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The Messenger.

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DECIDED AGAINST WOMEN.

A Column of North Carolina Squibs Picked Up Here and There.

HE IS A VERY POOR PROPHET.

Many Damage Suits — Toe-Nails Dropping Off -- May Crop Bulletin.

The Charlotte Observer's Concord correspondent of the 17th, says: "In the Presbyterian cemetery at this place there is a lone grave with the following inscription on the plain white slab: "George Yeaman, Equestrian, Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 13th 1801, and departed this life November 7th, 1852." He was a showman and injured while performing a feat in Robinson's great country circus, which was making its first tour through the South. Yesterday afternoon members of Cooper's circus assembled at the St. Cloud Hotel and marched to the grave, which was profusely decorated with beautiful flowers. At the grave Mr. Hennessey, the business manager of the circus made an impressive talk, and asked the divine blessing and guidance for the fallen and for those yet alive in the profession. The band rendered several choice selections on the march and at the cemetery, while the flowers were being placed on the tomb, it played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The memorial service was an impressive one and was witnessed by nearly all the city's populace.

Eli Marshall, the negro who shot Constable Neyin, at Pineville, and who was in turn shot when being captured, just over the line in South Carolina from Monroe, is furnishing a strange case for medical science. He was shot, it will be remembered, in the leg. The toe-nails on the foot of the leg he was shot in are dropping off. This, Dr. Wilder says, is caused by injuries to the sciatic nerve. It is the only case of the kind he has ever known. Marshall complains of his foot feeling like he was on fire. He keeps it in water constantly.—Charlotte Observer.

It is said that the attendance at the meeting of the State Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City, June 15th will be the largest in many years. The opening of the summer school at Wake Forest College will be postponed in order not to conflict with the assembly. Among the eminent educators who are to address the assembly are Dr. Curry, Dr. McMurray, president of the University of Chicago, and President George J. Ramsey, of the Southern Educational Association.

The State crop report for May, based on returns from 1,000 correspondents, has been completed. It is as follows: Average condition of farm work 94 per cent; amount of cotton planted compared with average years 102, corn 101, condition of wheat compared with average years 110, oats 104, prospects for meadows 97, apples 75, small fruits 87, grasses 94. Number of hogs as compared with average years 97 per cent.

The appointment of ex-Judge Tourgee to the consulate at Bordeaux, France, brings to mind his career in this State. He left North Carolina nineteen years ago. He held a lot of the "special tax" bands and one of his statements just before he left was that the United States Supreme Court would declare them valid and require their payment. He proved to be a very poor prophet.—Wilmington Messenger.

At the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew held in Raleigh last week the following officers were re-elected: S. S. Nash, president; T. W. Patterson and Benjamin R. Huske, vice presidents; John C. Drewry, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, W. L. Wall, R. A. Evans and E. C. Marshall, the latter of Charleston, S. C. The strength of the chapter is 100.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Raleigh last week adopted resolutions declining to purchase St. Mary's school in that city for $50,000, $10,000 in cash, the remainder in twenty years. The school property belongs to the Cameron estate and is in the western suburbs of Raleigh. For over half a century it has been a church school, but under private auspices. They also decided that women cannot vote on parochial matters.

At Raleigh last week the following were granted licenses as pharmacists by the State Board after examination: R. H. Graham, of Raleigh; Moody B. Mintz, of Southport; John B. Manly and J. B. Renshaw, of Salisbury; Norman Hunter and W. B. Whitaker, of Raleigh; C. H. Vick, of Wilson; T. S. Moore, of Danville, Va.; J. A. Scatterdate, of Newberry, S. C.

The Governor has pardoned Ernest Turner, convicted of illegal registration in the last term of Alamance Superior Court, and sentenced to three years imprisonment, with leave to the commissioners to hire out the prisoner. He also pardons Clingman King, convicted of assault with intent to commit rape, at the October term, 1895, of the Henderson Criminal Court and sentenced to five years.

The number of damage suits against railways for loss of employes' lives is larger than ever before. Heavy damages are being given.—Wilming. Messenger.

The Governor has offered $50 reward for the detection of the persons who assaulted J. T. Baker at Dudley on the night of March 20th.

The offer is made the State Board of Education to purchase, at 25 cents per acre, 500 acres in Carteret, Jones and Craven, known as "the lakes," which is landscapered with water and no land.

Albert Johnson, who has just been appointed State keeper of weights and measures is said to be the oldest man ever appointed to public office. He is eight-four years old.

The centennial anniversary of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod occurs this year, it having been organized at Salem, May 8, 1803. A suitable observance of this notable event is in preparation.

Bishop Key will hold the Western North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South, which meets at Asheville November 17th.

The contract for the criminal insane at the penitentiary will be finished by the 1st of June.

THE WEEK OF TRADE.

Slight Improvement—A General Increase in Loans is Noted.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for the week ending on the 21st, says: Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for eastern merchants or companies, though some well-known houses in the middle west appear with considerable rediscounts from the South.

Not for a long time have commercial loans been fully half the whole. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments $1,500,000, mostly from the middle west. Exports of gold have no influence, and only signify the willingness of Russia to pay a price for the gold needed. The excess of merchandise imports to answer demands for half a year to come involves the greater excess of exports when the anticipatory movement ends and crops begin to move, which fact renders large outgoes of gold less likely, and gives the country a stronger position in international market. Meanwhile there is a continuing increase, distinct though gradual, in the volume of business in demand for products of manufacture and considering the time of year, in movement of grain and produce.

Western wheat receipts exceed last year's for the week 2,304,189 bushels against 1,598,986, and Atlantic exports were 1,670,813 bushels, flour included against 1,302,491 last year, and for three weeks 4,778,722 against 3,385,910, for the same period last year. Western receipts of corn were 1,655,677 bushels, a gain of 1,426,671, and Atlantic exports 2,188,825 against 1,608,825 last year, notwithstanding the enormous increase hitherto. Wheat again cheated hopeful buyers and fell nearly 4 cents, closing 3¼ lower for the week. Corn was a shade weaker. Cotton once more hopefully advanced to 7¾c., but fell back to 7¼ with poor support here or abroad. Both the volume of stocks and the condition of domestic and foreign markets for goods hinder advance, and later acreage reports are better.

The iron industry has had an increase in new business, though not in all branches. Part was due to the rupture of the steel beam pool, and the fall in price from $1.55 to $1.25, nominally quoted, and some good structural contracts were at once secured. Part is due to a better demand for plates and for pipe, of which one large contract for Indiana fields was placed, and part to growing needs for cars and vessels. There is also some increase in rods though the season for wire and nails is nearing an end, because of an expected pool of rod mills. Lower Southern freight rates marketed a little more iron at the North and Eastern foundry is slightly lower with grey forge only $8.25 at Pittsburg. The Carnegie works are now turning out 3,900 tons of rails daily, nearly all on old orders, and exports of finished products increase. Sales of copper, said to be nearly 60,000 pounds, have stiffened the price to 11½ for lake, and tin 13½ cents, in spite of large arrivals, though lead was weaker at $3.25 and tin plates at $2.35. Coke is also a shade lower. Sales of wool decrease, though still greater than when all the mills were busy, but manufactures are doing scarcely anything, most of their possible demand for months ahead having been supplied. Western holders begin to offer at 1 to 1 1-2 cent lower than of late. Woolen goods are dull, but prices are firm. The strike of clothing hands somewhat restricts the new demand. Cotton goods are without change in prices, print cloths still at the lowest on record, and the demand is still indifferent, with talk of temporary closing of mills at the South.

Failures for the week have been 248 in the United States against 227 last year, and 37 in Canada against 28 last year.

BIG STRIKE ENDS.

After Four Years' Struggle the Flint Glass Workers Give Up.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the strike of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which was inaugurated four years ago, has been declared off. The dispute was over working the unlimited turn," and of the 7,500 men connected with the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, 1,900 struck.

The strike cost the Glass Workers' Union over $1,000,000, and during the four years 400 strikers died.

Now that the strike is over it is thought the United States Glass Company will reinstate a large number of men.

M'LAURIN FOR SENATOR.

The Youngest South Carolina Congressman Looming Up.

There is little doubt as to the successor of Senator Earle, of South Carolina, and as Governor Ellerbe thinks the Democrats should have their full strength in the United States Senate at once, he will probably make the appointment before many days.

Congressman John L. McLaurin is looked upon as practically certain to receive the appointment. If appointed, he will be elected, whether there is a primary next fall or not, for it is left entirely to the Legislature.

McLaurin is the youngest man in the South Carolina delegation. He was attorney general for four years and was elected to Congress for his second term last fall. He is a member of the Ways and Means committee and recently spoke in favor of a duty on cotton.

Proving a Success.

The Exposition of the Carolinas, which is now opened at Charlotte, N. C., is proving a decided success in every particular, and the largest attendance in one day was 2,000, and is constantly increasing, owing to the fact that those who attend find so much more than they expect and go away to advise their friends to attend. Last Saturday was Children's Day and was a great success.

The administration at Washington have determined to go slow as to Cuban matters.

More Trouble at Homestead.

Italians at Homestead, Pa., have twice been attacked by idle men, who believe they should have been given the work the Italians received building a street railway. Officers are protecting the Italians and further trouble is feared.

The Rouss Monument Dedicated.

The monument given by Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire New York merchant, to the Confederate Veterans' campdins been dedicated in Hollopeo cemetery, in Westchester county, New York.

DIPLOMATS NOW AT WORK.

The Graeco-Turkish Controversy Reaches This Stage.

NEGOTIATIONS EXPECTED TO

Last for Some Time--The Sultan's Policy in Acceding to the Czar's Request for an Armistice.

London, May 22.—(By Cable.)—The Graeco-Turk trouble has now fairly entered upon its diplomatic bargaining stage and the negotiations are expected to last for some time. Many important differences have to be settled, and the Sultan of Turkey may be counted upon to drag the affair along as much as possible, with the view of bringing out the latent jealousies of the powers. His prompt compliance with the Czar's request to arrange for an armistice is not attributed entirely to the desire to please the Czar, but it is looked upon as a stroke of diplomacy intended to excite the resentment of some other power and thus weaken the concert. Thus far, everything tends to show that the powers remain in entire agreement on the question. An European conference is discussed but it is not thought likely to take place until the preliminaries of peace are arranged. Then the ambassadors at Constantinople, with the delegates of Turkey and Greece, may meet to settle upon the treaty of peace. There is a strong feeling in favor of international control of the Greek finances, without which the payment of the indemnity to Turkey and the interest on the Greek debt is declared to be impossible.

The Greeks insist that if an indemnity is imposed upon them there will be a general collapse and serious internal troubles will occur. They estimate the damage done to Thessaly at 25,000,000 drachmas and they say another 10,000,000 drachms will be needed to supply the peasants with food and tools. Moreover, they add, the revenue will be greatly reduced, owing to the immediate damage done to cultivation throughout the country, due to the absence of thousands of workers. This year's budget will probably leave a deficit of 60,000,000 drachmas. The Greek statements, however, are now received with a certain scepticism. It is pointed out that by the admissions of the Greeks themselves 70 per cent. of the interest of the debt, which they have not paid, has been set aside in order that they may have money for the war and that consequently Greece is certainly in a position to continue paying 30 per cent. interest and probably considerably more if her finances are placed under international control.

Advices from the scenes of the recent fighting mention the possibility of a serious epidemic of disease when the heat increases, owing to the putrifying carcases and horses left rotting in every ditch.

The popular feeling at Athens against the royal family of Greece does not diminish. The stories of the "excessive prudence" of Crown Prince Constantine at the front have done much to weaken the dynasty.

DEMOCRATS CAUCUS

And Decide to Fight Tariff Bill--Down on Dear Beer.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus last Saturday and decided to inaugurate their fight upon the tariff bill as soon as the bill is taken up in the Senate by a motion to strike out the internal revenue features of the bill relating to beer and tobacco. This result was reached after a discussion in which practically all the Senators present participated. The talk was based largely upon the proposition to increase the tax upon beer, which was generally criticised as an effort to increase the price of "the poor man's beverage," which was pronounced wholly unjustifiable in time of peace and with $120,000,000 of idle money in the treasury.

Senator Earle's Funeral.

At Greenville, S. C., Saturday, the grave closed over all that was mortal of Joseph Haynsworth Earle, South Carolina's late junior Senator. All the stores in the city were closed during the progress of the exercises. The whole of Greenville mourned and the people made no attempt to conceal their feelings. Rich and poor alike attended the obsequies, and prominent men from all over the State, as well as the Congressional committee, paid their last tribute to South Carolina's honored and worthy son. Handsome floral tributes were sent from Washington, as well as from the townspeople. Governor Ellerbe did not attend, owing to illness in his family. The services were conducted at the First Baptist church by Dr. C. S. Gardner, the pastor.

Cuban-Americans Needing Relief.

A telegram received at the State Department at Washington from Consul-General Lee indicates that the number of Americans in need of relief in Cuba is much larger than was supposed at first. The Consul-General says that the number may reach 1,200. The consul at Matanzas reports 250 there and the consul at Sagua 450.

A Bust of Raleigh.

A memorial bust of Sir Walter Raleigh has been unveiled at Westminster Abbey, in London, England, by the Duke of Buocleuch, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. Among the eulogies delivered was one by Col. John Hay, embassador of the United States.

THE SOUTHERN'S POSTAL BILLS.

The Postmaster-General Sends a Statement to the Senate.

In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, the Postmaster Geneasl sent to the United States Senate last Monday the statement in regard to the compensation paid to the Southern Railway Company for the transportation of mails since 1894. The reports show that since January last the compensation on the division between Washington and Lynchburg, per mile, has been as follows: $608 for transportation; $215 for postal cars and $125 for special facilities. The Postmaster-General says that the weighing of all mails last year on this line was conducted with more than usual care, and that all officers and employes of the Railway Mail Service who had anything to do with it were instructed fully as to their duties, and required to make reports of any unusual amount of mail matter received by them.

Look up the best man that ever lived, and you will find something "on" him.

NEWS ITEMS.

Southern Pencil Pointers.

Christ Church, Savannah, Ga., has been burned.

A pitched battle between toll gate raiders and a sheriff's posse, at Owensville, Ky., resulted in the fatal wounding of David Johnson and the serious injury of Charles Jones.

While attempting to cross Beaver Creek, W. Va., on a log, Abraham Donaldson, Mrs. Shrevers and Miss Martin were drowned.

The Barber negro memorial school at Montgomery, Ala., has been burned. The loss is about $45,000.

Mississippi is to have a new State House to cost $750,000.

It is rumored that Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, is to resign his office in October to resume his lecture tours.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, granted a pardon to a 12-year-old girl, guilty of forgery, and is urging a reform school for juvenile offenders.

Henry Love, colored, under arrest at Winston, N. C., has confessed that he is Lewis Mason, who killed Peter Duran while under arrest at Atlanta on Christmas day, 1895.

Elijah Morton, colored, will be hanged at McRae, Ga., on May 21 for the murder of three persons.

The National Bank of Gaffney, S. C., has been authorized to begin business, with a capital of $50,000.

J. H. Westbury was shot at Isabella, Ga., by E. A. Nisbet, a real estate agent. Cause, an unpaid store account. Nesbit is in jail and it is thought Westberry's wounds may prove fatal.

The Florida joint legislative committee have found State Treasurer Collins' shortage to be $50,984. Collins is missing. The committee charges that J. N. C. Stockton, a candidate for the United States Senate, owes the State $15,000, for which no security is held.

A wild negro has been captured ten miles north of Grenton, Ala. He is about 60 years old, and it is believed that he has lived in the Alabama swamps ever since the war. He will be held and tamed.

Frank E. Corbett, a prominent business man of Alexandria, Va., died in his office, at the corner of Fairfax and King streets. Death was caused by an overdose of chloral and bromide of potash.

All About the North.

John F. Johnson, president of the State National Bank, of Logansport, Ind., is in the clutches of the law for forging $200,000 worth of notes.

Kansas has abolished stripes for prison garb.

The board of education of New York will spend ten millions in the next two years in enlarging and improving the school accomodations of the city.

Manufacturers of the Indiana gas belt at Anderson are organizing to preserve the natural gas fields.

Otto Pilegaard, of New York city, died from lockjaw after having pierced his foot with a rusty nail.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society, was held in New York. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year of $391,362.

A call has been issued for a convention of free silver Republicans of Ohio in Cincinnati, June 1, to elect delegates to the national free silver convention, June 8th.

Governor Black, of New York, has signed the so-called anti-scalper's bill. It absolutely prohibits the selling of railroad and steamboat tickets in the State except by authorized agents.

John Smith, the colored candidate for the Naval Academy, Annapolis, has failed in the English branches of his examination. Under the rules of the academy he was allowed re-examination.

It is possible that Miss Clara Barton may go to Greece in the service of the Red Cross Society. Mr. Demetrius Vasto, the Secretary of the American fund in aid of the Greek Red Cross, recently summoned Miss Barton for a conference in New York in regard to her possible journey.

Miscellaneous.

Consul Hyatt reports an egg famine in Cuba.

The new tunnel under the Thames river has been formally opened by the Prince of Wales.

Elverton R. Chapman, the sugar trust broker, contemplates writing a book narrating his prison experiences.

The postoffice department has just completed a thorough inspection of all the presidential postoffices of the country.

Hawaii is making pretense of desiring annexation with England if the United States abrogates the sugar treaty.

Comptroller of the Currency has declared a 5 per cent. dividend in favor of the creditors of the insolvent First National Bank of Ocala, Fla.

The supreme council of the A. P. A. at Washington has endorsed Senator Morgan's fight for Cuba and condemned Senator Vest's declaration that Catholic priests were superior to the broken down preachers who taught Indians.

At Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th the 37th annual session of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church was called to order in the First Presbyterian Church. The assembly was organized by the election of Rev. G. T. Goetchis, D. D., of Rome, Ga., as moderator and Drs. Wiggins and A. R. Cooke, as clerks.

The Job is Worth $7,000.

A Washington special to the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, says Ki Gudger is slated for the consul-generalship at Shanghai, now held by Mr. Jernigan. The salary is put down at $5,000, but including notarial fees and other perquisites, it is nearly $7,000. He has three good appointments under him. The first and best is that now held by Mr. Isaac Erwin Avery, vice consul general and marshal of the consular court. I have heard that this pays nearly $3,000. Senator Pritchard will name a young man from the State for this place, who will probably sail with Mr. Gudger. The other places are worth $1,500 and $1,000. Mr. Gudger will have the power, at Senator Pritchard's instance, to nominate all of them. The two last mentioned will not, however, belong to North Carolina.

A really good man had rather be deceived than be suspicious, and rather forego his own right than run the venture of doing even a hard thing. This is the temper of that charity of which the apostle says that it shall never fail.

SENATOR EARLE DEAD.

He Succumbs to Bright's Disease After Weeks of Suffering.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

He Was Conscious to the Last--As to His Successor Gov. Ellerbe Will Act at the Proper Time.

A dispatch from Greenville, South Carolina, last Thursday heralded the sad news that Senator Joseph H. Earle had succumbed to Bright's disease after weeks of suffering, but was conscious to the last and bid farewell to a devoted family which had gathered around his bedside.

When Senator Earle went to Washington in March he was in his usual good health. About two months ago he made his first public utterance in the Senate, supporting a resolution which he offered, looking to the organization of the Senate committees. The strength of his position in that matter brought him at once into national prominence. But he was almost immediately attacked by what proved to be his last illness, and, failing to rally, his physician advised his returning to Greenville.

Below is a short sketch of his life:

JOSEPH H. EARLE

was born at Greenville, S. C., April 30, 1847. He lost his parents early in life and went to reside with an uncle at Sumter, S. C., where he attended the common schools until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He entered the Confederate army while a mere boy and stayed the whole four years. At the close of it he was a member of Charles' Battery of Light Artillery, Johnson's army. Soon after the war he returned to Greenville and entered Furman University and completed his education. He then taught school in Greenville county for three years, reading law at the same time. About this time he was happily married to Miss Annie Earle, daughter of Mr. Bayhas Earle, of Anderson, she being a distant relative of his. He next moved to Sumter and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Eight years after he was elected to the legislature from Sumter county and in 1882 was elected State Senator from this county; he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1880 and 1884; in 1886 he was elected attorney general of the State and re-elected to this office in 1888. In 1890 Senator [illegible] opposed B. R. Tillman for Governor at the time when Tillmanism was at blood heat; he was defeated. Just four years later he was elected circuit judge, which office he held at the time he was elected over John Gary Evans to succeed J. L. M. Irby in the United States Senate in November, 1896. He took his seat January 27, 1897. He has held his position as Senator about five months and stayed at his post manfully until the very last.

A PUBLIC CALAMITY.

Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, was much shocked to hear of Senator Earle's death. As a matter of course he is having nothing to say at this time of the possibility of his successor, although he fully realizes that it is a matter of great moment to the Democratic party to fill the place thus made vacant by the hand of death at the very earliest possible moment. The power of appointment is vested in him, and in him alone, and he will act when the proper time has elapsed in accordance with the power invested in him and for the best interests of the State.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

At Washington, on receipt of the news of the death of Senator Earle, Senator Tillman called on the Vice-President in regard to the appointment of a committee to represent the Senate at the funeral. Mr. Hobart named the following as a committee: Messrs. Tillman, Clay of Georgia, Chandler of New Hampshire, McEnery of Louisiana, and Harris of Kansas. Speaker Reed appointed a committee to represent the House.

RICE PLANTERS RETURN.

Have Hopes of a Tariff Duty—Matter Rests With Finance Committee.

The Charleston, S. C., delegation consisting of Major Theodore G. Barker, S. G. Stoney and Christopher Fitz Simmons, who have been in Washington in the interest of the tariff duty on rice, has returned to that city. Major Barker expressed himself as pleased with the audiences given the South Carolina delegation. He said that he could not speak definitely about the result of the delegation's visit, but he was hopeful. The Senatorial Committee, he said, seemed to be impressed with the fairness of the demands of the rice planters and seemed disposed to lend a kindly ear to their pleadings. Major Barker stated however, that in his opinion, the matter rested with the finance committee entirely, as to whether they can see their way clear to amend the Dingley tariff bill in the direction requested.

Terms of Peace Arranged.

London, May 21.—(By Cable.)—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Mail says: "The ambassadors will present a note to the Porte tomorrow embodying the terms of peace to which they will agree. The note will refuse to permit the abolition of the capitulation in the case of Greek subjects or the annexation of Thessaly, but will consent to a strategic rearrangement of the frontier, and indemnity not to exceed 115,000,000 francs.

Officers Elected.

The twenty-sixth session of the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, held in Los Angeles, Cal., closed Tuesday evening after a nine days' session, the following officers for the ensuing year being chosen: Grand chief conductor, F. E. Clark, re-elected; assistant grand conductor, C. H. Wilkins, re-elected; grand secretary and treasurer, Martin Claney, re-elected, grand senior conductor, A. B. Garrettson, re-elected; grand junior conductor, W. B. Perkins, of Los Angeles.

Their First Woman Graduate.

The first woman to be graduated by the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York, received her diploma Tuesday at the Sixty-first annual anniversary and commencement of that institution. The interest in the event was doubled by the graduate being Emily Grace Briggs, daughter of Prof. C. A. Briggs, who was suspened by the general assembly after a trial for heresy in 1894. Dr. Briggs is still a member of the faculty of the seminary, although he cannot take active part in its workings before the ban of suspicion has been removed.

A SPANISH DUEL.

It Will Be Fought as a Result of a Discussion of the American Beligerency Resolution in the Spanish Senate.

Madrid, May 21.—(By Cable)—The exciting incident in the Spanish Senate, which culminated in a free fight today was provoked by the statement of the Duke of Tetuan that Senator Sagasta's speech the other day to the Liberals had contributed to bring about the vote in the American Senate.

Gen. Lius Pando, said: "The thing now happening is due to the cowardice and feebleness of the government."

Senator Comas said: "You will discuss that tomorrow."

"We will discuss it," replied the Duke of Tetuan, "but I will accept dictation from nobody."

"Nor I, either," retorted Senor Comas, at the top of his voice.

At this point the Duke of Tetuan, pale with excitement, boxed both ears of Senor Comas and felled him to the floor. The son of Comas threw himself upon the Duke and struck him a blow with his fist. Several Senators intervened and a general scuffle ensued. The Senate adjourned in confusion.

The Duke immediately tendered his resignation. It is believed that he misunderstood the reply of Senor Comas, who is a professor in the University of Madrid.

Madrid, May 22, 1 a. m.—(By Cable)—The Duke of Teutan and Senor Comas have selected seconds as a preliminary to a duel.

Madrid, May 22, 2 a. m.—(By Cable)—The seconds of the Duke of Teutan and Senor Gomas have decided that as the aggressions were reciprocal, a duel is not necessary.

A NEGRO PLOWS UP $10,000.

The Money the Proceeds of the Sale of His Ancestors.

Just before the emancipation proclamation was issued John Howard, of Louden county, Tenn., sold four slaves for $10,000. He buried the cash in his horse pasture. Howard died without telling anybody about the buried treasure.

Bob Banks, a relative of one of the slaves, recently rented the farm on which Howard lived, and in plowing up the horse pasture unearthed the treasure.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for the month of April were $11,384,539, a decrease of $36,705 as compared with April, 1896. For the last ten months the receipts aggregated $122,350,403, an increase as compared with the same period of last year of $800,083. The receipts for April last from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $6,079,616, a decrease as compared with April, 1896, of $64,205. Tobacco; $2,570,146, increase $197,451. Fermented liquors, $2,620,932, decrease, $230,741. Filled cheese, $8,055. Miscellaneous, $35,122.

Banks Should Be Encouraged.

Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels delivered an address before the Bankers Association, in session at Nashville, Tenn., and a large number of prominent citizens. He said in his opinion the South should be as rich and prosperous as any other section of the republic. The way to bring this about was to assure the capitalists of the North that investments would be safe in the South and returns would be received. Mr. Eckels dwelt especially upon the necessity of a sound system of banking, and insisted that banks should be encouraged in every community, as they gave efficiency to idle money.

Visited Monticello.

A congressional party from Washington, numbering about sixty persons, made a pilgrimage on the 21st to Monticello, Va., the home of Thomas Jefferson, going via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The trip was planned by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, at the invitation of Mr. Jefferson M. Levy. Speaker Reed was among the representatives of the House.

Virginia Democrats.

The State Democratic committee have decided to hold the State convention in Roanoke, Aug. 11. The basis of representation was made one delegate to every one hundred voters or fraction of fifty cast for the Democratic candidate in the last Presidential election. This will make a body of some 1,600.

McKinley Will Go to Nashville.

The President has finally decided to go to the Nasheville Exposition next month. He has fixed upon the 12th as the date and will doubtless be accompanied by some members of his cabinet. He will travel over the Southern road via. Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Horses Are Numerous.

Horses are so numerous in the State of Washington that they can be bought for from 50 cents to $1 a head. They run at large and nobody seems to care for them. Complaint is made that they eat the grass that cattle and sheep might feed on.

To Give $1,000,000 to Charity.

Andrew Carnegie, who usually prefaces his annual trip to Europe by a charitable or educational donation, has decided to give $1,000,000 to charity this spring; the exact object of the donation is not known.

It is said on what is thought to be good authority that the Marlborough investment of W. K. Vanderbilt was $15,000,000, two-thirds settled for life upon the Duchess and the remainder upon the Duke during his lifetime. The Duchess' portion at her death goes to her children, if she has any; if not, one-half of it is to revert to her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. But the Duke's $5,000,000 is his, whatever happens. All this money is invested in Vanderbilt railway securities, and the Marlboroughs only enjoy the income therefrom. The Duchess would probably get the amount from her father, no matter whom she married, so that Vanderbilt got a real English duke a little below the market price. He is getting his money back in the fact that the Prince of Wales has been his daughter's guest.

Just Like Chicago.

In Paris the streets and public building are lighted with gas at cost, and in ten years the city has received $40,000,000 from the company furnishing gas. A public franchise in Paris means something handsome for the city treasury as a matter of course.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER.

HE ASSISTS IN CELEBRATING A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

HAS A GOOD TIME WITH CHILDREN.

Philosopher Tires of the Sport and Writes Of Dedication of Gen. Grant's Tomb And Also of General Lee.

Another birthday in the family. There are ten children and nineteen grand-children and somehow everyone of them has a birthday about once a year.

My wife remembers them all just like she knows her alphabet, but the alphabet keeps lengthening out as the years roll on and she says her memory is weakening.

There is but one orphan in all the lot—a little black-eyed girl who lives with us, and so it was agreed that she should have a birthday party, for she was just eight years old today. It was a mighty big thing for a little girl and will last her as long as she lives, I reckon, and she will never have a happier one. She goes to school and all her little friends had to be invited. Forty little notes had to be written and forty little envelopes had to be backed and put in the postoffice and this afternoon at 4 o'clock forty little boys and girls came up the winding way through the grove and in course of time were playing on the lawn as happy and as noisy as a flock of black birds. They played everything except baseball and football and other college curriculums and wound up with "many, many stars are in the sky." I broke into the ring myself in that game and kissed a pretty little girl and got kissed by another. Age has its privileges and these are of them. By and by the piano announced that the party was prepared, the feast was ready and so all these little folks were soon circled around the long table and the side tables, where the ice cream and the strawberries and the cake and the flowers were nestled in luxuriant abundance. Eight little red wax candles were burning in the center and eight vases filled with flowers significant of hope that the little girl might have a light to her path and her way be strewn with roses.

My observation was that all these children behaved well and have good training at home. Of course the boys are always hungrier than the girls, and it takes more to do them. It is said that one time the queen of Sheba had 40 boys and girls all dressed alike and brought in before King Solomon to see if his great wisdom could pick out the boys from the girls. And so the king called for bowls of water and towels and had them passed around for each one to wash their hands in. The girls carefully turned up their cuffs, but the boys just sloshed their hands in the water regardless of spattering their sleeves. But I would have sent ice cream around in saucers, for I know that the girls would be satisfied with two, while the boys, as a general rule, could be persuaded to take one more. I don't blame them. Good strawberry ice cream surely is a good thing and harmless and three moderate saucers have never hurt me yet. My wife will have another birthday in two weeks and I shall insist on more ice cream.

Well, we have had an evolution at our house that has astonished the natives. We have five acres of grove in front of our house, and it has long been inclosed with 700 feet of fence along the two streets that bound two sides of our domicile. That fence was getting old, and had been often repaired, but recently the city fathers passed the cow ordinance for good, and forthwith in a day I had removed every vestige of that fence. It looks very odd; in fact, it looks like South Carolina. My wife does not know whether she likes it or not; says the place looks undressed, and she feels like taking cold, but it will save me about $50, and that is a big thing with us now. So let the evolution go on. It is a sign of progress. Since we have lived here hogs have been abolished; next the saloons, and last, the cows have been ruled off the streets, and the boys, after 9 o'clock at night. We are going to have a clean, nice, orderly town. If I was rich I would have a fountain down in the grove and a dipper chained to it and some iron seats in the shade not far away, where the thirsty and the weary might have rest. These little attentions don't cost much, and make both place and people attractive. The little things make up the sum of our life's happiness. The grand pageant that celebrated the dedication of General Grant's new tomb was over in a day, but his generosity to Lee at Appomatox, and his kindness to the south after the war, eclipsed all his victories. Grant had sense enough to know that his triumph was nothing to boast of, considering that he had three soldiers to our one, and lost near a million men, and now has another million on the pension roll. Why not even old Jack Falstaff would have bragged over such a victory. But I liked General Grant. He was a southern man, and his wife a southern woman. He owned slaves up to the very day of freedom, and lived off their hire, so says his biographer. General James Grant Wilson, and Mrs. Grant said in St. Augustine a few years ago that her sympathies had to be smothered all through the war for her husband's sake. I have said it before, and I say it again, that most all professional soldiers will offer their swords to the highest bidder. They have a preference, of course, but patriotism is not as big a thing as personal success. If a man could see behind the scenes he would find many notable instances of this. Then, what a lie is history; what a hypocrite is fame. Dr. Johnson said that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." He meant pretended patriotism, of course. Milton expressed it better when he said that "brave men and worthy patriots are dear to God and famous to all ages." But a soldier of fortune can fight anywhere for a cause that is respectable. General Loring told me that he could have fought against the khedive just as honorably as for him if the position and the pay had been satisfactory.

But I didn't mean to ruminate on this line. I have great respect for General Grant's memory, but when I read all the gush and parade over those ceremonies, and almost heard the shouts of the grand army, I was obliged to think of our side and the truth of history. I wanted to make that monument complete by chiseling on its capstone some figures—only a few figures that strangers who visit it might read and wonder, and inquire where do those people live who fought that fight. Verily, "Saul has slain his thousands, but David his ten thousands."

And now I will cool off on some ice cream and go back and play with the children.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

SENATE.

MONDAY.—Cuba engrossed the attention of the Senate. Two phases of the subject were presented. First came the question of relief to destitute and starving Americans in Cuba. This was presented in the President's message as soon as the session opened. Immediately following the reading of the message Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution originally introduced by Gallinger, appropriating $50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. There was only one brief speech, from Gallinger, and then the resolution went through by unanimous vote. The resolution as amended is as follows: "Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the sum of $50,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of the destitute citizens of the United States in the Island of Cuba, the said money to be expended at the discretion, and under the direction of, the President of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens, and for transporting to the United States such of them as so desire, and who are without means to transport themselves." The debate on the Morgan Cuban resolution is growing very bitter. Wellington, (Rep.) of Maryland, in his maiden speech made a vigorous one against the resolution, and a plea for its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He went on to say that the American people were more interested in the tariff and currency bills than Cuba, etc. Next, Daniel, of Virginia, made a vigorous Cuban speech and the Senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session and at 50:30 adjourned.

TUESDAY.—Cuba again occupied the foreground in the Senate to-day. It drew large crowds to the galleries, and brought two notable speeches—by Mr. Mason, of Illinois, in favor of the Morgan resolution, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in opposition to it. The Illinois Senator pictured in fervid terms the distress in Cuba, dwelling particularly on the starving condition of 800 United States citizens, as reported by the President, and called upon the Senate to throw off its lethargy and pass the Morgan resolution. During the day a number of bills were passed, among them one appropriating $25,000 to Richmond College, Richmond, Va., for war losses. The Cuban discussion continued till 4:45 o'clock, when Burrows yielded the floor for executive session, saying he would go on to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY—A stirring debate on Cuba occurred in the Senate today. It was of the "give and take" order, with sharp parliamentary fencing. The main speeches of the day were made by Senators Foraker of Ohio, Cannon of Utah, Lindsay of Kentucky, and Hoar of Massachusetts. It was the first speech of any length made by Mr. Foraker since he entered the Senate and in addition to this the Ohio Senator is one of the Cuban sub-committee on foreign relations. He spoke in favor of a reference of the Cuban resoltion to the committee but on the general question declared his purpose of supporting the resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency when it should be reported by the committee. Mr. Cannon was bitter in his denunciation of Spanish atrocities, characterizing the captain general of Cuba as "that mad dog, Weyler." The debate occupied the entire day, Thurston, of Nebraska, giving notice that he would speak tomorrow. At 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY.—The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba, declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States, passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14, at a late hour this afterno