrictions on black voting rights, became the foul means of maintaining white supremacy.”
- c. “People who engaged in racial terror lynchings were never the majority of any region’s residents. However, many white people stood silent while these acts were committed, and quite a few silently or explicitly condoned these crimes. The white press sensationalized these acts and cursory investigations rarely led to the prosecution of white perpetrators.”
- d. The text in this panel is accompanied by a map, indicating the six known sites of eight lynchings in Duval County described below:



17. Panel 3: *A Lynching at Cambon*

- a. “At dusk on May 8, 1909, a white mob took a black man into a wooded area near Cambon, ten miles west of downtown Jacksonville. There they shot him multiple times before slitting his throat. This man’s name is lost to history, as are those of his killers. Nevertheless, newspaper accounts reveal how this incident relates to the era’s broader lynching epidemic, in which nearly 25 percent of documented lynchings stemmed from accusations of sexual assault.”
- b. “According to the Florida Times-Union, the mob lynched the ‘unknown’ man after a white woman named Sarah Deas identified him as the person who sexually assaulted her as she herded cattle in her pasture. The newspaper proclaimed the man’s guilt and rationalized his death, characterizing the lynching victim as a ‘brute’—a dehumanizing descriptor commonly used for black men, who were stereotyped as hypersexual threats to white womanhood. In the article, an ‘angered crowd’ told the sheriff that the mob brought the suspect before Mrs. Deas to make sure they had the right person. But the sheriff could not ask friends or relatives of the suspect, nor could he investigate alibis or timelines, because the suspect was dead and any other corroborating evidence was ‘unknown.’ The newspaper did not condemn the lynching, but rather justified the white mob’s actions as ‘quick revenge for the outrageous crime.’ This newspaper practice of proclaiming black men guilty until proven innocent, common at the time, also impeded any attempt to identify and apprehend the members of the mob. No one was held accountable for the lynching.” See *Negro Lynched for His Crime*, Florida Times-Union

(May 10, 1909) ; *Negro Brute is Lynched*, Montgomery Advertiser, May 10, 1909

18. Panel 4: *The Lynching of Bownam Cook and John Morine*

- a. “Early on September 8, 1919, a mob of fifty white men, facing no resistance from law enforcement, kidnapped two black men, Bowman Cook and John Morine, from the Duval County Jail in Jacksonville. The mob drove both men to the entrance of Evergreen Cemetery on Main Street and fatally shot them. They left Morine’s body in a ditch and dragged Cook’s corpse behind a car for nearly fifty blocks, leaving it on display in front of the Windsor Hotel downtown. The mob had sought to lynch Ed Jones, another jailed black man, but after discovering that Jones has been transferred, the mob focused their rage on Cook and Morine instead.”
- b. “Cook and Morine were military veterans, and their lynchings occurred during the Red Summer of 1919, when major American cities experienced anti-black violence resulting from tension that arose when black WWI veterans returned from service unwilling to accept racism and discrimination after fighting for America abroad. During this conflict, black cab drivers in Jacksonville had staged a protest against the city’s refusal to investigate recent cases in which white riders had murdered black taxi drivers. On August 20, a white man named George Dubose indignantly fired his gun into a black crowd after being denied cab service. Cook and Morine were accused of killing Dubose, and in an era when accusations against blacks rarely faced scrutiny, both were lynched without a chance to stand trial. As with all racial terror lynchings, this public violence was intended not only to inflict brutal harm upon the individuals killed, but also to send a message of white dominance to the entire black community. No one was ever arrested or charged for the murder of Cook and Morine.” *Two Negroes Charged with Dubose Murder Lynched Early Today*, Florida Times-Union (Sept. 8, 1919); *Jacksonville Negro Lynched*, The Watchman and Southron (Sumter, S.C.) (Sept. 10, 1919).

19. Panel 5: *The Lynching of Benjamin Hart*

- a. “On the night of August 24, 1923, a mob of white men, some posing as deputies, arrived at a logging camp near Dinsmore Duval County looking for Benjamin Hart, a black man who worked there and lay sleeping in a shanty. A white girl had accused Hart of peeping into her window early that morning. The mob kidnapped Hart and drove him to a place along Kings Road, three miles northwest of downtown Jacksonville. There, they shot him five times in the back before driving off. Residents nearby heard the gunfire and discovered Hart’s dead body lying in a ditch, handcuffed.”
- b. “The lynching of Benjamin Hart was the tragic consequence of a presumption of guilt hastened by pervasive white fears of sexual contact between black men and white women. While a new generation of young men and women were less beholden to the racial etiquette of the past, the narrative of white supremacy had conditioned many older whites to believe that black men were threats to white women and needed to be controlled by violence. Hart’s fellow

black laborers and his white employer had vouched for his whereabouts during the early hours of August 24. The white girl's allegations to police were inconsistent and she refused to go with the mob to identify Hart. None of this mattered to the men involved. 'They lynched an innocent negro,' Duval County Sheriff W.H. Dowling said during his investigation. Though the police promised to do so, no one was ever arrested for the crime." *See Negro Found Hanged Near Jacksonville*, Boston Globe (August 26, 1923) *Wrong Negro Slain*, Miami News (August 25, 1923); *Promise Arrests in Connection With Slaying of Innocent Negro*, Tampa Tribune (Aug. 26, 1923).

20. Panel 6: *The Lynching of Eugene Burnam and Edgar Phillips*

- a. "On December 30, 1923, a Jacksonville Heights resident discovered an exposed part of Edgar Phillips' body in McGirt's Creek, twelve miles southwest of Jacksonville. He had been decapitated and his body weighed down by two railroad irons fastened with wire."
- b. "Later that day, residents along Kings Road reported seeing a black man, Eugene Burnam, screaming for help while inside a car with four white men. Other witnesses said they saw the white men beating Burnam with the handle of an axe or hammer. The car drove to a wooded section near Dinsmore, six miles west of Jacksonville, where witnesses report the men riddled Burnham with bullets before hitting him in the head with the handle. Burnham staggered into a nearby ditch, where he died."
- c. "Eugene Burnam and Edgar Phillips were reportedly moonshine bootleggers and were lynched in Jacksonville within a day of each other, so at the time local police theorized that they were killed because they had been cooperating with federal revenue agents who were shutting down local moonshine stills. Unlike prior lynching cases, Jacksonville police gained confessions and made arrests in the killing of Eugene Burnam. One of the perpetrators, Fleming Pickett, who later became a Jacksonville police officer, spent several months in jail before being released on a \$10,000 dollar bond in late June 1924. Though the case remained on the docket as late as 1926, no one was ever tried for murdering Burnam or Phillips." *Liquor Men Vent Wrath on Negro*, Montgomery Advertiser (Dec. 31, 1923); *Headless Body Found in Pool That of Negro*, Florida Times-Union (Dec., 1923)

21. Panel 7: *The Lynchings of Willie Washington and "Unknown"*

- a. "Sensationalized newspaper reports led to the consecutive lynchings of two Jacksonville men in early 1925. On January 30, amidst a gathering mob, a police detective shot and killed Willie Washington, marking the end of what the *Florida Times-Union* described as 'the most intensive man search' in Duval County history. Police believed Washington to be responsible for several recent assaults, including one on the wife of a prominent white businessman. The only evidence linking Washington to the crime, however, was the identification given by three black men who had given him a ride.

Police concluded that the men had picked up Washington after he inexplicably had abandoned a car he had stolen earlier. After headlines of ‘Negro Assaults Prominent Jax Woman’ and ‘Seeking Blacks Who Attacked White Women,’ police displayed Washington’s corpse in the jail’s rotunda for the public to view as an ‘object lesson.’”

- b. “One week later, a second white businessman apparently took advantage of the anti-black hysteria. On February 8, another white Jacksonville woman was assaulted. Once reports of a black man attacking *another* white woman flooded the newspapers, mobs formed and began shooting into random black homes. In March, Urban League field secretary Jesse Thomas reported that during that violence ‘a colored man was killed.’ Soon after this lynching, the assault victim shed light on the crime. She had been having an affair with a married local business man, and when she became pregnant, that man hired a white ex-convict to disguise himself in blackface and assault her.” *Negro Attacker of White Woman is Killed by City Detective*, Florida Times-Union (Jan. 31, 1925); *Negro in Florida Dead, Community Terrorized, When White Man Black Face and Joins Plot to Assault White Woman*, New York Age (March 7, 1925).

22. Panel 8: *Local Responses to Lynching*

- a. “The lynching epidemic that gripped Jacksonville and the nation galvanized many in the black community. They bravely mobilized to mount various forms of anti-lynching protests, including armed self-defense, civil rights activism, and moral suasion.”
- b. “In 1888, a group of black Jacksonville residents organized a mass meeting to protest the lynching of a black man in Suwanee County. Four years later in July 1892, a group of black residents armed themselves and surrounded the Duval County Jail to prevent the lynching of Benjamin Reed. Three years later, Rev. J. Milton Waldron, the pastor of Jacksonville’s Bethel Baptist Church, preached a sermon against the immorality of lynching and the white mobs’ use of violence to maintain social control. In 1919, Jacksonville native and NAACP field secretary, James Weldon Johnson – who himself was almost lynched in the city in 1901 – argued that black laborers in cities like Jacksonville should strike until their communities committed themselves to ending lynchings. Though no strike occurred, many black Jacksonville residents, who resented the Cook and Morine lynchings and had suffered their own disrespectful treatment by white insurance agents, cancelled their policies in favor of a black firm, A.L. Lewis’ Afro-American Life Insurance Company. In 1922, humanitarian Eartha White helped lead Florida’s Anti-Lynching Crusaders Committee for the NAACP.”
- c. “A small number of white people in Jacksonville also joined the anti-lynching cause. In the 1930s and 1940s white Jacksonville women such as Jane Cornell and Jane Havens chaired Florida’s chapter of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.”

23. While local efforts to prevent and stop lynchings had mixed success, and lynchings did ultimately cease, the criminal justice system did not play a role. From 1900 to 1934, no one in the State of Florida was ever convicted of lynching.

Legal Executions

24. The above history of lynching runs parallel to and interrelates with legal executions beginning before the Civil War. This history reveals that although executions were government sanctioned and carried out in the name of the law, the same considerations of racial discrimination and white supremacy remained paramount.
25. On September 22, 1848, an enslaved woman known as Celia, of mixed white and Black parentage, was executed by hanging. A jury had convicted her of killing her putative owner, Jacob Bryan, who was also likely her father. Some accounts say that Bryan then fathered more children with Celia, his daughter. She killed him as she was fighting off his efforts to discipline her. A six-person, all-white jury convicted her of manslaughter, rather than murder, and recommended mercy. The judge overrode the jury, and ordered her execution. Although Celia had supporters, many whites felt that she should be made an example to deter any future violence by enslaved people. Exhibit B (*Execution of a Slave*, New Orleans Weekly Delta, Oct. 9, 1948 (reprint of Jacksonville News Story)); see also Franklin Robbins, Jr. and Steven G. Mason, *Florida's Forgotten Execution – The Strange Case of Celia*, Florida Supreme Court Historical Society (Spring/Summer 2014), <https://www.flcourthistory.org/Resources/Documents/Execution.pdf>.
26. Five years later, the Florida Supreme Court confirmed in *Luke v. State*, 5 Fla. 185, 192-93 (1853), that Florida's death penalty punished differently by race, even for the same violations of criminal law. White people faced punishment by fine for various assaults, while Black people faced punishment by death; white people faced punishments of fine, pillory or stripes for robbery and burglary, while enslaved persons faced death.
27. In the fall of 1865, as the Civil War was all but over, Black Union soldiers garrisoned in Jacksonville could no longer be enslaved but continued to be treated as inferiors by their commanding officers. White officers hung a Black enlisted man by the thumbs on the Jacksonville parade ground for stealing a jar of molasses. Black soldiers objected. A melee ensued, gunfire was exchanged, and enlisted officers and soldiers fought hand to hand. Six Black soldiers were tried for mutiny, convicted, and executed.
28. By the 1890's, Black men were almost exclusively executed for murders of white people. This was a change from earlier, when Black men were executed for killing other Black men.

29. In 1895, Alexander Sims, a Black man, was legally executed for shooting a white police officer. His execution took place after he only narrowly escaped a lynching. The public execution resembled in many respects a lynching. Twenty Black women “wailed” before and after the execution. The victim’s mother looked on to witness the hanging. Exhibit C (*One Murderer Less – Alexander Sims Pays the Death Penalty*, Florida Times-Union, July 11, 1895).
30. In 1898, Edward Hinson, another Black man, was convicted of assaulting a white girl. As with Sims, a large crowd gathered to witness the public execution. It was the first hanging ever filmed in American History, and photographed:¹



¹ The photograph was taken by a soldier with Company F, 1st Wisconsin Regiment who was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre in Jacksonville during the Spanish American War. A colleague assisting me with research for my course on Jacksonville history, Jennifer Grey, read a letter by a Wisconsin soldier (Anthony Palica) who mentioned taking photographs of the hanging. Ms. Gray then searched the Wisconsin Veterans Museum's digital archives and found references to the photographs there, with the museum subsequently digitized and made available.

31. People in the crowd rushed to acquire the hanging rope. This “legal execution” resembled in many respects a spectacle lynching. Exhibit D (*Hinson Hanged – Paid the Death Penalty at the County Jail Yesterday – Large Number of People witnessed the Execution, including the Condemned Man’s Victim*, Florida Times-Union, July, 1898).
32. Through 1924, 73% of those legally executed in Florida were Black, and 90% of those lynched were Black.

Jacksonville Papers Oppose Lynchings and Support Legal Executions

33. Some in Jacksonville understood that lynching was bad for business, and bad for tourism. Newspaper editorials encouraged the use of the death penalty more consistently to prevent lynchings. See Exhibit E (Editorial, *How to Stop Lynching*, Florida Times-Union, Oct. 9, 1902)).
34. In an 1895 Editorial in the *Florida Times-Union*, the paper wrote of the need to streamline legal processes to ensure that perpetrators received justice and to ensure that the people did not resort to mob violence. See Exhibit F (Editorial, *Lessons of a Lynching*, Florida Times-Union, April 4, 1895).
35. Similarly, an 1897 editorial argued that swifter legal processes and a more vigorous use of legal executions for murder would reduce lynchings. Exhibit G (New York Times reprint of Florida Time-Union, Editorial, *To Stop Lynching*, Aug. 12, 1897).
36. Another 1895 editorial blamed juries. People who paid poll taxes were permitted on the jury, but not people of character and education. Good men shunned jury service. People did not fear the law. The duty to serve should not be shirked. “Surely questions involving life or death should not be left to the decision of the corrupt or the ignorant.” Exhibit H (Editorial, *Carnival of Crime*, Florida Times Union, July 27, 1895).
37. A 1909 editorial argued that lynching had revived in Florida and Jacksonville because of the increased use of pardons, inflaming opinion that justice would not be carried out. Exhibit I (Editorial, Florida Times-Union, *Who is Responsible for Lynching*, May 15, 1909).

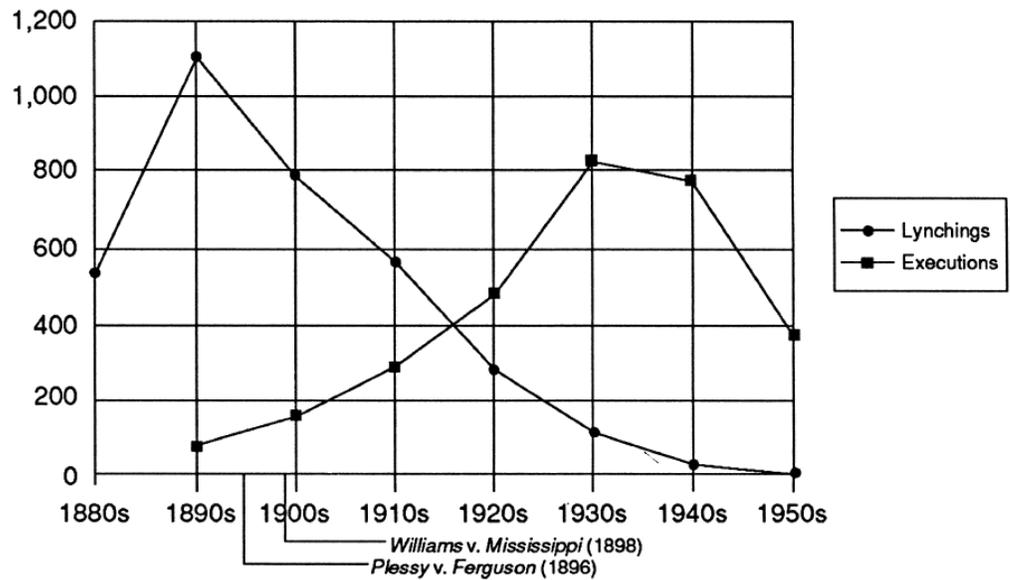
Lynchings End as Executions Ramp Up

38. In 1923, the Florida Legislature took executions out of the control of local sheriffs, decreeing that executions beginning in 1924 would be by electrocution in a state execution chamber. 1923 Fla. Laws, V I, Ch. 9169, at 175-77.
39. As noted above, Jacksonville’s last lynching recognized by EJI was in 1925. (Some people consider the 1964 murder of Johnnie Mae Chappel in Jacksonville to qualify

as a lynching.) Either way, frequent lynching in Florida seems to have ended in the 1920's.

40. Executions continued to be predicted by race, as lynchings had been before. As noted above, despite a police investigation identifying suspects, none of the white men who killed the two Black men Burnam and Phillips in Jacksonville even stood trial.
41. Between 1924 and 1964, Florida executed 196 persons, 132 or 68% of whom were Black. Black people then made up 20 to 25% of the population. Of the 43 people executed for rape during this time period, 41 were Black. In 77% of the cases in which a person was executed for murder, the victim was white.
42. Just as the Jacksonville newspaper editorials had earlier predicted, as the number of executions rose, lynchings declined. The political scientist James Clarke documented this on the national scale in James W. Clarke, *Without Fear or Shame: Lynching, Capital Punishment and the Subculture of Violence in the American South*, 28 B.J. Pol. S. 269-289 (1998):

Without Fear or Shame 285



43. The historian Margaret Vandiver documented this same trend, albeit on a smaller scale, in Marion County, 100 miles from here. In *Lethal Punishment, Lynchings and Legal Executions in the South* (2006), she recounts a history of lynchings and racial violence not unlike the history in Jacksonville described above. And like the above history, the end of lynching came with the rise of legal executions.
44. The history she documents begins in 1860, when three enslaved persons were informally tried for killing their master by a group of twelve citizens and then lynched. Near the end of the Civil War, several Black Union soldiers were lynched

after supposedly trying to recruit other Black men to the Union Army. The Ku Klux Klan was active, and lynched suspected murderers of a white man, hanging the skeleton of one of their victims from a tree. Echoing the sentiments of the Jacksonville papers, judges and lawyers suspended criminal jury trials for more than a year rather than seat integrated juries. White workers attacked Black laborers at a lumber camp, wounding them with gunshot and chasing them away.

45. While four legal executions occurred for murder in Marion County between 1885 and 1930, nine people were lynched for murder, and nine Black men were lynched for sexual offenses. One was lynched for a different offense, for a total of 19 lynchings. As Vandiver documents in Table 8 of Chapter 5, during this period, no white person was executed or lynched:

TABLE 8 *Executions and Lynchings in Marion County, 1885–1930*

	Executions	Lynchings
Black		
Murder	4	9
Sexual offense		9
Other		1
Total	4 (100%)	19 (100%)
White		
Murder		
Sexual offense		
Other		
Total		
Total	4	19

Note: Sexual offenses include attempted rape and one case of writing an insulting letter to a white woman. The offense of murder includes attempted murder and complicity.

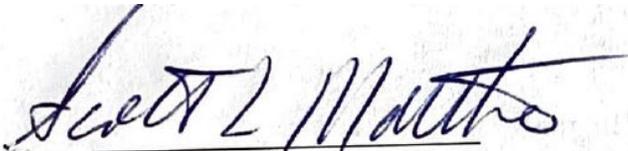
46. Most of the lynching cases she was able to document involved a mob capturing the victim from the custody of law enforcement. Most of the lynchings were carried out by hanging, with shots fired to the body, and took place before large crowds. The local press often reported the lynchings with an approving tone.
47. This all came to an abrupt halt in the 1930's. As Professor Van Diver documents, until the 1930's, no Black person accused of raping a white woman had been legally tried in the county. But in the 1930's, a long sequence of lynching ended when three legal death sentences were imposed in quick succession, in the cases of three white women who reported having been raped by Black men (one of the condemned men, whose guilt was very much in doubt, ultimately received a life sentence). The legal proceedings often resembled nothing better than the informal trial that resulted in the lynching of the three enslaved person described above.

48. For example, in 1931, John Green was executed for the rape of a 14-year-old white girl. Arresting officers evaded a mob and confined him in an unknown location, and mobs continued to show up while he was moved from jail to jail. The judge held no preliminary hearing, because of the continuing threat of a lynching. The accused had no legal representation until trial, where they failed to cross examine key witnesses, refused to present his brother-in-law's testimony, and presented no argument to the jury. The jury convicted him in three minutes, with no recommendation of mercy, as a mob gathered around the courthouse. The trial transcript was eight pages long. The accused was executed eight days after he was condemned to death, without an appeal or any request for clemency having been filed.
49. The trial of Lee Jacobs in 1932 was more extensive, as were the deliberations. But the efforts of defense counsel to defend their client were little better, while the judge infused the trial with racist language about the accused and the Black witnesses. The governor initially raised questions about the credibility of the complaining witness, but the white community rallied around her in anger, signing a petition contending that Black people were "showing signs of departing from the humble and restrained position that they have recently assumed" and that they had "allowed the law to take its course," instead of lynching, on the assumption that he would be executed. The governor relented, and Florida executed Jacobs shortly thereafter.
50. Also in 1932, Will James was convicted for the rape of a white woman. He was also tried in the shadow of the lynch mob, which searched the jails where he had been taken. The evidence was weak. The elderly victim had poor eyesight, was unable to positively identify him, and he had an alibi. The jury however convicted him within fifteen minutes, without a recommendation of mercy. The judge sentenced him to die. James attempted suicide while on death row, by happenstance or not, during the execution of another condemned man. This captured the attention of two newspaper reporters present for the execution, who became interested in James' case, interviewed him, saw the infirmities in the proof, and found lawyers. The judge disclosed to new defense counsel that he too had doubts about James' guilt, and ultimately his death sentence was reduced to life. He served fifteen years in prison before being paroled, for a crime Professor Vandiver concluded he likely did not commit.
51. From her study, Professor Vandiver concluded that in the "minds of many Marion County whites, the goal of trials and lynchings seem to have been identical. Both . . . were methods of maintaining the status quo of white dominance. . . . Marion County thus provides an example of a jurisdiction where legal executions replaced lynchings."

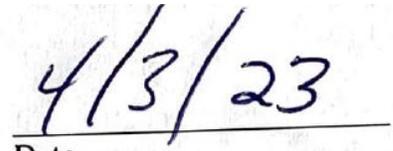
Conclusion

52. In my opinion, Jacksonville's and Florida's history from the time of slavery and Reconstruction included continuous attempts to maintain white supremacy through racial violence and intimidation. The violence of lynchings eventually was channeled to the use of legal executions. In my opinion, this historical record could serve as a basis for increased distrust in Black communities of Florida's death penalty.

I was willing to testify, and still am, but understand that as of the time of this declaration, no judge has permitted a hearing. This declaration attests to what I would have testified to if called to the stand. Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing declaration and that the facts stated in it are true.



Scott Matthews



Date

Exhibit A

SCOTT L. MATTHEWS

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE AT JACKSONVILLE

Phone: (904) 635-3969

scmatthe@fscj.edu

101 W. State St.
Jacksonville, FL 32202

EDUCATION

PhD.	University of Virginia, History	May 2008
M.A.	University of Virginia, History	May 2003
B.A.	Guilford College, History	December 1998

ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT AND TEACHING

Professor of History

Florida State College at Jacksonville

August 2015 to Present

Courses taught:

- United States History Survey
- African American History Survey
- History of Jacksonville
- Florida History

Lecturer

Georgia State University

August 2009 to July 2015

Courses taught:

- United States History Survey
- History of the American South

Visiting Assistant Professor of History

Hollins University

August 2007 to May 2009

Courses taught:

- United States History Survey
- History of the American South
- History of Documentary Expression in America

Teaching Assistant and Instructor

University of Virginia

August 2001 to May 2006

Courses taught:

- History of the Civil Rights Movement (Teaching Assistant)
- History of the Slave South (Teaching Assistant)
- History of the Twentieth-Century South (Teaching Assistant)
- Rural Poverty (Teaching Assistant)
- “White Supremacy: The Central Theme in Southern History?” (Instructor)

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Capturing the South: Imagining America’s Most Documented Region. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2018.

Chapter in Edited Book

“A Fierce Contest over Images’: Collier’s Magazine and the Fight against Documentary Reportage in Greene County, Georgia during the Great Depression.” In *Reassessing the 1930s South*, edited by Karen L. Cox and Sarah E. Gardner, 154–71. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2018.

Journal and other Publications

“A Break in the Spell: Ramell Ross and the History of Photography in Hale County, Alabama.” In *Spell, Time, Practice, American, Body: The Work of Ramell Ross*. New Orleans: Ogden Museum of Southern Art, 2021.

“Protesting the Privilege of Perception: Resistance to Documentary Work in Hale County, Alabama, 1900–2010,” *Southern Cultures* 22, no. 1 (Spring 2016): 31–65.

“The Day Is Past and Gone: Family Photographs from Eastern North Carolina,” *Southern Cultures* 17, no. 2 (Summer 2011): 110–19.

“John Cohen in Eastern Kentucky: Documentary Expression and the Image of Roscoe Halcomb During the Folk Revival,” *Southern Spaces* (Summer 2008).

<http://www.southernspaces.org/contents/2008/matthews/1a.htm>

Exhibit B

Execution of a Slave.—The Jacksonville (Florida) News, of the 23d ult., says:

The slave Celia, who was convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court in this county, of the murder of her master, Mr. Jacob Bryan, an aged planter of this vicinity, suffered the dread penalty of the law, on yesterday, until which time the execution of her sentence had been respite^d by the Governor. She met her fate without the least remorse for the crime she had committed, and, up to the last moment, denounced her mother as the cause of her death. After having hung for an hour, the body was taken down and interred.

The Hanging of Celia - Reprint of article from Jacksonville News, Oct. 23, 1848

Exhibit C

ONE MURDERER LESS

Alexander Sims Pays the Death Penalty.

DIED BY STRANGULATION

Neck Not Broken by the Six Foot Fall.

SHERIFF SPRINGS THE TRAP

In Twenty Minutes Life Had Fled.

DOOMED MAN HAD NO NERVE

His Legs Tottered and His Neck Wobbled.

HIS VICTIM'S MOTHER PRESENT

Her Gaze Was Always Steadfast.

"He Will Never Shoot Another," Said She.

Alexander Sims was executed yesterday morning in the jail yard for the murder of Policeman Ed. Minor. At 11:21 Sheriff Bowden, with his own hand, sprung the trap in full view of all, the body dropped six feet with a "choog," there was a shudder through the frame of the negro, and an updrawing of the knees and a convulsive clinching of the hands. A few moments later the updrawing of the knees and tremor were repeated, but they gradually became less frequent. The three physicians—Drs. Maxwell, Livingston and Stollenwerck—felt Sims' pulse.

Fourteen minutes after the drop there was a slight pulsation. It was almost imperceptible. Six minutes later there was none at all. Undertaker Clark then placed a plain pine coffin beneath the body, the rope was cut and the corpse was driven to the undertaking shop to be prepared

BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

low humming tone and then follow with prayer. J. J. Daniel, one of the prisoners, spent much of the time with Sims during the past week and has assisted him in his religious exercises. When Sims became nervous, he would ask Daniel to join him in prayer, and together the two men would kneel and pray.

Dreams of His Boy.

At 3 o'clock Sims awoke with a start and said to a Times-Union man and Deputy Sheriff Thames who was on watch, that his eldest boy, Alzo, aged 9 years, had come to him in his sleep. "I saw him just as plain as I ever saw him." Sims was asked how his boy appeared to him, and he replied:

"He came to my bedside and shook me by the arm and said 'Papa, are you ready to go?' I answered that I was, and then awoke."

Sims laid down and went to sleep again and woke at 4. He then spent a short time praying and took a bath and dressed in the new clothes furnished by Sister Mary Ann.

Sheriff Bowden and Deputy Thames both kept watch until 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning when the latter laid down and slept until 3 o'clock. Sheriff Bowden then awoke him and the deputy took up the watch. Sheriff Bowden took a short nap until 5 o'clock when he arose.

Visibly Affected.

He called on Sims, who was found saying the rosary. He got up, however, when the sheriff put in an appearance and, coming forward, shook hands with those about him. He said that he was all ready to go.

"I may be a little weak," he said, "but with the help of God I will hold up." The sheriff and those about him were visibly affected by these last words of Sims. He asked them again to pray for him. Breakfast was served to the sheriff, his deputy and a Times-Union man at 5:30, after which Sheriff Bowden began to finish the little details necessary for the execution. The cross-piece of the scaffold being a little old, the sheriff, to make sure, sent for a carpenter to put another piece on top of it. An extra weight was put on the spring, and the rope was passed through a hole in the cross-piece and hung at the proper distance.

The Sacrament Administered.

Father Kenny arrived at the jail at 7:15 yesterday morning and went immediately to Sims' cell and administered the sacrament to the doomed man. Sims greeted the priest with "Well, I am here and am ready to go. I shall be brave and go to the scaffold without any trouble. I shall soon be with my God."

After administering the sacrament and spending a short time in prayer with Sims Father Kenny left the jail. At 8 o'clock good Sister Mary Ann and Sister Frances arrived, bearing Sims' breakfast, which

answer. A fusillade followed between the officer and Sims, which was joined in by Lieutenant Minor's brother. After Policeman Minor had emptied his pistol he went outside of the barn to reload it and returned. He handed his pistol to his brother, the lieutenant, saying:

"Brother, I'm shot, I am going out and lay down. You stay here and get him."

A few more shots were exchanged between the lieutenant and Sims, during which "Rag Jim" and a negro bootblack were shot. Finally Sims promised to give himself up to Lieutenant Minor if he would guarantee him protection. Lieutenant Minor promised, and Sims threw down his revolver. The lieutenant took his man in charge and, on going out of the barn, he found his brother dead. "He had a hard time from keeping some of his brother officers from killing Sims, but he succeeded in taking him to the city jail where he was afterwards turned over to Sheriff Bowden, who took him to St. Augustine for safe keeping, fearing that a mob would be formed to lynch him. Sims was kept in St. Augustine until a short time before his trial, when he was brought back and put in the county jail.

The Death Sentence.

The grand jury indicted Sims on May 7, both for the murder of Policeman Minor and Stucks. On May 5 he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Judge Call appointed J. L. Doggett and T. A. Ledwith to defend him. The trial came up on May 21, when he was tried for the murder of Policeman Minor. A conviction being secured in that case, State's Attorney Hart-ridge not pressed the other case. The death sentence was passed on Sims by Judge Call on May 27.

Shortly after his conviction he professed the Catholic faith, but previous to that time he had no knowledge whatever of his creator. Father Kenny and Sister Mary Ann have been daily visitors to him since he was received into the church, and it is due to them that Sims held up so well until the last.

Tuesday night Sims made a statement to Police Commissioner Burbridge to the effect that Lieutenant Minor had not called on him to surrender, but he had volunteered to give up. The lieutenant, he said, paid no attention to him, but began the shooting first.

NOT SANITARY.

Dr. Romero Insists on an Order of the Board.

Dr. Romero, city health officer, gave notice yesterday that unless the orders of the board of health were obeyed in regard to the closets on the old Mitchell quarters, corner of Clay and Church streets, being immediately connected with the city sewers, he would order the

WILLIAMS HELD FOR MURDER

CORONER'S JURY ON THE BODY OF RIVERS RENDER A VERDICT.

THEY DO NOT FIND THAT THE KILLING WAS JUSTIFIABLE.

THE EVIDENCE SHOWS RIVERS TO HAVE BEEN AT FAULT.

Dr. Livingston Says the Knife Blade Went Through the Heart.

The jury of inquest on the body of Mitchell Rivers, who was killed Tuesday afternoon by Jesse Williams, met at Justice Smith's office yesterday morning and after hearing the testimony of several witnesses, including Dr. J. H. Livingston, who made the post mortem examination, brought in a verdict to the effect that Rivers came to his death from a knife wound inflicted by Jesse Williams.

The verdict was drawn up in legal form and in part was as follows:

"That the said Jesse Williams with a certain knife, then and there held, in and upon the said Mitchell Rivers a mortal wound did inflict, of which said mortal wound said Mitchell Rivers died, and that the said Jesse Williams, in the manner aforesaid, the said Mitchell Rivers then and there did kill and murder." The verdict was signed by D. P. Mordt, C. R. Thebaut, H. P. Fritot, G. M. Grierson, A. J. Dillon and J. W. Kennedy.

The first witness examined was Preston Evans, colored, an employe of McMurray's stable. He said: "Just before the cutting old man Mitchell said to Jesse that he was going to beat him to death. I told him to let Jesse alone and told Jesse to keep out of Mitchell's way. Jesse went to the back door and Mitchell went into what we call the middle of the stable floor, where Jesse was. I sat on the steps by the pole and Mitchell walked out of the side and Jesse came from the back door to the steps, where I was sitting. Mitchell was behind me when Jesse came up to the steps where I was sitting. Mitchell walked up to him and hit him. I got up and walked to the front door and sat down. In a few minutes I saw Mitchell coming down the floor toward me, Jesse walked along slow behind him. When Mitchell got to the door where I was I saw some blood coming from him. I asked him what was the matter. He told me he was cut and I told him he had better go to the doctor at once. He then ran out of the door and up Forsyth street to Ocean, where he fell. I did not see the cutting, but only saw Mitchell strike Jesse. It was at this time that I left and went to the front door. I had not more than got seated when Mitchell came out cut. They had been quarreling that morning and I have been told that Mitchell ran Jesse with a cross bar of a wagon around the stable the night before. I did not notice anything in the hands of either of them."

The next witness was Dr. J. H. Living-

JOHN N. C. STOCKTON, President

NATIONAL BANK

GENERAL E

ACCOUNTS of BANKERS and IN

DESIGNATED UNITED FINANCIAL A

Capital and

Issue our own draft in, Ireland, Holland, Spain, Portugal and Ge

JACKSON

Ham

Baseb

Spor

DREW'S BOOKSTORES, 5

Southern agents for Spauld retail, at manufacturer's list, 9c Hammocks. Can't beat 'em

CROSBY DAWKINS.

Place

FIRE, LIFE

Abell Block, 32 1

Man and Stollenwerk—felt Sims' pulse. Fourteen minutes after the drop there was a slight pulsation. It was almost imperceptible. Six minutes later there was none at all. Undertaker Clark then placed a plain pine coffin beneath the body, the rope was cut and the corpse was driven to the undertaking shop to be prepared for burial.

Sims did not go to the scaffold a game man. As he walked from his cell, through the corridor and yard to the place of execution, his face was ashen. He needed the support of both Father Kenny and Sheriff Bowden, one on either side. His head was upturned to the sky and wobbled on his neck from side to side. His lips uttered inaudible prayers.

His Knees Trembled.

When on the trap, his knees trembled but he managed to hold himself upright while Sheriff Bowden, with perfect coolness, buckled his ankles, his knees and tied his hands behind his back.

The doomed man made a short address to the throng present. His voice, however, was so weak that it could not be heard ten feet distant. He said:

"My friends: You all see what drinking and fast living brings a man to. Whisky brings a man to disgrace. Take warning from me. But I'm going to God. I die in the love of God. God bless me and be with me and sustain me. I'm going to the great white throne. Pray for me, my friends, pray for me and the sheriff."

The binding of the man took several minutes. Father Kenny, meanwhile, assisted by Fathers Hennessey and Benedict, of St. Leo, continued to read the Catholic litany of the saints, which had been begun on the way to the scaffold. After the adjustment of the black cap, the "Agony" and the Lord's Prayer were recited. The sheriff put the black cap over the man's head, shook hands with him and bade him good bye.

The Trap Sprung.

"All is ready," said the sheriff. There was a hush among all. Many turned away their heads.

Sims braced himself, the sheriff pressed the peg with his foot, the trap flew down and the body through it.

When the body was cut down and the doctors declared the man dead, a jury of twelve men viewed the remains. Those on the jury were: Chas. F. Peterson, F. R. Payne, L. F. Drysdale, E. S. Moore, S. A. Rawls, E. S. Rowand, J. A. Relter, B. J. Canova, John F. Foy, George I. P. Dzalyanski, J. E. Kuchler and W. A. Slicox.

Sheriff Bowden took wise precautions to maintain order and keep the crowd from taking the jail yard by storm. A squad of 10 of the J. L. L. in command of Captain Driscoll, were on hand in full uniform and with fixed bayonets. Chief of Police Keefe was also present with a squad of 20 policemen.

Inside the jail yard was a crowd of 1,000 people, packed like sardines between the jail building and the high brick wall. The more adventurous climbed up thirty feet on the iron barred windows and hung on for an hour to gratify their morbid curiosity. One, more ingenious than the others, had a coil of rope in his pocket with which he lashed himself against the grating. The trees in the yard, and in yards overlooking the scaffold, even to the slenderest of limbs, were crowded with boys and men. The south wall was the vantage ground of many who got to the top of it from the roof of neighboring houses. These roofs in turn were black with people. There was not a place in the whole vicinity that could contain a man or boy that did not have one or the other as a tenant pro tem.

Black With People.

Sims' cell and administered the sacrament to the priest with "Well, I am here and am ready to go. I shall be brave and go to the scaffold without any trouble. I shall soon be with my God."

After administering the sacrament and spending a short time in prayer with Sims Father Kenny left the jail. At 8 o'clock good Sister Mary Ann and Sister Frances arrived, bearing Sims' breakfast, which consisted of broiled chicken, rolls, coffee, etc. Sims ate a small part of the breakfast and then spent some time in praying with the two sisters.

The sisters remained with Sims until he was taken out to the scaffold. Father Kenny returned to the jail at 10 o'clock when he had a short conversation with Sheriff Bowden as to the details in connection with the march to the scaffold and then went to Sims. Father Kenny and the good sisters remained with Sims praying until 11:10, when Sheriff Bowden announced that he was ready.

From Cell to Scaffold.

Sims walked out of his cell leaning on the arm of Father Kenny to the cage door, where he bade Sister Mary Ann and Sister Frances "good-bye." He then walked down the stairs with Father Kenny, following Sheriff Bowden out the corridor to the door leading to the jailer's residence.

There they went inside and were joined by Fathers Hennessey, of Brunswick, and Benedict, of St. Leo. Sims then walked out into the jail yard, supported by Sheriff Bowden on the left and Father Kenny on the right. Behind Sims, Father Kenny and Sheriff Bowden came Fathers Hennessey and Benedict. Next came Deputy Sheriff's Thames and McMillan, Nolan and Canova.

The following visiting sheriffs and deputies fell in behind: Sheriff Johns and Deputies Johns, Austin and Andrews, of Bradford county; Sheriff Higginbotham, of Nassau county; Sheriff Odell, of Pasco county; Sheriff Joe Perry, of St. Johns county; Sheriff Hawkins, of Suwannee county; Sheriff Weeks, of Clay county, and Deputy Sheriff Clark, of Putnam.

Minor's Mother Saw It All.

The only white women present at the execution were Mrs. Minor, mother of Ed Minor, whom Sims killed, Miss Minor, Mrs. Moore and a lady companion. They occupied a part of the seat assigned to the press.

The mother of the dead policeman was much interested in every detail of the execution, and never for a moment lost her nerve or turned away her head. She told her companions that a neighbor had expressed surprise that she intended to go.

"Why shouldn't I go?" she exclaimed. Did he not kill my boy and try to kill another?"

While the sheriff was binding the man Mrs. Moore stood up and said: "See him. Of course I'll see him. I'll raise my veil to see him better."

When the drop fell she gave a sigh of relief and said: "He'll never shoot another."

Colored Women Wailed.

In the jail yard there were about twenty colored women. When the doomed man entered the yard, between the sheriff and Father Kenny, with two other priests following, the prisoner praying and the priests chanting, these women were greatly affected and wept.

From the jail Undertaker Clark took Sims' body to his undertaking rooms, where it was prepared for burial, and at 3 o'clock it was placed in the dead wagon and taken to St. Mary's cemetery, where the interment took place. Only Undertaker Clark and the driver of the dead wagon accompanied the remains to the cemetery.

Sims' Crime.

The crime for which Sims gave up his life took place on the morning of April 1, 1911, at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Romero, city health officer, gave notice yesterday that unless the orders of the board of health were obeyed in regard to the closets in the old Mitchell quarters, corner of Clay and Church streets, being immediately connected with the city sewers, he would order the closets nailed up.

There are a large number of small cottages on this lot and there are ten earth closets, which have been repeatedly reported as being in an unsanitary condition.

Dr. Romero says he does not want to use any harsh measures, but that the orders of the board must be obeyed. The order to put these closets in proper sanitary condition was served ten days ago, and the doctor will order the closets nailed up today unless assured that the order will be obeyed.

Dr. Romero says that the excavations necessary for making the connections will be so slight that the rules of the state board of health will not be violated.

MUNICIPAL COURT CASES.

Only Four Offenders Before the Court Yesterday.

The cases disposed of in the municipal court yesterday by Judge Dzalyanski were as follows: Frank McClendon, colored, charged with disorderly conduct, by fighting and using abusive and threatening language, had his case continued until today on account of the absence of witnesses.

George Jonas and George Washburn, arrested by Sergeant Minor for fighting were both discharged.

The continued case of Julia Green, arrested on a warrant charging her with using profane language, was dismissed.

Obituary.

Yesterday, at 2 p.m., Mr. Robert Eugene Byrd died peacefully, after a lingering and distressing illness which he endured with much Christian fortitude and resignation. He was 36 years of age and he leaves behind him a widow and two young sons, who, with a large circle of friends will deeply mourn his death. For the last two years he was an esteemed and useful member of the First Baptist church in this city. The remains are to be taken a little before 7 o'clock this morning from the residence, 425 East Bay street, to the Union depot, to be taken by the F. C. & P. to Americus, Ga., for interment in the Oak Grove cemetery there. In that city he was born, and there he lived for many years, and there his parents and many other of his relatives reside.

Crystal Cafe open from 6 a.m. until midnight. G. W. Satterfield, M'gr.

At the Harnett House, Savannah, Ga., rates reduced to \$2 per day; no fancy prices.

MAYNARD'S TICKET AGENCY.

Felix Garcia, Manager.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets
bought, sold and exchanged. Member of
American Ticket Brokers' Association.
201—West Bay Street—201.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DUVAL HOTEL.

A. S. Harley, city; Arthur Parker, New York; M. N. Camp, R. C. Camp, Albion, Fla.; R. J. Binniker, Reddick, Fla.; O. M. Crosby, Avon Park, Fla.; Henry Cook, Cincinnati; James Menzies, city; A. G.

cutting, but only saw Mitchell strike Jesse. It was at this time that I left and I went to the front door. I had not more than got seated when Mitchell came out cut. They had been quarreling that morning and I have been told that Mitchell ran Jesse with a cross bar of a wagon around the stable the night before. I did not notice anything in the hands of either of them."

The next witness was Dr. J. H. Livingston. His testimony was as follows:

"I made a post mortem upon the body of Mitchell Rivers at 5 p.m., yesterday. On a line with the left nipple I found a penetrating wound, and probing, found that the blade had gone through the soft tissues, making a hole through the heart. There was no blade in the wound. In my opinion, a blade four inches long would have made the wound. Indeed, a blade three or three and a half inches in length would have made the wound. The wound described produced his death."

Moses Hart was the next witness. He was sitting in the front door of the stable with Preston Evans when Mitchell came down and said he was cut. Witness did not see them together and did not know what kind of a knife Jesse had. He did not know whether he owned a pocket-knife or not.

Barton Conyers, a watchman at the stable, told of a row between Jesse and Mitchell on Monday night, during which Mitchell got a double-tree weighing twelve pounds, and run Jesse through the office. Mitchell had said several times that he was going to kill Jesse.

John Jones, the next witness, was harnessing a team at the time the row started in the harness room between Jesse and Mitchell. He heard Mitchell say to Jesse, "I am going to beat you to death before night." Jesse replied: "If you jump on me I'll stick a knife in you." Mitchell then rushed out after Jesse with such force that, striking the door he was thrown back. There the fuss stopped for a few minutes. He knew nothing more about the row, but saw a knife in Jesse's hand during the row in the harness room. It seemed to be an ordinary pocketknife. Mitchell carried an axe when he went into the hole (a part of the stable) after Jesse, but did not bring it out. After the cutting witness saw the axe on the floor in the hole four or five feet inside the doorway.

This finished the examination and it only took the jury a few minutes to bring in a verdict.

Williams was committed to jail without bail and will be given a preliminary hearing in a few days. He has not yet secured counsel.

The Murdered Man's Funeral.

The funeral of Mitchell Rivers, who was killed Tuesday afternoon by Jesse Williams, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Clark's undertaking rooms. The interment was in Mt. Hermon cemetery.

Herbert A. Bishop Dead.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday morning by Mrs. A. W. Knight announcing the death of her brother, Herbert A. Bishop, formerly of this city, but for the past five years of St. Petersburg, and formerly secretary of the Globe Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing company, of Ocala. The deceased was 32 years of age and well known in this city.

When the head feels dull and heavy, the skin appears sallow and greasy, and the stomach refuses food, take Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

PALACE BARBER SHOP

20 Laura St., rear Keene's. Easy shave.

FIRE, LIFE

DAWKINS

Abell Block, 32 1-2

A large number of the most

TELE

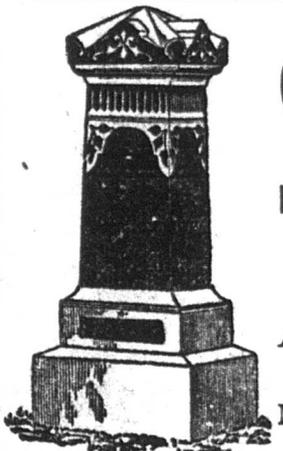
MAN

G

MO

Ask

No.



The Florid

JACK

Issued every morning. Terms, \$1.00. It has the exclusive Southern Association quarters on important top news.

The Evening

ISSUED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Semi-Week

(SEMI-WEEKLY ED)

Issued every Tuesday and Friday, variety of interesting reading, including interest in Florida everywhere, the Se

MAILED, POST

Specimen copies free to any address

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

WE GIVE A LIST OF A FEW C SPECIALTIES:

Scientific Suspended

German Collars,

Bath R

Manhattan Shirts,

Summer C

Belts.

An inspection of our stock will show you that the prices and styles are

J. A. CRAIG & B

Doctors declared the man dead, a jury of twelve men viewed the remains. Those on the jury were: Chas. F. Peterson, F. R. Payne, L. F. Drysdale, E. S. Moore, S. A. Rawls, E. S. Rowand, J. A. Reiter, B. J. Canova, John F. Foy, George I. P. Dzialynski, J. E. Kuchler and W. A. Silcox.

Sheriff Bowden took wise precautions to maintain order and keep the crowd from taking the jail yard by storm. A squad of 10 of the J. L. L. in command of Captain Driscoll, were on hand in full uniform and with fixed bayonets. Chief of Police Keefe was also present with a squad of 20 policemen.

Inside the jail yard was a crowd of 1,000 people, packed like sardines between the jail building and the high brick wall. The more adventurous climbed up thirty feet on the iron barred windows and hung on for an hour to gratify their morbid curiosity. One, more ingenious than the others, had a coil of rope in his pocket with which he lashed himself against the grating. The trees in the yard, and in yards overlooking the scaffold, even to the slenderest of limbs, were crowded with boys and men. The south wall was the vantage ground of many who got to the top of it from the roof of neighboring houses. These roofs in turn were black with people. There was not a place in the whole vicinity that could contain a man or boy that did not have one or the other as a tenant pro tem.

Black With People.

The streets outside the jail ward were black with sweating humanity. The ice cream man called forth his "Five a Block," and did a land-office business. Nine-tenths of the curious looked upon the thing as a gala occasion and passed jokes with each other. There were women among the number who had babies in arms. Some of the men came from miles out in the country. They had their vehicles and brought lunch. A large number were grievously disappointed when the gates clanged together and shut them out. The jail yard then could have been filled three times over.

The scaffold upon which Sims paid the death penalty was the same, in part, upon which Bill Westmoreland was hung eight years ago. This is the first execution since that time, although fully a score of murders have been committed in this county.

The execution was without a hitch. Sims' neck was not broken and he died of strangulation. The doctors say, however, that the execution was almost perfect.

"He did not suffer at all," said Dr. Stollenwerck. "He was unconscious the moment he dropped."

The Lonely Death Watch.

The watch kept over Sims Tuesday night was a lonely one. Sims occupied the same cell that he has occupied ever since he was brought from St. Augustine, which is the first on the right hand side from the entrance to the cage in the middle tier.

The cell has recently been whitewashed and presented a neat appearance. At the further end were two small barrels, covered with cloths. On one stood a small kerosene lamp and on the other was a crucifix. When one of the watch made the remark that the cell was nice and clean he replied:

"Yes, it is nice and clean, but I won't occupy it long. Someone else can come and occupy it. I am going to meet my God tomorrow."

It was 11 o'clock when Sims went to sleep. Previous to that time he would break forth in his usual manner.

much interested in every detail of the execution, and never for a moment lost her nerve or turned away her head. She told her companions that a neighbor had expressed surprise that she intended to go.

"Why shouldn't I go?" she exclaimed. "Did he not kill my boy and try to kill another?"

While the sheriff was binding the man Mrs. Moore stood up and said:

"See him. Of course I'll see him. I'll raise my veil to see him better."

When the drop fell she gave a sigh of relief and said: "He'll never shoot another."

Colored Women Wailed.

In the jail yard there were about twenty colored women. When the doomed man entered the yard, between the sheriff and Father Kenny, with two other priests following, the prisoner praying and the priests chanting, these women were greatly affected and wept.

From the jail Undertaker Clark took Sims' body to his undertaking rooms, where it was prepared for burial, and at 3 o'clock it was placed in the dead wagon and taken to St. Mary's cemetery, where the interment took place. Only Undertaker Clark and the driver of the dead wagon accompanied the remains to the cemetery.

Sims' Crime.

The crime for which Sims gave up his life took place on the morning of April 7. Sims had come to the city from Black Creek as one of a crew on a lighter load of wood and went on a carousel. He went to the Hub saloon and bought a pint of liquor, which he drank himself. He then went to the Rabbit Foot saloon, where he had one or two more drinks, and while buying drinks for himself and friends, Napoleon Stucks, a young colored man, came up and asked if he was not in it. Sims replied that he was not, as he did not know him. They had some words, which resulted in Sims drawing his pistol and shooting Stucks in the neck and breaking it.

Sims fled. The officers were hunting for him all night and employed men to look him up. Among these was "Rag Jim," who chased him into East Jacksonville, and as they were going by James H. Minor's house, who was then lieutenant of police, that officer joined in the chase. On the way he met his brother, Policeman E. F. Minor, and Officer Davis, who was called to assist in capturing Sims.

Entrenched in a Barn.

Sims went to a barn in Fairfield, where he was located by the officers. Lieutenant Minor entered the barn and discovered Sims in the hay loft. He called on Sims to surrender and received a shot as an

act of friends who deeply mourn his death. For the last two years he was an esteemed and useful member of the First Baptist church in this city. The remains are to be taken a little before 7 o'clock this morning from the residence, 425 East Bay street, to the Union depot, to be taken by the F. C. & P. to Americus, Ga. for interment in the Oak Grove cemetery there. In that city he was born, and there he lived for many years, and there his parents and many other of his relatives reside.

Crystal Cafe open from 6 a.m. until midnight. G. W. Satterfield, M'gr.

At the Harnett House, Savannah, Ga., rates reduced to \$2 per day; no fancy prices.

MAYNARD'S TICKET AGENCY.

Felix Garcia, Manager.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets bought, sold and exchanged. Member of American Ticket Brokers' Association. 201—West Bay Street—201.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DUVAL HOTEL.

A. S. Harley, city; Arthur Parker, New York; M. N. Camp, R. C. Camp, Albion, Fla.; R. J. Binniker, Reddick, Fla.; O. M. Crosby, Avon Park, Fla.; Henry Cook, Cincinnati; James Menzies, city; A. O. MacDonell, Fernandina; E. F. Joyce, St. Augustine; W. N. Thompson, Fernandina; Mrs. E. F. Reynolds, Bronson, Fla.; J. A. Bryan, Tampa; J. W. Hartshorne, Gainesville; G. H. Johnson, Gainesville; John S. Franz, Tampa; William Arthur, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Chambers and wife and child, St. Augustine; S. W. Roberts and son Cleveland; Otto Becker, Atlanta, Ga.

HOTEL PLACIDE.

A. McIntire, Ocala, Fla.; M. D. Abrams, Savannah; A. B. Soundstrom, New York; J. A. Henderson, Danville, Va.; Miss Brown, Fort Valley, Ga.; A. Mitchell, Ocala, Fla.; C. W. DeMartin, Savannah; W. H. Chandler, New York; L. R. Marshall and wife, Lowell, Fla.; C. W. DeCosta, city; W. O. Cole, Water Valley, Miss.; Fred Pashley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Townsend, Claxson, Ga.; W. H. Beerling, Holyoke, Mass.; J. M. Walter, Washington.

THE GENEVA.

George V. Nash, Eustis, Fla.; John C. Moses, city; D. W. Carrol, James E. Barker, Birmingham, Ala.; Henry Cook, Cincinnati, O.; C. E. Bradley, Mrs. C. E. Bradley, Tampa; John R. Black, Charleston, S. C.; E. S. Arlington, Macon, Ga.

BAKING POWDER.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's

BAKING POWDER.

Strongest of all pure cream of tartar baking powders.

Williams was committed to jail without bail and will be given a preliminary hearing in a few days. He has not yet secured counsel.

The Murdered Man's Funeral.

The funeral of Mitchell Rivers, who was killed Tuesday afternoon by Jesse Williams, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Clark's undertaking rooms. The interment was in Mt. Hermon cemetery.

Herbert A. Bishop Dead.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday morning by Mrs. A. W. Knight announcing the death of her brother, Herbert A. Bishop, formerly of this city, but for the past five years of St. Petersburg, and formerly secretary of the Globe Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing company, of Ocala. The deceased was 32 years of age and well known in this city.

When the head feels dull and heavy, the skin appears sallow and greasy, and the stomach refuses food, take Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

PALACE BARBER SHOP

20 Laura St., rear Keene's. Easy shave, best hair cut in city. Everything new and first-class.

CLEM. L. DECKER, Proprietor.

CLOTHING.

WE MUST

Close out our entire stock of spring and summer clothing, hats and shirts regardless of cost. The

KNIFE

Has been placed in each article so deep nothing is left of former

PRICES.

Every garment will be sold at half, which means a saving to you of 30 per cent.

A. GREENBERG
Clothes, Hatter and Furnisher, 13 East

ISSUED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Semi-Week

(SEMI-WEEKLY ED)

Issued every Tuesday and Friday, variety of interesting reading, including interest in Florida everywhere, the Sem-

MAILED, POST

Specimen copies free to any address

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

WE GIVE A LIST OF A FEW SPECIALTIES:

Scientific Suspended German Collars, Bath R. Manhattan Shirts, Summer C Belts.

An inspection of our stock will show you that the prices and styles are

J. A. CRAIG & B

Everett Block, 229 West Bay St.

SANITARIUM.

The Boynton Private San

FOR THE CURE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

S. W. BOYNTON, M. D., Specialist

Bright's Disease, Cancer, Tumors, Female and Rectal Diseases by most approved modern methods, without use of knife or loss of blood, or no pain.

Nicely furnished rooms with hot and cold water. Lady assistants in attendance. Free consultation. Send for circulars and literature.

121 Ocean St., Jacksonville

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

CHARLES A. CLARK

Undertaker and Professional Embalmer. 40 and 42 West Forsyth street, Jacksonville, Florida.

AMBULANCE.

Open day and night. Telegraph and telephone orders receive prompt attention. Telephone 188.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. M. NOLAN,

SPECIALIST.

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.

13 West Adams street, between 13

Exhibit D

Judge Deggett of the Criminal Court, came up once more yesterday. The negro, whose deformity of face has made him an object of aversion, was injured by a railroad accident several years ago, in Duval County. He has been repeatedly arrested as a vagrant, but Judge Deggett has refused to sentence him on the ground that he was not a criminal. The Board of County Commissioners, through its chairman, has refused to care for him as a pauper, on the ground that he was able to perform manual labor. The result was that he has been practically dependent on public charity, as his disgusting appearance prevented his securing employment. Chief of Police Vinzant appeared yesterday before the board and asked its co-operation in keeping Rivers off the streets. W. E. Scull, with whom a temporary arrangement had been made for his care, reported that Rivers is not capable of doing continued or hard work, as he has not the use of his left hand, or the muscles of his right shoulder, and for several days past he has been suffering from epileptic fits. These statements seemed to convince the board of the fact that the unfortunate man can legally be provided for as a county pauper, and it concluded an arrangement with Mr. Scull for taking care of him and keeping him away from the city. It is earnestly hoped that this will end this long-drawn out case before the public.

Payment of Bills.

At the suggestion of Chairman L'Engle, the following was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The officers connected with the auditing and presentation of accounts against the county are much inconvenienced, and their proper consideration of such accounts prevented by the negligence of those interested in delaying such presentation until the board is actually in session,

"Resolved, That no accounts against the county will be considered unless the same shall be presented to the proper officers twenty-four hours before the hour appointed for the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners."

Chairman Stockton of the Board of Public Works appeared before the County Commissioners, calling attention to the fact that block 36, Springfield, the property of the city, and now used as a public park, has been sold for State and county taxes, although it was not liable for taxation. The board directed the proper steps to be taken for clearing the property from the incumbrance.

A communication was received from Tax Assessor Turner requesting three weeks' additional time in which to complete the assessment rolls for 1897, as he has been unable to finish them within the time provided by law. His request was laid on the table, to be considered at a special meeting of the board next Monday. The cause of the delay was attributed to the fact that the officer did not receive the blank tax rolls from the State Comptroller until February 15, 1898, and to the further fact that the Assessor had been compelled to make in his own office the list of State lands.

Bond Approved.

The bond of R. Bowen Daniel as Supervisor of Registration in the sum of \$500 was approved, with John C. L'Engle and Charles S. Adams as sureties.

County Treasurer Holmes suggested that he be allowed to turn over paid coupons on county bonds as cash vouchers.

HEINSON HANGED.

PAID THE DEATH PENALTY AT THE COUNTY JAIL YESTERDAY.

Large Number of People Witnessed the Execution, Including the Condemned Man's Victim.

Edward Heinson, a young negro, was hanged at the yard of the county jail yesterday morning, having been convicted at the spring term of the Circuit Court of criminal assault on Miss Ida Bailey, a young white girl, aged 14 years, living about eight miles in the country. The crime occurred on Monday, April 11, 1898.

Contrary to the usual custom, the execution was witnessed by a large number of people, many of them being soldiers, who clamored for admittance, and it was finally granted. The crowd filled the entire jail yard.

Early in the morning Sister Mary Ann brought the doomed negro a bountiful breakfast, which he ate with apparent relish. She also provided him with a new suit of black clothes and a pair of slippers. Father Barry of the Catholic Church afterward arrived, followed by Father Kenney, and both remained with him till the trap was sprung.

After reaching the gallows, he was given an opportunity to make a statement, and said: "I want to say a few words. I am perfectly willing to meet my God, as I am innocent of the crime for which I am to hang to-day. My soul is saved, and I am free of all my sins. I want you, one and all, to pray for me, white and black. I am innocent of the crime, but, as it has all gone so far, I am perfectly willing to hang, for I haven't got a bit of prejudice against no one at all. I hope there ain't anyone in this yard what has prayed against me. I am going to die with a clear conscience. That's all I've got to say. Pray for me, and I hope you will all meet me up yonder in heaven."

The trap was sprung at 11:15, and it was fifteen minutes later when Heinson was pronounced dead. Death was caused by strangulation and partial dislocation, the neck not being broken.

The very moment that the body dropped, there was no holding back of the mass of humanity that swayed forward, but in a few moments all were held in check by the police, one of whom remarked: "Gentlemen, keep back, you are in the presence of death. One would think by your actions that you were seeing an ox killed." The remark was followed with telling effect by the crowd retreating.

The jury consisted of L. G. Pigniollo, Clem Decker, L. D. Howell, S. C. Taylor, William Weltz, Harry Free, Robert J. Jendrick, J. E. Sullivan, J. H. Gardner, W. A. Townsend, and W. Macomber.

The body was afterward turned over to Undertaker Clark for burial. So far as known, the deceased had neither friends nor relatives here.

An unusual feature of the hanging was the presence of Miss Bailey, who was determined to witness the execution of her assailant, despite the efforts of Sheriff

The designs are also radically unlike those of the ordinary stamps, consisting of a border (being substantially the same in all the denominations, except that the figures and letter representing values are different), and a central scene indicative in some way of the development of the great region beyond the Mississippi River. The scenes and borders are all printed from lined engravings on steel, executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The border, which forms in its inner line an irregular oval framework to each of the scenes represented, consists of a fluted figure on either side, with interior crossbars, beginning in a single line near the bottom of the stamp, and enlarging until it reaches a shield in each of the upper corners, wherein is engraved in white the Arabic numeral of the denomination—the dollar mark also being included in the case of the \$1 and \$2 stamps. At the top, connecting the two shields, and united to the fluted framework on the two sides, is a curved tablet, on which are engraved in small white capitals the words: "United States of America." Above this, on either side, are heads of wheat, and between these a small scroll. Immediately below the central scene is the title of the picture in diminutive white Gothic letters on a curved tablet, and below this on either side, in scrolls, are the words: "One," "two," and so on, in white capitals, except in the case of the two highest denominations, when "\$1.00" and "\$2.00" are substituted for letters. Above each of these is a projecting ear of corn, and at the bottom of all on a straight black tablet are the words "Postage One Cent," "Postage Two Cents," and so on, in white capitals.

The scenes represented on the stamps, together with the colors of the several denominations, are as follows:

One-cent.—"Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamrecht, now in possession of the Marquette College, of Milwaukee, Wis., representing Father Marquette in a boat on the Upper Mississippi, preaching to the Indians. Color, dark green.

Two-cent.—"Farming in the West," from a photograph, representing a Western grain field with a long row of plows at work. Color, copper red.

Four-cent.—"Indian Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcraft's history of the Indian Tribes. Color, orange.

Five-cent.—"Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving, representing the Pathfinder planting the United States flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Color, dark blue.

Eight-cent.—"Troops Guarding Train," representing a detachment of United States soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies, from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell, of New York. Color, dark lilac.

Ten-cent.—"Hardships of Emigration," from a painting kindly loaned by the artist, A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner," one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. Color, slate.

Fifty-cent.—"Western Mining Prospect," from a drawing by Frederic Remington (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Rus-

General Lee's wife and daughters are expected to leave Richmond to-day, and to arrive here to-morrow, making this place their home till the general shall go to Cuba.

Dr. and Mrs. Reed, accompanied by Mrs. Pilcher, wife of Major Pilcher, who has been several weeks in this city, arrived from the Windsor last evening from Carlisle, Pa.

Major General J. Warren Keifer and staff left yesterday morning for Miami, where the general will assume command of the First Division, of which six regiments are stationed at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Christopher, who were to have entertained the members of the Original Whist Club to-night, at their Pablo cottage, have indefinitely postponed the entertainment on account of the weather, the afternoon showers making it uncomfortable for the guests to get to and from Pablo.

The "Merry Gleaners" of the Newnan Street Presbyterian Church, will give an entertainment to-night at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge. A pleasing programme of music and recitations will be given. The Messrs. Junkin of the Second Virginia Regiment, will assist in the music. Miss Moulton will sing, accompanied by Mr. Garnett Junkin, with the guitar. Miss Louise Fletcher will recite, also Miss Aird, who recites "How Grandma Danced the Minuet." The Mandolin Club also will assist in the music. The Gleaners invite their friends to assist them in "Dressing the New Woman." A small admission fee will be charged at the door. Refreshments will be served.

Young for Congress.

Norfolk, July 6.—The Democratic convention of the Second Congressional District of Virginia to-day nominated Hon. William A. Young of Norfolk for Congress by acclamation. Mr. Young was elected two years ago, but was unseated in favor of Dr. R. A. Wise. The Chicago platform was indorsed.

John Burk Dead.

New York, July 6.—John J. Burk, the comedian, died last night in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received while diving in the ocean at Sea Cliff, L. I., last Friday evening. He had been diving from a raft, and struck his head on a sharp stone. When he came to the surface, he was unconscious and partially paralyzed.

AN EXPENSIVE DISEASE.

Typhoid Fever and Similar Plagues Cost Us Annually \$278,000,000.

Upon several occasions I have pointed out the loss of money to the United States alone by typhoid fever and similar diseases, and the result is startling. Estimating upon the basis of 50,000 lives lost and 250,000 cases which recover annually from the disease, and taking the lowest legal value assessed by any State for a human life, we have the enormous sum of \$278,000,000. Assuming that it is possible by proper improvement in the quality of the water supply to reduce the typhoid cases and death rates by 85 per cent, then of this sum \$236,300,000 might be applied annually to the payment of interest and sinking fund charges, with no greater cost than we now suffer from the annual money losses by this disease. A sum which at 5 per cent annually for interest and sinking fund charges for forty years will justify an outlay on works for water purification of \$4,954,671,700.

of a case of sciatic rheumatism in the month. The patient, Mr. C. A. Burgess, City Health Department, had tried medicines, but to no avail. He consulted Dr. Vincent, who at once placed upon the best and best treatment extant, and was cured. Sufferers who desire to get well fast should profit by Mr. Burgess's experience.

SPECIALTIES.

CATARRH and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Nerves, Skin and Blood—Chronic Ulcers (sore leg), Cancer, Rupture, Stricture, Cocle, Hydrocele and Piles guaranteed without using the knife. Rheumatism, peculiar to women and Private Diseases, sexes, are given special attention.

No charge for consultation. Free reasonable. Special rates for mail treatment. DR. W. T. S. VINCENT, Specialist, Mohawk Block, Cor. Bay & Market Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.

Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 4 & 7 to 10 P. M. Sundays—10:30 to 12 a. m.

NONE BETTER



2 OZ. 5 CENTS

EDUCATIONAL.

ROLLINS COLLEGE

STANDS FOR THOROUGH EDUCATION, PRACTICAL EDUCATION, MODERN EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENTS: Collegiate, Preparatory, Commercial, Music, Art, Normal.

Every emphasis laid upon the liberal education given. The professors and instructors are all experts who have held corresponding positions in the highest colleges.

against the county, are much more unreasoned, and their proper consideration of such accounts prevented by the negligence of those interested in delaying such presentation until the board is actually in session.

Resolved, That no accounts against the county will be considered unless the same shall be presented to the proper officers twenty-four hours before the hour appointed for the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners."

Chairman Stockton of the Board of Public Works appeared before the County Commissioners, calling attention to the fact that block 36, Springfield, the property of the city, and now used as a public park, has been sold for State and county taxes, although it was not liable for taxation. The board directed the proper steps to be taken for clearing the property from the incumbrance.

A communication was received from Tax Assessor Turner requesting three weeks' additional time in which to complete the assessment rolls for 1897, as he has been unable to finish them within the time provided by law. His request was laid on the table, to be considered at a special meeting of the board next Monday. The cause of the delay was attributed to the fact that the officer did not receive the blank tax rolls from the State Comptroller until February 15, 1898, and to the further fact that the Assessor had been compelled to make in his own office the list of State lands.

Bond Approved.

The bond of R. Bowen Daniel as Supervisor of Registration in the sum of \$500 was approved, with John C. L'Engle and Charles S. Adams as sureties.

County Treasurer Holmes suggested that he be allowed to turn over paid coupons on county bonds as cash vouchers to the clerk of the county. This was directed by the board, who authorized the clerk to give receipts for such vouchers, and, after making careful examination and records of the same, to destroy them. The board also authorized the clerk to destroy all paid county warrants which had been paid twelve months or more.

The chairman was authorized to have electric lights placed in the county hospital.

The reports of the various county officers for the month of June were made to the board. County Treasurer Holmes reported as follows:

Balance from last report.....\$3,733.98
Receipts during June.....2,522.56

Total.....\$6,256.54
Disbursements.....\$3,639.58

Balance, July 1.....\$2,616.96
The fine and forfeiture fund showed a balance from last report of \$2,097.16; receipts, \$435.72. The disbursements were \$1,232.74; leaving a balance July 1 of \$1,300.14.

The school fund showed a balance from the last report of \$5,981.33; receipts, \$2,281.54; disbursements, \$7,360.33; leaving balance on July 1 of \$2.59.

The report of collections of licenses showed receipts of \$555.05 for account of the State and \$287.55 for the county.

Fines Assessed.

Clerk Hartley of the Criminal Court reported fines amounting to \$450 assessed, but of this sum nothing has been collected, those against whom it had been levied

against the county, are much more unreasoned, and their proper consideration of such accounts prevented by the negligence of those interested in delaying such presentation until the board is actually in session.

After reaching the gallows, he was given an opportunity to make a statement, and said: "I want to say a few words. I am perfectly willing to meet my God, as I am innocent of the crime for which I am to hang to-day. My soul is saved, and I am free of all my sins. I want you, one and all, to pray for me, white and black. I am innocent of the crime, but, as it has all gone so far, I am perfectly willing to hang, for I haven't got a bit of prejudice against no one at all. I hope there ain't anyone in this yard what has prayed against me. I am going to die with a clear conscience. That's all I've got to say. Pray for me, and I hope you will all meet me up yonder in heaven."

The trap was sprung at 11:15, and it was fifteen minutes later when Heinson was pronounced dead. Death was caused by strangulation and partial dislocation, the neck not being broken.

The very moment that the body dropped, there was no holding back of the mass of humanity that swayed forward, but in a few moments all were held in check by the police, one of whom remarked: "Gentlemen, keep back, you are in the presence of death. One would think by your actions that you were seeing an ox killed." The remark was followed with telling effect by the crowd retreating.

The jury consisted of L. G. Pignolillo, Clem Decker, L. D. Howell, S. C. Taylor, William Weltz, Harry Free, Robert J. Jendrick, J. E. Sullivan, J. H. Gardner, W. A. Townsend, and W. Macomber.

The body was afterward turned over to Undertaker Clark for burial. So far as known, the deceased had neither friends nor relatives here.

An unusual feature of the hanging was the presence of Miss Bailey, who was determined to witness the execution of her assailant, despite the efforts of Sheriff Broward to get her not to do so. She was accompanied by Mr. Scull, a relative and county convict guard.

A request was received by Sheriff Broward from another young woman, who stated that she had witnessed executions in many foreign countries, and desired to see a hanging. The request was refused.

DEAD FISH.

They Are To Be Removed from McCoy's Creek at Once.

Mayor Knight called a special meeting of the City Board of Health, which was held last evening, to consider the accumulation of dead fish in McCoy's Creek, announcement of which was made in yesterday's Times-Union and Citizen. The board instructed Chief Sanitary Inspector Brooks to begin at once the removal of the fish, which he will undertake this morning. He was authorized to employ a large force of men and teams, and will push the work as rapidly as possible. The removal of the dead water hyacinths will be undertaken afterward. The putrid matter will be taken to the cremator and destroyed.

The causes that have led to the death of so many fish are being discussed. The theory that was advanced by an evening paper yesterday, that it was caused by high water fish being killed by coming

the bottom of all on a straight black "Postage-TwoCents," and so on, in white capitals.

The scenes represented on the stamps, together with the colors of the several denominations, are as follows:

One-Cent.—"Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamprecht, now in possession of the Marquette College, of Milwaukee, Wis., representing Father Marquette in a boat on the Upper Mississippi, preaching to the Indians. Color, dark green.

Two-Cent.—"Farming in the West," from a photograph, representing a Western grain field with a long row of plows at work. Color, copper red.

Four-cent—"Indian Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcraft's history of the Indian Tribes. Color, orange.

Five-cent—"Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving, representing the Pathfinder planting the United States flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Color, dark blue.

Eight-cent—"Troops Guarding Train," representing a detachment of United States soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies, from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell, of New York. Color, dark lilac.

Ten-cent—"Hardships of Emigration," from a painting kindly loaned by the artist, A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner," one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. Color, slate.

Fifty-cent—"Western Mining Prospect- or," from a drawing by Frederic Remington (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York), representing a prospector with his pack-mules in the mountains, searching for gold. Color, olive.

One dollar—"Western Cattle in Storm," representing a herd of cattle, preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm, reproduced from a large steel engraving after a picture by J. MacWhirter—the engraving having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C. B. Johnson, of Washington, D. C. Color, black.

Two dollar—"Mississippi River Bridge," from an engraving—a representation of the great bridge over the Mississippi, at St. Louis. Color, light brown.

No Trans-Mississippi postal cards or stamped envelopes will be issued.

Although this series of stamps will be discontinued on December 31, 1898, they will be good for postage at any time afterward.

SOLDIERS' EXPRESS.

Reduced Rates on Packages Have Been Made Both Ways.

The reduction of rates recently inaugurated by the Southern Express Company, covering shipments sent to soldiers in camp here, is now applicable to personal freight and other packages forwarded by the soldiers here to relatives and friends elsewhere in the country.

The reduction amounts to 25 per cent, and will be greatly appreciated by the soldiers. Most of the packages that they receive come prepaid, but, of course, in sending things home they like to prepay them whenever possible, and the reduction will therefore be a direct benefit to

small admission fee will be charged at the door. Refreshments will be served.

Young for Congress.

Norfolk, July 6.—The Democratic convention of the Second Congressional District of Virginia to-day nominated Hon. William A. Young of Norfolk for Congress by acclamation. Mr. Young was elected two years ago, but was unseated in favor of Dr. R. A. Wise. The Chicago platform was endorsed.

John Burk Dead.

New York, July 6.—John J. Burk, the comedian, died last night in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received while diving in the ocean at Sea Cliff, L. I., last Friday evening. He had been diving from a raft, and struck his head on a sharp stone. When he came to the surface, he was unconscious and partially paralyzed.

AN EXPENSIVE DISEASE.

Typhoid Fever and Similar Plagues Cost Us Annually \$278,000,000.

Upon several occasions I have pointed out the loss of money to the United States alone by typhoid fever and similar diseases, and the result is startling. Estimating upon the basis of 50,000 lives lost and 250,000 cases which recover annually from the disease, and taking the lowest legal value assessed by any State for a human life, we have the enormous sum of \$278,000,000. Assuming that it is possible by proper improvement in the quality of the water supply to reduce the typhoid cases and death rates by 85 per cent, then of this sum \$226,300,000 might be applied annually to the payment of interest and sinking fund charges, with no greater cost than we now suffer from the annual money losses by this disease. A sum which at 5 per cent annually for interest and sinking fund charges for forty years will justify an outlay on works for water purification of \$4,954,671,700.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

WINDSOR—J. G. Taylor, W. C. Douglass, Florida; F. Shamlow, Norway; G. B. Irum, Mount Vernon; S. P. Watson, Atlanta; M. Pollock, Jacksonville; F. B. Blankard, Richmond; O. V. Lossberg, city; W. Gilbert, Ashville; N. C.; D. R. Edwards, Lawtey; R. A. Spaulding, Atlanta; J. A. Graham, Savannah; W. H. Passman, Tallahassee; W. E. McGill, Waycross; J. C. Turner, Columbus; J. G. Long, S. G. Worthy, St. Augustine; A. Sabel, city; A. T. Curtis, St. Louis; H. T. Douglass, U. S. A.; K. Langbourn, Virginia; W. H. Gunther, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Fitcher, Carlisle, Pa.; A. P. Moore, Richmond; A. B. Monoham, U. S. Volunteers.

MUST BE GOOD TOBACCO.

Uncle Sam Sends Two Carloads to the Soldier Boys.

The Durham bull and Stars and Stripes hand in hand. The United States Government has ordered shipped a carload of Bull Durham to Santiago. Immediately after the capture of the Philippines by Dewey the Government ordered a carload of Bull Durham sent to Manila. Thus it appears that the American eagle, the Stars and Stripes and Bull Durham tobacco go hand in hand. Where one lights the other is likely to follow pretty promptly.

The Celebrated Cincinnati & Florida Resumed.

On Wednesday, July 6, the celebrated Cincinnati and Florida Limited train will be resumed by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. The leaving time from Jacksonville will be 6:50 p. m., arriving at Atlanta at 4:30 a. m., and at Cincinnati at 7:30 a. m. This makes the



LONG CUT
FOR PIPE OR CIGARETTE
W. Duke Sons & Co.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. Successors.

2 OZ. 5 CENTS

EDUCATIONAL.

ROLLINS COLLEGE

STANDS FOR
THOROUGH EDUCATION,
PRACTICAL EDUCATION,
MODERN EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENTS:
Collegiate, Preparatory, Commercial,
Music, Art, Normal.

Every emphasis laid upon the education given. The professors and instructors are experts who have held corresponding positions in the highest colleges and universities.

Beautiful Location, Healthful Buildings, Modern Methods, Excellent Fine Gymnasium, Well-Furnished Good Board.

Terms Reasonable. Each student a room to himself without extra charge.

GEORGE M. WARREN
For further information and Catalogue apply to
WILLARD ELIOT,
WINTER PARK, N. C.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE
BOTETOURT SPRINGS, VA.
For 175 Young Lady Boarders, and most extensively equipped in Virginia courses in Ancient and Modern Literature, Science, Music, Art, Etc. Officers and teachers. Situated on Va. near Roanoke. Mountain Sea foot above sea level. Mineral waters. opens Sept. 14th, 1898. For Illinois catalogue, CHAS. L. COCKE, Supt., Hillsdale, Ill.

THE FROEBEL ACADEMY
Modern High School and English School for Boys and Girls
Opposite City Park, 315 Laurel Street
Apply for catalogue. Re-opens October 1st.
Principals:
Prof. J. H. KEENE
Mrs. SCHLEPPGREGG-KEENE

BETHEL MILITARY ACADEMY.
Thirty-second session opens Sept. 15, from 30 States. Has prepared more scholars than any other private institution. Illustrated catalogue. Address: R. A. McINTYRE, Supt., Bethel, Me.

Exhibit E

How to Stop Lynching.

Jacksonville Times-Union.

The prompt trial, conviction and execution Monday in Bronson, Fla., of Thomas G. Faircloth and Theodore Smith, the two murderers of L. B. Lewis and wife, will meet the approval of all good citizens of Florida.

If justice would be meted out like the above in Florida and elsewhere lynching would not be indulged in.

The trial, conviction and execution of these two murderers is an example that should be followed all over this country. If murder cases were disposed of like the above it would be seen at once that the number of killings would decrease in a marked degree. The certainty of a sure and speedy hanging would act as a very healthy deterrent on both whites and blacks, and annals of the State would not be blackened with the present record of crime.

"How to Stop Lynching" - 1902 editorial from T-U

Clipped By:



sm3mb

Thu, Jan 24, 2019

Exhibit F

... must be made compulsory to secure
... end aimed at.

Chicago and St. Louis have at last
... on something. Both have
... to place their affairs in charge
... of the republicans. The lamb and the
... are lying down together, but the
... millennium is not yet in sight.

The whisky trust certainly deserves
... name. It trusted all of its officials,
... and is now out to the tune of several
... millions of dollars. They will soon
... make it up, however, as the demand
... for whisky is a steady and progressive

If the Florida legislature will pass an
... honest election law, it will find, when
... the accounts are cast up, the credit
... page covered with entries. If it fails
... to do this the debit side of the account
... will be the heavier, no matter what
... else may be done.

Reports from Tallahassee say that
... the "third house" outnumbers the regu-
... lar legislature two to one. These gen-
... tlemen go to Tallahassee every two
... years, and remain sixty days. They
... work harder than the representatives
... elected by the people, and yet they
... charge the state neither per diem nor
... mileage.

The A. P. A. pretends to consider the
... Catholic religion inimical to American
... liberty, but just read these golden
... words from Bishop Keane, of the Cath-
... olic church: "The American of the fu-
... ture will discountenance and repel the
... spirit of sectarian animosity and big-
... otry, and will be full of toleration to-
... ward any form of religion that seeks to
... honor God and bestow blessings on
... mankind."

Jefferson county is a very rich coun-
... ty in natural resources, in brave men
... and in good women. You can raise
... anything there that will grow on a
... farm or in an orchard, garden or flower
... plot anywhere outside of a tropical
... country. The people of that county
... raise and have as good things to eat,
... and as many luxuries as those of any
... other section of the world. No man
... can starve in Jefferson county unless
... he padlocks his mouth and ties his
... hands behind his back.

One-half of Governor McKinley's ad-
... mirers are busy circulating the state-

... possible.

LESSONS OF A LYNCHING.

Night before last the reputation of
Florida was stained by a lynching.
The victim had not committed the
crime which usually results in lynching
in the South. If guilty at all, he was
guilty of murder—murder for dollars
and cents, murder cowardly and brutal.

But how is it known that he was
guilty? Is a coroner's inquest the
court of last resort in Florida? Is it
just, is it humane, is it manly, to treat
the decision of an investigation, which
was only intended to hold the prisoner
for trial, as a proof of his guilt and a
warrant for his death?

The officials who had this prisoner in
charge may be blameless, and the
Times-Union would not willingly do
them an injustice, but it is strange that
they did not at least suspect this lynching
in time to carry the prisoner to a
place of safety. The men who partic-
ipated in this lynching were simply
murderers, and so far as they are
concerned the Times-Union need not
say more.

The commission of this crime should
have its lesson for the legislature. It
is an endorsement of Governor Mitch-
ell's recommendation for a simplifica-
tion of our criminal laws. Our courts
are too slow and too uncertain. We
must admit, however painful the ad-
mission may be, that danger of mob
violence in Florida is increased by the
fact that the people have little confi-
dence that criminals will be punished
by law. As Governor Mitchell says,
"our criminal laws are too technical
and complicated." On this or that
technicality murderers escape punish-
ment, or delay it until the patience of
the people is exhausted, and the law
loses its terrors to evil doers.

Some states have passed laws pro-
viding for the speedy trial of persons
accused of capital offenses. It would
be well for Florida to do the same.
If a crime, punishable by death, is
perpetrated in any county, and a per-
son accused of its perpetration is ar-
rested, and the evidence against him is
strong, a special term of the court
should be called at as early a moment
as possible, and if the accused is found
guilty, punishment should follow as
speedily as possible.

But this might result in the punish-
ment of an innocent man? Perhaps it
would once in a hundred years. But

**Michigan's Ex-Assistant Secretary of
State Acquitted.**

LANSING, Mich., April 3.—The jury in
the case of August W. Lindholm, ex-
assistant secretary of state, charged with
embezzlement, rendered a verdict of not
guilty, this afternoon. Lindholm was
charged with embezzling \$1,500 of state
money from the office of secretary of
state. He fled the country, was located
in Sweden last fall and extradited. His
embezzlement was detected while exami-
nation was being made in the secretary's
office for evidence of the salary amend-
ment steal.

WILSON SWORN IN.

**He Is Now Postmaster-General of the
United States.**

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Hon. William
L. Wilson, of West Virginia, at 11:10
o'clock a.m., today, was sworn in as
postmaster-general of the United States
by Chief Justice Fuller of the United
States supreme court, and immediately
assumed the duties of the office. The
ceremony was performed in the private
office of the postmaster-general, the only
witnesses being Mrs. Fuller, wife of the
chief justice and Miss Bessie Wilson, the
young daughter of the postmaster-gen-
eral.

GULLICK FOR SPEAKER.

**He Will be Nominated With the Con-
sent of the Government.**

LONDON, April 3.—The Morning Post is
informed from an authoritative source
that William Gullick, liberal M. P. for
Carlisle, will be nominated for the speak-
ership of the house of commons on April
10, with the approval of the government.
If he should not get a majority, the union-
ists will propose the name of the con-
servative, Sir Matthew Riley, Lord
Tweedmouth's brother-in-law.
The Daily News learns that the min-
isters decided at today's meeting to sup-
port Mr. Gullick.

SKY-SCRAPING HOTEL.

**To be Erected by Venable Brothers
at Atlanta—Will Cost \$500,000.**

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—The Venable
brothers have started work on a ten-story
hotel on the site of the old capitol. The
building will be of granite and steel, and
will cost half a million dollars exclusive
of site and furnishing. It will accom-
modate one thousand guests, and is to be
completed by September 30. The build-
ing will face the post-office and the Grady
monument at Marietta and Forsyth
streets.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

At Dover, Del., another ballot was
taken yesterday by the legislature for
United States senator and the vote stood:
Higgins (rep.), 9; Addicks (rep.), 5; Mas-
sey (rep.), 3; Ridgely (dem.), 10; Tunnell
(dem.), 1; absent, 2.

The coast defense vessel Monterey, hav-
ing finished her turning trials near San
Francisco, went to the Mare Island navy
yard today to receive her final supplies
for a long cruise. She is expected to
start south along the coast before the
end of this week and to remain in for-

103; Kismet, 87; Ashland, 109; Oakview,
103; Abana Boy, 107; Redcap, 109; Dr.
Work, 97; Addie Buchanan, 95; Equator,
102; Tattersall, 104.

Fourth race, selling, seven furlongs—
Lay On, 102; Anna Mays, 110; Tom El-
more, 108; Minnie Cee, 109; Vida, 103;
Leonell, 104.

Fifth race, selling, two years old, four
furlongs—Touchdown, 99; Ed. Dandridge,
101; Mike Kelly, 103; Sycamore, 104; Air-
light, 101; Free Colicage, 105; Moylan, 106;
Rondo, 108; Excuse, 109.

Results at St. Asaph.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The book-
makers evidently thought they would
have things their own way at the St.
Asaph track today, as twenty of them
were doing business. Only two favorites
won. In the fourth race Rapids fell when
he entered the stretch. In the last race
Ascot, the winner was jumped on by
Wheeler and his leg was broken.

First race, four furlongs—Bandle (6 to
1), won E. Ball, second; Cadiz, third.
Time, 1:52 5-8.

Second race, five furlongs—Factotum (5
to 1), won; Midstar, second; Hoey, third.
Time, 1:03 3-4.

Third race, seven furlongs—Marchall (2 to
3), won; Copyright, second; Ornu, third.
Time, 1:35.

Fourth race, four furlongs—Florence (6
to 1), won; Wistful, second; Gimme, third.
Time, 1:54 1-2.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Sil-
ent Friend (4 to 5), won Scalper, second;
Kander, third. Time, 1:29 1-2.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Ascot (4-1-2 to
1), won; Benefactor, second; Wheeler
third. Time, 1:04 1-2.

Little Rock Races.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—Three
thousand people witnessed the races at
Clinton park today. Summaries:

First race—Purse, six furlongs, Philo-
mena (even) won, Mopsy second, Glad
third; time, 1:16 3-4.

Second race—Six furlongs, Frank Gavie
(2 to 1) won, Santa Cruz second, The
Queen third; time, 1:16 1-4.

Third race—Capitol Hotel stakes, guar-
anteed, a sweepstake for two-year-olds,
four furlongs, Lady Inez (6 to 1) won,
Saille Cliequot second, May Pinkerton
third; time 0:49.

Fourth race—Selling, four furlongs, Ni-
kita (1 to 2) won, Beilena second, Lela
Dell third; time 0:50.

Fifth race—One mile, over four hurdles,
Barracas (10 to 1) won, El King second,
Templemore third; time, 1:51.

BASEBALL.

Gainesville Defeats Ocala.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 3.—The
game of ball between Gainesville and
Ocala attracted a good crowd. There were
many ladies present. The game resulted
in favor of Gainesville, 14 to 7; McArthur,
of Gainesville, was umpire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.—Charle-
ston saw her last national league game for
this season at the ball park this after-
noon. Score: Pittsburg, runs 4; hits 8; er-
rors, 4; Washington, runs 3, hits 6; er-
rors, 0. Batteries—Colclough and Sugden;
Mercer, Mularky and McGuire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3.—The last ball
game between the Brooklyn teams drew
a fair sized crowd to the park. The team
leaves tomorrow morning for Atlanta.

Service Men.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3.—The Man-
ufacturer's Record is in receipt of, and
will publish in this week's number, let-
ters from representative business men
in all parts of the country on the propo-
sals for general business improvement.
Among the number quoted are C. B.
Huntington, John H. Inman and Abram
S. Hewitt, of New York; M. E. Ingalls,
of Cincinnati; Hon. Edward Atkinson, of
Boston, and Thomas Booth, of St. Louis.

The majority of views, while of a con-
servative tone, are to the effect that busi-
ness from this time on will gradually
but steadily improve. The iron and steel
manufacturers and merchants report a
decided increase in the demand for their
products; traffic has increased on rail-
road lines, and the bankers state that in-
vestors are showing more confidence in
different sections, especially in the South.
Thomas Booth, president of the Mer-
chants' exchange, of St. Louis, which re-
presents business sentiment of the Mis-
sissippi valley, states that the improve-
ment which started the first month of the
year, has become emphasized.

President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake
and Ohio railroad, believes that "inland
commerce will improve from now on."

AT THE HOTELS.

J. E. Lucas, the popular steamboat man
of Palatka, was at the New Duval yester-
day.

J. Thomas Staveley, a prominent busi-
ness man of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel
Placide.

H. R. Dean, the popular traveling man
for Winn, Johnson & Co., of Macon, Ga.,
is at the New Duval.

C. A. Pyne, a well-known business man
of Ocala, Fla., was registered at the New
Duval hotel yesterday.

John McGahle and wife, of Brooklyn,
N. Y., are in the city for a few days,
guests at the Hotel Geneva.

G. R. W. Arms, of New York, is at the
Windsor. Mr. Arms is on his way south
and the tarpon will be again unhappy.

Mrs. and Miss Gill, of Syracuse, N. Y.,
have returned to the Windsor, on their
way north, after having spent the season
in the Land of Flowers.

Mrs. S. F. Ryan, of Asheville, N. C.,
has returned to the Windsor. Mrs. Ryan
has been doing Florida and the West
Indies for the entire season.

Bedford Glascock and family, accom-
panied by Miss May Smith, of Virginia,
arrived in the city from South Florida
yesterday, and are the guests of Hotel
Placide.

H. Colton, the advance agent of "Lost
in New York," is in the city, and is stop-
ping at the Hotel Geneva. The company
will appear at Park opera-house on Mon-
day evening April 8.

Jerome Madden, of Chicago, who has
been spending the past winter in this
city and other popular resorts of this
state, will leave next week for Calais,
Me., where he will spend the summer
months.

PERSONAL.

Captain W. M. Davidson, general pas-
senger agent of the Plant system, wen
over to St. Augustine yesterday. He will
return today.

Bennett E. Russell and brother, Thos

THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION

—OFFICE—
Corner Bay and Laura Streets.

—TELEPHONES—
EDITORIAL ROOMS: 122. BUSINESS OFFICE: 60.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
To City Subscribers.

Delivered.....	One Month	\$ 1 00
Delivered.....	Three Months	2 50
Delivered.....	Six Months	5 00
Delivered.....	One Year	10 00
By Mail—Postage Prepaid.		
Delivered.....	One Month	\$ 1 00
Delivered.....	Three Months	2 50
Delivered.....	Six Months	5 00
Delivered.....	One Year	10 00
Delivered.....	Six Months	5 00
Delivered.....	One Year	10 00

In clubs of five, to one post office, THE WEEKLY TIMES-UNION will be sent one year for four dollars. When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given. Unpaid communications will not be returned.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertising rates depend on place in the paper and will be furnished on application. Orders for discontinuance must be given in advance.

The Washington Bureau of THE TIMES-UNION is at the Corcoran Building, corner Fifteenth and F streets, N. W. Eastern office 25 Tribune Building, New York.

REMITTANCES should be made by Checks, Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter. Address THE TIMES-UNION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The Times-Union solicits communications on matters of current interest, but wishes to warn writers to be brief. Brevity will insure early publication.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4, 1895.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For Eastern Florida: Fair; warmer in northern portion Thursday evening; variable winds.

For Western Florida: Fair and warmer; winds shifting to south-west.

China to Japan—Oh, don't!

The Rothchilds have a clock worth \$10,000, and yet it has to go on tick.

Adultery is still singing the same old song. 'Thou art so near, and yet so far.'

Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Kansas, but Mrs. Lease says there first.

ment that he said while in Thomasville, Ga., that if the republican party came out for free silver coinage he would not accept the nomination, and would leave the party. The other half of the admirers of the distinguished protectionist are busy denying this report. The McKinley house seems to be badly divided against itself, and the usual result may be expected.

THIS IS CALLED AN ELECTION.

We ask the readers of the Times-Union, and especially the members of the legislature, to take a look at the proceeding termed, in Florida, an election. The election booth is boarded up so closely that no one on the outside can see what is being done within. Within the booth are three inspectors and a clerk—all appointed by the county commissioners. The county commissioners themselves are nominally appointed by the governor, but as he is pledged to appoint whoever the executive committee of a party or faction recommends, they are, to all intents and purposes, appointed by the executive committee of a party or faction. When there are no factional differences this party is the democratic party. Where there is such division the executive committee of the faction recognized by the governor dictates the appointment.

What is the business of the executive committee of a party or faction? To look after the interests of the people? Certainly not. To look after the interests of the party or faction it represents? Just precisely this, and nothing more. The business of the executive committee is to see that its party or faction wins elections.

Then with this sole object to accomplish, the appointment of supervisors of registration and county commissioners is intrusted to a party or factional executive committee. The election officers of a state are made subordinates of such a committee. They feel that they are a part of a factional political machine—that they are appointed to see that the faction that they represent wins. It is reasonable to suppose that they are selected because it is believed that they will use their positions to insure the success of the party or faction with which they affiliate.

These commissioners then, underlings of a factional committee, proceed to appoint inspectors and clerks. All are appointed from the faction the commissioners represent. They in turn become

where one innocent man would be punished in this way a dozen innocent men would be saved from the vengeance of mobs that, distrustful of the law and disgusted with its delays, so often seek to do justice in an illegal way.

CUT OFF PRIVATE BILLS.

The legislature will probably be in session sixty days. The sessions generally consume all the time allowed, and there is more important business than usual that demands attention.

There is always more or less of complaint at the length of the legislative sessions. They are costly, and the sooner final adjournment is reached, if business is properly attended to, the better it is for the people. A session prolonged to the legal limit is, however, preferable to hasty legislation. Every important matter should be carefully considered, thoroughly discussed, and decided with judgment.

When a bad law is passed the people have to submit to it indefinitely. A definite time is fixed for the adjournment of the legislature, and tardiness is not generally more disastrous than undue haste.

The great trouble with all legislatures is the fact that they are not working for the people of Florida during more than half of the time of the session. Fully half the time is spent in acts for the benefit of individuals. A great deal of time is wasted in granting charters which could be obtained under the general law without consuming the time of the legislature. A bill should be passed early in the session to remedy this evil.

No individual or set of individuals should be permitted to take up the time of the legislature and make the people pay for it when there is another channel through which they can accomplish what they desire. A bill should be introduced imposing a tax on measures intended for the benefit of individuals—measures in which the public is not interested. Before such measures are introduced the person or persons in whose interests they are proposed should be required to pay into the treasury a fixed sum of money—a sum large enough to more than defray the expenses of the legislature while considering such measures.

If this were done the legislature would be relieved of a great deal of business of no importance to the state at large, and would have more time

to sign waters six or eight months. She will remain in Nicaraguan waters while the government board of engineers is examining the canal route.

At Birmingham, Ala., Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the venerable author of the national hymn, "America," was appropriately remembered yesterday by the pupils of the several public schools. Promptly at noon the scholars gathered in the recitation halls of the several buildings and carried out a special program.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Three Favorites Finish in Front at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—A large crowd assembled at the fair grounds to witness the third day's races of the spring meeting and the betting public was out in force. The track was in good condition and the talent got there on May Thompson, Wekota and Billy McKenzie.

First race—Six furlongs, Curious (5 to 1) won, Alice D., second, Colonel Atmore third; time, 1:16 1-2.

Second race—Seven furlongs, selling, Oak Forest (5 to 1) won; Buckeye second, Rally third; time, 1:31 3-4.

Third race—Seven furlongs, selling, Wekota (even) won; Void second, Jennie W. third; time, not given.

Fourth race—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, handicap, May Thompson (4 to 5) won, Fidget second; Furlong third; time, 1:08 1-2.

Fifth race—Mile and one-eighth, selling, Billy McKenzie, (4 to 1) won, Florence P. second, Hotspur third.

Following are the entries for Thursday: First Race, five-eighths of a mile—Anna McNairy, 102; Walter O., 104; Ludwig, 104; Maquon, 104; Shelby Boston, 104; Princess Rose, 105; Lu Prewitt, 107; Hollywood, 110; Sir John, 110; Dante, 110; J. W. Cook, 110.

Second Race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Arelino, 100; Nicaragua, 100; Ethel W., 100; Rabbit, 100; His Honor, 102; Joco, 102; Vagrant, 102; Paint, 103; Artless, 103; Lena Frey, 103; Primero, 105; Euna, 107; Boule, 108; Taylor Hayden, 108; Virden, 108.

Third Race, three-fourths of a mile—Lulle M., 95; Orleans Belle, 95; Luke Short, 97; Hallow Eve, 97; Buckaway, 97; Granville, 97; Hudson, 97; Francis Hennessy, 100; Buckeye, 100; Camden, 102; Anna K., 102; Blacksmith, 102; Jugador, 102; Bob Wilson, 102; Warwickshire, 105.

Fourth race—Handicap, one-mile—Erstwhile, 98; Cass, 105; Burrell's Billet, 111; Brakeman, 102; Ether, 105; Rapidan, 108; Virgin, 103; Fidget, 100; Bryan, 100; Oak Forest, 100.

Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Lagniappe, 97; Black Jack, 100; Folly, 105; Oh No, 105; Danube, 107; Charlie B., 107; Panway, 108; Pearl N., 108; Chauncy, 110; Theodore H., 110; Bob Campbell, 113; Senator Morrill, 113; Joe Woolman, 113.

The Results at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—The racing at Cumberland Park today showed an improvement over that of the day previous. The track was in fine condition, the weather pleasant, and the attendance good. The Maxwell house stakes with a guaranteed value of \$1,500 for 3-year-old fillies, proved an easy victory for Baker and Gentry's Strathmore Mayday filly, Queen May. She was the 7 to 5 favorite and was heavily backed. Willie Martin came down from Louisville to ride her and she won under a pull by four lengths from Lily of the West, who was a length and a half in front of Victorious Seville who was almost neglected

where they will play three games—Thursday, Friday and Saturday—with the Atlanta club. The score:

Regulars—Runs, 15; base-hits, 21; errors 1.
Colts—Runs, 6; base-hits, 1; errors, 3.
Batteries—Oppenheimer and Dailey; Kennedy and Grim.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 3.—The game between the Philadelphia club of the national league and the Petersburg team resulted: Philadelphia—Runs, 5; base-hits, 6; errors, 3. Petersburg—Runs, 6; base-hits, 8; errors, 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Grady; Foreman, Thomas, Packard and Hayden.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 3.—The Baltimore started the day's game with five earned runs in the first inning, and kept hitting the ball throughout the game. Baltimore—Runs, 20; base-hits, 21; errors, 2. Wake Forest—Runs, 3; base-hits, 6; errors, 7. Batteries—Hemming, Horner and Clark and Robinson; Wynne and Honeycutt.

THE RING.

Walcott Licks Dunn.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., April 3.—The fight, tonight, between Joe Walcott, the Boston negro, and Mick Dunn, of Australia, was won by Walcott. He had Dunn all but out at the end of the eighth round, when the police stopped the fight. The referee declared Walcott the winner.

THEY LIKE THE SOUTH.

The Massachusetts Mill Men Are Loud in Their Praise.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 3.—The Massachusetts mill men, who are traveling in the South, are being utterly astonished by the manifestations of good will being made to them by southern people. Mr. D. A. Tompkins, under whose direction the trip is being made, receives each day thirty or forty telegrams from southern cities inviting the party to visit them.

The trip is the outcome of the agitation in New England, and especially in Massachusetts, of the matter of competition of southern mills in textile manufactures. Various laws bearing upon this subject were under consideration before the committee on mercantile affairs of the Massachusetts legislature.

Mr. Lovering made an argument in which he set up southern competition as one reason why the Massachusetts legislature should go slow in making any laws that might have a tendency to drive New England capital to the South. A few weeks ago he wrote for the Manufacturer's Record a special article on the subject which brought him into correspondence, through the editor, with Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C. In consequence of a conversation about the South's advantages, Mr. Tompkins invited Mr. Lovering to make a trip South. In speaking of this investigation to Mr. E. St. John, vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line, the latter amplified it to be one from the Seaboard Air Line to Mr. Lovering and several friends he might select, the party to become the guests of Mr. St. John's road. While these arrangements were perfecting the committee on mercantile affairs concluded also to make a trip to the South. The legislative committee's trip was completed about two weeks ago.

The impression produced on the minds of these men (Mr. Lovering's party), will probably determine the direction of the investment of much capital. So far the

Exhibit G

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES: NEW YORK—Publication Office, 222 Broadway. All American District Telegraph Office, 315 Fourth St. LONDON: 3 Northumberland Av. SWITZERLAND: Librairie, Georg & Co., 11, rue de la Harpe, Paris. GERMANY: Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria. ITALY: Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART) One Year, \$10.00 Three Months, \$3.50 One Month, \$1.00 DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART) Per Year, \$8.00 Six Months, \$4.50 Three Months, \$2.50 One Month, \$1.00 SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE) One Year, \$2.00 SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART) One Year, \$1.00 DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE) Per Month, \$2.00

Amusements This Evening. CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—810. Roof Garden. EDEN—USEE—Vauxworks—Concerts—Cinema—Graph—Day and Evening. KOSTER & BIALAS—Remedial Variety—Promenade Concert—750. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00. METROPOLITAN BEACH—Very Little Past—Concert—Fireworks. Afternoon and Evening. OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudville—8:15. POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Boston—2 and 4 P. M.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN. The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for \$1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HEADLESS STATE DEPARTMENT.

Undoubtedly the condition of Secretary SHERMAN's health presents to Mr. McKINLEY an extremely delicate problem; but it is one that will be more difficult rather than less with the passage of time, and one that involves grave responsibility in several directions. This responsibility is the more direct and personal, because Mr. SHERMAN is known to have entered the cabinet reluctantly, and because it is believed that he was induced to do so only that a seat in the Senate by appointment might be given to Mr. McKINLEY's most intimate friend and adviser. In these conditions Mr. McKINLEY, having used the portfolio of the State Department for purposes not solely public, is the more strictly bound to see that no harm comes therefrom to the public interests.

The need for some decisive action exists quite apart from any consideration of Mr. SHERMAN's general fitness for the place, and it arises largely from the development of facts that were reasonably definitely known before the appointment was made. It is in full appreciation of the pathetic nature of the present situation, so far as concerns the veteran leader, that we recognize the urgent necessity of dealing promptly and effectually with that situation. It may truly be said that, for the actual condition of things, the Secretary himself is not at all responsible. But surely the President cannot ignore the gravity of the fact that the Secretary is not responsible for the embarrassments of the moment because, in sad truth, he is generally irresponsible. A man in private life who is free to do what he will, and yet who does not really know what he is doing, is an object of pity to his friends and of solicitude to his family. A man at the head of the Department of State, the immediate director of the foreign policy of the Government, at a time when our relations in several quarters are, to say the least, extremely delicate, who is in such a condition, is obviously a source of a good deal of danger.

Mr. SHERMAN's most recent mishap very probably will be prevented from doing mischief by his own disavowal, which foreign Governments must accept as conclusive, that it ever took place. But it does not consist with the dignity of the Government of the United States that the respect of other Governments shall be secured by their agreeing to ignore what they know did occur. Nor, moreover, is it safe to assume that the Secretary's impulses will lead him to nothing that cannot be officially denied. His office is one that requires alert and constant discretion, and our Government cannot always be sure of denying with safety evidence of the grossest indiscretion.

The problem, we repeat, is delicate, but it is urgent, and it is not fairly to be met by the employment of an official career for the venerable Secretary. The President must find some more adequate solution.

THEY MAY HAVE HIM.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN is going to Mexico to study the silver question in a country where silver is the standard money and a full legal tender. Mr. BRYAN is said to be studying the Spanish language, hoping to be able to make a speech to the Mexicans on the subject of silver.

If Mr. BRYAN were possessed of an open and candid mind he would come

back from Mexico a rampant gold man. He will discover in one day's investigation in that free-silver country that he taught false doctrine in all his 600 speeches in the campaign of 1896 and misled hundreds of thousands of ignorant wage-earners as to the effect of the free coinage of silver upon their condition.

Two Chicago workmen—P. J. MAAS and PATRICK ENRIGHT—were sent to Mexico last September by the trades unions to look into the condition of labor. They had been told by Mr. BRYAN that they were getting two-dollar dollars in their envelopes. The appreciation of gold had sent the value of our dollar up and prices of labor and commodities down. Free coinage would cut the dollar in two and raise their wages. They determined to study the facts in silver-standard Mexico.

These two workmen reported that the Mexican laborers lived in squalor and wretchedness. Wages had fallen and the prices of the common necessities of life had risen. Women and children received from 18 to 25 cents per day. Carpenters, painters, and stonecutters got from 75 cents to \$1.25 per day; bricklayers, masons, plasterers, and teamsters much less. The average pay of day laborers was 37 1/2 cents. On their scant earnings Mexican workmen "lived more like cattle than like human beings."

If Mr. BRYAN keeps his eyes open and his mind free from bias, he will find convincing evidence that free silver does not make a happy people.

We doubt whether the Boy Orator of the Platte can tell the Mexicans anything about silver that they do not know already. But even the soundest economic truths administered to them in their own language, spoken with a strong Nebraska accent, might be received with dissent and vegetable projectiles. It is, however, perfectly characteristic of Mr. BRYAN that he should wish to enlarge the field for the exercise of his greatest talent by learning a foreign language. The process can be continued so long as languages hold out. When he has talked one nation to death he has but to cross a frontier to find fresh victims.

The Spaniards carry politeness to extremes. Their language has expressions of courtesy that seem to us absurd. Tell a Spaniard that he has a beautiful country house, and he replies, "It is yours," which means simply, "I am glad you like it." Dearly beloved Mexicans, we will not be outdone in politeness. If, after you have seen BRYAN, you conclude that you like him, be dusted.

BUYERS.

One effect of the sensible and energetic policy of the Merchants' Association which, perhaps, had not been fully foreseen is that the merchants of New York are both learning and teaching some things about the trade of the country, and of particular sections, that formerly were not known or known rather vaguely.

Every outside member of the association who comes to the city to study the advantages offered to him and to compare them with those of other centres of trade is necessarily a specially qualified reporter as to certain facts, as he is, also, necessarily an interested and specially intelligent investigator as to certain facts here. The intercourse of the outside members with the city members of the association is, therefore, quite apart from what business may actually be done, a process of mutual education. That "knowledge is power" is a maxim old enough to be more respectable, but while knowledge does not always confer power the prosperous trader is impossible without it, and the more more varied and more accurate knowledge he can get the better use he can make of whatever advantages he may possess. The "swapping" of information brought about by the policy of the association will prove one of the most fruitful branches of trade promoted.

The immediate and more concrete benefits of the policy are already reported as quite up to the expectations of the association. It is a happy coincidence, if nothing more, that the completion of the merchants' plan has fallen in with the first strong wave of reviving prosperity. It will be found to strengthen that revival, because it brings home to "the business and bosoms" of New York men the facts on which prosperity is based. The out-of-town visitors tell much the same story of current debts paid, mortgages lightened or lifted, and money gathering in the pockets of the farmers of the country from the advantageous sale at good prices of good crops. When the East understands this state of things so fully as to act upon it the response will be prompt and strong.

BRONX PARK AND THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

It is very much to be hoped that the adoption by the Park Commissioners of the modified designs for the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park will not be accepted as a finality. In form, of course, the decision was final, but there is altogether too much at stake to allow a formality to prevail.

What is at stake is nothing less than the welfare of a park, of which the public usefulness will increase with time, and which will be far more important to the next than to the present generation, and even more important to the next generation after that. Any mistake that is made now will be irreparable hereafter only with far greater trouble and expense than it can now be repaired withal. Indeed, a radical mistake once allowed to be put into execution will be almost irreparable. A bad beginning of the Botanical Garden will thus be a public calamity. And the public has no assurance that the beginning sanctioned by

the Park Commissioners will not be bad. On the contrary, the weight of evidence is that it will be.

Let us once more recapitulate the history of the transaction. A number of citizens of wealth and standing and public spirit associated themselves to endow the city with a botanical garden, such as is possessed by several European cities, but are American cities, although there are American cities that are much better provided in this respect than New York. It was a most worthy object, for which the promoters of it deserve the public gratitude. They secured an allotment of space for the garden in a public park, with the proviso that their plans for the garden should be approved by the Park Commissioners. The object for this proviso, obviously, was to make sure that the buildings for the garden should interfere as little as possible with the beauty and consequently with the public usefulness of the park, of which the Park Commissioners were the custodians. The Trustees of the Botanical Garden employed in the design of their buildings experts of various kinds, but no acknowledged expert in this particular of the relations of the garden to the park. One of the Commissioners, who observed this omission, proposed to take counsel of acknowledged experts in park making, and his proposition was accepted. From the experts whose advice was thus invoked the Commissioners received a most instructive exposition of the questions involved, leading to the conclusion that the adaptation of the garden to the park had not been sufficiently considered by the Trustees. This report was referred to the Trustees, and in answer to it they submitted modified plans which they considered would meet the objections of the experts in park making. Plainly the thing for the Commissioners to do then was to refer the modified plans to the experts, who were the only persons who could say with authority whether their objections had or had not been met. Instead of taking this course, the Commissioners, with one dissenting voice, adopted the plans.

So we now have the assurance of the Trustees and the Commissioners that the garden, as proposed, will not unnecessarily injure the park. But this assurance is confessedly not sufficient. Why did the Commissioners seek in the first instance the advice of experts, or why did they not in the second instance recur to it? There have been some signs that some at least of the majority of the Trustees regret their hasty and inconsistent action and would be glad of a decent pretext upon which to reopen the question. They might of their own motion reconsider their action, or the propriety of reconsidering it might be suggested to them by the Mayor. It would be a lamentable thing if there were no way of correcting what there is much reason for believing to have been a disastrous mistake.

The sharp criticism of Gov. BLACK before the Association for the Advancement of Science by WILLIAM H. HALE, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, will probably confirm the Governor in his well-known animosity to the scholar in politics. The criticism was clearly scientific, since it was a logical generalization from known facts in accordance with established laws. The relation of the competitive test to efficient, honest, and economical public service is familiar; it has been established by experience quite adequate to the purpose, and the result has been so satisfactory that a requirement of the test was embodied in the State Constitution. When the Governor of the State deliberately undertook to secure legislation to make possible the evasion of that requirement he exposed himself to inferences that are as inevitable as they are, to him, discreditable. The discussion of these facts and inferences is as appropriate to "social and economic science" as is the discussion of any notorious political nuisance with which public opinion alone can deal.

TREES IN LONG ACRE.

The instant hearty response made to the suggestion that a foliage park be created in the asphalt waste of Long Acre is a good augury for the comfort and happiness of the people of this city. It shows that both public officers and private citizens give hospitable welcome to any proper and sensible project for beautifying the streets and open spaces. The Mayor, Commissioner STILES, Superintendent PARSONS, Deputy Commissioner WILDS of the Public Works Department, and, with complete unanimity, the residents and property owners near Long Acre warmly approve the plan for relieving the heat and glare and monotony and ugliness of Long Acre by planting trees and establishing little parks. It would be a blessing for the neighborhood and for everybody who traverses the square.

The entire open space from Forty-third to Forty-seventh Street might be enclosed with a rim of trees set out at the curb. Two small park inclosures like that at Bowling Green, possibly with fountains, could then be created in the triangles at each end. Superintendent PARSONS made some good suggestions in our columns yesterday. He advised the setting out of elms for the future, but between them some Carolina poplars or other quick-growing trees which would afford shade and beautify the square with their foliage in a few years. When the elms had attained a good growth the intervening trees could be cut down.

The Department of Public Works has control of Long Acre, as it is the usual rule that when an open space or square is once paved over it passes out of the care of the Park Department into that of Public Works. No doubt the Tree Planting Association would gladly and generously co-operate with the Department of Public Works in preparing for this work of adornment and utility. The trees ought to be planted next Spring.

A VERY BAD CASE.

There is no question that the world is very well rid of the man MORRIS, who does not seem ever to have made any better use of his brains than when he blew them out on Tuesday. The newspapers have contained of late some particularly bitter doses for those who desired to think well of their kind. There was the case of the masseur and the midwife and the barber, which was especially revolting for the stolid indifference it indicated to human butchery. There were not wanting those who detected something especially German in this brutal apathy, since all the parties concerned were of German birth or origin. But after that came the news of three natives of New England who shot a farmer and his sister, and jeered her, as she lay in torture, about the condition of her dying brother. That put an end to the drawing of national morals about the manners and customs of murderers.

There is thus no point to be made upon

the nationality of MORRIS, who happened to be of English birth. That is, his widow says so, though it seems that she has misstated her own parentage. At any rate, her late husband was one of the most contemptible of mankind. It was doubtless a happy release for her when he was sent to prison for forgery, and an unhappy release for both of them when he was let go. In the interval she had contrived to gain a livelihood by keeping a boarding house, and seemed to have attained peace and a respectable status after a very eventful past. She had applied in vain for the pardon of her amiable consort, who was much incensed with her for the failure of her efforts. A memorandum which was found upon him contained what the police would call her "pedigree," being a concise statement of her relations with other men. It does not appear whether he had compiled this memorandum with a view to a suit for divorce or to refresh his memory withal in the course of connubial discussions. In either case, it was highly characteristic. It was equally characteristic that he should have taken advantage of the position which she had attained without any aid of his, and indeed in spite of him, to live upon her after his release from prison without any exertion on his own part as long as she suffered him. When this manly purpose was baffled by her determination, he obtained from her by false pretenses money enough to buy the pistol with which he meant to take her life and with which it is not in the least to be regretted that he succeeded in taking his own.

Human nature does not often descend to a baseness so abject and unrelieved as this case shows. Incidentally it may be observed that he does not do credit to the educational and reformatory work of our prison system. A course of nearly five years resulted in his case in a complete failure. For it is quite out of the question that he could have gone in a baser wretch than he promptly showed himself to be when he came out.

The sharp criticism of Gov. BLACK before the Association for the Advancement of Science by WILLIAM H. HALE, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, will probably confirm the Governor in his well-known animosity to the scholar in politics. The criticism was clearly scientific, since it was a logical generalization from known facts in accordance with established laws. The relation of the competitive test to efficient, honest, and economical public service is familiar; it has been established by experience quite adequate to the purpose, and the result has been so satisfactory that a requirement of the test was embodied in the State Constitution. When the Governor of the State deliberately undertook to secure legislation to make possible the evasion of that requirement he exposed himself to inferences that are as inevitable as they are, to him, discreditable. The discussion of these facts and inferences is as appropriate to "social and economic science" as is the discussion of any notorious political nuisance with which public opinion alone can deal.

The response of Dean WAYLAND of Yale, a member of the corporation of Brown University, of the manifesto of the younger members of the Faculty of that institution, is forcible and pertinent. The members of the Faculty who presumably do not sympathize with the protest which they have failed to sign might very well, in the interest of the institution, mark their dissent more emphatically. The suggestion that there was anything of persecution in the admonition of the Trustees to the President is very unworthy. The Trustees begged the President not to talk in public what they and the overwhelming majority of educated Americans regarded as pestilent nonsense. The President concluded that the sacrifice of the Presidency of Brown would be less important than the sacrifice of his right to call for the free and unlimited coinage of forty-three-cent dollars. That is his affair, but the younger professors seem to have taken the ground that if any professor is muzzled about any subject a blow is struck at "freedom of thought." This is nonsense. As Dean WAYLAND says, if the chief qualification for a President is "freedom," why not INGERSOLL of ALLEGED?

There is evidently need in this country of much more extensive instruction in the rudiments of civilization. According to BURKE, the very first principle of civilization is that a man shall not be Judge in his own case. A West Virginian, whose wife had run away with another man, erected himself into a Judge of the case, sentenced the other man to death, and endeavored to execute the sentence. He seriously injured the man, but did not kill him. Thereupon a Judge sentenced him to imprisonment for twenty-four hours and a fine of \$500, and immediately afterward poured contempt upon his own court by signing or "concurring in" a petition for the remission of the fine. The Governor of West Virginia has remitted the fine, taking the occasion of doing so to observe that the man fined "ought to have killed" the other man, and that the other man "ought to be apprehended and imprisoned for life." The suggested punishments are, of course, without the least warrant in either case in the laws of West Virginia, which this Governor is sworn to execute. Upon the whole, this action of a Judge and a Governor is even more discouraging as a symptom of American civilization than the declaration of an editor in favor of killing without trial all negroes accused of assaulting white women or the declaration of a Judge that his was "a white man's court," in which justice for blacks was not to be expected.

—Curious, how bright the prospects are on weekdays for the reformation of Coney Island, and how little change is observable on Sundays. The authorities make admirable plans, but seem to be a bit lax about executing them. And, really, intention and performance are not quite the same thing. The trouble with Coney Island is that it has a bad name, and as a good one is not the product of a week's or a month's growth, the danger of driving away wicked patrons when no virtuous ones are in sight except through a strong telescope is one not to be contemplated with composure by the local purveyors of amusement.

—By a desperate effort the London papers have managed to preserve perfect seriousness in their treatment of the suit for libel and trespass recently brought by the owner of NELSON'S oil ship, the Foudroyant, against the patent-medicine manufacturer who had caused to be painted on the side of the vessel and in huge letters the statement that "England expects every man to do his duty and take 's pills." The journalistic gravity is due, doubtless, to fear, on the one hand, of offending a lavish advertiser, and on the other of enraging the British public, which thinks ad nauseam and would resent any levity in regard to the Foudroyant. Trial of the case developed many humorous features, however, and there would seem to be no harm in mentioning them on this side of the water. It seems that when the ship was driven ashore at Blackpool, a man whose trade it is to desecrate graves, or anything else that is plain and handy, with laudations of this particular remedy, considered that he had before him the chance of a lifetime, so he telegraphed to his employer that the vessel was lying conveniently near a much-frequented pier, and closed his dispatch with the pathetic words, "What an 'I do'!" The pill man's reply was: "Do the best you can at a reasonable price," followed by the cheerful phrase that made the trouble as showing his idea of what that "best" should be. The agent, being, apparently, a simple-minded creature, took no note of the instructions to negotiate with the owner of the Foudroyant, but with less regard for the feelings of the owner than he would have shown if the medium of his art had been a barn or a wayside builder. The result was a suit for \$1,000, the plaintiff claiming that he had been libeled, since folks would think him "a person of little decency and no good taste," and the defendant now regarded with ridicule and contempt, and no longer attracted paying visitors. The pillmaker held, as seems to have been a fact, that his agent acted wholly without authority, but a verdict for \$50 was rendered against him all the same, and the copy-entertaining artist was fined 40s. The British agent says that "an attempt to copy American advertising methods" has been properly punished!

—Though the present complaints about the condition of the sewers and gas pipes under Madison Avenue seem to come from the residents of that thoroughfare, we suspect that they were prompted, some months ago, by the presence of the city in a jealous rage by the fact that Madison Avenue hasn't been dug up this Summer like the rest of the city, and is therefore outrageously and unjustly fortunate. This same jealousy, doubtless, will prevent making one good job of the needed repairs, and by causing each conduit to be renewed separately, will render possible the keeping of the manholes for some time in state of upheaval, relieved by periods of rest as short as possible. Everybody knows that each city street should have one subway big enough for all purposes, and why such subways are not made is a mystery beyond any degree of solution.

—According to The Mexican Financier, the recent fall in the value of silver has caused inconvenience rather than distress in the Southern republic. Even the inconvenience, it says, is due to uncertainty as to the future of the white metal more than to lowness of price. If it were only known that silver would remain at its present value, Mexico would soon adjust herself to the new conditions, just as she has done to proportionally greater depreciations in the past, and the development of her resources would continue practically without interruption. It is the railways, this authority says, that really suffer from the weakness of the currency forming a large part of their receipts, for the increase of earnings that has resulted from careful and intelligent management will be swallowed up by the higher cost of meeting fixed charges in gold. This difficulty is felt to a greater or less degree by all the other corporations organized abroad on a gold basis. The Government, as matters stand now, will be a sufferer to the extent of about \$1,550,000 per annum. "But this would mean little," declares The Financier, "were it not for the danger, hard to measure with accuracy, of the curtailment of the most important branch of the export duties—consequent on the inevitable shrinkage in the purchase of foreign goods. But it must be remembered, on the one hand, that precisely the same fear was entertained on the occasion of the previous decline of silver in 1893 and 1894, and though it is true that importations were severely checked for a time, they were eventually covered to their former volume, and, on the other hand, that the loss of revenue from this cause will be to some extent compensated by an increase in the yield of the stamp tax and some other forms of internal receipts." The laboring class in Mexico, using almost exclusively articles of home production, has suffered little from the depreciation of silver.

PERSONAL.

—Cuban rejoicing—or is it lamentation?—over the prospect that Gen. WEXLER will soon be removed to another sphere of activity is, of course, somewhat restrained by the necessity of showing a seeming regret for the assassination that has made a change of commander almost inevitable. There is no objection, however, to a free expression of the comfort found by Cubans in the fact that only CAMPOS and POLAVIEJA are mentioned as possible successors for WEXLER. One of them has already failed to qualify for the island and the other has been equally unfortunate in the Philippines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Curious, how bright the prospects are on weekdays for the reformation of Coney Island, and how little change is observable on Sundays. The authorities make admirable plans, but seem to be a bit lax about executing them. And, really, intention and performance are not quite the same thing. The trouble with Coney Island is that it has a bad name, and as a good one is not the product of a week's or a month's growth, the danger of driving away wicked patrons when no virtuous ones are in sight except through a strong telescope is one not to be contemplated with composure by the local purveyors of amusement.

—By a desperate effort the London papers have managed to preserve perfect seriousness in their treatment of the suit for libel and trespass recently brought by the owner of NELSON'S oil ship, the Foudroyant, against the patent-medicine manufacturer who had caused to be painted on the side of the vessel and in huge letters the statement that "England expects every man to do his duty and take 's pills." The journalistic gravity is due, doubtless, to fear, on the one hand, of offending a lavish advertiser, and on the other of enraging the British public, which thinks ad nauseam and would resent any levity in regard to the Foudroyant. Trial of the case developed many humorous features, however, and there would seem to be no harm in mentioning them on this side of the water. It seems that when the ship was driven ashore at Blackpool, a man whose trade it is to desecrate graves, or anything else that is plain and handy, with laudations of this particular remedy, considered that he had before him the chance of a lifetime, so he telegraphed to his employer that the vessel was lying conveniently near a much-frequented pier, and closed his dispatch with the pathetic words, "What an 'I do'!" The pill man's reply was: "Do the best you can at a reasonable price," followed by the cheerful phrase that made the trouble as showing his idea of what that "best" should be. The agent, being, apparently, a simple-minded creature, took no note of the instructions to negotiate with the owner of the Foudroyant, but with less regard for the feelings of the owner than he would have shown if the medium of his art had been a barn or a wayside builder. The result was a suit for \$1,000, the plaintiff claiming that he had been libeled, since folks would think him "a person of little decency and no good taste," and the defendant now regarded with ridicule and contempt, and no longer attracted paying visitors. The pillmaker held, as seems to have been a fact, that his agent acted wholly without authority, but a verdict for \$50 was rendered against him all the same, and the copy-entertaining artist was fined 40s. The British agent says that "an attempt to copy American advertising methods" has been properly punished!

—Though the present complaints about the condition of the sewers and gas pipes under Madison Avenue seem to come from the residents of that thoroughfare, we suspect that they were prompted, some months ago, by the presence of the city in a jealous rage by the fact that Madison Avenue hasn't been dug up this Summer like the rest of the city, and is therefore outrageously and unjustly fortunate. This same jealousy, doubtless, will prevent making one good job of the needed repairs, and by causing each conduit to be renewed separately, will render possible the keeping of the manholes for some time in state of upheaval, relieved by periods of rest as short as possible. Everybody knows that each city street should have one subway big enough for all purposes, and why such subways are not made is a mystery beyond any degree of solution.

—According to The Mexican Financier, the recent fall in the value of silver has caused inconvenience rather than distress in the Southern republic. Even the inconvenience, it says, is due to uncertainty as to the future of the white metal more than to lowness of price. If it were only known that silver would remain at its present value, Mexico would soon adjust herself to the new conditions, just as she has done to proportionally greater depreciations in the past, and the development of her resources would continue practically without interruption. It is the railways, this authority says, that really suffer from the weakness of the currency forming a large part of their receipts, for the increase of earnings that has resulted from careful and intelligent management will be swallowed up by the higher cost of meeting fixed charges in gold. This difficulty is felt to a greater or less degree by all the other corporations organized abroad on a gold basis. The Government, as matters stand now, will be a sufferer to the extent of about \$1,550,000 per annum. "But this would mean little," declares The Financier, "were it not for the danger, hard to measure with accuracy, of the curtailment of the most important branch of the export duties—consequent on the inevitable shrinkage in the purchase of foreign goods. But it must be remembered, on the one hand, that precisely the same fear was entertained on the occasion of the previous decline of silver in 1893 and 1894, and though it is true that importations were severely checked for a time, they were eventually covered to their former volume, and, on the other hand, that the loss of revenue from this cause will be to some extent compensated by an increase in the yield of the stamp tax and some other forms of internal receipts." The laboring class in Mexico, using almost exclusively articles of home production, has suffered little from the depreciation of silver.

—Curious, how bright the prospects are on weekdays for the reformation of Coney Island, and how little change is observable on Sundays. The authorities make admirable plans, but seem to be a bit lax about executing them. And, really, intention and performance are not quite the same thing. The trouble with Coney Island is that it has a bad name, and as a good one is not the product of a week's or a month's growth, the danger of driving away wicked patrons when no virtuous ones are in sight except through a strong telescope is one not to be contemplated with composure by the local purveyors of amusement.

—By a desperate effort the London papers have managed to preserve perfect seriousness in their treatment of the suit for libel and trespass recently brought by the owner of NELSON'S oil ship, the Foudroyant, against the patent-medicine manufacturer who had caused to be painted on the side of the vessel and in huge letters the statement that "England expects every man to do his duty and take 's pills." The journalistic gravity is due, doubtless, to fear, on the one hand, of offending a lavish advertiser, and on the other of enraging the British public, which thinks ad nauseam and would resent any levity in regard to the Foudroyant. Trial of the case developed many humorous features, however, and there would seem to be no harm in mentioning them on this side of the water. It seems that when the ship was driven ashore at Blackpool, a man whose trade it is to desecrate graves, or anything else that is plain and handy, with laudations of this particular remedy, considered that he had before him the chance of a lifetime, so he telegraphed to his employer that the vessel was lying conveniently near a much-frequented pier, and closed his dispatch with the pathetic words, "What an 'I do'!" The pill man's reply was: "Do the best you can at a reasonable price," followed by the cheerful phrase that made the trouble as showing his idea of what that "best" should be. The agent, being, apparently, a simple-minded creature, took no note of the instructions to negotiate with the owner of the Foudroyant, but with less regard for the feelings of the owner than he would have shown if the medium of his art had been a barn or a wayside builder. The result was a suit for \$1,000, the plaintiff claiming that he had been libeled, since folks would think him "a person of little decency and no good taste," and the defendant now regarded with ridicule and contempt, and no longer attracted paying visitors. The pillmaker held, as seems to have been a fact, that his agent acted wholly without authority, but a verdict for \$50 was rendered against him all the same, and the copy-entertaining artist was fined 40s. The British agent says that "an attempt to copy American advertising methods" has been properly punished!

—Though the present complaints about the condition of the sewers and gas pipes under Madison Avenue seem to come from the residents of that thoroughfare, we suspect that they were prompted, some months ago, by the presence of the city in a jealous rage by the fact that Madison Avenue hasn't been dug up this Summer like the rest of the city, and is therefore outrageously and unjustly fortunate. This same jealousy, doubtless, will prevent making one good job of the needed repairs, and by causing each conduit to be renewed separately, will render possible the keeping of the manholes for some time in state of upheaval, relieved by periods of rest as short as possible. Everybody knows that each city street should have one subway big enough for all purposes, and why such subways are not made is a mystery beyond any degree of solution.

—According to The Mexican Financier, the recent fall in the value of silver has caused inconvenience rather than distress in the Southern republic. Even the inconvenience, it says, is due to uncertainty as to the future of the white metal more than to lowness of price. If it were only known that silver would remain at its present value, Mexico would soon adjust herself to the new conditions, just as she has done to proportionally greater depreciations in the past, and the development of her resources would continue practically without interruption. It is the railways, this authority says, that really suffer from the weakness of the currency forming a large part of their receipts, for the increase of earnings that has resulted from careful and intelligent management will be swallowed up by the higher cost of meeting fixed charges in gold. This difficulty is felt to a greater or less degree by all the other corporations organized abroad on a gold basis. The Government, as matters stand now, will be a sufferer to the extent of about \$1,550,000 per annum. "But this would mean little," declares The Financier, "were it not for the danger, hard to measure with accuracy, of the curtailment of the most important branch of the export duties—consequent on the inevitable shrinkage in the purchase of foreign goods. But it must be remembered, on the one hand, that precisely the same fear was entertained on the occasion of the previous decline of silver in 1893 and 1894, and though it is true that importations were severely checked for a time, they were eventually covered to their former volume, and, on the other hand, that the loss of revenue from this cause will be to some extent compensated by an increase in the yield of the stamp tax and some other forms of internal receipts." The laboring class in Mexico, using almost exclusively articles of home production, has suffered little from the depreciation of silver.

—Curious, how bright the prospects are on weekdays for the reformation of Coney Island, and how little change is observable on Sundays. The authorities make admirable plans, but seem to be a bit lax about executing them. And, really, intention and performance are not quite the same thing. The trouble with Coney Island is that it has a bad name, and as a good one is not the product of a week's or a month's growth, the danger of driving away wicked patrons when no virtuous ones are in sight except through a strong telescope is one not to be contemplated with composure by the local purveyors of amusement.

PERSONAL.

—Cuban rejoicing—or is it lamentation?—over the prospect that Gen. WEXLER will soon be removed to another sphere of activity is, of course, somewhat restrained by the necessity of showing a seeming regret for the assassination that has made a change of commander almost inevitable. There is no objection, however, to a free expression of the comfort found by Cubans in the fact that only CAMPOS and POLAVIEJA are mentioned as possible successors for WEXLER. One of them has already failed to qualify for the island and the other has been equally unfortunate in the Philippines.

tion to injure Kansas or any other Western State. Can any Kansas correspondent show instructions or hints to send to reputable or influential papers in the East false reports about drought, or grasshoppers, or floods, or anything else that induces crops, repels immigration, and decreases the value of real estate? Till some such exhibit can be made it would seem to be judicious for Mr. ANTHONY to direct his indignation against untrustworthy Kansas reporters, if such there are, and to write no more about willful disparagement of his State by papers whose only possible object and eager desire are to tell the exact truth.

—Secretary BLISS is probably wasting time and paper in warning people of the dangers they will encounter on the way to the Klondike. To be really effective, his advice should have emphasized the impossibility of conducting mining operations there in the winter months. It is not unreasonable to take some risk of death by cold and hunger for the sake of getting gold in large quantities. Men do as much every day for very moderate wages, and are praised, not blamed, for it, but few would be rash enough to peril their lives for the sake of reaching a place where nothing can be done for a long time, and where those who arrive late next Summer will have a far better chance to succeed than those who attempt the journey now.

—There is considerable gossip at Rome because the much-coveted office of commander of the Papal Guard seems to have become practically a hereditary position. It has remained in one family since the end of the last century, and the Pope has just nominated as coadjutor and future successor of Prince EMILIO ALTEIRI, the present commander, his son, DON PAOLO, Prince DI VIANO. The ALTEIRIS are descended from ALBERTO ALBERTONI, a patrician who flourished in the year 1000, and one of his descendants took the name of Altieri in 1670 when he married a niece of the EMILIO ALTEIRI who became Pope CLEMENT X. Formerly the Papal Guard, or Noble Guard, as it is officially called, had two commanders, one from the Altieri and the other from the Barberini family, as they are best known to foreigners by their magnificent palace in Via Quattro Fontane, built by URBANE VIII in the seventeenth century, from stones taken from the Coliseum, a fact that gave rise to the saying, "Quid non facerent barberi, facerent Barberini." The two commanders were equal in all respects, but in general the one took precedence whose appointment was the more ancient. Several years ago, when DON CARLO BARBERINI, Duke of CASTELVECCHIO, died, the male line of this noble house became extinct, and no one was appointed in his stead. The ALTEIRIS are proud of the fact that the command of the Noble Guard remains in their family, as they thereby take rank with the only five houses which hold hereditary positions at the Papal Court. These are: Two Princes Assistant to the Papal Throne, namely, the heads of the Orsini and Colonna families, deadly rivals in the Middle Ages; a Master of the Sacred Hospice, the head of the RUSSOLI; a Standard-Bearer of Holy Church, the head of the PATRIZI-MONTE, and a Marshal of the Conclave, the head of the CROTTO.

—The City of Troy is arousing itself to activity in preparation for the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac on the 20th and 21st inst., which is to be made especially venerable by the presence of their fellow-veteran soldier, the President.

—Senator James Z. George of Mississippi, who is reported to have failed much in strength and health since the death of his wife, on July 29, has been removed by his family and friends from his home in Cotesworth, Miss., to Mississippi, where it is hoped he will be benefited by the complete change in his surroundings.

There are still on the pension roll the names of seven widows and nine daughters of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. The widows receive \$10 a month each, and in general all the daughters a sum stipulated by an individual act passed by Congress for each one.

The Associated Alumni of the Boys' High School of Philadelphia are to place a tablet in the new Central High School Building inscribed with the names of the high-school graduates who fell in the defense of the Union in the war of the rebellion. The whole number will be nearly or quite 500, and prominent among the names will be that of Lieut. John F. Greble, United States Army, who was killed at the battle of Big Water, Miss., on the 15th of his capture is held in Independence Hall, a present to the city from his family.

Maine has a statute which requires residents who marry out of the State to file on their return a certificate with the Clerk of the town in which they live. The law has been neglected of late, and its enforcement is embarrassing to the culprits.

Senator Frye of Maine has thought it worth while to write to a Boston newspaper to contradict its assertion that he voted in caucus for a duty on hides. "I did not so vote in caucus," he writes, "on the contrary, I voted in the Senate for the duty on hides against the proposition, and with him voted against it. We were beaten by nearly a two-thirds vote. In the Senate, under the

Exhibit H

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
To CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered.....	One Month	\$ 1 00
Daily, delivered.....	Three Months	2 50
Daily, delivered.....	Six Months	5 00
Daily, delivered.....	One Year	10 00

By MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily [eight pages].....	One Month	\$ 1 00
Daily, " ".....	Three Months	2 50
Daily, " ".....	Six Months	5 00
Daily, " ".....	One Year	10 00
Semi-Weekly Edition.....	Six Months	5 00
Semi-Weekly Edition.....	One Year	1 00
Sunday.....	Six Months	1 00
Sunday.....	One Year	2 00

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.
 Rejected communications will not be returned.

ADVERTISING RATES.
 Advertising rates depend on place in the paper, and will be furnished on application.
 Orders for discontinuance must be given in writing.

The Washington Bureau of THE TIMES-UNION is in the Corcoran Building, corner Fifteenth and F streets, N. W. Eastern office 85 Tribune Building, New York.

REMITTANCES should be made by Checks, Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
 Address **THE TIMES-UNION,**
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The Times-Union solicits communications on matters of current interest, but it wishes to warn writers to be brief. Brevity will insure early publication.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 27, 1895.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For Eastern Florida: Fair; preceded by showers in the early morning; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Western Florida: Fair; light southerly winds.

The republicans in Pennsylvania are telling the truth about each other.

Some people think that frogs are rained down, but all agree that horses are reined up.

Wichita, Kas., is trying to be metropolitan by having a row over the sale of whisky all the same as New York.

Jacksonville will not pay eight per cent interest on her bonds any longer. She would have stopped a year ago had it not been for Mr. Colvin.

The republican newspapers are worrying over the prospect of Mr. Cleveland's nomination for a third term, but this prospect is not worrying anybody else.

The newspapers are discussing the question as to what constitutes male attire. How will the uniform of a Georgia water bill affect the...

...the children had known how Dr. Oppenheim would talk about them they would not have lied.

A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

What is the matter with Florida? We seem to be having a regular carnival of crime. It is humiliating to the law-abiding people of the state, and would be vastly more humiliating if there was not good reason to think it a mere spasm instead of an indication of settled lawlessness.

Crimes and calamities go in epidemics. Sometimes one state and sometimes another is afflicted. This wave of crime which is now over Florida will pass, and when it rises again, will rise elsewhere.

But while it would be unfair to judge our state by the records of the past few weeks, we must confess that crime is far too common in some parts of the state. Human life is too cheap. We make this confession because it is necessary to make it in order to appeal to the people to put down crime. Not one man in a hundred in Florida—perhaps not one in a thousand, has in his nature any of the elements of a desperado. Respect for life is as great here as anywhere. The trouble is, there is not enough of that respect for law that is inspired by fear.

We have had a bad jury system in Florida. The jury box was made up from the list of those who had paid their poll taxes. Character was not a qualification for jury service. Intelligence was not. The payment of poll taxes enabled any man to serve on the jury. The failure to pay them exempted any man from service. A large number of good men shunned jury duty, and the professional juror was painfully in evidence. Under such a system it was not wonderful that the penalties of the law were not feared.

All this is changed now, and men can no longer exempt themselves from jury duty by failing to do another duty. Good men are supposed to be selected for jury duty, and already the laws are being better executed than formerly. The change, however, is too recent to be generally appreciated. When men get accustomed to the present law, jury will become less frequent.

In the meantime, no intelligent and upright citizen should shirk jury duty on any pretense. Property rights should be decided only by the best class of citizens. Surely questions involving life or death should not be left to the decision of the corrupt or the ignorant.

THAT BULL FIGHT

...so superior to everything else, the Hebrews were not so much to blame after all for worshiping a golden calf. Anything that is supernatural inspires feelings of veneration and awe, and if the cutting off of half the demand for gold, while the supply remained the same, would not depreciate its value, it is supernatural.

The truth is, approximately one-half of the value of either gold or silver, when admitted to free and unlimited coinage, is given it by the laws providing for its coinage, and given it in that way that fixes the value of all commodities—by doubling the demand for it; for about as much of either gold or silver, if admitted to unrestricted coinage, would be used as money as for all other purposes.

If the nations of the earth agreed on a ratio of coinage of gold and silver, and made no discrimination between the two, the relative value of the two metals would not vary a mill in a thousand years. If all the nations abandoned the coinage of both metals their relative value would fluctuate like the relative value of other commodities, in obedience to the law of supply and demand. Either, if demonetized, would depreciate in value, as compared with the other, which would still have its demand increased by the amount that would be diverted from other purposes to be used as money. The demonetization of silver carried the ratio from 15-2 to 1 to 32 to 1. If gold, instead of silver, had been demonetized, the commercial ratio would have been seven or eight to one.

CHANGE OF BRITISH OPINION.

The Manufacturer, a journal published in Philadelphia, says that the American people will not learn from their public journals that the silver question is playing a very important part in the British elections, but that it is, and that the success of the conservatives is largely due to the fact that Lord Salisbury favors bimetalism. The New York Journal of Commerce is inclined to discount this opinion. It thinks that the editor of the Manufacturer arrived at this conclusion by revelation and introspection.

It is a little singular, to say the least of it, that the ministry that has just gone out of office, and that the British people say, in the elections now in progress, must stay out, was composed entirely of gold monometallists, while the new ministry, that the people say must retain power, is almost entirely composed of bimetalists, unless bimetalism had something to do with the result. Lord Salisbury himself is a...

The senator, however, was heard to say after accepting the check that he had made a mistake in so doing, for had he not accepted the same, he could have sued the firm and recovered for the shipper's damages, amounting to a much greater sum than the check called for.

Senator Darby is a native of North Carolina and while on a visit to relatives and friends upon his native hearth, was requested by many shippers to thoroughly investigate the matter, which he did, with the above result. The senator is daily receiving letters from North Carolina shippers thanking him for so nobly exercising himself in their behalf. What is to the interest of North Carolina shippers is also to the benefit of Florida shippers.

The people of the state of Florida should remember Senator Darby's devotion to their interests and if he ever desires higher political honors than he now enjoys, they should be his for the asking, for no man in the state would bear them with greater grace. FLORIDA.

THE TAILORS' FIGHT.

Nearly 1,000 Coatmakers Locked Out in New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The tailors' fight, as expected, has commenced before September. Meyer Schoenfeld, general organizer for the United Garment workers, and Herrman Robinson, delegate of the Brotherhood of Tailors, estimated that from 800 to 1,000 coat-makers were locked out today. Although over sixty shops were shut down, President Drieson, of the Contractors' association, locked out fifty men in his shop at 91 Norfolk street. Mr. Schoenfeld said that the legislative board of the brotherhood decided, today, that unless the contractors and manufacturers agreed to let the tailors alone until September, a general strike, calling out over 7,000 men, will be ordered out next Wednesday.

TO SHUT DOWN THE WORKS.

Employers Couldn't Grant the Advance in Wages Demanded.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—The H. P. Nail Works company announced today, that the rod mill will be closed indefinitely tonight. The strike committee gave the company until August 1, to decide whether an advance of 12-2 per cent would be given the men. The superintendent states that the demand cannot be granted, and it has been decided to cease operations entirely. This means the closing of the entire plant. It is alleged that the H. P. Company has been filling orders for rods for the American Wire works.

OBITUARY.

Francis McCabe.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Francis McCabe, of the board of aldermen of 1884, is dead. He died on last Tuesday, and his death notice, printed this morning, was the first intimation to those that knew him around the city hall that he was...

saparil
ing one
my bl
restore
saparil
foe."
Memph

Sa
Is the
nently
Hoo

Written
God bl
be
They've
are
Adam,
And kr
de
It's tru
But the
br

Our Sa
fal
Kicked
sw
(And a
sel
Still Ar
ma
Next C
an
Kicked
th
And W
pea
Kicked
gre

Before
The wo
rou
He kick
im
This of
sin
At Sina
Men wo
But Mo
see
And ki
Those s
are
But hor
a-k

Mrs. V
early p
New Yo
J. Der
to relat
to the c
Mr. a
move, n
Spring

Exhibit I

Change in date of inauguration of the president is not dead, it is merely waiting for the tariff to get off the main line.

It is reported that President Taft has an eye on Judge Speer for the supreme court bench. Hope it isn't his lame eye.

Atlanta is advertising Blushing Florida peaches. Perfectly natural that a Florida peach should blush to be caught in Atlanta.

The Parisian government has a remedy for all ills. She can even use her soldiers while her naughty postmen are out on strikes.

The change of the tide doesn't affect Jacksonville. She is now attending to quiet home business since her winter rush is over.

Scientists say beautiful women are lacking in mentality. They also have something to do with men losing their mental balance.

To the man who has weighed Jacksonville and has found her wanting, it may be suggested that he use a fair scale and a large one.

New York has imported four hundred German frogs to forecast the weather by their croaking. What's the matter with Willis Moore?

Another gnu animal, name unknown, has been captured—this one alive—by Mr. Roosevelt. That should be good for quite a number of dollar words.

In these kidnapping days a Tacoma woman is wearing her little girl handcuffed to her arm. To what extremes some women will go to attract attention.

Anyhow, it's a relief to know that Hains was not acquitted on account of insanity. But subtle are the threads which entangle blind Justice in Manhattan.

To kill a man seems such a terrible thing in the normal human mind, yet the courts smile and say, "Discharged," or shuffle their feet for a new trial.

The suffragettes in dear ole Lunnun take trips down the Thames on a rickety boat, dubbed Dreadnought. American humor would appreciate the joke.

Tennessee wants intermural highways. Ordinary good roads are good enough for Florida if the legislature will only give us an appropriation to build them.

The sweet girl graduate is all right. We have no cause to find fault with her essays upon how to bring about the millenium, for it's coming some day anyway.

The lost Austria that has been discovered in this country is lost again. Let us hope he'll take the boat and join forces with the Duke of Abruzzi, who is acting funny lately.

The New York Tribune protests that congress cannot justly and fairly revise the tariff while it is lacking the data on which to base proper conclusions. Bring forth the data.

The Wrights have landed in their own country, and like true Americans prefer the welcome of their home folks. Pity their home folks waited until the boys got

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LYNCHING?

The very esteemed Columbia State sees reason to lament the "renaissance of lynching especially in the states of Texas, of Mississippi, of Florida, and in fact, with practically all the Southern states except the Carolinas and Virginia." Thereupon the State proceeds to deliver sentence and declares:

We believe that primarily the responsibility for this sort of lawlessness rests most with the press. A vigilant and courageous press, which will hammer out the truth about these mob orgies, and hammer out the truth about the officials, from governor down, who permit them and often do little or nothing to hunt down the "prominent citizens" who are involved, can accomplish a great deal in the way of awakening a public conscience that will frown upon mob murder as upon other kinds of murder. Too, a frank press can manage to make it very uncomfortable for delinquent and cowardly officers who turn over prisoners to a mob without any genuinely sincere effort to protect them; and on the other hand this same press can do much to encourage brave and conscientious officers who do dare to interpose themselves between lawlessness and the law.

Our brethren and neighbors may skin their own skunks, but the press of Florida need not plead guilty to the impeachment, and we enter protest here. The Times-Union did its full share in repressing lynching, and it fought to uphold the law and condemn those, officials and others, who violated it—we appeal to our record, and rest our defense on that. The lynching spirit was put down in our state on the assurance that the law would be enforced, the sentences of the courts carried out and outrages duly punished. We made ourselves responsible to the people for these promises, and we have done all that in us might lie to have these promises fulfilled to the letter.

Then there came a time when a pardon for the worst of criminals became the rule and not the exception. Seeing the gathering storm the Times-Union has not spared its protests, and has labored zealously with the board, describing exactly the consequences that The State now declares we are experiencing. The law-abiding citizen is willing to let the courts deal with crime, but the husband and father and brother cannot be prevailed upon to sit still when the courts are not efficient or when another power intervenes to protect the guilty from the legal consequences of crime. It is the truth that the people are again impotent to protect the guilty from the legal consequences of the law, and like causes always produce like results. It is not strange that lynching should revive—the remedy is not in an aroused press, but in public condemnation of the profuse pardons that have intervened to defeat the ends of justice.

So plain were the signs of the times that we prophesied the revival of the lynching habit, but the board of pardons refused to heed; the remedy lately proposed to set an attorney to watch over the board is not a cure for the disease, and we need no better cure than limitation of the board to its proper function. The board of pardons is not a court of review—its province is not a hunt for errors in procedure nor to criticize the details of the trial—if there be errors a regular appeal is the remedy. The board is not intended to consider any evidence except that which may be produced between the sentence and its execution. The presumption at this stage is against the prisoner—he has already been given the advantage of every doubt that can appeal to a reasonable mind.

death to the housefly, the mosquito and the hookworm. Shall not the state spend money to save the children it has, if it be advisable to prepare lands for strangers that may come? The health board is doing all in its power; vaccination is compulsory, and the hookworm slays its hundreds, where smallpox slays its units.

THE PRINCIPLES AT STAKE.

Commenting on the Times-Union's remarks on the grave and dignified manner in which revered senators declare the primary principles of political economy as original propositions, the Pensacola Journal remarks:

No sane man can possibly deny that the perpetuation of the republic in its full power depends upon the way in which the people shall inform themselves or be instructed in its vital principles as well as in the issues which arise from time to time. And this can only be brought about by the fullest and freest discussion by voters of all questions and by the careful training of our youth in those "fundamental principles of political economy," spoken of by the Times-Union.

The trouble is that so few of us take the pains to send sane men to the capitals to make our laws. If sanity involve the capacity to reason—if a balanced mind be the proof of capacity to think—if a judicial temper be required for the consideration of laws and the making of them, what sort of an aggregation have we sent up to represent us as a whole, and what is our responsibility for the bunch? To form an opinion of their capacity it is not necessary to differ with them as to their purposes; accepting the intent as good and wise, what of the means and lack of means for carrying out those purposes?

If it be desired to create a new county, why not provide for its existence without violating the constitution? Because a new county must be represented in the legislature and such representation under present conditions is unlawful as surely as 102 exceeds 100, and the latter is the limitation set.

If it be desired that the state become dry, certainly the revenue from the saloons will be cut off. Now if the revenues from these licenses be dropped from the revenue, how is the state to pay current expenses? Certainly a sane legislator who desired to deny the state the license money would provide for the existence of the state without it; if the state cannot pay its way without the licenses, then why propose to cut off the licenses? One of these ways may be right and the other wrong, but the legislator who proscribes prohibition without provision for the support of the state without saloon licenses simply lacks reason or sanity or sense—call it what you like.

Take another instance. Some of these wise legislators think it is popular or necessary to propose laws against the railroads—perhaps some of them are anxious to make a lobby necessary to defeat their bills. But the constitution denies them the right to pass special tax laws—taxation must be uniform. Giving them credit or discredit for the wish to drive the railroads out of Florida so that primitive conditions might return and the ox cart again dominate the situation, the sane mind would go about the work in a logical way, and there would be at least an attempt to pass a law that would be constitutional, and would be, or might appear, in accordance with the ruling against confiscating property by oppressive taxation. On the supposition that the legislators are sane, we can only conclude that they issue a bluff to induce the corpo-

a free trip to the gentlemen?

The legislature of adopted a bill adding "the Political Code any person may own or leased by provided for the that any person sell on any particular such farm or estate and provides for pr

We have seen to papers that the ob franchise ment amendment. Editor no such confusion pty that men like could not get down good service, inste It is all right to where he interfere whatever, except in bill passes it does election in Novemb amendment must al stitutional amendm legislature must be tion, that of Novem

FLOR

THE TI

It's a wise woman out after the first.

The individual w attends his burial

Once we have a value, no matter h

The best business matter what the su

State-wide profit accomplished at th

Jacksonville sho can be in summer climate.

In the light of all rancor and foll ture which fall on

I've heard The "T.

For all his Giraffes A cracker For that And, las Will bo

The advice of a modern ethics.

Spare the rod an The child is spoiling.

Pity the little o in which to breath stuffy indoors. L public playgrounds Teaching the

She is now attending to quiet home business since her winter rush is over.

Scientists say beautiful women are lacking in mentality. They also have something to do with men losing their mental balance.

To the man who has weighed Jacksonville and has found her wanting, it may be suggested that he use a fair scale and a large one.

New York has imported four hundred German frogs to forecast the weather by their croaking. What's the matter with Willis Moore?

Another gnu animal, name unknown, has been captured—this one alive—by Mr. Roosevelt. That should be good for quite a number of dollar words.

In these kidnapping days a Tacoma woman is wearing her little girl handcuffed to her arm. To what extremes some women will go to attract attention.

Anyhow, it's a relief to know that Hains was not acquitted on account of insanity. But subtle are the threads which entangle blind Justice in Manhattan.

To kill a man seems such a terrible thing in the normal human mind, yet the courts smile and say, "Discharged," or shuffle their feet for a new trial.

The suffragettes in dear ole Lunnun take trips down the Thames on a rickety boat, dubbed Dreadnought. American humor would appreciate the joke.

Tennessee wants intermural highways. Ordinary good roads are good enough for Florida if the legislature will only give us an appropriation to build them.

The sweet girl graduate is all right. We have no cause to find fault with her essays upon how to bring about the millenium, for it's coming some day anyway.

The lost Austria that has been discovered in this country is lost again. Let us hope he'll take the boat and join forces with the Duke of Abruzzi, who is acting funny lately.

The New York Tribune protests that congress cannot justly and fairly revise the tariff while it is lacking the data on which to base proper conclusions. Bring forth the data.

The Wrights have landed in their own country, and like true Americans prefer the welcome of their home folks. Pity their home folks waited until the boys got weary of foreign lands and moneys.

The society editor of the Washington Herald says Charlie Taft took several of his boy friends to the circus, and ate peanuts "just the same as though he did not live in the White House?" O, you kid!

The poor man in Florida reads the news from Tallahassee, and, if he be wise he murmurs: "Save me from my friends, and I can look after my enemies." But nobody can save him from such friends, and their power to hurt was given by his folly.

It will be noted that Senator Guggenheimer did not turn insurgent when he was offered rich returns in protection on lead, for the cost of his seat. But there would have been a sensation had he proved too virtuous to accept cash in return.

to make the very uncomfortable for dependent and cowardly officers who turn over prisoners to a mob without any genuinely sincere effort to protect them; and on the other hand this same press can do much to encourage brave and conscientious officers who do dare to interpose themselves between lawlessness and the law.

Our brethren and neighbors may skin their own skunks, but the press of Florida need not plead guilty to the impeachment, and we enter protest here. The Times-Union did its full share in repressing lynching, and it fought to uphold the law and condemn those, officials and others, who violated it—we appeal to our record, and rest our defense on that. The lynching spirit was put down in our state on the assurance that the law would be enforced, the sentences of the courts carried out and outrages duly punished. We made ourselves responsible to the people for these promises, and we have done all that in us might lie to have these promises fulfilled to the letter.

Then there came a time when a pardon for the worst of criminals became the rule and not the exception. Seeing the gathering storm the Times-Union has not spared its protests, and has labored zealously with the board, describing exactly the consequences that The State now declares we are experiencing. The law-abiding citizen is willing to let the courts deal with crime, but the husband and father and brother cannot be prevailed upon to sit still when the courts are not efficient or when another power intervenes to protect the guilty from the legal consequences of crime. It is the truth that the people are again improtect the guilty from the legal consequences of the law, and like causes always produce like results. It is not strange that lynching should revive—the remedy is not in an aroused press, but in public condemnation of the profuse pardons that have intervened to defeat the ends of justice.

So plain were the signs of the times that we prophesied the revival of the lynching habit, but the board of pardons refused to heed; the remedy lately proposed to set an attorney to watch over the board is not a cure for the disease, and we need no better cure than limitation of the board to its proper function. The board of pardons is not a court of review—its province is not a hunt for errors in procedure nor to criticize the details of the trial—if there be errors a regular appeal is the remedy. The board is not intended to consider any evidence except that which may be produced between the sentence and its execution. The presumption at this stage is against the prisoner—he has already been given the advantage of every doubt that can appeal to a reasonable mind.

But when delays are interposed to suspend punishment years—when costs are piled up without excuse—when pardons are issued that deny justice to the suffering, and the law offers no protection against the criminal, it is time to remember that the law of self-preservation supercedes all other, and even the American citizen whose blood has been trained to faith in the law is human after all, and the safety of his family and his property must be valuable in his eyes. We hope the lynching spirit has not been revived in Florida, but, if so, the press of the state is not responsible.

FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH.

If a monstrous beast came out of the woods in any state of the South, and devoured a child a day, there would be a howl of horror from all the land, and men would not sleep till it had been hunted down. The

pies as well as in the issues which arise from time to time. And this can only be brought about by the fullest and freest discussion by voters of all questions and by the careful training of our youth in those "fundamental principles of political economy," spoken of by the Times-Union.

The trouble is that so few of us take the pains to send sane men to the capitals to make our laws. If sanity involve the capacity to reason—if a balanced mind be the proof of capacity to think—if a judicial temper be required for the consideration of laws and the making of them, what sort of an aggregation have we sent up to represent us as a whole, and what is our responsibility for the bunch? To form an opinion of their capacity it is not necessary to differ with them as to their purposes; accepting the intent as good and wise, what of the means and lack of means for carrying out those purposes?

If it be desired to create a new county, why not provide for its existence without violating the constitution? Because a new county must be represented in the legislature and such representation under present conditions is unlawful as surely as 102 exceeds 100, and the latter is the limitation set.

If it be desired that the state become dry, certainly the revenue from the saloons will be cut off. Now if the revenues from these licenses be dropped from the revenue, how is the state to pay current expenses? Certainly a sane legislator who desired to deny the state the license money would provide for the existence of the state without it; if the state cannot pay its way without the licenses, then why propose to cut off the licenses? One of these ways may be right and the other wrong, but the legislator who prescribes prohibition without provision for the support of the state without saloon licenses simply lacks reason or sanity or sense—call it what you like.

Take another instance. Some of these wise legislators think it is popular or necessary to propose laws against the railroads—perhaps some of them are anxious to make a lobby necessary to defeat their bills. But the constitution denies them the right to pass special tax laws—taxation must be uniform. Giving them credit or discredit for the wish to drive the railroads out of Florida so that primitive conditions might return and the ox cart again dominate the situation, the sane mind would go about the work in a logical way, and there would be at least an attempt to pass a law that would be constitutional, and would be, or might appear, in accordance with the ruling against confiscating property by oppressive taxation. On the supposition that the legislators are sane, we can only conclude that they issue a bluff to induce the corporations to assume the defensive through a lobby they have denounced before the people, but might welcome as a side-show. Which horn of the dilemma will they embrace when they appear for judgment?

But whatever be our opinion of these legislators, we must forbear an expression of opinion as to the voters responsible for the appearance of such freaks in legislative halls. Did some of the voters understand that the state desired to make an exhibit of portentous character for the benefit of novelists or moralists? Did some of us think to advertise the sanity of those at home by showing how much worse human nature could be? Or was it desired, as has been suggested, to get rid of a lot of folly in some localities for a brief period by sending the worst away and keeping the better-minded?

English law provides that the representatives of the

could not get down to business and good service, instead of having some. It is all right to disfranchise the man where he interferes, but in Florida whatever, except in the prohibition bill passes it does not affect the State election in November, 1910, in any amendment must also be ratified by the constitutional amendments proposed at legislature must be voted upon at the election, that of November, 1910.

FLORIDA SUN

THE TIMES-UNION PHIL

It's a wise woman who can tell how to get out after the first rain.

The individual who lives on the edge attends his burial alone.

Once we have scorned anything, its value, no matter how precious before.

The best business policy is the best matter what the successful grafter has.

State-wide prohibition and the Prohibition accomplished at the same time, if not.

Jacksonville shows to the world how to be in summer, provided you can call it.

In the light of these May moons all rancor and follow the example of nature which fall on us all alike.

TEDDY'S ARK.

I've heard they're going to build.

The "T. R." 'twill be named.

For all his hunted lions,

Giraffes and leopards make.

A cracker place no doubt the.

For that rhinoceros.

And, last of all, the crazy

Will board the "Bully Boss

YOUNG AMERIC

The advice of a parent is an insult to modern ethics.

Spare the rod and you'll spare your child. The child is spoiled by the topay-taling.

Pity the little ones in a flat, who in which to breathe the open air—no stuffy indoors. Let's all move for public playgrounds, and making the

Teaching the young idea how to sustain a nation of military minds.

The women teachers, who so pathe of our little ones' minds, at the most certainly receive more recompense

TO MARK THE M

How good it is to mark the

Hand in hand, together.

How sweet to walk the flow

In balmy, flowery weather

How good it is to mark the

In comradeship rejoicing.

Could we forever comrades

Our thoughts no need of v

How good it is to mark the

And good onward to trav

Together in the roughest w

With tangles to unravel