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ANOTHER POOL OF SILOAM.

A Poison Spring in Tennessee Which is creating a Sensation.

A correspondent writing from Elizabethto , Tenn., says: I have recently visited the "poison spring," discovered a few months ago by a little boy in the mountains of North given by the Tribune are as follows: Carolina. The story of its discovery has frequently heen told in the local papers how little Willie cleared leaves from a drain in the rocks to get water for his father, working the corn near by, and the next morning words found that the "poison oak sores" on his arms had he sled wherever the water touched arms had be send the old man, "and wash all gold hack," and the next morning the eruption

it is called a "poison spring" either because

After the lad's experience with its healing on rtie was made known, the mountain plation flocked to it from miles around. On a Sunday it seemed a second Pool of Siloam, with so many scrofulous, cancer us and ulcerated people rechning along he banks-fat old women, bandy-legged men and artifess mountain maidens dangling their lianks in the healing water. Horses and attle were brought, and on these occasions there might sometimes be counted a hundred ore-backed mags and galled steers waiting

It is wonderful how rapid the curative properties act. In forty-eight hours, someim s less, - angry sore is heale l. In one instance a cancer was drawn out by the roots. The Sunday gatherings at the spring soon became a nuisance for the county. The mountain men brought "moonshine," and the spring were interrupted and services en ended in a free fight. . When an invalid from Saltville, Va., a

Thompson, moved up to the spring and d near in a tent he found this state of unsupportable and boug t the propself-defense. It was inclosed and ca reat. The Captain heard of their approach, aded his rifl and took a stan 1 by the spring The first man who enters that gate," said , when they came near-"the firs, man the enters that gate will be shot dea 1." They had mistaken their man. From that av he was unmolested.

"I was scared half to death," said the Cap tain, "but I did not let them find it out." The water oozes up into a slight eavity blasted in the rock and is caught and bottled as fast as it trickles out. The dem and for is very great, a large portion being used at the spring. To the taste the water is pure and very cold, its mineral property being scarcely perceptible, but its effect; are unuat and remarkable, as in teed, is the ans for beside the "bromine and arsenic." which give the water its name, it contains hthum, iodine, potash and phosphate.

POISONED EGGS.

Arseni Intended for Rats Gets Into a Family Breakfast.

Mrs. Margaret Reitz, aged fifty-eight years sas found dead in bed at her home in Philalphia, and the police were notified that her eath was due to poison. An investigation showed that the family purchased from the the store of James McCurdy five eggs, which were caten by its members. Shortly after h meal Mrs. Margar t Reitz, August Hoffman, forty-eight years of age, Eva Hoffman, aged eight years, Benjamin Hoffman, six years old, and Harry Hoffman, aged four ears, were taken ill, wit i symptoms of arenical poisoning. All of the family except Mrs. Reitz, improved gradually, but she was greatly prostrated and continued to ow weaker and weaker until she ded. McCurdy stated that he kept his ggs in the ce lar and has been trouble i really with rats, which evince i a decided partiality for eggs. Each day he found a umber of empty shells left where he had laced fresh eggs the day before. In order everal eggs with arsenic and placed them in barrels with the others. McCurdy also d that he had notified his employ es the other eggs and cautioned them to

clerks, however denied receiving any strue ions, especially Harold Bonnes, told the boy who came for them to go he cellar and get them out of a barrell. s declared emphatically that he was clitely ignorant of their contents, as they ere in the same tray with the other crackleges which the Hoffmans usually purch se McCurdy is said to have acted indifferently about the matter during the doctor's quesons, and after hearing of the mistake burne remainder of the drug. He has been siness nine years, is married, and is the ather of eleven children-six sons and five laughters-who are all engaged in some percantile business. McCurdy was t ken to custody, and will be held to await the sult of the Coroner's investigation. The r other patients are much improved, and e pronounced out of danger.

A LADY PLIES THE WHIP.

Xcitement in Prominent South Carolina Circles Growing Out of

Walterboro, Colleton county, S. C., is inusely agitated over a recent series of whalings and threatened duels, all the arties concerned belonging to the first famies of the place,

The eldest son of Major Edwards, the principal lawyer of the town, has been leading a fast life since he married the beautiful daughter of Colonel James H. Rion, who was alleged to be the son of the Dauphin of France, Young Edward's frequent and protracted absences from home at night aroused his wife's ire, and last Saturday night. guided by a lad named Izlar, she unceremonously entered the room in which her usband and several of his male friends were

ngaged in a game of draw poker. mong those present was a Mr. Bellington, bears the reputation of being "a bad in a fight. Mrs. Edwards seems to thought him in some way responsible er hasband's habit, and drawing a cowfrom beneath her shawl she sa upon ad beat him unmercifully before she could scured. Her sex saved her from retaliaon the part of Bellington, who, however, ther, and sinking on her knees before thington she begged forgiveness for the whining and entreated him to spare her ed.

Bellington then left the room threatening kill any one who should divulge the ocrence. Next day, when the story go: out, ington sought Edwards and wore on a while upon his person.

it is further stated that Bellington comsom, but he appearance of the boy's father revented it being done. Bellington and Edwards.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Proceeding Against a Church For Importing a Minister.

The new Federal law forbidding the importation of contract labor has resulted in a peculiar case at New York. Particulars us Banker J. S. Kennedy has put on warpaint and resolved that the Church of the

Holy Trinity and the Rev. E. Walpo'e Warren shall not violate the law prohibiting the ren shall not violate the labor. He has importation of contract labor. He has studied out the meaning of the words "labor" and "contract," he has read the law carefully and he has decided, and United States District Attorney Walker agrees with him, that the fashionable congregation at Forty-second street and Madison avenue are malefactors. There is deep method in Mr. Kennedy's

conduct. Not content with being a hanker, he is President of the St. Andrew's Society. In looking after the interests of immigrants the case of the Scotch gardener, M. Cummings, attracted his notice. Cummings came to this country to est ir the service of a Kentucky gentleman, but Collector Magone detained Cummings under the Contract Labor law, as an agreement has been made in Great Britain that Cummings should perform services as a skilled gardener here. A United States Judge wrestled with the case and sent Cummings back to Scotland. A short time afterward Cummings came back to America without any "contract" or agreement, and now is probably watering the groun is of the Kentucky gentleman who wanted him at

Mr. Kennedy's ire arose over this case and he resolved to make the law appear as ridiculous to others as it appeared to him. If the poor and lowly were to be subject to such a rigid interpretation of the with drinking came fighting and cutting. It was it was only right that the was in vain that the better-d sposed tri-d to rich and highly should suffer. The Rev. E. was it a religious gathering, the prayers Walpole Warren, who was recently called to the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, came from England, and he didn't start for this side until an agreement had been made with the officers of the church. Here was an excellent opportunity for the crusading banker to make a test case. Before Mr. Warren's arrival Mr. Kengained only by spec al permission. nedy wrote to Collector Magone, calling his ame trouble. The mountain men de attention to the fact, and saying that he was that no one man should own that legally advised that Mr. Warren could not and if Capt. Thompson didn't move be permitted to land without violating the ey would move him. A crowd of bul- letter and spirit of the law. But the Collecand Mr. Warren was not prevented from

Secretary Fairchild was then appealed to by Mr. Kennedy to enforce the law. Mr. Kennedy, in his letter to the Secretary, ended as follows:

"I need hardly add to the assurance contained in my letter to the Collector that I take this action with the kindest feelings toward the Rev. Mr. Warren and toward his congregation, which numbers several of my personal friends, and solely for the purpose of calling public attention to what I believe to be an unjust and unreasonable law. I see no reason, however, why a law should be enforced in the case of a poor gardener or mechanic and should not be enforced in the case of the chosen head of a rich city congregation, to whom it equally applies,

The Treasury Department replied to Mr. Kennedy's letter by referring him to United States District-Attorney Walker, who might prosecute a suit against a corporation or person violating the law. Mr. Kennedy wrote to Mr. Walker, and that official responded in 'Notwithstanding first impressions to the contrary, I have reached the conclusion that

church for \$1,000 penalty. FAILING FOR A MILLION.

the case presented is within the statute, and

that it is my duty to bring sult against the

The National Rubber Company of Rhode Island in Serious Financial

Trouble. The National Rubber Company, of Provi dence R. L., owning the most extensive factory of the kind in the world, has made an assignment. The liabilties are upwards of \$1,000,000, and the chief assets are the plant and real estate, situated in the town of Bristol, a dozen miles from said city. Some time ago Treasurer Brown went to Eupope and the affairs of the concern were placed in the hands of men who were given implicit orders about the conduct of the business. The marrid himself of the nuisance, he had filled | ket price of crude rubber was then about 64 cents. The selling agents were instructed to put goods on the market and take advance the eggs containing the arsenic were orders, the price of manufactured goods being at correspondingly low figures. This they did, and the raw, material advancing, they readily took enormous orders at the

low prices. Treasurer Brown remained several months in Europe, and no one in his absence took the responsibility of altering the selling agents' prices. The result was that the contracts when carried out, resulted in a loss of \$125, 000. With the company in its unsatisfact ry financial condition advance was considered hop less. A rumor was started that there was a lapse in the payment of the emyloyees, and the latter began a stampede, which in a few days was set led by a partial payment and with promise of payment of the full amount on the next regular pay day. The pay-roll of the workmen alone was ov r \$50,000 a m at). There was due the operatives about \$45,000 at the time, according to the company's statement. The next regular pay day came around and their being no money to settle the back accounts a strke in the callendering room was begun, which caused the factory to shut down.

At a recent meeting of the directors it was voted to issue the \$30,000 preferred stock authorized by an act of the General Assembly but this not being deemed sufficient, after several weeks of negotiation, a plan has been arrived at, the success of which will bring an equivalent of \$1,000,000 to the company, thus placing it on a strong financial footing. In the confidential statement Oct. 1, to the stockholders, the assets were placed at \$1,-298,000 and the liabilities at \$802,000.

ALMOST A PANIC.

Children Frightened by Escaping Steam-Coolness of Sisters of Charity.

There was something of a panic in St. Peter's (R. C.) Church, Jersey City, Sunday morning. The Rev. Father McAtee, was celebra. ting the 9 o'clock mass for children in the basement of the church, and there were between 500 and 800 children in attendance, and also some grown persons. More than half of the children were girls in charge of low fever. I respectfully ask such aid to the Sisters of Charity. The church is heated by steam conveyed in pipes from a boiler located in a small brick building between located in a small brick building between direct."

located in a small brick building between located building between located by the building building between located by the building between located by the building between located by steam conveyed in pipes from a boiler disease located in a small brick building between direct." the church and the parochial school building sed his intention of holding her hus- The mass was about half finished when a responsible, and forthwith drew a break occurred in one of the steam pipes near the kill him. Then Mrs. Edwards' nerve the front door. Clouds of steam poured out with a hissing sound and the children in that

Manp of them rushed for the door and some of them tried to climb out of the windows, which are only about four feet from the floor. A small section of the ceiling which had been loosened by the steam fell with a crash and added to the excitement. A dangerous panie se med imminent, when led Edwar's, at the point of a pistol, to the steam was shut off from the boiler house to the house of young Izlar to cowhide and the danger averted. The services were not interupt d. In fact Father McAtee was not interupt d. In fact Father McAtee was not interupt d. In fact Father McAtee was not interupt d. not aware until afterward that anything had happened. The Sisters of Charity in charge hostile meeting is expected between of the children acted with coolness and courage in keeping the children quiet,

FROM WEST TO SOUTH.

DETAILS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP SOUTHWARD.

Mr. Cleveland and His Wife Cordially Received.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Governor McGill and Mayor Smith, were driven through the handsomest part of St. Paul on Tuesday morning. The party took refreshments at Mayor Smith's residence, after which Mrs. Cleveland was driven to the railroal station, while the President was taken to the Minnesota Club and presented to its members. Soon after he joined his wife, and the special train soon

ore the party to Minneapolis. Upon their arrival at Minneapolis the party were conveyed to the West Hotel through streets througed with people, many of whom had come hundreds of miles. After lunch the Presidential party were driven through the fine business and residence portion of the city, and upon their return Mayor Ames made an address of welcome from the hotel balcony. The President responded in a short address, and then the party went to the Exposition in carriages, escorted by military companies and a band of music. At the Exposition grounds the President made another short address. Aft r supper at the hotel the party at 8 P. M., under military es-cort, returned to the depot and took the train

During the long ride south from Minneapois to Omaha the President was frequently summoned to the platform of his special train to receive the greatings of the country people who had gathered at the various de pots. The train reached Sioux City, Ia., at 5:30 Wednesday moraing. The party, accompanied by the military and brass bands, were driven to the Corn Palace, where almost everything, inside and outside, was made of corn in some shape or another.

After a short stop the travelers continued their journey. The village stations from Sioux City to Council Bluffs were crowded with the solid farmers of the surrounding country. At Omaha a committee took the party in charge, and they were driven through the streets, which were crowded with people and adorned with streamers and banners. Civil and military organizations took part in the demonstrations of welcome. After leaving Omaha the next stopping

place was St. Joseph, Mo. Here 60,000 residents and 25,000 strangers gave the party an enthusiastic welcome. Brass bands and various organizations helped in making matters The train reached Kansas City at 8:15 P. Wednesday. At the depot and for blocks around an immense crowd had gathered, and a roar of cheers went up as the train arrived. The President and Mrs. Cleveland

were driven through the crowded streets in a barouche driven by six gray horses. At the Coates House the President and Mrs. Cleve-land, assisted by Postmaster-General Vilas and his wife, held a reception, and later reviewed the grand parade of the Priests of The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accom-

panied by the rest of the party, were driven through the streets of Kansas City on Thursday morning. Large crowds greeted them heartily at every point. After the drive Mr. Cleveland laid the corner-stone of the new Young Men's Christian Association Building. The President made an address, referring to the good work done by Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country. After the cere-monies the party took lunch and then were driven to the Custom House, where Mayor Kumpf made an address of welcome in presence of 50,000 spectators, the President responding. Then Mr. aud Mrs. Cleve land held an open-air reception, thousands of people walking past the Chief Magistrate and his wife. At 6 o'clock there was a banquet at the Coates House, and later Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland reviewed an imposing parade. The streets were brilliantly illuminated. At 10 P. M. the entire party took the special train

At West Memphis, which was reached Friday afternoon, the visitors were received by a Committee of 200 leading citizens, and taken by steamer to Memphis. About 60, 000 people had gathered on the levee when the Presidential party left the boat, thousands of strangers having traveled to the city from Mississippi and adjoining States. The party were taken in carriages to the Gayozo House. In the morning there was a reception at the hotel, and later the guests were driven out to see a fine display of fireworks. Saturday morning there was a grand parade, an address delivered by Judge Elliott in the Court Square, a reply by the President, and afterward a public reception at the Merchants' Exchange. Early Saturday afternoon the special train was again taken, and Nashville, Tenn., was reached early Sunday morning. A sad incident of President Cleveland's visit to Memphis was the sudden death of Judge H. T. Ellett, of the Chancery Court, a few minutes after he had delivered the address of welcome to Mr. Cleveland from the crowded stand in Court Square. The President was responding to Judge Ellet, when that gentlemen was suddenly taken sick and sank to his seat. Although attended by Dr. Bryant, the President's physician, and local doctors, Judge Ellet succumbed to paralysis of the heart. The exercises were close on the stand by the announcement that there would be a reception later at the Merchants and Cotton Exchanges, and the crowd hurried away. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland were much affected by the sad event. At Nashville the President and Mrs. Cleve land were the guests of General W. H. Jackson on that gentleman's magnificent stock farm, Belle Meade, six miles from the city. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland spent a quiet Sunday-their first in the South. During the day they were driven to Nashville an calle I on Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of President Polk, and lady of the White House

YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

forty years ago.

The Government to Aid in Preventing a Spread of the Scourge in Florida.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has received for Sunday sales the following telegram from Dr. Ames, Sec. retary of the Board of Health of Putnam County, Fla., dated at Palatka, Oct. 14:

merlachen, eighteen miles west of Palatka, Saturday. I made an autopsy and the microscope confirmed diagnosis of yellow fever. The refugee six days from Tampa, who died drug. in Palatka, and reported by t e city Health Officer as yellow fever, was not reported to the County Board of Health until after the patient was buried. No autopsy." The Secretary of the Treasury received a

telegram from the Governor of Florida as follows: "Creditable intelligence seems to establish that the epidemic at Tampa is vel-

Secretary Fairchild sent a telegram in reply, saying that orders had been given to Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital service, to render such aid to the local authorities as he may deem expedient. Surgeon-General Hamilton, subsequently telegraphed to Deputy-Collector Spencer at Tampa instructing him to consult with the health authorities and ascertain their desires and adding that the Marine Hospital Bureau is willing to provide all necessary expenses of hospital, such as nurses, and such incidental expenses as may be absolutely necessary. Disinfectants have already been forwarded to Tampa.

CHICAGO policeman are now having what they call "Ararchi t drill." They meet in squads every other day, and are instructed in the use of Winchester rifles, with which every policeman on the force is said to be supplied,

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States. R. S. Hicks, Cashier of the Stafford (Conn.) National Bank, has been arrested charged with embezzling \$80,000. Hicks is also Treasurer of the Stafford Savings Bank, which is a heavy sufferer by his downfall.

The defaulter is a young man, and has lost much money in cotton speculation. THE American Bankers' Association habeen in session at Pittsburg. THE fishing schooner T. C. Tarr, of Glouces

ter, Mass., and her crew of fifteen men are given up as lost by her owners. A Box containing dynamite exploded at the Callao (Penn.) Custom Honse with terrible effect. Twelve of the persons present were blown into fragments, three others died ortly afterward, and nineteen others were

xpected to die from injuries received. DAVID STAIN and Oliver Cromwell Smith, charged by the former's son with having killed Cashier Barron, of the Dexter, (Me.) Savings Bank, nine years ago, have been taken to Dexter. "Doc" Andrews, another man mentioned in connection with the crime, has been arrested at Bangor. Smith declares he never was in Dexter.

The large Sprague Baltic Mill, built of stone, five stories in height, 1,000 by 500 feet, at Baltic, Conn., was totally wrecked by fire the other morning. The loss is \$1,500,000; insurance \$257,000.

THREE members of the British Parliament -Sir John Swinburne, O. V. Morgan and Halley Stewart-who will present an international arbitration memorial to the Pres-

CHARLES DICKENS, eldest son of the distinguished English novelist, has arrived in New York. He will read selections from his father's works.

South and West.

ROBERT GARRETT has resigned as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. William F. Burns is acting as President. THE Yacht Nettie has been lost in Lake

Superior with all on board—six persons. A FOND DU LAC (Wis.) burglar attacked Mrs. William Koehne and her two daughers with a club, nearly killing them all. THERE are more than fifty cases of yellow

fever at Tampa, Fla. CHARLES EDWARDS (colored) was hanged at Clarksville, Ga., for the murder of Wil-

STEPHEN RAWSON, the millionaire Presi-Chicago, was shot five times and mortally wounded while coming out of church. His assailant was his eighteen-year-old stepson, William Lee, and domestic trouble was the cause of the crime, Mrs. Rawson having separated from her husband.

A RESOLUTION to reduce the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor from seven to five members led to a bitter debate in the General Assembly at Minneapolis. The majority were charged with uniting to get rid of Messrs. Berry and Bailey, two of the members. In the uproar which followed a motion to adjourn was carried. Secession from the Order was talked of by some mem-

Washington.

THE coinage of the United States mints during September was 8,757,045 pieces. An excellent counterfeit of the five-dollar gold piece is in circulation. It is perfect in form, size and weight, and is marked as having been coined in 1855.

Foreign.

A FIRE destroyed a portion of the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum, near Cleveland, Ohio.

Six maniacs perished. FIVE of the bandits who recently abducted Senor Berrera from the Texan side of the Rio Grande have been summarily executed by the Mexican rancheros who pursued them. QUELITO, Mexico, a town of 8,000 people, has been totally destroyed by a storm. Many lives have been lost.

THE coroner's jury at Mitchellstown, Ireland, have brought in a verdict of murder against the police accused of killing several people during the recent disturbances.

GENERAL BOULANGER, the French ex-War Minister, has been arrested by the Government for utterances regarding the Caffarel scandal. General Caffarel has been found guilty of selling civil decorations and been placed on the army's retired list. He will also be deprived of his decoration of the Legion of Honor.

THE days of Germany's Crown Prince are said to be numbered. He is suffering from cancer of the throat. The case is very similar to General Grant's.

Wong Chin Foo, of New York, a cultured Chinaman, author of a recent article in the North American Review, and a naturalized American citizen, was taxed \$50 by a Canadian Customs officer before he was permitted to enter Canada.

THE Irish Privy Council is about to devise measures for the suppression of the National

HOPE TO ESCAPE THE LAW

Boston Pharmacists Call Tobacco Drug and so They Sell it on Sunday.

The latest freak of the Sunday blue-law people is to try to stop mankind in Boston from buying Tobacco on Sunday. The druggist insist that, by virtue of their license, they are allowed to sell tobacco in any form on any day of the week, inasmuch as it is a drug. The Cigar Dealers' Association, on the other hand, insists that if the pharmacists sell cigars they, too, must enjoy the same right. The association has instituted proceedings against several druggists on the ground that they are violating the Sunday law. George Burwell, has been convicted on the charge and has appealed the case. After the decision the druggists at once called a meeting of their protective association: and it was decided to employ counsel to defend any of the members who were arrested

A fund is to be raised from the druggists throughout the State to-day all the necessary expenses. It was also decided, following the advice of their counsel, to continue their "A refugee s x days from Tampa died at sales of cigars in defiance of the Cigar Dealers' Association. Druggist Burwell is still selling the weed Sundays and says he means to so continue to do as long as pharmacologists continue to recognize tobacco as a

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extra, \$3.00 a\$3.50; Wheat-Southern Fultz, Slas2cts; Corn-Southern White, 57a58cts, Yellow, 56a 57 cts.; Oats-Southern and Penusylvania Eastern Creamery, 25a26cts., near-by receipts 18a19cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 121/4 al3cts., Western, 12a123/cts.; Eggs-18a19; Cattle - 2.50a84.00; Swine - 6/2a63/cts.; Sheep and Lamb - 3a43/cts; Tobacco Leaf-Inferior, 1a\$2.50, Good Common, 3.50a \$4 50, Middling, 5a\$6.00 Good to fine red, 7a\$9 Fancy, 10a\$12. New York-Flour-Southern Common to

fair extra, 3.25a\$4.00; Wheat—No.1 Whit ,82 a83cts.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern Yellow, 51a52cts.; Oats-White State, 33a34 cts.; Butter-State, 17a26 cts.; Cheese-State, 10a1034cts.; Eggs-19a20 ets. PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania, fancy, 3,50a\$4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 82a83 ets; Rye—Pennsylvania 57a58 ets.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 51a32 ets. Oats—36a37 ets.; Butter—State, 18a19 ets.; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a12 ets.; Eggs—State, 17a18 ets.

State, 17a18 cts.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Many Persons Instantly Killed or Burned Alive in Indiana.

Eleven persons killed or burned alive, and numerous maimed, is the result of the latest railroad horror in the West. It took place the other night at Kouts Station, Ind., a little place fifty miles east of Chicago, on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad. A heavy freshment freight train telescoped the evening train, the New York express, which leaves Chicago at 7:45 P. M.

The express, with one baggage car, two coaches and one sleeper, had stopped at the water tank for water about one mile west of Kouts. There the engineer discovered a part of the engine out of gear, and a stop was made to fix it. A signal is said to have been sent back to stop the next train, should it come along while the "passenger" was still at the water tank; but for some reason this signal was ignored, if sent, and the meat train, which runs at a high rate of speed, crashed into the passenger ex-The entire passenger train, Dress. consisting of five cars, was completely wrecked. Amid the pandemonium of crashing timbers and human shricks and toppling fragments of the wreck came the cry of fire. The confused mass of splintered and broken

wood was in flames. W. A. Duncan, of Syracuse, N. Y., Secre tary of the Chautauqua Assembly, said:
Our train got into Kouts at 7- o'clock this ident and Congress, have arrived in New morning, and then we were told of the wreck which occurred two miles west of the town. I, with several other gentle-men visited the scene of the disaster. There were hundreds of people around, but every one samed to be so dazed and excited that little had been done to assist the wounded. When we got there a most sickening sight met our eyes. Strewn all along the track amid the wre kage were ten or twelve charred bodies.

"I saw a little Bohemian boy who was hurt propped up against the fence dying, and there in front of him lay his dead mother, father and two sisters. It was impossible to secure names, as every one was half out of their wits, and it was a long time after the accident occurred that any assistance was ren-

"I hunted up the night operator at Kouts and he gave me the following account of the disaster, which is about correct: 'The train was No. 13, which left Chicago at 7:45. The train was made up of five cars, the two rear ones being Pullman sleepers. dent of the Union Trust Company, of Just before the train arrived at Kouts, the eccentric of the engine broke and the engiueer slowed up for repairs. The brakeman hung out a danger signal light. The train had stopped but a short time when the train behind, which proved to be the fast Chicago "meat" train, rushed on at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. She struck the rear coach, telescoped it and the two in front, and left nothing but the front baggage-car standing. The three coaches were swept completely away, nothing but the trucks being left standing

> "The wreckage immediately caught fire. and the wounded and dead lay in the flames and were burned beyond recognition. The people around there said that about ten people were burned, but I think there were at least fifteen, as I saw a dozen bodies laid

MISS GARFIELD CAN'T MARRY.

Her Mother Takes Her to Europe and J. Stanley Brown is Left.

Mrs. J. A. Garfield, wife of the late President, sailed for Europe in company with her daughter Mollie. Up to a week ago preparations were supposed to be in progress for the approaching marriage of Miss Mollie to J. Stanley Brown. T. e marriage had been set for Oct. 26, and the sudden departure of Mrs. Garfield and her daughter caused some

The departure for New York and the subsequent voyage to Europe were unknown in this city until Monday. Then it was announced that the sudden trip was caused by the severe illness of May Mason, a niece of Mrs. Garfield's, in London, and that the wedding would not occur until next fall, An intimate friend of the late Gen. Garfield and since his death of Mrs. Garfield and family, gave the true version of the trans-

atlantic trip. His statement is as follows: "I suppose the real cause of Mrs. Garfield's trip to Europe might as well be told. It is the rupture between Miss Mollie Garfield and J. Stanley Brown, the young man who expected to marry her this month, Brown was formerly Gen. Garfield's private secretary. He is a young men with a ruffled shirt front, rather presentable in appearance but with apparently poor prospects and not a great deal of money, Mrs. Garfield once went to Europe with Gen. Garfield and was violently sick all the way over and back. It s, therefore, unlikely that she risk such a trip at this time on account of the illness in Europe of her niece, as was stated in the

It is reported on good authority that Miss Mollie denied that she was ever engaged to Brown. It is plainly evident that the young man's suit was not looked upon favorably by the family, and at any rate it is safe to say that the marriage is off. Mrs. Garfield recent y remarked that the only thing that pained her in connection with the rumors of her own marriage was that the public should think that she could so soon prove false to the memory of Ge . Carield." The wedding would have undoubtedly occurred had not the mother interfered Brown has no money and no accomplish ments to mark him as a man of promise. Le is said to be in Washington.

LUMBER IN ASHES.

Millions of Feet Burned, Besides a Number of Dwellings.

A fire broke out in Crane & Co.'s upper saw mill in the eastern part of Cincinnati. One fire alarm rang out after another in quick succession until the entire department of the city had bee: called to the scene. A strong gale was blowing from the river in the direction of the hills which run parallel to the river. At the foot of the hill is Eastern avenue, which runs parallel with the river. It was but a few minutes until every thing between Eastern avenue and the river between Bayon and Lumber Streets, an area of about five acres, was a mass of flames. In this area was about 9,000,000 feet of hard wood lumber, about 20 dwellings (nearly all of them wooden buildings), and St. Rosa Roman Catholic Church, to say nothing of stable and other outhouses that abound i this part of the city. The wind pushed the flames from the river toward the frame houses on the hill-sides and scores of them were on fire, but citizens on housetops fought the flamet out. The fire-brauds leaped clear over the roofs and ignited the grass on the bluff slopes of the hill.

Fortunately the wind changed and blew toward the river and aided the firemen, who were all the while greatly embarrased by scircity of water, owing to the laade quacy of the pipes laid by the water-works department. The fire during its progress caused a panie in that part of the city when at its worst. A great many of the dwellings destroyed were the homes of poor men and their worldly all. But few of them were insured. About twenty dwellings and tene-

ments were destroyed. The loss of Crane & Co., on saw mill machinery and lumber is es imated f om \$31,000 to \$100,000. The insurance on this was \$37,000. On the dwellings and other buildings there to \$100,000. The insurance on this was \$37,000.
On the dwellings and other buildings there was little or no insurance. The losses in these is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$90,000.
St. Rosa Church was damaged \$2,000. Many persons are made homeless.

Cramer, who nit him with a cane. Charles all denominations.

Cramer, who nit him with a cane. Charles all denominations.

A man's heart gets cold if he does not keep it warm by living in it, and a sensorious man is one who ordinarily lives out of his own heart.—[F. W. Faber.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

SYNOPSIS OF LAND COMMISSIONER SPARKS' ANNUAL REPORT.

An Entire Change in Existing Land Laws Recommended.

Land Commissioner Sparks in his annual report, just is well, shows that since March 4, 1885, 31,821,451 acres have been restored to the public domain. The sales, entries, and Selections of public land under the various acts of Congress relating thereto, for the fiscal year en led June 30, 1887, embrace 25,111, 400 acres, and of Inline lands 746,637 acres, making a total of 25,858,038 acres, being an increase over the year 1883 of 3,733,474 acres, and an increase of 4,832,524 acres as compared

The receipts from the disposals of public lands are \$10,783,921, from sales of Indian lands, \$1,481,303-a total of \$12,268,224, being an increase as compared with the year 1886 of \$3,247,727, and an increase of \$3,648,625 as compared with the tiscal year 1885; to which is to be added \$8,291 received on account of timber depredations, and \$12,493 received for certified copies of records furnished by the General Land Office, making the total receipts for the year from a 1 sources \$12,289,008. With respect to the surveys of public lands he says that charges of fraud are made in all the public land States and Territories, and that an appropriation to cover the examination of such surveys and for necessary resurveys is a matter of the highest public importance. A large proportion of the Surveyors-General recommend that rates for survey be increase I, so that competent surveyors may be able to perform their work without call-

ing on settlers for assistance. The report briefly reviews the work of the Surveyors General of Arizona, California, and New Mexico in examining private and claims. About forty claims in New Mexico were examined, and in nearly every instance the Surveyor-General recommends their rejection, principally on the ground of fraud or non-compliance with the law. Many were found to cover areas several times as large as that of the original grant.

In discussing the swamp land grants the Commissioner says that claims under these grants have already reached the enormous amount of nearly 77,500,000 acres, and that patents have issued for nearly 56,745,00) acres. During the past year, says the Commissioner swamp land claims have been made the sub ject of thorough investigation. These investigations, he says, have demonstrated the fact that many of them are frauduleat-the character of the land being misrepresented. On the subject of the forfe ture of railroad land grants the Commissioner quotes from his

last arnual report, and adds: "I renew the recommendation that forfeiture be declared in all cases in which the roads were not completed within the time and in the manner conditioned in the respective grants. Of fraudulent land entries the Commissioner says that the investigations of the past year

have been satisfactory, and that in no previous year has such effective work been done. As a result, 2,312 entries, covering about 270,000 acres, were held for cancellation, and 1,153 entries, covering about 180,000 acres, were cancelled for fraud. This subject the Commissioner pursues at some length. He says: a record of crime as that shown by investigation made by special agents during the last two years is rarely to be found Bold, reckless, and gigantic schemes to rob the Government of its lands have been dis covered and exposed in every State and Territory containing public lands, and I think I can truthfully say in every land district and county which a special agent has visited. Systematic efforts to mislead and corrup entrymen, in order that they might become instruments in defrauding the Government, have been resorted to. Men of intelligence and high standing in the community, in many instances millionaires, were the leaders in these unlawful trans actions. Over five thousand cases have been discovered wherein perjury or subordination of perjury was committed. In a majority of cases the officers before whom the proofs or other papers were executed, largely State and Territorial officers not directly re sponsible to the Land Department, were

cognizant of the fraud, or could have become so by ordinary diligence. While, under improved regulations and more efficient supervision, the area of fraudulent entries is gradually becoming circumscribed, there still remains much to do, and the entire or general cess tion of fraud cannot be expected as long as the facilities offered for its perpetration by existing laws are so great and the means provide I for their prevention are so small. Upward of 10,000 unexamined cases are now on the files of this office in which fraud has been charged by affidavit or information, or in which evi-

dences of fraud are in licated. One thousand and eleven cases of timber depredations or timber trespass have been reported on during the year, involving a value in timber and product therefrom amounting to \$6,146,935-recoverable to the United Stat's, The amount actually recovered during the year through judgments, fines, etc., is \$125,642. The wholesale destruction of public timber on old numbered sections of public lands, says the Commissioner, within the grantel limits of unconstructed railroads continues to an alarming extent.

On the subject of "reform in the public

land laws" the Commissioner says: "All efforts to secure a reform in the land laws by a repeal or amendments of particular acts and provisions have failed through the opposition of interests at variance with proposed legislation. I am satisfied that amendnents in detail are impracticable. The time for tinkering has passed. Existing systems of disposal, fundamentally defective in the original instance, have become wholly unsuited to present conditions. What is needed, in my opinion, is an entire reformation of existing laws, retaining an absolute home-8 end law and obsoleting all other of disposal of agricultural, forms lands. Actual residence, improvement, and cultivation for the homestead period of five years should be the exclusive condition of acquiring title to such lands. It would also appear that the time has arrived when the privilege of appropriating public lands should be confined to citizens of the United States. The mineral laws should be so amended as to preserve the public right of mineral exploration to citizens of the United States and to prevent a monopoly of native mineral wealth by individuals and corporations."

KNOCKED OUT BY THE MAYOR.

Blood Spilled in Louisville's Aldermanic Chamber-Several Red-Hot Episodes. The Aldermanic Chamber of the City

Council, at Louisville, was turned into a prize ring, Mayor P. Booker Reed being the John L. Sullivan of the occasion. Mayor Reed recently recommended that the city buy the gas works, as can be done under the charter. The gas company objects and is fighting the proposition. John M. Atherton, of the company, was urging his side of the question, when he became somewhat excited and accused the Mayor of using money in elec-tions. Mayor Reed said he lied, when Atherton threw a drinking glass at the Mayor's head.

The two men came together and some blood was spilled before they could be separated. Later Dr. G. W. Griffiths, President of the Board of Alderman, said something which excited the Mayor, and he went for the doctor, who hit him with a cane. Charles

RELIGIOUS READING.

Asking.

"If ye then, being evil, know how to give good guts to your children; how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?"—St. Luke xi., 13.

"O Heavenly Father, Thou hast told Of a gift more precious than pearls and gold; A gift that is free to every one, Through Jesus Christ, Thy only Son; For His sake give it to me.

O give it to me, for Jesus said, That a father giveth his children bread And how much more Thou wilt surely give The gift by which the dead shall live? For Christ's sake, give it to me.

"I cannot see, and I want the sight;
I am in the dark and I want the light;
I want to pray, and I don't know how;
O give me Thy Holy Spirit now! For Christ's sake, give it to me.

"Thou hast said it, I must believe.
It is only 'ask' and I shall receive;
If Thou didst say it, it must be true,
And there's nothing else for me to do!
For Christ's sake, give it to me.

So I come and ask, because my need Is very great and real indeed, On the strength of Thy Word I come and say Oh, let Thy Word come true to-day! For Christ's sake, give it to me!"

-{Miss F. R. Havergal.

Fifty Years Ago.

Half a century ago seven humble shoe-makers in a shop in Hamburg undertook the work of evangelization on the principle of individual responsibility. In twenty years they had organized fifty churches, gathered ten thousand converts, distributed four hundred thousand Bibles and eight million pages of tracts, and preached the Gospel to fifty millions of people. As they went from place to place, the work grew, and new converts, inspired with similar zeal, became helpers; so that a population as great as that of the United States, or of the Congo Free State, heard the Gospel within those twenty years. If any are distrustful of mere arithmetic as applied to the problem of missions, here is a practical proof that it is perfectly feasible so to organize the work as to reach a hundred millions of people every year, and that, too, with only an insignificant Gideon's

From Africa to Glory.

Mrs. De Heer, writing of the (for the present disbanded) Benita School, says: Nearly all the girls we dismissed had re-ceived sufficient education to fit them for any position they will be called to occupy. Since our last communion six of the members of our church have been called to the church above; all died in the faith, and some of them in full triumph. One was a younger sister of Ulunda (in the group of Benita women, June Woman's Work), and had been accustomed to look up to her for counsel, but when near the end, she said: 'Now you can teach me no more, Jesus bas sent for me to come, and he will be my teacher." Another said: "This room is full of glory; they are coming for me," and so she passed away. We can but rejoice that they are safely over, for their lives hold much of temptation and little joy. Our Mis-sion is weak in numbers, and we hardly know what the near future holds for us, but One knows, and we can trust Him. -[Woman's Work for Woman.

To the Christian Public.

Thoughtful men are convinced that the closing years of the 19th century constitute a momentous crisis in the history of the nation. There is a march of events which will not tarry. The necessity of planting Christian institutions in the formative west, and of strengthening them in the older states, the duty of overtaking the rapid growth of our cities with adequate church provision, the importance of closing the widening chasm between the church and the multitude, and of bringing the regenerative power of the Gospel to bear upon every character and life, demand the instant attention of the Christian church and the full exercise of all its ener-

Popular education has multiplied wants and created tastes which wealth has not been sufficiently distributed to gratify; hence a growing discontent among workingmen, which in prosperous times is an ill-orien, suggesting grave questions concerning the next financial panic and the consequent industrial tepression. The conflict with the saloon drawing to a crisis, and the manifest determination of the liquor power to accomplish its ends by fraud, corruption, or violence; a wide-spread spirit of lawlessness; the apathy of the popular conscienca; the alienation of the masses from the churches, and increasing immigration-all these point to growing com olications in the near future.

Under monarchial governments, men have thought that if power could be popularized the ills of life would mostly disappear. In this country, until recently, by reason of abundant public lands, a sparse and sub-stantially homogeneous population and an almost limitless demand for labor, we have een exempt from many of the evils suffered y European peoples. But we are now beginning to approximate European conditions of society. The existence of great cities, severe competition, an unemployed class, increasing pauperism and crime, are the occasion and evidence of a widespread discon-tent, for which the ballot affords no remedy. Has not the time come for us to make dem-onstration of the truth that the Gospel can do what popular suffrage cannot do! Is not this the nation, and is not this the generation providentially called to make such applica-tion of the Gospel to the life of the people as has never yet been made? Will not those who have enjoyed "government of the people" by the people, and for the people" be the first to learn that the essential evils of society are caused not by misrule, but by sin, and that the Gospel, therefore, must furnish the solu-

tion of the great social problem!
The Christian Church has not yet fully recognized its relations to the entire life of the community and the nation. Even Christian men, preoccupied with private con-cerns and overburdened by the demands on their time, are prone to neglect the public westare, and are leath to accept any responsibility for existing evils. ations and local churches, each intent on its own good work, have fallen into a harmful competition instead of engaging

in an intelligent and comprehensive co-opera-Our marvellous material growth and the progress of invention have produced new conditions to which business has been quick to adapt its methods. Do not important changes in population and in the habits and temper of the people require some changes in the methods of Christian

The undersigned, therefore, unite in calling a General Conference of all Evangelical Christians in the United States, to be held under the auspices and direction of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, in the city of Washington, December the 7th 5th, and 5th, 1887, to study in effect the fol-

lowing questions:

1st. What are the present perils and opportunities of the Christian Church and of the 2nd. Can any of them be met best by a hearty co-operation of all Evangelical Christians, which, without detriment to any denominational interests, will serve the welfare of the whole church?

welfare of the whole church?

3d. What are the best means to secure such co-operation, and to waken the whole church to its responsibility?

Signed by William E. Dodge, president, and Rev. Josiah Strong, general secretary of the U. S. Eyangelical Alliance and nearly 100 of the leading clergy of the country, of