

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

MR. BARNES CHATS ABOUT GEORGIA AND THE AUGUSTA EXPOSITION.

Gen. Banks Talks of Buchanan, and Gen. Patton Gives His Idea of a Correct Solution of the Labor Question and Anarchy.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.—"Georgia is growing like a green bay tree." These were the words of Congressman Barnes, of Augusta, as he chatted with me about the prospects of his state.

"Georgia," said he, "is a state of wonderful resources, and it has greater possibilities than the other parts of the Union suppose. It does a great deal of manufacturing, and Augusta, where I live, is the largest interior cotton market in the country except Memphis. The receipts of cotton this year will be over 200,000 bales. We have cotton factories at Augusta which turn out enough cotton to go a number of times around the world, and we produce near 80,000,000 yards of cot-



AUGUSTA EXPOSITION

ton cloth yearly. Six millions of capital are used in making cotton cloth at Augusta, and our factories employ more than 5,000 operators. We are going to have a national exposition at Augusta this fall, and we have one of the liveliest towns of the south.

"What is the size of Augusta?" I asked. "We have about 41,000 people, and our assessed valuation of property last year was over \$20,000,000, or, in other words, the average amount of property owned by each man, woman and child in Augusta is about \$500, which is not a bad showing by any means. The town is growing, and it will be one of the big cities of the south. It has the best railroad facilities of any in the southeast. Seven trunk lines come into it, and seventy-five trains come in and go out daily. It is at the head of navigation on the Savannah river. It controls the most of the river traffic, and it has the biggest canal in the United States. The Augusta canal has an average of 150 feet in width, and it furnishes a good water power. It is a good business town, and it does a trade of \$53,000,000 a year." The Savannah river runs 150 miles above Augusta, and it is capable of furnishing 600,000 horse power.

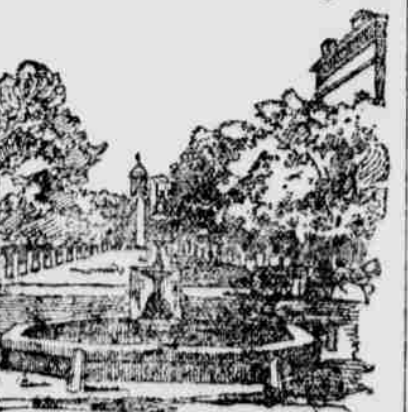
"As to the exposition it commences Oct. 10 and closes Nov. 17. We think we are going to have one of the biggest ever held in the south, and the citizens have raised a fund of \$100,000 to make it a success. We are going to put up a building covering between eight and nine acres, and our ground will cover 103 acres. The main exhibition hall will be 800 feet long by 100 feet wide, and the machinery hall will cover about an acre. We are going to have a military encampment connected with it, in which \$4,000,000 is given away as prizes, and we will see some of the best races of the year. We will have a sham battle or tournament, and no expense will be spared to have a large exhibit showing the resources and industries of the south. We have already received some advice from foreign countries, and we will have a number of exhibits from abroad.

"In the music hall there will be seats for between 4,000 and 5,000 people, and the grand stand of the racing track will accommodate 10,000. We are going to have a fine exhibit from the government departments, and I think in this respect we will be fully up to, if not ahead of, the New Orleans exposition. We are not asking anything from the government in the way of an appropriation. We are willing to pay our own expenses, and think we can have quite as big a show.

"You should visit Augusta," Mr. Barnes went on, "and you would find it, I can tell you, one of the prettiest cities of the south. It is one of the oldest towns of the country, and it was founded by Governor Oglethorpe in 1735. It covers now six square miles, and the rolling country surrounding it is full of beautiful scenery. We have fine, wide, well shaded streets, beautiful fountains, and May park is one of the picturesque places of the south."

"How about lands in Georgia? Are they becoming more valuable, and what do they cost?"

"You can get good land near Augusta for from \$8 to \$15 per acre, and you can get it throughout the state from govern-



BROAD STREET FOUNTAIN, AUGUSTA.

ment prices and upward, according to the improvements, railroad facilities, location, etc. Georgia is a great sweet potato state, and we raised in 1885 4,500,000 bushels. We are now sending our Georgia pine all over the world, and thousands of the houses of Washington and the north are floored with it. The timber lands of Georgia are being largely bought up by northern men, but we have enough and to spare."

"How about the mineral resources of Georgia?"

"We have nearly everything in the mineral way, and the state in this respect is on the edge of its development. It will surprise you to know that gold is found in fifty six counties of Georgia, copper in

thirteen, and diamonds, gems and precious stones in twenty six counties. In Bulloch and Washington counties we find the opal, and in eight counties we have silver. We have about 200 square miles of coal lands in the state, and some of these produce very fine bituminous coal. We have all kinds of fine stones, and Georgia will be in time one of the richest states in the Union. Its people are full of energy, and the boom which has now commenced within the state will continue to grow."

The late deadlock in congress calls attention to Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, who was in Washington not long ago. He was elected speaker of the house when Frank Pierce was president, after a deadlock of over two months, and he received a majority only after 133 ballots had been cast. He is a wonderfully well preserved man. Tall and slender, with shoulders well thrown back, he walks like a boy as to energy, and old age has by no means crept into his heart. After a long life of public work he keeps himself thoroughly up to the times, and he is one of the striking old young men of the country.

Gen. Banks began life in a cotton factory, and he learned the trade of a machinist. He studied, however, in his leisure hours, and gave lectures before he was 20. He became editor of a paper at Waltham, Mass., where they make watches, and studied law, went to congress, and, by identifying himself with the Know Nothing party, became speaker. He was again in congress after the war, and ten years ago he left Washington and the Capitol. He tells me that Washington has very materially changed since he was here last, and that its change since the war is most remarkable. "When I was here," said he, "in 1857 at the inauguration of Buchanan, I attended the inauguration ball at the fashionable hall in Washington which was Carus's saloon in those days. The hall was lighted by an immense chandelier of white wood, in which were struck many candles. The president stood directly under this chandelier during his stay at the ball, and when he left his black broadcloth swallowtail coat was covered with the grease of the dripping of the candles. The streets of Washington, even after the war, were so bad that at one time the British minister sent a notice to the secretary of state that if his horses were injured, or any dangerous falls occurred through the holes near the home of the legation, he would hold the United States government responsible for the damage."

One of the rich men among the new congressmen is Gen. John Patton, a Pennsylvanian, who takes the place of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin. He is another self made man, who started life by working for twenty-five and fifty cents a day, and who has made a big fortune. He has



MAY PARK, AUGUSTA.

been in business as a merchant and as a lumberman, is the president of a bank, has been an employer of labor and was largely elected by the mining vote of his district. He is a broad thinker and a man of culture. I talked with him about the Anarchists. Said he:

"As for the Anarchists, pure and simple, I would deal with them with a strong hand. They advocate the breaking down of the law, and they should be punished by the law. The real trouble between labor and capital, however, arises from the agitators, and by these I mean those members of the working classes who incite the real laborers to strife. These are not workers themselves, but men who make workers dissatisfied with their condition. They are not so many as supposed, and like a few drones they make more noise than all the bees. If they used the same efforts to inculcate industry, economy and thrift among the laborers as they do to sow the seeds of dissension, the working classes would be immeasurably better off today. There is in reality no strife between labor and capital but has been caused by them. Labor and capital cannot get along without each other, and labor is dependent upon capital for its remunerative employment. The capitalists of this country do not wish to oppress the laborers, and they are their friends rather than their enemies. I would decidedly oppose any oppression of labor by capital, and as a man who has been a laborer himself, I wish to see their condition improved in every respect possible. The whole trouble is founded on the false pretenses of the agitators, and the only remedy I can see in this respect is in the better education of the laborer."

"How about the extension of the limit of the naturalization law?"

"I think such a proposition should be very carefully considered. I regard this country as the asylum of the world, and I would not see it go to a good man, however poor, that I would not advocate the importation of paupers. We want, however, all the good emigrants we can get, and we want to give them a vote as soon as we can consistently do so. I believe that no man can be a good American citizen who does not appreciate the government under which he lives, and who has not a voice in it."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The people of St. Petersburg are extremely fond of attending theatres. In one month 31,220 persons visited the Russian opera, 23,000 the Alexandrovna theatre, 23,972 the circus and 17,500 the Michael theatre. The average attendance is about 4,000 per night all the year round.—Chicago Herald.

ALL EYES ARE UPON HIM.

THE YOUNG MAN OF 29 WHO WILL RULE GERMANY.

Incidents in His Life that Will Be Read with Interest—The People Like Him. His Rapid Advancement—Picture of Himself and Family.

During the last few months of the life of William I, emperor of Germany, the young William—he who will succeed Frederick—was very rapidly advanced. It was foreseen that the emperor and the then crown prince were both liable to shortly become incapable and an edict was issued giving young William authority to sign imperial papers as regent. Two years ago he ranked only as a major in the army, and people in general spoke with surprise at the slowness with which he advanced, yet all praised the thoroughness of his military education. Innumerable princelings were then above him, as well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian prince receives his straps at the age of 10! He was compelled to work like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—paid to his royal rank.



WILLIAM AND HIS FAMILY.

But suddenly his promotion came. On Jan. 27 last he received as a birthday present a commission as major general. This was the beginning of his promotion. From that time his advance in other respects has been rapid indeed.

William is 29 years of age, and is said to be young looking for his age. He has recently been thus described by George W. Smalley:

"William has the appearance of a young man of 25. His upper lip shows a sparse blonde mustache, his nose is slightly Roman, with a medium forehead, and his hair stands back like Beethoven's. But despite his comparatively weak chin, his cold blue eye has a brave, daring expression, which reminds one a little of the Great Frederick, whom he is fondly said to resemble in character. He is slender in build, and shorter in stature than his brother, the 'naval Hohenzollern.' His left hand is badly crippled, and his left arm at least two inches shorter than his right, a defect which has caused as much annoyance and mental pain as ever Byron's deformity did. He tries upon every occasion to conceal it, but tries, of course, in vain. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword upon parade as well as any officer and has become a most excellent fencer, rides like a Cossack and shoots with unerring aim.

"No officer in the army is more popular than this royal scion and none more clever. No wonder that his men are attached to him. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day, he noticed one of his comrades eating the black bread which the poorest classes use in Germany. Wishing to taste it, he offered to trade with the boy—the son, I believe, of a poor mechanic—who, of course, was only too glad to do so. It pleased the prince's palate so much that he made an agreement to exchange lunches with the boy every day—and henceforward he always feasted upon the black bread baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after several years at Cassel among the first in his class to the great satisfaction of his parents who attended the commencement. He afterward—as is Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn and joined the famous Saxo-Borussian corps, over whose annual meetings he still presides, and is as eager as any in relating the pranks of his student days. And today one meets him in the streets of Berlin in civilian's clothes, mingling with the people like the 'citizen king.'"

The following incident, sent to the New World by the New York Times correspondent, will be interesting:

"Crown Prince William has carried to excess the old Hohenzollern custom of giving his cadets a military training. Whenever he visits his children his oldest son, who will be 6 next month, has been schooled to give the word of command, whereupon the two smaller brothers, aged 5 and 4, range themselves beside him, and all give the father a soldierly salute. The other day the crown prince was working, when his attention was drawn to the fact that the sentries outside his room were presenting arms repeatedly in an unbecomingly way—a thing which German soldiers, be it explained, do in such a peremptory and vehement manner that the action can be heard for a considerable distance. He was puzzled at this, went out and discovered that his little boys were having some fun peeping up and down the corridor enjoying the pleasure of being saluted. The crown prince said: 'I must teach you that sentries don't exist for little princes, but princes for sentries.' He then called for a cane

and in the presence of the sentries gave the tiny fellows a sharp beating. It ought to be added that this incident of a Spartan education is much admired in Berlin."

Whether the mother of the princelings was as well pleased with the episode is something we are not told.

A former tutor of William writes at length regarding the prince in The London Times. One passage in his article reads as follows:

"Much has been said and written about Prince William's crippled arm that is far from accurate. I had been in the habit of sitting close behind him every day for weeks before I ever noticed that his arm was in any way different from that of other people. Even then I only observed it because my attention was called to it by others. Then I perceived that the left arm was always in almost exactly the same attitude, and that the prince could only move it very slightly, bending it a little up or a little down from its normal position across his body, as though it were fixed in an invisible sling; and that if he wished to use it to steady the sheet of paper upon which he was writing, he was obliged to raise it on the table with the other hand. No doubt this lack of power is a great loss and inconvenience, especially to so ardent a soldier as Prince William, for it compels him, I understand, to ride only horses that have been specially trained for his use, but it is, fortunately, no disfigurement whatever."

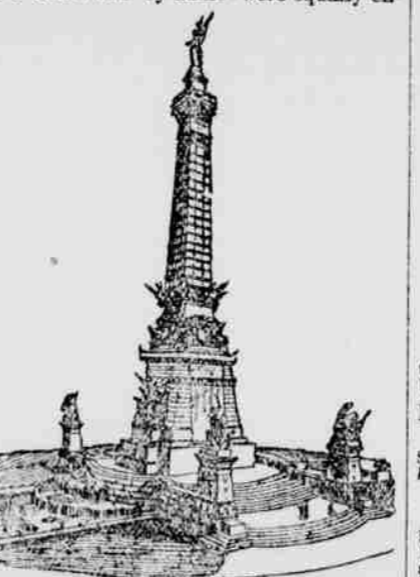
We give with this a cut of William and his concert, Victoria, and their two children, Prince Frederick and Ethel Frederick.

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

The Monument Which Will Be Erected to Indiana Soldiers.

Indiana is to erect a monument to her dead soldiers. The award for the design was to a sculptor of Berlin, who has secured the prize amid the competition of a dozen American and some sixty European designs. By an act of the Indiana legislature, approved on the 2d of March last, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated, to be increased by additions from other sources, for the purpose of erecting this monument to soldiers and sailors in Indianapolis. Commissioners were appointed and designs called for. The commissioners were empowered to advertise for designs for the monument in New York, Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago, and to offer \$1,000 for the best design or plan, and \$500 for the second best.

The instructions to designers, as drawn up by the commissioners, showed that two artists or firms of artists in New York, two in Boston, two in Chicago and one each in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis had been invited to prepare sketches for the proposed structure, at an honorarium of \$200 each, and that other architects and sculptors not so invited by name were equally eligible to compete. It was suggested that, if possible, the present bronze statue of Morton, Indiana's war governor, now in Circle park, Indianapolis, should be, in some way, incorporated with the monumental structure or made to bear a relation thereto. It was further provided that the design might comprise either a column or a memorial hall, with mosaics, bass reliefs and groups of statuary. The reward offered to the author of the selected design was that of being appointed supervising architect or sculptor with a commission of 5 per cent. on the total cost of executing it.

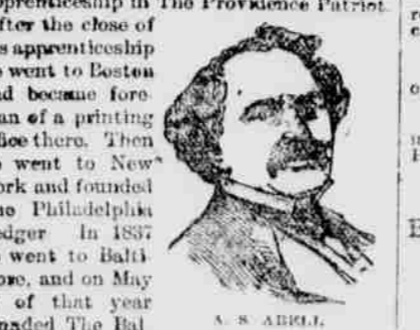


INDIANA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A Noted Journalist Dead.

The founder of The Baltimore Sun, Arunah S. Abell, died recently at the advanced age of 81. Mr. Abell was born in East Providence, R. I., and began a mercantile business life at 14. Having a fancy for the printer's trade he served an apprenticeship in The Providence Patriot. After the close of his apprenticeship he went to Boston and became foreman of a printing office there. Then he went to New York and founded The Philadelphia Ledger in 1837. He went to Baltimore, and on May 17 of that year founded The Baltimore Sun, continuing to be its editor and proprietor till the day of his death. The Sun was established just as the electric telegraph was coming into use, and Mr. Abell was personally associated with Mr. Morse. The Sun published the first message sent over the wires—then an experiment—between Washington and Baltimore. The Sun also demonstrated the capacity of the electric system for transmitting over the wires for publication the first presidential message ever received in that way.

On May 17, last year, Mr. Abell celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the paper.



A. S. ABELL.

The cauliflower is a crop that can be grown quite successfully by some amateurs, though it is generally left to the experienced market gardeners. Strong, stocky plants are needed. The culture is the same as that of the cabbage.

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