

THE SCOUT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY DR. J. W. PATTON, PUBLISHERS. J. S. MERONEY, MURPHY, - NORTH CAROLINA.

Advertising rates made known upon application. All advertisements payable quarterly unless otherwise stipulated.

"Think of it," exclaims the New York Mail and Express, "California produces and exports to Europe!"

The Chicago Tribune's Journal alleges that capitalists are prepared to buy up blocks of houses in the larger cities as soon as they depreciate to a certain point.

The custom of "tipping" is declining, according to the testimony of the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants before a British Parliamentary committee investigating the hours of labor on railroads. People give less than they used to give, and hence less is expected.

The number of cattle in Australia is estimated at 8,000,000, an increase of more than 2,000,000 in the last fifteen years. Sheep have also increased from 53,000,000 to 90,000,000. The people of England view these figures with great satisfaction, inasmuch as they indicate an increased meat supply for the mother country.

Enterprising fishermen out on the Pacific coast are keeping a watchful eye on the experiment of a vessel owned there which has gone to Clemente Island to fish in deep water by the aid of incandescent lights and nets. It is said "the bright lights will attract the fish, and those in charge are therefore counting on making a big haul."

The United States Secret Service officers have notified all the jewelers of Chicago that hereafter they will be prosecuted for counterfeiting in case they are caught gold-plating silver or nickel coins for use as bangles. This action is taken because it has been discovered that some of these plated coins have been passed for gold coins, which they resemble in size.

That which a woman will do she will accomplish, is evidenced by the determination on the part of Mrs. Magnuson to open a High School for girls in Iceland. Upon a lot of her own in Reykjavik she has created a suitable building. Needing about \$8000 for furnishing, for books and for teachers' salaries, she is going to sell her family jewels, some of which are over seven hundred years old, in order to obtain this amount.

The use of the word "should" instead of "may" gives a convicted murderer a chance for freedom. Harry Trogon was found guilty at Terre Haute, Ind., of the killing of Hays Sanders and was given a three years' sentence. In his instruction to the jury the judge said: "You should consider also the statements he makes, whether they are reasonable or unreasonable." The defense held that the Supreme Court had decided that the word "may" should be used instead of the word "should," and that the instruction was in error. The judge granted a new trial on that ground.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Journal is convinced that "in these days the inventor who doesn't keep on inventing is in danger. The suit now pending to decide who invented the carbon filament for the incandescent light was thought to involve about \$9,000,000, but a new invention threatens to make it involve pretty nearly nothing. The new invention is that of Nikola Tesla and it substitutes a practically indestructible block of carbon for the filament. It was presented and favorably discussed the other day at a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in Columbia College.

Edward Atkinson, the Boston statistician, has examined the records of hundreds of ready-made clothing establishments to discover whether the white man of the United States is deteriorating in size and weight. As the general result it was found that the average height of the New Englander is five feet eight and one-half inches and of Southerners five feet ten inches. The average weight of the American of to-day is between 155 and 160 pounds. Mr. Atkinson discovered that the average height and weight of men in this country has perceptibly increased since the year of 1861-65, and that we are slowly increasing rather than decreasing in size and strength.

A novel plan for extinguishing a church debt has been hit upon in Melbourne, Australia. The church committee—or vestry, as the case may be—divide the total debt among themselves, and each man insures his life for the amount that falls to his share. The policies are transferred to the church, and the annual payments on them are made out of the collections. Thus, of course, as the members of committee "drop off," the sums insured on their lives drop in, and later, when the last committee man is dead, the last installment of the church debt will be paid. The plan has the merit—if merit it be—of throwing the whole of the responsibility for the continuance of the indebtedness upon Providence.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER FROM ALL SECTIONS.

Items of interest to Alliance-men Everywhere.

UNDER THE ORDER.

Under the order heading the Progressive Farmer comes boldly to the front and says:

The partisan press and the politicians who are opposed to the Alliance are protesting strenuously to force the order into false positions. They assert persistently that the sub-treasury bill is the ultimatum of the Alliance, when they well know that in every instance where it has been made the issue, it has been forced on us. And we may remark that in every such case the sub-treasury has come out victorious. It is now being asserted that President Polk makes the sub-treasury permanent to all other questions. The money puts down his position as follows: That he regards as most important— "1st. The sub-treasury bill. "2d. Free and unlimited coinage of silver. "3d. The modification of the tariff.

President Polk has always held that a change in the financial system of the government by and through the industrial man are being robbed and ruined by the moneyed few is the great overshadowing paramount issue before the American people. He has always held that the free coinage, tariff, sub-treasury and all other questions are subordinate to this great issue. No free coinage act, no modification of the tariff, no increase of the currency—none, nor all of these, can ever bring just and substantial relief to the people, so long as the present unjust and outrageously wicked financial system prevails. The national banking system must go. The money of the people must be returned to the people, independent of all other expedients and in sufficient volume to do the business of the country. This, and not the sub-treasury, this, and not the tariff, this, and not free coinage, is the mighty living issue before the people.

President Polk has always held that a change in the financial system of the government by and through the industrial man are being robbed and ruined by the moneyed few is the great overshadowing paramount issue before the American people. He has always held that the free coinage, tariff, sub-treasury and all other questions are subordinate to this great issue. No free coinage act, no modification of the tariff, no increase of the currency—none, nor all of these, can ever bring just and substantial relief to the people, so long as the present unjust and outrageously wicked financial system prevails. The national banking system must go. The money of the people must be returned to the people, independent of all other expedients and in sufficient volume to do the business of the country. This, and not the sub-treasury, this, and not the tariff, this, and not free coinage, is the mighty living issue before the people.

A modification of the tariff, and it intends to have it. The Alliance wants and demands free and unlimited coinage of silver, and it intends to have it; but it will no longer be deluded and ensnared with the fallacious ideas that these are paramount questions. The politicians of the country have been deceiving and side-tracking the people on these false ideas for a quarter of a century, but they can do it no longer.

REGARDING THE WHEAT COMBINE.

H. W. Ayre, secretary to President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance, and manager of the Reform Press Bureau, which is also known as the Alliance Press Bureau in Washington, is reported as saying that the work of sending out circulars designed to show the farmers of the country that it was to their advantage to hold back the wheat crop was actively proceeding in Washington as well as in St. Paul, Minn., which was chosen one of the seats of operation because of its location in the great wheat belt. Mr. Ayre said that there have already been 400,000 of these circulars sent out from Washington, and will continue to be sent out until more than a million circulars altogether are issued. The circular, he said, will also be published in about two thousand weekly papers, with which the bureau is connected. He remarked that he couldn't say, of course, that it was the circular which had brought about the result, but he had noticed in a recent market report, that as a matter of fact the actual amount of wheat was 140 centals less per bushel than had been estimated. Mr. Ayre also stated that the information that the issue of such a circular by alliance men was in contemplation became public prematurely, when the circular in course of preparation was published in newspapers. The final decision to issue the circular had not at that time been reached, and many leading alliance men were unaware of it, but it has since been finally determined upon. He explained that the executive committee of the alliance had not acted on this matter, and that by the circular no order was given, alliance men to hold back their crop, this being contrary to the methods of the alliance. What is done by this circular is to give the farmers information as to the facts in regard to the world's wheat crop, which is not acted on by the alliance, but later than the present time will bring a higher price.

The Western New York Farmer, (Arcade) says in regard to the Wyoming county convention meeting in 1890, that 2,000 members of the Order in this county have determined that the Alliance principles of letting the office seek the man, shall be a principle observed in the nomination of all candidates. They have no use for self-seekers and look upon all who seek office as traitors. Their action at the convention conveys no uncertain sound. It is brief, but it is awfully explicit and fearfully in earnest. It advises all members to attend their party primaries and work for pure and honest men who are known to be in harmony with the Alliance demands. The executive authority is directed to submit these demands to every nominee and failing to secure the public pledges of their support of these demands, he is instructed to call not a county Alliance meeting, for the Alliance is strictly secret and confidential, but a political convention of the Alliance membership to place in nomination candidates who are in harmony with the Alliance platforms. There is nothing uncertain or indefinite about this.

Journal of the Knights of Labor (Philadelphia) says: "The enemies of the Farmers' Alliance when they first enter the lists, by what appears like a fatality, direct their attack upon the sub-treasury plan. Evidently they think this weak and easily pierced joint in the Alliance armor; but so often another their spears whir to pieces while they fail to pierce the joint, they realize that, if the sub-treasury plan is not invulnerable, at any rate the enemy has not yet found the weapon that can pierce it. So far all the attacks upon the sub-treasury plan have only resulted in making converts to the idea and in confirming the faith of those who already believe in it. Essentially it is the same system as was in vogue in the war upon the bank of Pennsylvania before the Revolution, of which Edmond Burke said, on the floor of the British

House of Commons, that under it the Commonwealth had enjoyed a prosperity which had not been enjoyed by any other community in the world. It is no cause for wonder that the money power and a who do his bidding denounce the sub-treasury plan and rail against it. It would permanently retire them from the business of devouring industry and compel them to live by their labor or starve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House of Commons, that under it the Commonwealth had enjoyed a prosperity which had not been enjoyed by any other community in the world. It is no cause for wonder that the money power and a who do his bidding denounce the sub-treasury plan and rail against it. It would permanently retire them from the business of devouring industry and compel them to live by their labor or starve.

PRESIDENT POLK TALKS.

A Washington dispatch says: President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance has returned from his southern tour, and in a short interview said the alliance was not doing ground anywhere, but was progressing beautifully. All talk about a split on account of the sub-treasury idea, he said, was absurd. What difference of opinion there was, was as to the form of the measure and its details. There was no difference of opinion as to principle, and every Farmer's Allianced man had the same object in view. He stated that he had been judged incorrectly as saying that the great issues were the tariff and free coinage, and that with these issues the alliance would all fail to find support in the sub-treasury bill. "The issue is not the tariff, the free coinage of silver, nor the sub-treasury bill. The issue is the reform of our entire financial system. Neither the issuance of more money, nor the collection of less taxes, will alone do the people any good. The entire financial system of the government must be changed before anything else that may be done can correct the existing evils."

THE SUB-TREASURY—THE ISSUE.

The sub-treasury is the only real issue. We don't want half a dozen proposals of the Alliance system. When I say, "I am with you and think you are right, but I can't agree with you on the sub-treasury," you may know he is a slave to the national banks, or is not with us. The sub-treasury means more money, cheaper money, and money for the people. No other plan has ever been suggested that would put the currency in the proper channel. The people have no diamonds, bullion or stock upon which to back currency, but they have lands and crops. No other plan will meet the end for which a people's money should be issued. The rich need no money, they have enough, the laboring class need the money and the only money that can reach them is the sub-treasury money. We need not expect money for the people from banks or from money manipulators, for it is contrary to their interest to have a people's money. We, the agricultural, laboring and industrial classes, backed by the sensible and liberal element in the trades and professions must carry on the reform. Money for the people is the watch word and sub-treasury money it must be.—Southern Alliance Farmer.

VIRGINIA'S STATE MEETING.

A Richmond dispatch says: The Virginia Alliance state convention at Richmond August 18th and not on the 14th, as has been stated so often in print. The question of agreeing on a bill for the creation of a railroad commission promises to be one of the most interesting topics to be discussed. The free coinage of silver is a leading question to occupy the most prominent place among the subjects considered. It is believed that the planks of the Ohio Democratic platform on this subject may be urged upon the convention for adoption. The idea with the exception of the people, with the approval of the legislature, Ohio and other states, it can probably be pressed with more certainty of approval than a brand-new one. Some of the Alliance leaders are outspoken and fearless in advocacy of the adoption by the convention of strong free coinage resolutions, whether they be the Ohio idea or some other equally as comprehensive in expressing their views.

The Galveston (Tex.) News says: "It is refreshing to see a growing weather, here and in all crop cotton very promising, and corn in a good condition, and is being rapidly laid by. Rice is heading finely; crops grassy in a few localities.

DEAD AND DYING.

Fifty People Killed on a Railroad in France.

A cablegram from Paris states that a collision between express trains occurred at St. Mande Saturday night in which fifty persons were injured and three carriages wrecked. Both trains were running at full speed, and it was a terrible accident. The second train crashed into the preceding one before the latter had left St. Mande station. The guard's van and three rear carriages of the fast train were wrecked, and caught fire from gas. The injured occupants were striking in danger, and other passengers hurriedly left the train and assisted in extricating the victims. It is now reported that fifty persons were killed.

A later dispatch from St. Mande says that sixty persons were injured, and that fifty of the injured have been recovered. Most of the dead victims are legless, their limbs having been crushed off through the jamming together of the seats, and heart-rending scenes are witnessed as the victims were extricated from the wreck. The driver and conductor of the second train were burned alive.

A cablegram from Paris, dated Monday, from Paris, states that a collision between express trains occurred at St. Mande was more fearful than at first reported. The engine of one of the excursion trains telescoped three carriages loaded with excursionists, and at the same time a passenger train was damaged. A very short time the flames spread to such an extent that numbers of wounded were slowly roasted to death before the eyes of those who were doing their utmost to rescue them. Many of the unfortunate people imprisoned beneath the wreck were drowned, while partly roasted, by fumes when they were summoned to the scene after a delay of forty minutes, by passing in a torrent of water. A majority of the victims were women and children. An official statement makes the number of dead forty-three, and the number of injured 104. The engineer of the train which did the mischief asserts that the brakes refused to work.

THE EDITOR IN COURT.

To Answer for Publishing Electro-nation News.

In the court of general sessions at New York on Monday before Recorder Lewis Charles O'Connor Hennessey was called to the bar to plead to an indictment charging him with misdemeanor. The alleged offense was his publication in the Evening News, of which he is city editor, of the details of the execution of Slocum and the other murderers recently put to death by electricity at Sing Sing. A demand for the indictment was entered in unconstitutional inasmuch as it restrains the liberty of the press guaranteed to it by the constitution.

The Kansas Farmer, organ of the Farmers' Alliance of that State, publishes tables whose figures show that the liabilities of the State exceed its resources considerably more than two to one, the latter only \$301,000,000. Among the liabilities is the amount of capital stock of railroads \$150,000,000, but without this item the resources barely exceed the liabilities. The amount of farm mortgages is placed at \$100,000,000, and the amount of loans arms \$100,000,000. Objectors to the Alliance sub-treasury plan are asking: How will your plan

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS.

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

The cotton and woolen mills of Campbell & Elliott, at Philadelphia, were burned last week. Loss between \$600,000 and \$750,000. The fall "yellows" have made their appearance in the peach orchards of Maryland and it is said the crop will be shortened 100,000 baskets. A Philadelphia dispatch says: The strike among the hosiery weavers of Philadelphia, which has been in progress for the past two weeks, was declared off Monday. A cablegram from Lieben, says: The employes thrown out of employment because of the dull times caused by the McKinley law, set fire to the cork factory at Ezeva, Portugal, Sunday. Great damage was done. Over two thousand steel strikers at Harrisburg, Pa., turned out Monday afternoon to parade and to listen to speeches from leaders. They conducted themselves quietly and patiently, and prophesied victory for the men.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The weather bureau's weekly crop bulletin for the week which was fat on the Rocky mountains, although the departure from normal temperature has been less than it was during the previous week. The temperature in the southern states was in excess of normal, and the rainfall during the past week has been largely in excess on the Atlantic coast. The heaviest rains occurring in South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, where the rainfall ranged from two to four inches.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Arkansas—The rainfall was very badly distributed, and some portions of the state are beginning to suffer from drought. Conditions generally show slight deterioration compared to last week. Mississippi—Cotton small, but fruiting well. Recent rains assure a good corn crop in the northern counties. The rainfall of the past week was unequally distributed, but enough fell in the past ten days to make conditions favorable. Virginia—Early harvesting and threshing retarded by rains. Wheat is yielding less than expected and corn and tobacco are improving, except in the vicinity of Lynchburg, where there was too much rain.

Alabama—Weather conditions generally excellent for cotton, but late corn is not doing so well and is suffering from dry, hot weather. Louisiana—Good growing weather, headed up, but crop continues to improve, and corn is in a good condition, and is being rapidly laid by. Rice is heading finely; crops grassy in a few localities.

A London cablegram says: The house of commons, on Saturday, in committee of supply, voted \$300,000 as salaries and expenses for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, made a detailed statement in regard to this relief, saying that it was the government's intention that the works should be a permanent means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants.

A Reading, Pa., telegram states that the West Hamburg rolling mills, operated by the Pennsylvania and Steel Company, which has been idle several weeks because of a difference between the employers and lessees, who refused to sign the amalgamated scale, resumed operation Monday. The furnaces are in blast with non-uniform men, and strong efforts will be made to increase the number.

A New York dispatch says: Monday morning all parties having lead trust certificates standing in their names received copies of a circular, signed by the president and secretary, announcing that a special meeting of stockholders would be held on August 27th for the purpose of acting on the proposed plan of reorganization. The plan provides for the setting down of the capital from \$87,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

On Friday a committee on civil and religious rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations through their officers resident at Washington—Simon Wolf, chairman, and Lewis Abraham, secretary—have presented a memorial to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton in behalf of Russian refugees, landing in New York designed to show that they are not paupers nor "assisted" immigrants. The department, it is understood, will take early action.

A Washington dispatch says: Shipments of currency to the west to move crop opened up lively Saturday, \$638,000 in small notes being shipped from the treasury to Cincinnati and Chicago in exchange for deposits at New York. The department has been preparing for this transfer for some time with the view to meeting the demand for small notes for the purpose indicated. According to present indications the demand will be unusually large this year. One official estimating it at \$15,000,000.

GOT IT CHEAP.

The Largest Reaper Works in the World Sold for a Song.

One of the most important industrial purchases of the year was consummated at Springfield, O., Saturday. The East street reaper works, the largest agricultural implement works in the world, covering forty six acres, and ranking next in size to the Krupp gunworks of Prussia, was sold to a syndicate of capitalists of Cleveland, Chicago and New York, to be used for the manufacture of railway cars and similar iron kinds. The great works are a monument to the ambition of William N. Whitely, the famous Ohio "reaper king," who determined to build the largest reaper works in the world. He put \$1,300,000 into the buildings and machinery. The whole plant was sold by the receiver to a syndicate for two-thirds the appraised price, or \$800,000.

You should subscribe for this paper and see what is going on in the world.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

As Reported by Dunn & Co. for Past Week.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s trade review for week ended July 28, says: Some improvement in the business situation is still noted. There is more active trading in most of the leading branches, and more general confidence in the future. But the monetary situation does not grow clearer, and the decline is strong, notwithstanding the great dullness, and with enormous crops coming, marks the feeling of Wall street that difficult may be before us.

Reports of the condition of trade are generally more favorable than a week ago, as the western crop prospects are stimulated everywhere. In the south little change is noted, and money is generally tight and trade inactive. But they prospects decidedly improve in Alabama, sugar is active and firm at New Orleans and trade holds its own at Savannah. The suspension of a bank at Palatka causes some depression in trade there, but heavy purchases of tobacco at Key West show unusual activity in cigar making. Business in Florida is more promising than last year. Cotton has fallen three-eighths to 8 cents for spot, with sales of 600,000 bales, an enormous trade for the season. The average price of all commodities have fallen 10 per cent during the week. Great industries show an improvement in wool and leather manufacture, but no signs of recovery in iron and coal.

The depression in iron is serious though prices are, on the whole, but little changed. In the wool trade larger sales at eastern cities and continued large receipts at the west reflect the improvement which the better demand for dry goods naturally caused. Leather is showing a strong tendency to brighten in stocks liberally. The boot and shoe prospects at the south and west are excellent, and Boston shipments again exceed last year's. But the money market at the west shows an increasing stringency, and collections are not, on the whole good for the season.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dunn & Co.'s mercantile agency, number, 187, as against 257 last week. Wm. Matthews, aged thirteen; Miss Lydia Freyer, aged twenty-two, and Frank Simmer, aged seventeen, twenty excursionists were wounded, four of whom will die.

At Omaha, Neb., Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme court, Monday morning, announced his decision in the famous Union Pacific-Rock Island bridge case. The decision is against the Union Pacific, and holds that the contract entered into by the Union Pacific with the Rock Island and Milwaukee prior to their merger is void, and that the Omaha bridge, is valid.

Exports of specie from the port of New York during the week ended July 25th, amounted to \$3,209,590 of which \$2,812,229 was in gold and \$487,361 in silver. The total exports, \$3,181,889 included \$488,807 in silver sent to Europe, and \$680,800 in gold and \$5,054 in silver to the West Indies. Imports of specie amounted to \$770,726, of which \$700,084 was in gold and \$70,642 in silver.

On Monday five hundred coal miners at Duquoin, Ill., marched in a body to the Finger House and served notice on Robert Cummings, an anti-labor agitator, to leave town. Cummings is a coal miner, but is against the locked-out miners' attitude there, in not resuming work. Sheriff Clark is on the scene to prevent any trouble. Cummings says he won't go. The miners say he will.

A London cablegram says: The house of commons, on Saturday, in committee of supply, voted \$300,000 as salaries and expenses for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, made a detailed statement in regard to this relief, saying that it was the government's intention that the works should be a permanent means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants.

A Reading, Pa., telegram states that the West Hamburg rolling mills, operated by the Pennsylvania and Steel Company, which has been idle several weeks because of a difference between the employers and lessees, who refused to sign the amalgamated scale, resumed operation Monday. The furnaces are in blast with non-uniform men, and strong efforts will be made to increase the number.

A New York dispatch says: Monday morning all parties having lead trust certificates standing in their names received copies of a circular, signed by the president and secretary, announcing that a special meeting of stockholders would be held on August 27th for the purpose of acting on the proposed plan of reorganization. The plan provides for the setting down of the capital from \$87,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

On Friday a committee on civil and religious rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations through their officers resident at Washington—Simon Wolf, chairman, and Lewis Abraham, secretary—have presented a memorial to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton in behalf of Russian refugees, landing in New York designed to show that they are not paupers nor "assisted" immigrants. The department, it is understood, will take early action.

A Washington dispatch says: Shipments of currency to the west to move crop opened up lively Saturday, \$638,000 in small notes being shipped from the treasury to Cincinnati and Chicago in exchange for deposits at New York. The department has been preparing for this transfer for some time with the view to meeting the demand for small notes for the purpose indicated. According to present indications the demand will be unusually large this year. One official estimating it at \$15,000,000.

GOT IT CHEAP. The Largest Reaper Works in the World Sold for a Song. One of the most important industrial purchases of the year was consummated at Springfield, O., Saturday. The East street reaper works, the largest agricultural implement works in the world, covering forty six acres, and ranking next in size to the Krupp gunworks of Prussia, was sold to a syndicate of capitalists of Cleveland, Chicago and New York, to be used for the manufacture of railway cars and similar iron kinds. The great works are a monument to the ambition of William N. Whitely, the famous Ohio "reaper king," who determined to build the largest reaper works in the world. He put \$1,300,000 into the buildings and machinery. The whole plant was sold by the receiver to a syndicate for two-thirds the appraised price, or \$800,000.

You should subscribe for this paper and see what is going on in the world.

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAPHRASED.

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

The Berkeley land syndicate of Denver, Col., made an assignment Tuesday. Liabilities, \$900,000; assets, \$600,000. A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch says: Proceedings of the motion for a new trial in the King murder case were summed Monday morning in the criminal court.

An ill boy used in the repair shops of the Hall City city of mill at Vick-Borg, Miss., exploded Tuesday, fatally injuring Engineer Albert Spier and Fireman Albert Fisher.

Last Saturday a battle between negroes and Italian workmen on the Norfolk and Western roads, in Loudoun county, West Virginia, was fought, in which two Italian and one negro were killed, and several wounded.

Four convicts in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth escaped Tuesday by tunneling under the prison. One of the four was Baseball Pitcher Levee, who made his third successful escape from prison since his incarceration some months ago.

Judge Casady, of the Amniston, Ala. city court, on Monday, appointed Capt. A. P. Agre receiver of the defunct A. P. Agre Banking and Safe Deposit Company. This was done in the request of the creditors to devise some way for obtaining funds due them.

Friday night the Citizens' bank of Jefferson, Texas, made an assignment. The bank closed business Saturday morning, having a total assets of \$100,000, and liabilities of \$100,000, assets, \$125,000. It is believed the depositors and creditors will receive the full amount of deposits and the bank will be able to pay all its indebtedness.

A Raleigh dispatch says: Dr. Henry W. Wilson, director of the United States Fish Commission, was elected to the position of professor of biology in the University of North Carolina. He will be scientific expert to the North Carolina shell fish commission. His election marks a valuable addition to the faculty of the University of North Carolina.

A dispatch of Friday from Sacramento, Cal., says: State Controller Colgan has refused to draw his warrant for the amount due as office rent for California's world's fair commission. He favors the constitutional provision of the legislative act appropriating \$200,000 for the California exhibit at the world's fair, and wishes to have the question decided by the supreme court before he pays out any money.

A run began on the People's Home Savings bank at San Francisco, Monday, and several thousands of dollars were paid back to the depositors. The bank commission has begun an investigation of the bank's affairs. According to its report July 6th, the People's bank has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which one-third is paid up. There are several thousands who are owed by the bank, and the sum of \$100,000. The bank officers state that the institution is perfectly solvent.

TALKED WITH WANAMAKER.

A Mobile Delegation Visit the Postmaster General.

A Washington dispatch says: A delegation of gentlemen from Mobile, Ala., who desire that Mobile shall be a shipping point of a post-laid line of steamers of Central America and other points, had a conference with Postmaster General Wanamaker on Tuesday. The delegation included, among other persons, Senators Morgan and Pugh and Representative Clark, of Alabama, and A. S. Benn, president of the Commercial club of Mobile; Gaylord B. Clark and Rittenhouse, of the Commercial club of Mobile. Mr. Wanamaker received them very courteously, and exhibited much interest in what they had to say in behalf of Mobile. They showed very intelligent knowledge of the Gulf ports and the South American coast. He requested that their application should be made in writing, and promised to take the matter up and do all that he could in justice to proper economy in aid of Mobile's wishes and needs in the premises. As a result of the conference the delegation will submit to the department in writing a statement showing the service the people of the city will offer as an inducement to the government to include within the present advertisement, issued by direction of the providing of the bill, the proposed law for service from Mobile direct. It is said that the route which the delegation favored at Tampa, and town and Colon.

HIS "DUPES" CASHED.

And Samuel Sands Passes Over the River.

Samuel Sands died at Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, in his ninety-second year. For a long time he had been suffering from the oldest living printer, being an enterprising service as a printer, editor and publisher of the American Farmer, the first agricultural paper started in this country. For a number of years he published the Morning Chronicle, a daily issued daily at Baltimore, before the advent of telegraph and steam presses. In 1836 he published the Freeman's Banner, advocating the election of General William Henry Harrison, and several other political and literary papers. He was a strenuous worker for many years secretary of the Wing state central committee, but never held an office for any public office. During the war he was an uncredited union man and has since been a Republican. While an apprentice boy he set in type the manuscript of the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE HUNGRY FLAMES.

Devour \$290,000 Worth of Property in Dallas, Texas.

Shortly after midnight Saturday night fire broke out in J. C. Cowan & Co.'s big liquor house, on Commerce street, Dallas Texas and spread rapidly to the Pennsylvania Hotel, burning for four hours, and gutting the building. The loss, estimated at \$290,000, was the largest ever suffered in this city. The fire originated in the kitchen of the hotel, and the flames were so intense that it was difficult to handle, and causing it to spread to neighboring buildings.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The Harvests in Russia and India in a Bad Way.

The London Times, of Saturday, summarizes the harvest prospect of the world as follows: In Russia there is a grave deficit. The peasantry are starving, and there is small hope of relief in India, there is serious anxiety. Famines prevail over a considerable portion of the country, Madras, Raj, Puttana, and Punjab are the worst sufferers. The harvest will be late and prices will be high. There is, therefore, a good outlook for the English farmer to break the long series of disastrous years.