VOL. V.

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895.

SHEMWELL'S TRIAL. AT LEXINGTON, N.C. HE PLEADS SELF-DEFENSE.

The Proceedings Day by Day. The Main Point.

SATURDAY S PROCEEDINGS. In the trial Saturday, the main witness was Chief of Police Michael, who did not reach the scene of the tragedy, but who testified as to the causes which led up to the shooting. He attempted several times to disarm Shemwell during the morning, but ineffectually. At the trial previous to the villing, let Dr. Payne, whose head was bag-

shot from Shemwell's weapon, during the first shouting, said : of will have to put on my glasses, as I cannot see out of one eye." Shemwell remarked: "I wish I had go: the

daged as a result of a wound inflicted by a

The witness contradicted himself bally during the cross-examination, but held firmir to the statement above.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Baster Shemwell was called to the stand. He said "I was 37 years old in March. Have been married since June 8th, 1882. I bought an interest in the Lexington Drug Company in January, 1895. Owned part in it at that time. Had made no threats against Dr. Lee We met in the barber shop Saturday night, the 23d of February. Had some words. After it was over I met Chief-of-Police Michael and told him something relative

to the trouble and also told my wife when I Monday morning early I was coming up street to my place of business. Had got five or an feet beyond Dr. Payne, Sr's., yard gate; heard someone say 'Shemwell;' looked and mathe old do tor beckoning me with his right hand and closing front door with left, which was 75 feet from the gate. I stepped back to the gate and put my arm on the gate post to await his arrival there; waited mtil he came within eight or ten feet and said "Good morning, Dr. Payne.' He made no reply to my salute, but walked up near me and said: 'I understand that you drew a pistol on my son,' I said: 'H' put his hands his keeket and I just did it to save myself; the kinder turned as to walk back swered but looked enraged at him. Then be caught hold of his coat and said: 'I can whip

you myself, sir. Then I think I said, 'if you are going to which me, come outside and don't stand inside and abuse me.' Then he threw up to me about practicing for my mother and making no charges. Something clse passed, I san't remember what. Soon after I said I wanted you people to let me and my business alone. He then asked me: 'How are we bothering your business? I replied you had continually bothered Wheeler and ruined his business by circulating that he kept old medicines and substituted prescriptions. He immediately shook his fist in my face and called mea liar. I had a cologne bottle in my hand. I reached over and struck him with it. He immediately pulled out his sisted and snapped it at me. About the same ime I reached for mine, and just then Mr. Redwine stepped up and caught me and my pistol went off, shooting into the ground beow. Mr. Redwineshoved me into the street. About that time I saw Lee Payne coming from the office with pistol in hand. Then I don't remember who fired first. I, retreating across the street, emptied my pistol' and got behind a tree. All three of us did shooting. I was about the middle of the

street when I fired my last shot. Then I got behind the tree. I heard either Mrs. Hargrave. Dr. Payne, Sr's., sister, or his wife say Come back, Brother Robert, and the other, who was standing in Dr. Payne's porch, say Run, Shemwell or they will kill When I was leaving I heard Dr. Lee Payne say 'Run, you cowardly cuss;' also mw him go to the office and come back with igun. I could not tell what kind of gun and did run. Ithought he was stooping from ashle of the fence as if trying to shoot me. remember telling Will Hamner to bring me I gan, after seeing Dr. Lee Payne with a "I went over to Peacock's store and cailed

tragim, but didn't get it. Went immedidely to Redwine's. Got a box of cartridges, I Fearnek's At Redwine's I got a double arrelled shot-gun. Said to nobody that vesterday I was glad that I didn't kill him, ut to-day I am sorry.' I went on down the their from Redwine's, somewhere near Mrs. decton's gate. Toen I met my wife, who and to men You are not going down there. f you go, I go, and if they kill you they will

Mrs. Adderton came out, caught the lapel ounsed to listen to Mr. Adderton; now I They way-laid me and tried to kill ". and then came on up the street. I did of say that I would kill them both before I came on with my wife to the drug I did not dare the Paypes out of thi office, did not see them in the office.

Tasked June Michael, the officer who ame to me, why didn't be arrest the Paynen ist. He did go for them, I think, and left hem and came to me. I said: 'Have you' isarmed the Paynes?' He pelled out the two pistols, and said 'yes.' I went on into he court house with Mr. Griffith when I declimed to give up my pistols. I was coming door of the grand fury room. He Jane Michael) asked me for my pistols. I im to come and go to the drug store and I would place them there. I walked to the grand jury room with him. In there I gave him one of my pistols. I raised

the window and jumped out, he grabbing my " and pulling it off. Then I walked recent to the drug store. Hy brought my and also the pistol, and I put them in he drawer. After I out away my pistols I Went to Griffith's office and then from there Diktothedrog store where Mitchael cami and say wed me the Payne's pistols. Then I cut be the court room for the trial, sitting rand bonds for our appearance. The Paynes el the room at once, after signing. They will have cone nearly home before I loft. I have no recollection of spring, 'I w' ined

seed to some worl men that all was or how, to get down to pusiness; went other man agreed. my pistots and looked over my A - I come back someoody met me and I to me a few minutes. Then I steppe ! . meter-Sheriff G-iffith and told him all 1 was going home. When I came were not in sight. Did not know the fore to Lawyer Williams' office

time to get home thue lower corner of the Methodist I were Paynes the first time that I were abead of me on the side loosed up at i saw the doc ocs. San with them who had on a cheviot. we quietened my stepa little to pass

and gers there. I caught up, pass-

hind. I spoke to him, called his After passing him and about even With Dr. Payne, St., Crotts hollered out: doctor! Shemwell is on you.

that time I was a step ahead of the or, and about even with the young As I got ahead of the old doctor, Pred to grab for mine. The old doctor me by the arm, shoved me out in eet beyond the ditch. I stumbled and have fell. He shoved me beyond the l jerked my left hand loose, jerked her loose, got my pistel out and looked hot at Dr. Lee Payne. He (Dr. Lee) thning around trying to shoot me as doctor shoved me back. Just as I shot the old doctor grabbed at me a second

time and got shot. I grabbed (Lee) Payne's beard and fell, the old doctor falling on top. Somebody came up and I hollered take him off. Didn't know that the old doctor was shot. As we were pulled up the old doctor had my coat. I said: "Take him loose, and tried to loosen him, when he turned loose. He staggered and fell. Then I knew, for the first time that he had been a looked to be the first time that he was not been the first time that he was not been to be the first time. first time, that he was shot. I never attempted to get my pistols till Dr. Lee Payne drew his on me. I got them out as soon as I got loose from the old doctor at first. Think I shot

both pistols. Pulled both when Dr. Lee drew

his pistol; was walking on by them on toward "Neither docto- made any demonstration till Crotts said 'Shemwell is on you.' Lee Payne immediately drew his pistol when Crotts spoke. My pistols were in my pocket. I never attempted to than name was Dr. Lee Payne drew his. When I was taken out of the fight I was very weak. As I came upon the side walk, just before I got there my wife came up and caught hold of me. I also put in arm around her waist. She said: 'Honey,' I thought this thing was settled.' I replied: 'So did I, but I had it to do.' About this time. time, or possibly before this, my little son eried and said: Papa is not guilty. I saw Dr. Payne draw Es pistol first.' He also said: 'I saved my papa's life. I pulled the pistol off of his heart.' I told nobody that I

was going to kill both. "I came on back up the street. Met June Michael somewhere and said: 'June, I thought you disarmed those men.' We were near Mrs. Adderton's gate when I said it. "Then I came on to the drug store. Mr. Kenney, deputy sheriff, was with me. I asked him to let me wash. I was muddy. Was behind the counter, about half way of the store. I saw Sheriff Leonard step in. I threw up my hands and said: 'Sheriff, I am your prisoner,' and think I said: 'I have killed the wrong man'-substantially that. Then I was taken to jail.

M : Long went over a long list of scrapes in which Shemwell had been engaged and put them in for what they were worth, Shemwell giving an explanation of each representing plausibly his side, after which court adjournel for the day.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The State introduced Messrs. Thomasson, H. P. Gillimore, W. P. Smith, J. T. Kinery, C. O. Bran, all substantially coroborating what had already been said by witnesses of the Stere about the killing. All stood the ross-examination very well. The State rested its case with the examina-

ion of a countryman named Tcague, Many witnesses were examined by the defense to corroborate Shemwell's statement. A number of marked inconsistencies were ought out by the cross examination. Some of Shemwell's statements were not corrobocated, yet many of them were.

Court convened at the usual hour and the following witnesses were put on the stand and testified, but there were no new developments: J. D. Neal, J. H. Hamner, J. D. Redwine, A. A. Springs, Sr., and Jr., D. J. Crotts, J. M. Kennedy, Miss Ge. trude Hamner, Henry Tussey, Mrs. Payne, Sr., and Jr. A number of witnesses were examined as to Shemwell's character, and the evidence was all in and the trial concluded. Shemwell's story for the defense and Dr. Lee Payne's story for the State have been substantially corroborated by many witnesses. In the morning the argument will open with Judge Montgomery's speech.

The proceedings of Thursday and Friday rere given up entirely to the speeches on oth sides. Judge W. J. Montgomery made he opening speech. He touched upon cap-tal punishment from a biblical standpoint, aying that it was authorized by the Old restament and not abrogated by the New. is instanced by St. Paul at Cæsar's judgment seat. The speaker then handed to Judge Boykin his request for just ructions, an analssis of which is about as follows:

1. Under the new statute the State was reuired to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the killing was wilful, deliberate and premeditated in order to convict of marder in

2. That in murder e! the second degree, the killing being proved, the burden was shifted to the defendant to show that he was

3. By war of deduction, that if Shemwell left his drug ste.e armed with two pistols with the intent or of provoking a difficulty and using his p'sto's, (it d'd not matter who made the first assault or drew the first pistol.) he was guilty of murder in the first degree. He then proceeded with his argument:

First, he maintained that the jury could not flad the defendact guilty of a less crime than marder in the second degree, because the burden of proof was upon him. Only elever witnesses, including the deferdant, five being kins-people, had sworn to one statement justifying min, and 29 witnesses had contradicted 'hem, and, therefore, he has not satisfied the jury of his incocence.

Second, that the State will ask for a verdiet of murder in the first degree, for the evidence shows that it was wilful, deliberate and premedicated. He then made a clear and ringing speech of some length, conclud-"Now I ask the jury to think of how the prisoner has behaved on being threatened to

be put in the cell with a negro, and other threats. I do not believe that you can say Time and ri ace do not permit of giving a ong and thorough . malysis of all the speeches. They were all good, especially Mr. Buxton's. His appeaus were touching; many women and old man in the court house shed tears; and the jury dropped their heads. It was a wonde fal speech.

Charge for Winding a Walch.

During hard times, when some people are compelled to borrow money at a rate of interest that amounts to usury, stories of close and stingy men are numerous, but the story of the champion stingy man comes from a West Seattle individual. The West Scattle man was obliged to pawn his watch, a fine, solid gold time-piece, which he prized highly. He placed it in the hands of a well-known five per cent. man as security for a small loan, to be redeemed in thirty days. In closing the deal the man requested that the watch be wound every day and kept running, and to this the

When the thirty days were up the West Seattle man came around with the principal and interest and demanded the watch. but the five per cent. man counted out the money and

said that it was short. "How's that?" demanded the borrower, angrily.

"W-well, you wanted the watch kept wound up, didn't you?" protested the fellow with an in jured air. "Yes, but are you going to charge

me for that?" "I don't see why I shouldn't," he answered. "It's business. I had to wind up that thing every day and my time is valuable. It's worth about five cents a wind."

The West Seattle man gasped, but he paid \$1.50 extra for winding the watch and made his escape before the money-lender could think of some other pretext on which to increase the bill. - Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intel-

ligencer. The North British Railway Company is building a station at Edinburg at a cost of \$1,200,000.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home

and Fereign, Briefly Told.

Newsy Southern Notes. At Adairsville, Ga., a little child, three miles in the country, swallowed carbolic acid and will probably die. The medicine had

been left as a wash. The Cherry Cotton Milis at Florence, Ala., declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. This mill makes a specialty of fine yarns, and is running twenty-four hours a day.

The State militia, who have been under arms at Charleston, W. Va., for a week or more for the purpose of suppressing any outbreak of the striking miners in the Elkhorn region, were dismissed to their homes. A son of Dr. Banks and a negro boy were killed by lightning near Dadeville, Ala. The boys were at a grindstone in the yard when the bolt struck a tree and passed to where the boys were standing. They were both

killed instantly. At Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, a State conference of about 100 of the representative negroes of the State met to discuss the outlook for the coming constitutional convention. The conference was held with closed doors. The negroes adopted a long address to "the people of the United States," appealing for the negroes' right under the constitution. The negroes will organize for the coming election.

The Exposition.

Advices from New Jersey indicate that that State will be represented at the Cotton States and international Exposition. Governor Werts has issued a proclamation urging the people to take immediate action to this end. The newspapers have taken up the matter in earnest and the exhibit is expected to be attractive.

Washington.

Henry Clay England, a lawyer of Rockville, ha., and a well known citizen, was struck yar electric car on the outskirts of Washington and instantly killed.

Fx-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, who has recently visited Washington says that the ediamist ation will soon take aggressive action in lavor of Venezuela. Secretary Herbert has determined to de-

taca Constructor Fernand and Civil Engineer' Asserson from the New York navy yard, after carefully considering their explanations of the serious frauds practiced in their de-

Labor.

Wages in the woolen and worsted industry all over the state of Rhode Island will be in creased durin; the present month from 71/4

The rod mill of the Steel and Wire Company at Braddock, Pa., resumed work on Wederday and the other departments will 'e a arted in a few days. About 800 hands are

Foreign.

The Queen has signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament and fixing August 12th a; the date of assembling for the new

At Limerick, Ireland, a wholesale poison ing case has occurred among the Laurell Hill rurs, four of whom partook of poisoned custard. Two have died, and others who ate of the poisoned dish are dangerously ill. A disastrous conflagration occurred at Brotterod , a village at Hesse Nassau. Three handred and fifty houses were destrayed and ten of the villagers were killed while seeking to reseus their valuables. "wo thousand

reracus are homeless.

Crime. Daniel Werling, who killed his wife, Barbara, at the Pitt-burg, Market House on A fil 17, 189., was hanged s that city on

Danie Ackerman, a resident of Smith Mi'ls, N. J., on Friday stabbed his wife and himselt Mrs. Ackerman is dead, and the man is dying. The supposed cause is jealousy. James Pittman, a negro, has been arrrested at Palatka, Fla., for robbing the postoffice of registered matter. He worked next to the postoffice and entered it at night by using

In the Nobles murder trial at Jefferson, Ga., Mrs. Nobles and Gus were convicted in the first degree and sentenced to bang on August 16th. Mary Fambles was convicted with a recommendation to life imprisonment. Debby Nobles was accuitted.

Miscelianeous.

Fire has destroyed 230 houses in the town of Sambrow, government of Lomsha, Poland, Two thousand people are rendered nomeless by the conflagration.

A poll of the press of Iewa shows that every Democratic paper in the State, with only two exceptions, is apposed to free sil-

Five firemen were burned to death or smothered in a burning fivery stable at Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, one fatally injured by jumping. The fire damage was \$60,

At New York, Recorder Goff sentenced Vincento Vino, wife murderer, to be electrocuted some time during the week beginning

Monday, August 12th, at Sing Sing In a drowning accident just off Bluff Point, on Lake Keuka, N. Y., five persons lost their lives. Terry Tufft, with his wife and three children, were in a sati boat when a strong wind capsized the boat and the whole party were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

At Chicago, Judge Woods modified the soutence of Eugene V. Debs from one year in jail to six months, and eight others, directors of the American Railway Union, from six months to three. The sentences are now as the court originally imposed them. The Supreme Court of Kansas has render

ed its decision in the case of Mrs. Mary Ler te against the members of the Board of Charities, in favor of the defendant, George C. Clark, who was appointed to succeed her as a member of the Board. This effectually removes Mrs. Lease from office.

Two httle girls were ground to pieces under a motor in Cleveland, O., Friday after noon. They were Stella Schlaubecker, aged years, and her cousin, Eleanor Grop, aged 7. They were crossing the street and stopped on the car track to pick up something. Grant Kerns, the motorman, was arrested, charged with criminal carelessness.

FINAL DAY OF THE RACES. Trinity Hall Crew Wins the Grand Prize Cup.

Thursday was the closing day of the Henley regatta. The Grand Challenge cup, for which the Cornells competed, was won by the Trinity Hall crew over the New College of Oxford. The Leanders were the holders of the cup. Eton College won in final heat. the Ladies plate, beating St. John's (Oxford) easily. The final heat of the Steward's challenge cup was won by the London Rowing Club, over the Thames Rowing clubs, four, The Cornell men held a meeting and resolved subject to the approval of the University, to send two crews to Henley in 1896. The necessary funds were arranged for.

The potential militia of this country includes all males from eighteen to forty-four years, and in 1890 the number was 13,230,168.

DISASTER IN ATLANTIC CITY. Tragic Closing of the Annual Reunion of the Elks.

A frightful accident terminated the Elk festivities at the Inlet Casino, Atlantic City, N. J., on Wednesday night, in which a large number of persors sugfained injuries more or less severe. Il was at 2:30 o'clock when Grand Exaited Rules of the Euffalo Body Meade D. Detwilsr, of Harenburg, had finished his address at the opening social ses-sion of the Elks and was about to introduce James J. Armstrong, of New York, when a

cracking sound was beard. A moment later the floor, upen which were aimost a thousand people, slowly opened, and the mass of humanity was precipitated to the first floor, a distance of twenty-five feet. Men, women and children were plunged into the hole and upon one another. The cries shrieks and groans were deafening and the direct confusion reigned. An alarm was immediately sent out, and all the physicians in town responded. When the first feeling of panic had subsided the surviving Elke gatlantly rushed to the rescue of their injured brethren and friends, indifferent to the danger that confronted them, as they did not know what instant the remainder of the pa-vilion might bury them beneath its ruins. While the work of rescue was going on the lights on the first floor became extinguished and plunged the place into darkness. Men ran to the car barn of the trolly road near by and obtained a number of headlights from the cars. These were most useful in assisting the work of the rescuers. The work of extricating the injured proceeded rapidly, and by 12 o'clock they had all been

removed to the hospitals or their hotels. A visit to the scene of the accident Thursday morning showed that one of the big and were pillars helding the floor had given way and the weight on the floor gradually pres-sed the other pillar sufficiently to weaken it and the floor opened like a trap in the centre. The floor, however, slipped down gradually and the disaster was thus not so serious as it would have been had it crashed through suddenly. The injured are all the people who were the first to reach the lower floor. Mayor Stoce condemned the building and directed the building inspector to hare it torn down and also to make an investiga-

tion of the unfortunate affair. At the Elks' Grand Lodge session Thursday morning at air of gloom pervaded the meeting room. A committee was appointed to look into the condition of the injured with power to render whatever assistance they deemed necessary.

Those seriously hart are improving, epting Frederick Klaproth, the Camden musician, who was fearfully crushed between the beams. He betili alive, but is in a critical condition.

The only other person who was reported as being critically hurt, Mrs. Rockwell, of Philadelphia, was improved and will recover. It appears that many people who were reported as seriously injured were only slightly bruised. There are now in the hospital: Besides Kiaproth, Leopold Frye, of Philadelphia, had a lag broken; Dr. Prick, of Rosnoko, Va., leg fractured and aternally injured; Auton E. Dimon, of Camden, musician, leg broken; Pressott Erkman, of Mt. Holy, N. J., leg fractured; Monroe Barry, of New York, leg broken; Mrs. J. Malville Jansen, wife of a member of Carneross Minstrels, of Palladelphia, leg frac-

At the Elks' headquarters the sisthing and ewedy recovered from the agene of the acsident were gathered together and delivered to the owners upon calling and describing

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE Spanish and Chinese Gosslp from the

National Capitol.

Spain now has her turn at the demand business. She isn't making a demand that the United States shall apologize, but her minister has been instructed to ask that th's government will officially disavow the sentiments alleged to have been expressed by Ambassador Eustis in an intererview pu'lished by a Paris newspaper. Ambassador Eustis has already repudiated that alleged interview, which he branded as a fake, but that has had no effect upon the Spanish minister, who has gone to Massachusetts for the purpose of presenting his demand to Secretary Olney in person, not caring to deal with the subordinate who is in charge of the State department. The Spanish minister proba-bly knows, in common with everybody else, that Ambassador Eustis never expressed for publication, the sentiments credited to him in that interview, but he doubtless thinks it a good opportunity to get the U. S. government to officially say that it does not sympathize with the Cuban rebellion, or something to that effect. If it be true that Secretary Olney has been listening to the seductive buzzing of the Presidential bee the Spanish minister may be sorry he made that portunity to give his candidacy a boost by making the American eagle let out a scream or two. It is more probable, however, that the denial of the interview by Ambassador Eastis will be considered a sufficient answer to the demand. Spain would do well to be very careful, about such demands. This government is, of course, neutral, but there

with the Cubans and would at a pinch help them throw off Spanish rule. For the first time the Chinese question is locally a live one in Washington. The Chinese colony has been increased so rapidly that some of them have had a struggle to live and play fan tan. Some of the boldest of these sought to boom the laundry business by cutting the prices to the extent of about 20 per cent. This stirred up the rest of them and it is said that Chinese highbinders have tried to kill several of the price cutters, but that's all among themselves. The question has been brought home to the community by the issuing of an appeal by the big steam laundries requesting the people not to patronize the Chinamen, and stating that if they do wages of American laundry employes will have to be cut.

is little doubt that an overwhelming majority

of the people in this country sympathize

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS. Notes From the Great Industry in New

The Union Cotton Mills, at Monroe, N. C., will have to be sold under foreclosure of a failed in their attempts to raise that sum of

The roof is being put on the three-story, 125 by 100 feet addition of the Raleigh Hosiery Yara Mills, and 10,900 new spindles will be put in by August 1st. The mill will then have in operation nearly 25,000 spindles. W. Baker and associates, of Bive Wing, N. C., contemplate the building of a cotton mili at or near that place, to cost about \$100,-

The organization of a company by Captain W. A. Post and others, to build a cotton-mill at the town of Grantville, Ga., is in progress. Wattesboro, S. C., will have a cotton mili soon. It has been chartered as the Colleton Cotton Mills Company.

The Cotton-mill of the Minneola Manufacturing Company, at Gibsonville, N. C., has added a lot of spinning and quitting machin-

ery, sixty Crompton looms, electric lights, The Scotiand Neck, N. C., cotton mill will add a dyeing equipment to its plant and do its own dyeing hereafter. Citizens of Winder, Ga., held a large and enthusiastic meeting Saturday to discuss the

building of a large cotton factory. A large amount was subscribed, and the factory building will soon be built. The Atlanta, Ga., Exposition cotton mills will equip their weaving-rooms with humidthere is a noticeable increase in the per cent. I knitting mills among the new mills now being built in the South, and that branch

of cotton-goods manufacturing will be more

extensively arried on hereafter.

IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifty Thousand From Every Corner of This Country Pour into Boston.

By midnight Wednesday nearly 50,000 Christian Endeavorers were in Boston, Mass. to attend the grand convention. During the afternoon the business portion of the city was crowded with bands of Endeavorers, marching with their grips to their headquarters and singing their hymns, or strolling and examining the decorations.

The grand convention opened at 7:30 this evening and at 9:15 simultaneous meetings in Boston, Cambridge and Somervile churches. Among the most important, was the Berkely Temple, at which Rev. Geo. E. Horr, Sr., D. D., of Boston, presided and welcomed the delegates. The subject of the evening, "The Religious Press," was discussed by Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward, D. D., of New York city. Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., of Boston, followed upon "The Relation of the Religious Press to Christian Endeavor." Jamaica Piain extended its local greeting to the Endeavorers with a grand union rally at the Jamaica Plain Baptist Church. Rev. Ralph M. Hunt, pastor, presided.

The mass meetings of the great Christian Endeavor convention began at 9:30 Thursday morning in Mechanics' Hall and the tents, Endeavor and Williston, Long before that hour Mechanics' Hall was packed to the doors, and when Musical Director Percy S. Foster, of Washington, rose to lead the opening praise service, hundreds of people thronged the rest of the building and the avenue unable to gain admission. President Francis E. Clark, D. D., occupied the chair. Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of Boston, conducted devotional exercises, and after singing a hymn of welcome, written for the occasion by Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., author of "America." Rev. A. H. Piumb delikered the welcome of the city. Hon. S. B. Capen then welcomed the delegates. Governor Greenhalge delivered the wel-

come of the Commonwealth of Massachu-

The response of the board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and visiting Endeavorers, was delivered by Rev. E. R. Dille, D. D., of San Francisco. The meeting closed with the reading of the eport of General Secretary John W. Baker. of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. The report showed a total of 41,229 sociclies, with an individual membership from

every clime and every nation, with skins of varying color, of which 489 are red, 20,300 art yellow, 109,400 are black, and 343,550 art white; in all, a great inter-racial brotherhood of 2,473,740. Upon the missionary roll of honor are the names of over 5,000 societies from 35 States, seven territories, seven provinces and four foreign lands. Each social has given not less than ten dollars to its owa denominational home or foreign missionart boar; arthe cause of missions. The total amount as reported on this roll of honor it \$149,719. In addition to this amount of none, which has been given by these 5, 551 societies enrolled upon the honor roll \$190,884 has been given by these same socities for "Christ and the Church" in other ways, making a total of \$310,603. In the last six years, 816,355 new members have added Three great meetings were held during the

day in the three places prepared. In the afternoon the Christian Endeaverer met in rallies according to their denominalous in the halls, tents and city churches.

A GREAT FLOOD OF BUSINESS. It is Out of Season in July. However,

This is a Curious Year. R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: A business flood so strong and rapid that the conservatives fear it may do harm, is out of season in July. But the seasons this year lap over and crowd each other. May trosts and frights, it is new evident, kept back much business that would naturally have been finished before midsummer, and the delayed culmination of one season gets in the way of efforts to begin another on time. But the volume of business however it may be measured, is remarkably large for the

Cotton has not changed, though specula tion still turns wholly on prospects, regardless of enormous stocks carried over. In Europe the manufacture lags but here it is

satisfactory. The weekly output of pig iron was 171,194 tons, having risen 13.970 tons in June and other furnaces have gone into operation since July 4th. The rapid rise in prices has brought into; operation many additional works, and there is still a rush to buy before prices advance further. Influential manufacturers are sending out warnings that the rise may easily do mischief, and prices have in fact advanced nearly & per cent, in two weeks but are still 15 per cent, lower than in October, 1892. The demand for structural forms is enormous. Bessemer pig has advanced to \$14.40 at Pittsburg, and wire rails to \$1.55, both higher than in October, 1592; grey lorge to \$11.25, structural beams to 1.5 and angles to 1.35.

Wool is still advancing with enormous sales. As the sales are about four times the weekly consumption, it is obvious that the market is essentially speculative, but the rise abroad has set the country ablaze so that Western holders are asking even higher prices than beretofore. Searcity of domesic wool helps them and the enormous sales of foreign only compensate for the reported decrease in the domestic clip. But buying by most manufacturers is already affected, and at the prices now asked for wool, some manufacturers are doubting whether a cor responding value for goods can be realized. Opening prices for many light weight goods show great irregularity, perhaps a majority being on a par with last year but some lower and some higher, Cotton goods continue active and strong, with comparatively little difficulty as to labor. The Northern mills have taken little over 100 600 hales in the past three months, since cotton was pelow 7 cents, but with cotton bought chesp for \$50,000 mortgage, the stockbolders having five months ahead, they are able to de good business. It is not the season for activity in boots and shoes, and orders bare taken ou. Prices of shoes, leather and bides are as

stiff as ever. Foreign trade is not encouraging, escept for July showing a large decrease. The failures for the first four days of July show liabilities of \$1,258,500, of which \$385, 434 were of manufacturing and \$702,066 of trading concerns.

Mills Moving South.

The Thurlow Manufacturing Company, of Chester, Pa., concluded a deal for the pure chase of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company's buildings and property at Birmings nam. Ala., formerly used as a soap factory, and will at once remove from Chester, Pa. to Birmingham a 5,000-spindle-cotton-mill. The shipment of the machinery will begin at once, and the mill will be in operation by

Sept. 1st.

J. B. Cotton, president of the Thurlow
Manufacturing Company, recently made a
four months' tour of the South, and decided that this section is to be the future seat of the cotton manufacturing industry of Amer-His company already has one mili in North Carolina, and contemplates the location of others, besides the one in Birming-

M. Guzman, a musical enthusiast, has left \$10,000 to the city of Paris to pay for musical entertainments for the sick poor in hospitals and asylums,

TRIO OF GIRLS NOW.

The President's Third Daughter Born at

"Gray Gables," His Summer Home. At "Gray Gables" the summer home of President Cleveland, at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., a little girl was born to Mrs. Cleveland at 4.30 o'clock p. m. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the attending physician, said that mother and child were doing well.



(The family physician of the Clevelands.)

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, were born respectively on October 3, 1891, and on September 9, 1893. Buth was born at Mr. Cleveland's residence at 816 Madison avenue, in New York City, which was the Clevelands' home for a time after they left the White House in 1889. Ruth weighed eight pounds at her birth. Esther was born in the White House after Mr. Cleveland's second term had begun.

A PULLMAN OF SLEEPING

Pligrims and Priests Telescoped by a Second Section. Many Never Awoke. The Engineer Asleep.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning there occurred an accident on the Grand Trunk road at Craig's Road, Quebec, that has seldom been excelled in horror by any similar event in Canadian railway annals. A special excursion train crushed into an-

other train of the same kind preceding it and killed some twenty people, while the wounded are numbered in the vicinity of The trains that came in collision were special excursion trains filled with pilgrims en route from Sherbrooke, Richmond ano

Windsor Mills, to Levis, where they were to

cross over to Quebec and proceed to the shrine at St. Anne de Beaupre, and were following one another with an interval of some twenty minutes between them. The first train reached Craig's Road station, which is fourteen miles west of Levis. about 3 o'clock, and stopped at the tank to take water. Due precautions were taken and the semaphore thrown to danger signal for the following train. Only the trainmen were out and about attending to their duties. The Pullman in the rear was wrapped in si-Suddenly there was a great crash—the second train coming at full speed had dashed into the rear Pullman of the first section. Every berth in the Pullman was wrecked and some of the occupants who were killed, never knew what happened to them. They died sleeping. Others awoke to their horrible surroundings and position, maimed, bleeding and bruised, corscious of little else but

the agony that racked them. It was an awful scene. The work of rescue began at The colored porter of the Pullman car Balmoral received fatal injuries, and has

The following is the correct list of the dead: Charles Bedard, mail clerk, Hector McLeod, engineer, Richmond; Richard L. Perkins, fireman, Richmond; Rev. J. L. Mercier, Richmond, Rev. F. P. Dignan, Windsor Mills; Mr. Cogan, Kiehmond; Miss Valin, St. Joseph de Levis, Miss Phaneuf, St. Joseph de Levis, Mrs. J. B. Cayer, Danville, Miss Delicourte, Shefford, aunt of Miss Valin, name unknown, St. Joseph de Levis; John O'Ferrall, Capleton. The injured number 28, all baving French

ames, and belonging in the Province of It is hard to say where the blame for the ecident rests. It has been suggested that Engineer McLeod might have dozed off to sleep and thus have missed the warning semaphore and was unconscious of his whereabouts. Indeed, this would seem to e the only theory that can be advanced, out a strict investigation will be held at once to determine the responsibility.

Clayton County, Ga. for 16 to 1. Clayton county, Ga., has organized an enthusiastic league of bimetallists, and has named a strong delegation of representative democrats to attend the state bimetallic con

vention at Griffin. The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. J. A. Morrow, were unanimously adopt-

"Resolved, 1, That this organization shall be known as the Clayton County Bimetallic "Resolved, 2. That we are unequivocally opposed to the single gold standard policy now maintained by this government at the

expense of industrial progress and commercial enterprise Resolved, 3, That the joint standard of ooth gold and silver is the only just monetary basis: it is the money of the constitution and, prior to 1878, prevailed in this great country to the advancement of progress and to the prosperity of its people; and the pub-lic interects can only be satisfactorily pre-

served by its full and complete restoration. "Resolved, 4, That in accordance with our right and duty of citizenship we respectfully demand at the hands of our representatives in congress that this standard, as it existed prior to the demonstration act of 1873, be restored to us; and to this end we pledge ourselves, and by these presents league ourselves together to support these principles and do everything in our power to secure the remonetization of silver at a ratio of 16 'c l, and independently of any other nation."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS. Cotton Improves 1 3-10 Points Since

June. Fine Wheat and Corn. July returns for cotton make the average condition 32.3 against 81 in June, an improvement of 1.8 points. The condition July 1, 1894, was 89.6 and the same date in 1893, 82.7 points. The averages of the States are as follow: Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 74; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 88; Florida, 93; Ajabama, 88; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 76; Arkansas, 98; Ten-

The July returns of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture by the correspondents thereof, make the following averpondents thereof, make the following averages of condition: Corn, 99.8; winter wheat, 65.8; spring wheat, 102.2; oats, 83.2; winter rve, 82.2; spring rye, 77; all rye, 80.7; barley, 91.9; rice, 84.4; potatoes, 91.5; tobacco, 85.9. Acreage of potatoes compared with 1894, 107.9, and of tobacco 84.8 per cent. The report on acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows 107 as compared with the area planted in 1894, which was a little over 76, 000,000 acres and being an increase of 6,000, 000 acres in round numbers 82,000,000 300 agggreating in round numbers 82,000,000

The condition of winter wheat is 62.8, The condition of winter wheat is 62.5, against 71.1 in June and 83.2 last July.

The condition of spring wheat 102.2, against 79.8 in June and 68.4 in July 1894. NO. 27.

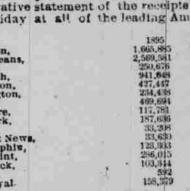
\$1.00 Per Year In Advance

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

fearly Eight Million Bales at the Different Ports.

The cotton year for 1895 is rapidly closing and it begins to be possible to figure out just rhere each of the ports stand in regard to repipts. The crop was, of course, as was long igo known, the largest ever made, but it is till interesting to observe the directions in which it moved. With the increased numberif bales every port should have shown some considerable increase in its receipts, but this, is will be seen from the statistics, is not always the case. At the very beginning of the rear it became apparent that Galveston and New Orleans were forging far ahead of anything they ever did before, and this record they have maintained steadily down to the present time. So great was the increase in the receipts at Galveston that this year it received nearly as many bales as New Orleans ceived nearly as many bales as New Orleans did last year. New Orleans, however, in the meantime was making a like advance, and still easily maintains her supremacy as the chief cotton port of the world. For some months during the height of the season the South Atlantic ports, with the exception of Port Boyal, showed a decline, but recently they have not only regained what was lost but have run considerably ahead. Port Royal however, shows the largest increase of any of however, shows the largest increase of any of them, her receipts running up from 77,000 bales in 1894 to 158,000 this year, a clear gain of 80,000 bales. This is, of course, attributable to the establishment of direct communication with Europe, and the excellent and enterprising management of the Port Royal and Augusta Road since it was taken out of the hands of the Central. Charleston now shows a gain of 22,000 cales and Savannah 49,000 over last year. Wilmington has nah 49,000 over last year. Wilmington has pulled up forty odd thousand and Brunswick about ten thousand less.

The receipts at the Virginia ports have been practically fine came as those of 1894. While Norfolk shows a considerable decline West Point has forged ahead more than erough to make up the deficit. All of the Eastern points show slight increases except Boston, which for an unaccountable reason is reported as having fallen two hundred thousand bales. The total receipts reported up to date are 7,892,167, as against 5,847,082 for the same day in 1894. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts up to last Friday at all of the leading American



THE STATUS OF THE MILITIA. Total Strength 114,146. The Record

of Active Duty for 1894. "The Organized Militia of the United States" is the title of a buildin just issued by the Military Information Division of the War Department. It contains special reports of inspection officers and other information covering the encampment season of 1894, togethe with the following table showing the 'o'al organized strength of the mill-

tia in the revera' States. Alabama, 2,9%; A.kansas, 1,079; California Delaware, 421; Florida, 989; Georgia, 4,194; Idaho, 805; 2 inch. 5.313; Indiana, 2,581 Iowa, 2,478; Kansac, 1,724; Kent 12kg, 1,471 Louisiana, 1.249; Maine, 1,241; Maryland, 1,907; Massacousetts, 5,530; Michigan, 2,878; Minnesota, 1,900; Mississupi, 1,760; Missouri, 2.106; Montana, 517; Nabraskt, 1.248; N-vada, 549; New Hampshire, 1,337; New J rsey, 3,970 New York, 12,846; North Caroline, 1,512; North Dakota 5:5; Ohio. 6,057; Oregon, 1,582; Pennsylvanis, 8,703; Rhode Island, 1.258; South Carolina, 4,674; South Dakota 799; Tennessee, 1,669; Teras, 3,000; Vermont 787; Virginia, 3,110; Washington, 1,530; West Virginia, 838; Wisconsin, 2,571; Wyoming, 450; Arizona, 503; District of Columbia, 1,578 New Mexico, 470; Oklahoma, 130; Utah

1,080, Total 114,146. The whole number of citizens in the United States liable to military duty is given at

A summary of the active duty performed by the troops of different States in the year 1894 demonstrates that their services were in demand over a surprisingly large area of sountry. They were called out in Arkansas, California, Florida (at the Corbett-Mitchell aght), Georgia (to repel as invasion by the Corbett-Mitchell combination), Illinois twice), Indiana, Iowa (twice), Maryland, Montana (twice), Nebraska, North Carolina (twice), Ohio (eleven times), Pennsylvania,

Washington, and Utah

\$15,000,000 Offered. A dispatch the the Cincinnati Enquires from Chicago says that \$15,000,000 has beef offered for a controlling interest in the Postal Telegraph Company, that the wires of the some any may be used to destroy the Bell telephone monopoly. The Standard Telephone Company, which is backed by the Standard Oil and sugar trust interests, is negotiating for either the purchase outright of the Postal Telegraph Company's plant or a controlling interest in the stock of that company. It is stated that an offer was made of \$15,000,000 for the plant of the Postal company, that being the par value of all Ita capital stock. This offer was declined, and ben an offer was made for a controlling interest in the company. Negotiations in furtherance of this offer are said to be still

There are some vegetables that can scarcely be distinguished from animals, and some animals that seen to have all the characteristics of a vege-

In the season just ended Canada and the United States sent to Europe nearlv 4.500.000 barrels of apples.



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