

# COUNTY UNION

GRANTHAM & PITTMAN, Proprietors.

VOL. V.

"PROVE ALL THINGS AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1895.

\$1.00 Per Year In Advance.

NO 6.

## Sign of the Four

BY CONAN DOYLE.

It was a long day. Every time that a knock came to the door, or a sharp rap on the window, I imagined that it was either Holmes or Watson, and I answered to their advertisement. I tried to read, but my thoughts would wander off to our strange quest and to the ill-assorted and villainous pair whom we were pursuing. Could there be, I wondered, some radical in my companion's reasoning? Might he be suffering from some huge self-deception? Was it not possible that his nimble and speculative mind had built up this wild theory upon faulty premises? I had never known him to be wrong; and yet the least reason for my occasional misgivings. He was likely, I thought, to fall into error through the over-reliance of his logic—his preference for a subtle and bizarre explanation when a plainer and more common-sense one lay ready to his hand. Yet, on the other hand, I had myself seen the evidence, and I had heard the reasons for his deductions. When I looked back on the long chain of curious circumstances, many of them trivial in themselves, but all tending in the same direction, I could not disguise from myself that even if Holmes' explanation were incorrect the true theory must be equally out and startling.

At three o'clock in the afternoon there was a loud peal at the bell, an authoritative voice in the hall, and, to my surprise, no less a person than Mr. Athelney Jones was shown up to me. Very different was he, however, from the brusque and masterful professor of common-sense who had taken over the case so confidently at Upper Norwood. His expression was downcast, and his bearing meek and even apologetic.

"Good day, sir, good day," said he. "Mr. Sherlock Holmes is out, I understand."

"Yes, and I cannot be sure when he will be back. But perhaps you would care to wait. Take that chair and try one of these cigars."

"Thank you, I don't mind if I do," said he, mopping his face with a red handkerchief.

"And a whisky-and-soda?"

"Well, half a glass. It is very hot for the time of year; and I have had a good deal to worry and try me. You know my theory about this Norwood case?"

"I remember that you expressed one."

"Well, I have been obliged to reconsider it. I had my net drawn tightly round Mr. Sholto, sir, when you went through a hole in the middle of it. It was a very dark case, and my professional judgment was shaken. I should be very glad of your assistance."

"We all need help sometimes," said I. "You said Mr. Sherlock Holmes is a confidential man, sir?"

"He is a man who is not to be beat. I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon. He is irregular in his methods, and a little quick, perhaps, in jumping at theories, but, on the whole, I think he would have made a most promising officer, and I don't care who knows it. I have had a wire from him this morning, in which I understand that he has got some clue to this Sholto business. Here is his message."

He took the telegram out of his pocket, and handed it to me. It was dated from Poplar at twelve o'clock. "Go to Baker street at once," it said. "If I have not returned, wait for me. I am on the track of the Sholto gang. You can come with us to-night if you want to be in at the finish."

"This sounds well. He has evidently picked up the scent again," said I.

"All right, then he has been at fault too," exclaimed Jones, with evident satisfaction. "Even the best of us are thrown off sometimes. Of course this may prove to be a false alarm; but it is my duty as an officer of the law to allow no chance to slip. But there is some one at the door. Perhaps this is he."

A heavy step was heard ascending the stairs, with a great wheezing and rattling as from a man who was sorely put to it for breath. Once or twice he stopped, as though the climb was too much for him, but at last he made his way to our door and entered. His appearance corresponded to the sounds which we had heard. He was an aged man, clad in vesting garb, with an old pocketbook buttoned up to his throat. His back was bowed, his knees were shaky, and his breathing was laboriously asthmatic. As he leaned over a thick oakened cudgel he shouldered, heaved in the effort to draw air into his lungs. He had a colored scarf round his chin, and I could see little of his face save a pair of keen dark eyes, deep-set under bushy white brows, and

long gray side-whiskers. Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who had fallen into years and poverty.

"What is it, my man?" I asked.

He looked about him in the slow methodical fashion of old age.

"Is Mr. Sherlock Holmes here?" said he.

"No; but I am acting for him. You can tell me any message you have for him."

"It was to him himself I was to tell it," said he.

"But I tell you that I am acting for him. Was it about Mordecai Smith's boat?"

"Yes, I know well where it is. An I know where the men he is after are. An I know where the treasure is. I know all about it."

"Then tell me, and I shall let him know."

"It was to him I was to tell it," he repeated, with the petulant obstinacy of a very old man.

"Well, you must wait for him."

"No, no; I ain't going to lose a whole day to please no one. If Mr. Holmes ain't here, then Mr. Holmes must find it all out for himself. I don't care about the look of either of you, and I won't tell a word."

He shuffled towards the door, but Athelney Jones got in front of him.

"Wait a bit, my friend," said he. "You have important information, and you must not walk off. We shall keep you, whether you like or not, until our friend returns."

The old man made a little run towards the door, but, as Athelney Jones put his broad back up against it, he recognized the uselessness of resistance.

"Pretty sort o' treatment this!" he cried, stamping his stick. "I come here to see a gentleman, and you two, who I never saw in my life, seize me and treat me in this fashion!"

"You will be none the worse," I said. "We shall recompense you for the loss of your time. Sit over here on the sofa, and you will not have long to wait."

He came across sullenly enough, and seated himself with his face resting on his hands. Jones and I resumed our cigars and our talk. Suddenly, however, Holmes' voice broke in upon us.

"I think that you might offer me a cigar, too," he said.

We both started in our chairs. There was Holmes sitting close to us with an air of quiet amusement.

"Holmes!" I exclaimed. "You here! But where is the old man?"

"Here is the old man," said he, holding out a heap of white hair. "Here he is—wig, whiskers, eyebrows, and all. I thought my disguise was pretty good, but I hardly expected that it would stand that test."

"Ah, you rogue!" cried Jones, highly delighted. "You would have made an actor, and a rare one. You had the proper workhouse cough, and those weak legs of yours are worth ten pounds a week. I thought I knew the glint of your eye, though. You didn't get away from us so easily, you see."

"I have been working in that get-up all day," said he, lighting his cigar. "You see, good many of the criminal classes begin to know me—especially since our friend here took to publishing some of my cases; so I can only go on the warpath under some simple disguise like this. You got my wire?"

"Yes; that was what brought me here."

"How has your case prospered?"

"It has all come to nothing. I have had to release two of my prisoners, and there is no evidence against the other two."

"Never mind. We shall give you two others in the place of them. But you must put yourself under my orders. You are welcome to all the official credit, but you must act on the lines that I point out. Is that agreed?"

"Entirely, if you will help me to the men."

"Well, then, in the first place I shall want a fast police-boat—a steam launch—to be at the Westminster Stairs at seven o'clock."

"That is easily managed. There is always one about there; but I can step across the road and telephone to make sure."

"Then I shall want two staunch men, in case of resistance."

"There will be two or three in the boat. What else?"

"When we secure the men we shall get the treasure. I think that it would be a pleasure to my friend here to take the box round to the young lady to whom all it rightfully belongs. Let her be the first to open it. Eh, Watson?"

"It would be a great pleasure to me."

"Rather an irregular proceeding," said Jones, shaking his head. "However, the whole thing is irregular, and I suppose we must wink at it. The treasure must afterwards be handed over to the authorities until after the official investigation."

"Certainly. That is easily managed. One other point. I should like much to have a few details about this matter from the lips of Jonathan Small himself. You know I like to work the details of my cases out. There is no objection to my having an unofficial interview with him either here in my rooms or elsewhere, as long as he is efficiently guarded?"

"Well, you are master of the situation. I have had no proofs yet of the existence of Jonathan Small. However, if you can catch him, I don't see how I can refuse you an interview with him."

"That is understood, then?"

"Perfectly. Is there anything else?"

"Only that I insist upon your dining with us. It will be ready in half an hour. I have oysters and a brace of grouse, with something a little choice in white wine. Watson, you have never yet recognized my merits as a house-keeper."

(To be continued.)

A twenty-two-pound wild cat was shot in Barry County, Missouri, lately.

A British commander-in-chief when on active service receives \$375 a week.

## PIEDMONT MINERAL COMPANY.

Englismen with \$200,000 to Look for Gold and Monazite.

Wm. E. Hidden, of Newark, N. J., who returned from London on the Lucania recently, went abroad on March 6th to complete contracts in North Carolina.

These interests were capitalized while Mr. Hidden was in London for \$200,000 and a company was formed, called the Piedmont Mineral Company, limited. Mr. Hidden was made a director of the company and was appointed the American manager to have full charge of the company's property and interests in this country.

Mr. Hidden said that the new company owns 2,500 acres of valuable mineral lands in the mountains of North Carolina and also owns all the mineral rights in another tract of 1,000 acres. The principal mineral to be mined is gold, rich deposits of which exist on one tract fifty miles east of Asheville. Another valuable mineral is monazite, which contains thorium, a material light now being produced in Newark. This mineral exists in large quantities on the company's property.

## Beats Cotton or Tobacco.

Another valuable plant, the canisgre, has been discovered and brought into cultivation for commercial purposes, which may possibly be added sooner or later to the regular crops in the South. An interesting account of it is published by the Financier, City of Mexico, which states that it is becoming an important crop in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and adds that in one region of Texas, the Pecos Valley, the farmers are abandoning cotton and growing canisgre with decided profit.

Another authority says that the word belongs to the Mexican dialect and means "a sour or acid stalk or cane," and that the plant belongs to the buckwheat family and is related to rhubarb, dock, sorrel, etc. All of which grow in the Southern States. Cultivation, it is stated, increases a product to thirty tons of green roots per acre, which shrink to about eight tons when dried. The value of the plant is owing to its tanning properties, as the roots yield from 23 to 33 per cent. of tannic acid; white oak and hemlock bark yield only from 8 to 10 per cent. Prices of the dried root range from \$25 to \$30 per ton in the rough. In Europe from \$50 to \$80 per ton is paid and the demand far exceeds the supply. The crop per acre is said to be worth from \$175 to \$225, while the cost of planting and cultivating is about the same as that of the sweet potato crop. The tannic acid from canisgre is said to be exceptionally valuable for tanning uppers, fine saddlery and fancy leathers. It is used also as a dyestuff.

This is enough to commend the plant to the attention of farmers in the South who are disposed to seek substitutes for cotton; and if the plant will grow here, and respond to cultivation, it is certainly well worth cultivating. A crop that can be planted and cultivated "the same as the sweet potato crop" and pays from \$175 to \$225 per acre, with the demand exceeding the supply, should not require much urging beyond the statement of its merits. Further information as to its cultivation, can be obtained by applying to the Agricultural Department at Washington.

According to the report of the government geological survey the production of marble from Georgia in 1894 was 481,329 cubic feet, valued at \$716,385, as compared with \$261,606, the value in 1893, an increase of 174 per cent. Georgia ranks second among the marble-producing States, Vermont being first. All the marble comes from Pickens county.

George Cowan, of Oberlin, O., aged 21, while playing baseball, was struck by a pitched ball behind the ear and instantly killed.

Rev. E. V. Evans has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church at St. Augustine, Fla., to go to England, where he has fallen heir to the property and title of his uncle, the late Lord Carbery.

## POSTAL HOLIDAYS.

The Postmaster General Amends the Regulations Regarding Them.

The Postmaster General amended the postal laws and regulations regarding holidays. The amendment states that postmasters may observe as holidays January 1st, February 22nd, May 30th, July 4th, the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day, December 25th, and such other days as the President of the United States or the Governors in their respective States may designate as fast or thanksgiving days, or proclaim specially as holidays. On other occasions their offices can be closed only after permission is obtained therefor from the Department, to be applied for through the First Assistant Postmaster General. Upon holidays postoffices must be opened sufficiently to meet fairly the public convenience. Mails must be up and distributed as on other days. When a legal holiday falls upon a Sunday the following Monday may be observed, unless otherwise specially provided for by State authority.

## The Bushman's Homemade Knife.

Civilization is making rapid strides in South Africa, but the Bushman yet makes his own knife, and with considerable ingenuity. They dig a little iron, find a broken hatchet or a hoop from a rum barrel, and out of these parts they form even axes, adzes, hammers and about everything they need in that line. These implements are, of course, very crude, but the native has much patience, and will not forego his bottle of rum for the cost of the imported tool.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Sugar Refineries Resumed Work.

The Speckles Sugar Refinery of Philadelphia, Pa., which has been closed for two weeks by order of the Sugar Trust, by which it is controlled, has started to run again. The resumption of work is looked upon as a steady one. The plant is running on nearly full time, but with a reduced force. Another refinery in Williamsburg, N. Y., which was closed by the trust at the same time Speckles was shut down has also resumed work.

## WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADES.

Cotton, Oil and Wheat Climbing—The Rise in the Price of Beef.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade for the past week, says: In every speculative department business is growing, but this is really the least satisfactory feature of the situation. Cotton, oil and wheat climbed above the export price, so that the marketing of products abroad must be checked and money is absorbed which ought to be employed in productive industry and in distribution of products to consumers.

There is no evidence that cotton is in larger demand than it was when the price was a cent lower, but prices have been so low for months that an upward movement was easy without much reason. Though stocks here and abroad are 300,000 bales larger than they were at the same date after the great crop ever produced heretofore and spinners here and abroad have taken about 1,600,000 bales more than they have consumed. The rise tends to prevent the decrease of acreage, which is its one reasonable excuse.

Outside of the speculative markets the most important feature is the rise in the price of beef, but which is largely due to the control of sources of supply by a few strong corporations. The actual decrease in receipts of cattle at the four chief Western markets has been 200,000 head during the first quarter of 1895, and the quantity killed has been only 80,000 head less than last year—about 10 per cent.

General trade conditions at the South are no better, and in some respects less satisfactory. Improvement in demand is not announced at any point. In Texas high winds and lack of rain have hurt crop prospects, and farmers in some localities have not planted yet.

Some large textile mills have advanced wages at Fall River about 10 per cent., restoring the rates paid after the reduction in September, 1893. Labor troubles are comparatively less serious this week, and the tendency is toward larger returns for labor, which will increase the consuming power for other products. The cotton mills are encouraged by improving prices and are fairly busy.

Failures during the past week have been 241 in the United States, against 219 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 45 last year.

## PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Charles Knox, the founder of the hat manufacturing company which bears his name, died of pneumonia, aged 77 years.

J. A. White of Columbus, Ga., announces his intention of becoming a candidate for President of the United States, as silver man, labor man, and southerner. He wants to unite the west and south. White is a shoemaker.

According to the report of the government geological survey the production of marble from Georgia in 1894 was 481,329 cubic feet, valued at \$716,385, as compared with \$261,606, the value in 1893, an increase of 174 per cent. Georgia ranks second among the marble-producing States, Vermont being first. All the marble comes from Pickens county.

George Cowan, of Oberlin, O., aged 21, while playing baseball, was struck by a pitched ball behind the ear and instantly killed.

Rev. E. V. Evans has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church at St. Augustine, Fla., to go to England, where he has fallen heir to the property and title of his uncle, the late Lord Carbery.

## CAMPOS IN COMMAND.

He Takes the Field in Cuba With a Force of 6000 Men.

General Martinez Campos left Guantanamo, on the day after his arrival in Cuba from Spain, for the field of hostilities with 6000 troops.

General Maso, an insurgent leader, issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission. The insurgents have 6000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

General Campos issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties, and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated.

The town of Las Palmas has been burned by the insurgent leader Ochoa, and the town of Bayamo was besieged by the rebel leader Crambot with 500 men.

Estimates of the Income Tax Returns.

Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau has sent a letter to Secretary Carlisle in which he estimates the returns from the income tax at about \$14,365,000. The total expenditures on account of the work, including necessary salaries and allowances to the end of the present fiscal year, will not exceed \$125,000.

The best judgment of the Treasury officials is that but for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court the amount carried by the returns would have been about \$30,000,000, the first estimates of the department.

## Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury Mansur Dead.

Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, Deputy Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, died shortly before 7 o'clock Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks, during which his death has been daily expected. Early in the night the physicians abandoned the faint ray of hope that lingered, and discontinued administering medicine.

## The London Times Likes the Income Tax Decision.

In a leader praising the United States Supreme Court for its income tax decision the London Times says: "If we were under the United States constitution, Sir William Harcourt's budget would have been declared unconstitutional. Those Populist leaders in America must envy us the freedom of dealing with other people's property, enjoyed in this motherland of liberty."

North Carolina pine manufacturers are reaping out for an export trade. It is stated that a good export business is about to be inaugurated.

## N. C. CROP REPORT.

In the Western District the Week Has Been Favorable for Farm Work.

The following is the latest crop report: **EASTERN DISTRICT.**—The very heavy rainfall on Monday of last week, which caused some damage to crops, especially in the North, and flooded lowlands everywhere, made land so wet that ploughing and planting were delayed half the week. This week was dry, except light showers on the 13th and 14th, but too cool and windy. The excess of sunshine was quite favorable. Warm, dry weather is needed to enable farmers to push ahead with work, which is much behind. Farmers are being forced to prepare soil too hastily. Corn planting is progressing as rapidly as circumstances permit, and is about half finished on uplands. Some corn is up. Strawberries are looking medium. Shipments will not begin for ten days or two weeks. Truck crops continue promising, radishes, early cabbages, etc., being marketed. No damage is reported from frost.

**CENTRAL DISTRICT.**—The rain of last week was remarkably heavy, especially in a line from Vance county down to Anson; land was washed considerably, streams overflowed, bridges washed away, plant beds ruined and plowed land packed so that it will have to be broken over again. Flooding recommenced actively on Thursday. Light frosts occurred mornings of 12th and 15th, which, as one correspondent remarks, had beneficial rather than injurious effects, by thinning out fruit on overburdened peach trees. The cool weather continues to retard progress of vegetation, but forests are beginning to look green. Apples and cherries are now in bloom. Increased acreage to fruit is reported. Gardening made some progress during the week. Wheat and rye small but looking well, average stand; oats poor. Irish potatoes and corn coming up. Corn planting is progressing, and a few farmers have begun to plant cotton. Much more attention must be paid to tobacco in this district.

**WESTERN DISTRICT.**—Notwithstanding cool weather and some frosts the past week has been favorable for farm work, though vegetation makes slow progress. There was a large percentage of sunshine and very little rain. The heavy rains of the preceding week also delayed plowing and planting for two days in this district, but the ground is now in excellent condition, and two weeks of fair weather would enable farmers to catch up with their work. Farmers have been rapidly preparing land, planting corn and gardens, and getting ready for cotton. Tobacco plants are coming up nicely. Small grains have improved, especially wheat and rye, and spring oats are starting off well. Trees are budding slowly in the west and peaches and cherries are in bloom, and strawberries and apples in the South. Light frosts occurred with a little damage, but conditions still indicate a large fruit crop.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

H. H. Sims, of Durham, has been transferred from the Pension Office to the Interior Department proper.

All recently published estimates of the income tax returns are too low. They will very largely exceed ten million dollars. The returns for the Carolina and the South are generally small. Some of our capital is listed North and taxes paid here, although some of the industries are located in the South.

Reports from an authoritative source have reached the Agricultural Department that an unknown insect has attacked the watermelon plants of southern Georgia and north threatens to destroy that product. The Department at once despatched Assistant Entomologist D. W. Comstock to the spot to make a thorough investigation.

## Patterson and Sound Money.

Representative Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, Tenn., is in Washington in the interest of a sound money convention to be held in Memphis May 25. Patterson between now and the date of the convention will make addresses in nearly all the large cities of the South on the subject of finance and the importance of the coming convention.

The State Department at Washington has made a demand upon the Guatemala Government for an explanation of the alleged abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. It is said that Henry J. Stilbs and other officers of American vessels have been seized in Guatemalan ports, and forced to make peaceably engaged in their labors have been

## A DEMAND ON GUATEMALA.

The State Department at Washington has made a demand upon the Guatemala Government for an explanation of the alleged abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. It is said that Henry J. Stilbs and other officers of American vessels have been seized in Guatemalan ports, and forced to make peaceably engaged in their labors have been

## CAMPOS IN COMMAND.

He Takes the Field in Cuba With a Force of 6000 Men.

General Martinez Campos left Guantanamo, on the day after his arrival in Cuba from Spain, for the field of hostilities with 6000 troops.

General Maso, an insurgent leader, issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission. The insurgents have 6000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

General Campos issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties, and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated.

The town of Las Palmas has been burned by the insurgent leader Ochoa, and the town of Bayamo was besieged by the rebel leader Crambot with 500 men.

Estimates of the Income Tax Returns.

Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau has sent a letter to Secretary Carlisle in which he estimates the returns from the income tax at about \$14,365,000. The total expenditures on account of the work, including necessary salaries and allowances to the end of the present fiscal year, will not exceed \$125,000.

The best judgment of the Treasury officials is that but for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court the amount carried by the returns would have been about \$30,000,000, the first estimates of the department.

## Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury Mansur Dead.

Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, Deputy Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, died shortly before 7 o'clock Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks, during which his death has been daily expected. Early in the night the physicians abandoned the faint ray of hope that lingered, and discontinued administering medicine.

North Carolina pine manufacturers are reaping out for an export trade. It is stated that a good export business is about to be inaugurated.

## OFFICE FOR FITZHUGH LEE.

The President Appoints Virginia's Ex-Governor an Internal Revenue Collector.

The appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee, the ex-Governor, by the President, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Virginia District was a surprise to Virginia for it was not known that the General was a candidate.



date. Although it was understood that the salary, \$4500, would be most acceptable to General Lee in his present circumstances, it was feared by his friends in Richmond that his acceptance of this office would seriously affect his political future.

## AMERICAN FLEET FOR KIEL.

Finest Squadron Sent to Europe Since the Civil War.

The United States is to be represented at the Kiel celebration, June 19, by the finest American fleet that has visited Europe since the Civil War. The fleet, headed by the armored cruiser New York as flagship, and the triple-screw fleet Columbia, which will be detached for this purpose from Admiral Meade's fleet, will be accompanied by the San Francisco and Marblehead, now in the Levant.

Admiral Kirkland, in charge of the European station, will command the squadron. The fleet will impress European Nations with the progress accomplished in rebuilding the American Navy. The New York has no superior for offensive and defensive purposes, combined with speed, and the Columbia excels all vessels except the Minneapolis in speed and staying power.

Considerable political significance is attached to the order sending the New York and Columbia to the North Sea and through the Baltic into the Baltic, where the last American warship appeared on a mission of mercy, carrying corn for the starving people of Russia. Extremely unusual are the visits of the United States to German ports and the Scandinavian coast, and heretofore the Baltic has been practically a sealed sea to them.

The detachment of these two effective vessels, the New York and the Columbia, to the home squadron, is taken as an additional indication of the confidence of the Administration in the United States is in no danger of being involved in trouble with the powers of American republics, and that the Cuban and Nicaraguan disturbances will be settled without our intervention, unless diplomatic only.

## CHICKSAWS WAGE WAR.

Insurgents Put the Governor of the Nation to Flight.

Couriers from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw Nation, report that a pitched battle raged between the forces of the Government, under Moseley, and two hundred insurgents. Six people were killed and eight wounded, according to the report. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The cause of the outbreak has had blood on political matters. There has long been a bitter feeling at the Chickasaw seat of government. Its origin dates back to the refusal of the Legislature at its last session to recognize Willis Brown, Charles Brown and Noah McGill as Sheriffs of the Nation. The Legislature was seconded in its position by the Governor.

Governor Moseley issued orders to all Sheriffs, Constables and Deputies throughout the Nation to report to him at once with arms. When the officers gathered around the Governor's house, 200 enraged men, headed by McGill and the Brown brothers, rushed from adjoining houses, and a deadly riot followed. The mob took possession of the capitol. Governor Moseley and his official retinue escaped, by hard running, to houses in the outskirts of the town.

The cause of the outbreak was a special session of the Legislature, to take action upon the existing state of disorder. Tishomingo was then virtually under the control of a savage mob, and white people were fleeing.

## A DEMAND ON GUATEMALA.

The State Department at Washington has made a demand upon the Guatemala Government for an explanation of the alleged abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. It is said that Henry J. Stilbs and other officers of American vessels have been seized in Guatemalan ports, and forced to make peaceably engaged in their labors have been

The State Department at Washington has made a demand upon the Guatemala Government for an explanation of the alleged abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. It is said that Henry J. Stilbs and other officers of American vessels have been seized in Guatemalan ports, and forced to make peaceably engaged in their labors have been

## CAMPOS IN COMMAND.

He Takes the Field in Cuba With a Force of 6000 Men.

General Martinez Campos left Guantanamo, on the day after his arrival in Cuba from Spain, for the field of hostilities with 6000 troops.

General Maso, an insurgent leader, issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission. The insurgents have 6000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

General Campos issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties, and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated.

The town of Las Palmas has been burned by the insurgent leader Ochoa, and the town of Bayamo was besieged by the rebel leader Crambot with 500 men.

## Estimates of the Income Tax Returns.

Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau has sent a letter to Secretary Carlisle in which he estimates the returns from the income tax at about \$14,365,000. The total expenditures on account of the work, including necessary salaries and allowances to the end of the present fiscal year, will not exceed \$125,000.

The best judgment of the Treasury officials is that but for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court the amount carried by the returns would have been about \$30,000,000, the first estimates of the department.

## Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury Mansur Dead.

Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, Deputy Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, died shortly before 7 o'clock Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks, during which his death has been daily expected. Early in the night the physicians abandoned the faint ray of hope that lingered, and discontinued administering medicine.

## The London Times Likes the Income Tax Decision.

In a leader praising the United States Supreme Court for its income tax decision the London Times says: "If we were under the United States constitution, Sir William Harcourt's budget would have been declared unconstitutional. Those Populist leaders in America must envy us the freedom of dealing with other people's property, enjoyed in this motherland of liberty."

## Sugar Refineries Resumed Work.

The Speckles Sugar Refinery of Philadelphia, Pa., which has been closed for two weeks by order of the Sugar Trust, by which it is controlled, has started to run again. The resumption of work is looked upon as a steady one. The plant is running on nearly full time, but with a reduced force. Another refinery in Williamsburg, N. Y., which was closed by the trust at the same time Speckles was shut down has also resumed work.

North Carolina pine manufacturers are reaping out for an export trade. It is stated that a good export business is about to be inaugurated.

## CHINA'S BARRIERS DOWN.

Other Countries Profit by the Terms of Peace. Exacted by Japan.

## TREATY SIGNED BY ALL ENVOYS.

Anybody May Introduce Into China Factories or Machinery and May Lease Warehouses in the Interior.—Intimation That European Powers Will Attempt to Revise the Concessions.

The treaty of peace between Japan and China was signed at Shimonoseki by the Peace Commissioners of both countries. The provisions of this treaty of most consequence to outside countries are these:

China agrees to no longer impose upon foreigners the odious tax known as *likin* levied upon goods and sales.

A uniform standard tale is to be adopted by China for her currency. Much confusion is caused in money calculations, because there are the *Halkwan* or customs tale (usually meant when Government computations are made), worth about seventy-five cents; the *Tientsin* tale, worth about seventy-three cents; and the *Shanghai* tale, worth about sixty-nine cents.

All foreigners are to be permitted to introduce into China a factory and machinery, and to lease warehouses in the interior.

Japan takes Formosa, the Pescadores Islands and Manchuria from Kingkow, on the Leao River, to Anping, on the Yalu, including the Leatong peninsula.

No other part of China is to be occupied by Japan, even as a temporary guarantee of the peace treaty, except possibly Weihaiwei.

The indemnity which China is to pay to Japan is fixed at 200,000,000 taels in silver (equivalent to about \$150,000,000 in American gold).

Of important commercial concessions made by China are to be shared by all Nations.

The autonomy of Korea is recognized.

No pressure from Western Powers was brought to bear upon Japan during the peace negotiations.

A dispatch from Shimonoseki says that Li Hung Chang, China's peace envoy, has started for home, having conceded all of Japan's demands.

A despatch from Tientsin, China, says an imperial proclamation has been issued authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign a treaty of peace with Japan guaranteeing the payment of 200,000,000 taels indemnity. "Our Government," the Gazette says, "may safely be depended upon to do nothing, however, unless the other Powers make action."

The St. James's Gazette says: "If Japan declines to be frightened, Russia may come to the conclusion that she would better not try force. Meanwhile England is benevolent and has no feeling of anger toward Japan. The opening of factories in China by Japan does not mean that she will have a monopoly of such industries as England could also open a factory if she chose."

The Russian journals are more vigorous in their utterances than the English papers, and sound the warning that the signing of such a treaty of peace will be only a prelude to a wider though unnecessary armed conflict.

Japan will place in England at once orders for several warships to be built on the lines suggested by her experience in the war.

A despatch from Tokyo, Japan, says that peace negotiations have been exchanged within three weeks, and that the armistice has been extended to midnight on May 8.

## Patriots' Day in Massachusetts.

Patriots' Day, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, was generally observed in Massachusetts, although not in so elaborate a manner as it was last year, when the holiday was largely commemorated for the first time.

## NEW HOME.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get