Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

THE armies of the various Great Powers on the other side of the Atlantic now standing ready to take aim and fire at each other number 13,000,000.

A BILL was introduced in the State Senate, Tuesday, making the minimum school term six months, and providing for paying teachers for attendance at county Institutes.

EUROPE still presents a warlike appearance. There is a possibility yet of reconciliation and peaceful adjustment and there is also a possibility of a stray shot causing an outbreak over the whole face of the country.

ETHICAL societies are being organized in some parts of the country, whose object is to elevate the morals, cultivate the taste and diffuse general intelligence and refinement. Certainly a very worthy object, and every town and community in the country might reap benefits from such a society.

HOW quickly and effectually politics and partyism in this country can yield to the higher claim of American citizenship, when an international question arises was strikingly illustrated in the Senate on Monday, in the discussion of the retaliatory measure resulting from the complication between Canadian and United States fishermen.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, at one time called President, has been appointed a trustee of the Ohio State University by Governor Foraker. This office will not be as remunerative as playing President for Tilden's salary, but it lasts longer, being for a term of seven years. Its other redeeming features are, it will keep his name from being entirely obliterated from the face of the earth, including Ohio, for the next seven years, and will divert his mind occasionally from his hennery, which will give his hens a rest and also time to lay.

SENATOR WILSON, of Iowa, was authorized, Wednesday, by the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, to report a postal telegraph bill, which provides for the establishment by the Postmaster General of a postal telegraph system, by contracting for the performance of the service by the existing telegraph companies. The Government is required to furnish the offices and make provision for selling stamps to cover the charges. The schedule of rates is fixed at twenty cents for twenty words, where the distance of transmission is 1000 miles, and five cents for every additional 250 miles, provided that no charge for twenty or less words shall be more than fifty cents. Night rates are fixed at fifteen cents for 2000 miles or less.

THE New York Legislature is about to have a measure presented for their consideration, substituting an electric battery for the gallows, in execution of criminals. This method of sending criminals across the dark river, it is claimed, will serve all the purposes of capital punishment, and will be less repulsive to the finer sensibilities. The hurrah and sensation that attend executions by hanging is a reason assigned by the advocates of the change in New York. They would have the prisoner removed to a State prison and executed scientifically, painlessly and secretly.—This improved method of shuffling off a criminal is opposed by others, who believe that the crime deserving of capital punishment should be surrounded with all the horrors possible.

Prohibition Proposed.

The Republican caucus at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening decided on a resolution, to be presented to the Legislators, for their action, which, in redemption of their party pledges, is to be placed before the people, as a purely prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. A compensatory clause was suggested, but not passed with much animation except by a few of the members, who were partially conciliated by Senator Rutan stating he would offer a reimbursement clause in the Senate. It is evident from the discussion in the caucus meeting that the immaculate Republicans are by no means a unit on the question of Prohibition, but, as Mr. Delamater, of Crawford, said, it was not a question of Prohibition or compensation, but whether the Republican party should keep faith with the people. Mr. Kauffman, of Lancaster, also declared that thousands of Republicans of his county, who voted for Governor Beaver, would never vote the Republican ticket again if Prohibition was not submitted to the people. The Prohibition plank in the Republican platform was obviously placed there for the purpose of catching votes, but even though its presence there lacked the ring of sincerity, it would be a most suicidal policy for the party representatives to disregard it. The resolution will no doubt be exposed to many bickerings and crossfires in running the gauntlet of both Houses, but it will likely emerge in some shape for the voice of the people to decide its fate.

The text of the proposed amendment is as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

Amendment—There shall be an additional Article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.—The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law. The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as shall be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall at the first session succeeding the adoption of this Article of the Constitution enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

What Will You Have?

The liquor question has been and still is being so thoroughly agitated in social, private, public and legislative bodies that many well-wishers are perplexed, and not a few are beginning to think a strict enforcement of the laws we have would redound to as much real good as any new-fangled strictures would be likely to evolve.

First among the prominent agitators are the Prohibitionists, who want to eradicate the traffic, root and branch, by a peremptory edict, forever forbidding its manufacture and sale. If this could be as successful as their dreams about it, the ends desired might be accomplished; but there are breakers in the way. To totally prohibit the manufacture of alcohol and all spirituous liquors would entail a heavy loss on science and medicine, and if the prohibition should only extend to that used as a beverage, how can they prevent a portion of that manufactured for scientific and medicinal purposes being used as a beverage? Again, it is human nature to rebel against an interference of personal liberty. When the law takes away discretionary power from the citizen and removes the privilege of exercising self-denial, the very traits of character fall thus into decay which, if developed, would lead to reformation, moderation and wisdom. It is the rough sea that makes a good mariner, and it is also the character that is trained to withstand the allurements of vice and turn away from the siren voice of temptation, that becomes strong and invincible.

It is held by persons whose opinions are not to be scoffed, that one-half the money, brains and energy judiciously applied in teaching the subject of temperance from a scientific standpoint, showing the physical and moral effects of excessive indulgence, would do far more good than fondling a Prohibition party. Good judgment and true sincerity in the cause would lead them to try something more practical and immediate in its results than the far-off Prohibition millennium.

High license advocates claim for it the virtue of weeding out many of the lower order of groggeries and tippling shops, whose only excuse for existence is the furnishing of intoxicants to uncontrolled appetites. By thus making its sale exclusive it is claimed a halo of greater respectability will be thrown around the traffic and its evils correspondingly decreased.

On the other hand it is argued that high license makes a monopoly of the business, favors the rich to the exclusion of the poor and does not curtail the real evils of the traffic, for a man can get just as drunk at a high-licensed bar as at a low-licensed one. Some even advocate no license for the privilege of selling it, claiming that the less restraint thrown around it by law and, the more men are thrown on their own honor and responsibility, the sooner they would learn to place their appetites under control, instead of having them controlled by legal enactments. Coupled with this is the requirement that all liquors manufactured and sold be made pure and free from all poisonous ingredients. This would require a close scrutiny over the manufacturer of it and a rigid test of all brands put up for sale. Any one manufacturing an adulterated brand and selling it either by wholesale or retail, would be liable to heavy fines and imprisonment. It is not without reason claimed that crimes caused by drunkenness can be attributed not so much to the mere fact of intoxication, as that the intoxication was produced by adulterated liquors, whose influence is demoralizing, irritating and fiendish, giving the actions a criminal tendency. Bad whiskey instigates bad actions.

The anti-treating argument comes in for a respectable share of attention, in considering this question, whose advocates claim that nine-tenths of the drunkenness would be avoided if the custom of treating could be abolished.—It's the appealing invitation—"Come and have something" that causes many to drink when they had no idea of indulging, and the same appeal coming consecutively from each member of the crowd soon gets all into an unsteady ship. Do away with the treating, and no well-regulated, respectable man will find himself forcing an acquaintance with a policeman's wheelbarrow.

All these and several other theories are advanced for the regulation of the traffic in order to curtail its evils, but after all is said and done there can be no doubt that the law of supply and demand is the chief regulator of the traffic, and will so continue in spite of legislation. If the demand would stop, the supply would stop, and the manufacture of the uncalled-for commodity would cease and there would be an end of it all. Let every one draw his own conclusions and make up his own mind what he will have.

THE United States Senate on Monday considered and passed the Senate bill authorizing the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen and American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes. The bill was presented by Senator Edmunds, as noted in last week's FREEMAN, as a retaliatory measure on Canada—indirectly reflecting on England—for the treatment American fishermen have received in Canadian waters, in violation of the treaty of 1818. The intent of the bill was not to stir up strife with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada but simply the maintenance of our rights as a nation. The discussion was animated and one might almost imagine the mantle of warlike Sparta had fallen on the shoulders of our grave Senators as they waxed eloquent in their denunciations of England's wrongs and aggressions, and seemed to eagerly sniff the smoke of battle from afar—happily it is from afar.

IF Thomas Hogan, the innocent boy shot at Jersey city by the Pinkerton men, were the only one ever murdered by the careless firing of men placed on guard, it might be overlooked, simply as a sad mistake; but such mistakes have been occurring too frequently of late to be longer condoned or even tolerated.—It is time to bring the shooter to justice.

Inter-State Commerce Bill.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill which has been pending a long time was passed by Congress last week. The bill is somewhat flexible in its requirements and application, from the fact that it provides for a commission to be appointed, consisting of five men, to put the new regulation in force. Much will depend upon the judgment, ability and fairness of the commissioners whether the law proves the public advantage claimed for it. Following are some of the most vital provisions of the bill:

SEC. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 3 That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage whatsoever. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their lines, and for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as a longer distance.—Provided, however that upon application to the commission appointed under this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or of any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

McLaughlin Speaks for Labor.

The session of the House at the State Capitol, Tuesday morning, was enlivened by a spirited discussion of Hotherstall's bill to regulate the employment of laborers in manufacturing and repair shops and to abolish the system of blacklisting. When the bill came up on first reading, Mr. Heckman, of Bradford, moved to have it recommitted, which called for a defense of the bill from Mr. Hotherstall and a plea for its immediate passage. A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* thus describes our Representative's speech:

"Mr. M'Laughlin, of Cambria, arose on the Democratic side, and advocated the bill in an eloquent address. He wondered that the infamous, rascally system of blacklisting had not been abolished 25 years ago—a system that makes slaves of American citizens, compels them to give up their manhood and go down on their knees to their employers. A poor workingman, blacklisted for some petty offense, might wander north, south, east or west in search of employment, but everywhere he would be refused because he was blacklisted. Mr. M'Laughlin branded this as an infamous conspiracy on the part of employers, and pictured the persecuted laborer in his wanderings, the despair of his situation, and his final return to his old employer, where he would have to go down on his knees, renounce his manhood forever, promise to do anything asked of him, and accept any compensation that might be offered him for reemployment. During the delivery of this address, the old gentleman several times brought his shriveled hand down upon his desk to emphasize his remarks.

"The bill was amended to include mining. Then the provision for closing works at a stated hour was amended to permit over time with extra compensation, and then to fix the rate of such compensation. Finally Mr. Hothersall, the author of the bill, asked to have it recommitted, which was agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

"This was the first passage at arms on a labor question, and the interest taken in the measure indicates that measures for the relief of labor will take a prominent position in this Legislature. There are a great many members who have been elected as labor candidates, and they show a disposition to redeem their campaign pledges. Next to the legislation pledged by the party platform, labor will take precedence."

THE members of the committee appointed by the Republican Legislative caucus at Harrisburg to prepare a prohibitory amendment to be submitted to the Legislature for action at the present session, must have heard from their temperance constituents. The draft of the proposed amendment agreed upon totally ignores the subject of compensation, and presents the question of absolute prohibition in its naked form. The plain English of this significant action is, that the temperance Republicans have notified their Representatives that there must be no monkeying with the compensation buzz saw if they are to be expected to vote the Republican ticket in future.—*Phila. Times.*

A NEW bill which will soon be presented in the House by Randall, is entitled "A bill to reduce and equalize duties on imports, to reduce internal revenue taxes and to modify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue."

THE practical joker who shouts "fire" in a crowded building becomes a criminal when lives are thereby lost, as in London last week, where seventeen were killed by this means.

Knights of Industry.

The leaders of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia are somewhat annoyed by circulars which are being distributed among the local assemblies inviting the members to join a secret organization just formed entitled the "Knights of Industry." The circulars claim that the existing labor organizations are inadequate to perform the whole work of combining, controlling and directing the forces of protective industry to a common end. It proposes to take within its ranks every man or woman who labors either with hand or brain. The following is the circular, which comes from Brooklyn, N. Y., the headquarters of the new organization:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1887.—Knights of Industry—Declaration of Principles of an Order embracing workers of hand and brain: The uprising of all grades and conditions of the industrial masses of America to resist the enslaving tendency of competive productive power marks an epoch in the social and political life of the nation. The inadequacy of the existing labor organizations to perform the whole work of combining, controlling and directing the forces of protective industry to a common end is now on all sides universally admitted.

"The imperative need of a vigorous general association to promote the interests of labor in all grades and aid in the work inaugurated by the "Knights of Labor" and other industrial organizations is a want that is felt by many of the oldest and ablest economic reformers. Starting with a conviction of this necessity the Knights of Industry propose enrolling the names of all kinds of workers, whether of hand or of brain, including the tillers of the soil, the day laborer, the mechanic, the clerk, the manager, the manufacturer, the journalist and the artist to unite all workers and wisely control industry in the direct interest of the whole people as the pivot from which the Knights of Industry will exert their power.

"The primary aims of the order are the economic education and the organization of all grades and conditions of society with a view to the better apportionment of the products of industry.—The immediate objects for public action are:

First. The limiting of daily labor to eight hours.

Second. The equalization of wages paid to men and women.

Third. The prohibition of child labor in factories, mills and mines.

Fourth. The promotion of the fullest official inquiry into the present economic system of production and distribution.

Fifth. The purchase and working by the State of the street cars, water and electric lighting works, in the interest of the people.

Sixth. To assist the Knights of Labor and all other industrial organizations in their public work.

Seventh. The arbitration of disputes between employers and employees.

The central principle of the Order is common and united public action for the permanent industial welfare of all workers, to effect which the following platform is declared:

Eighth. The purchase and working by the Government of railroads, telegraphs and telephones.

Ninth. The creation and control of a national monetry service upon an equitable principle, the issue of which shall be full legal tender for all debts.

Tenth. The Government control of the land of the country.

Eleventh. The discouragement of the competitive system of production and distribution with its devouring waste, limitation of consumption and restriction of production

Twelfth. The control and scientific direction of production and distribution, cheapening commodities, stimulating consumption and increasing production."

THE Mexican war is now nearly forty years in the past, and it would be natural to suppose that a proposition to pension every man who served sixty days in that war, or the surviving widow of such a man, could not long affect the pension roll. Yet if precedents are of any value, it is not unreasonable to suppose that beneficiaries of the law which Congress passes in 1887 will be enjoying their allowances as far in the future as the middle of the twentieth century.—The last report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that there are yet on the rolls 1,539 survivors of the war of 1812, and 13,397 widows of such soldiers. Not is the war of 1812 the earliest in our history which has a place in the current pension business. The revolution ended in 1783, but there is still living in the town of Nothwood, N. H., in her 96th year, a woman who in her early life married Captain Benjamin Stevens, a Revolutionary soldier, who participated in the battle of Bennington, and as his widow she draws a pension of $16 per month.

GERMANY'S prosperity is largely contingent upon the life of one old man.—Bismarck is extravagantly lauded, cordially hated and universally respected. He rules a people intensely fond of liberty, but stringely ignorant of the first principles of practical self-government. They are restless under the omnipresent pressure of an iron hand; yet they raise no revolutionary outcry, because that hand beat down Austria and France, consolidated the Empire and makes it respected in the world. Bismarck can hardly have a like successor. When he dies, the German Samson will shake himself and demand greater freedom.—Let us hope he will not pull down the pillars of the social fabric. The immense immigration of Germans into America caused a member of the Reichstag recently to say: "The German people have now but one want—money enough to get to America." Germany is full of American ideas, and in the near future she must and will have a more liberal form of government.—Bishop Foss in the *Chautauquan.*

THE steamer Adriatic, which sailed from New York for Liverpool, on last Friday, took no passengers, as the inspectors of foreign steam vessels reported to Collector Magone that the crossheads of one of the cylinders is cracked, and the company will not repair her on this side of the ocean, as required by law.—The State of Pennsylvania, which lost four boats during her voyage to this side, will also leave without passengers, as the company will not replace the boats on this side. The law regarding the safety of passengers on ocean steamers is being very strictly carried out by the inspectors.

THE people of Bulgaria have certainly shown great capacity and aptitude for self-government. There are not many nations, even in a higer stage of development, that could have borne with so much equanimity the assaults to which this little kingdom has been subjected. Tormented on every side, and alternately threatened and cajoled, the Bulgarians have never lost their equipoise nor allowed themselves to neglect the pursuits of commerce and agriculture, and they certainly deserve a better fate than to be ruled over by the creature of some intermeddling despot.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this standard remedy at J. James' Drug Store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—There is said to be no danger of a smallpox epidemic at Atlantic City, as was reported.

—J. H. Engel, of Sunbury, died on the 22nd inst., of blood poisoning, the result of a partially developed case of hydrophobia.

—The coal handlers' strike continues without any signs of either compromise by the companies or the defeat of the strikers.

—Several families of Jeanesville, Pa., have been dangerously ill from eating cheese supposed to be poisoned. The cheese will be submitted to an analysis.

—James Burke, a roller, at the Columbia Rolling Mill, Lancaster, fell into the rolls on Thursday of last week, and was drawn through twice. He died soon after.

—Franklin Nye, father of the well-known humorist "Bill" Nye, died of congestion of the lungs at his house, in River Falls, Wis., Wednesday of last week. He was 69 years old.

—The Pottstown Iron Company, which employs about 1,400 men and boys, is reducing its working force, and has begun by discharging 100 Hungarians at the steel works.

—The secret art of beauty lies not in cosmetics, but is only in pure blood and a healthy performance of the vital functions, which can be obtained by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

—A disastrous fire swept over the prairie north of Tahlequah, I. T., last week. The wind was blowing almost a hurricane. Hay, fences and everything of the kind were destroyed for miles around.

—James Frown, of Latrobe, missed his footing while attempting to board a moving train at that place about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and falling between the cars had one of his legs cut off above the knee.

—Last week, while well diggers were engaged in sinking a well at Clayton, near St Louis, they struck a rich vein of coal at the depth of 53 feet. The coal is of excellent quality, but the extent of the vein is not known. A shaft will be sunk at once.

—The Church of the Holy Name, on the corner of Ninety-seventh street and Tenth av. N. Y. was broken into on Saturday, and the poor boxes and the receptacles of three altars forced open in search of plunder. The miscreants got but little for their trouble, but did a good deal of damage.

—A panther has been the exciting topic of Peoria, Ill., for several weeks past, and on last Saturday Ed A. Crandall succeeded in bringing it down with a heavy charge of buckshot. The animal was 5 feet 4 inches long, and weighed 85 pounds. It had probably escaped from a menagerie.

—Scott Sherwood, a lawyer of New York, was arrested late Friday night for swindling an old couple named Johnston out of $15,000, which he collected from them in small sums, ostensibly to invest elsewhere. When arrested, Sherwood was preparing to join the American colony in Canada.

—A young man named Krebs, employed as a brakeman on the Western division P. R. R., fell from the top of a car at Derry, on Friday evening, and three heavily laden coal cars passed over his right arm severing it from his body. He was sent to the West Penn hospital, Pittsburg, for treatment.

—The twenty four hour system of standard time was endorsed by the American Society of Civil Engineers at its annual meeting the other day in New York city. The engineers were civil enough not to boycott the railway companies which have failed to become converts to the beauties of the new system.

—Dispatches received at Washington by the Secretary of State, say that the deaths in Buenos Ayres, from Asiatic cholera, in last November were ninety three, and that business was virtually suspended. The government authorities are working energetically to extirpate the plague by modern methods.

—Two men who were confined in the jail at Warren, Bradley county, Arkansas, on a charge of murder, were removed by a party of masked men on last Thursday night, and taken to the banks of the Arkansas river, where they were hanged, and their bodies afterward cut down and thrown into the stream.

—Ex-Senator Kellogg, when Chief Justice of Nebraska, before the war, traded a pair of horses for seven acres of land near Omaha. The other day he sold one lot from the plot for $28,000, and the entire tract is said to be worth a quarter million. Kellogg has fine properties in Washington and Chicago, and is a millionaire.

—The artesian well at New Orleans on Wednesday of last week struck water at the depth of 700 feet, and is now throwing out 200 000 gallons per day of pure water, which rises 25 feet above the surface. The new well solves the important problem of furnishing the city with a supply of pure water, as it depends almost wholly upon cistern water for drinking purposes.

—The Pension Office, Washington, has information that H. P. Metcalf, of Denver, Col., was arrested on Friday, at Norwich, Conn., charged with raising a Government pension check from $18 to $1280 20. It appears that Metcalf is a pensioner, and on Dec. 15 his quarterly check for $18 was sent to him, which, it is charged, he skillfully raised to the amount named.

—During the trial of a case in a Court of Tazewell county, Virginia, recently, M. G. Baldwin, a witness for the plaintiff, became angered at a remark made by Col. May, the counsel for the defense, and fired five shots from a revolver at him, wounding him in the leg. May returned the fire with two shots but missed Baldwin. Four of the spectators were hit, but not seriously injured.

—A band of masked men rode up to the house of Fritz Steinholts, a farmer living near Houston Texas, and, calling him to the door, seized, bound and gagged him, and at the point of the pistol forced him to reveal the whereabouts of money which he had buried, the savings of fourteen years. The robbers, after securing the money, about $2000, returned to the house and stole all the jewelry they could find. Mrs. Steinholts fired and shot one of the men, wounding him seriously, as their trail was traced by the blood for over a mile. A posse is in pursuit of the miscreants.

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"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

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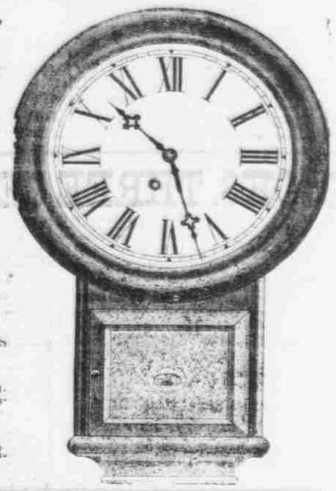

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