The Messenger.

VOL. III. NO. 34 MARION, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1898. $ Per Year in Advance

DEATH FROM BURSTING TANK.

Eight Millions Gallons of Water Turned Loose.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Outline of the Provisions of the Seventeen Articles—The President in the South—Snow Shovelers Killed.

NEW YORK (Special).—A great steel tank of the Consolidated Gas Company at Avenue "A" and Twentieth st., the largest of its kind in the city, collapsed at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. It went down with a sound like that of an explosion. Immense masses of granite blocks and bricks to the height of 50 feet fell like a child's house of blocks, and loosed from storage 8,000,000 gallons of water, deluged the streets in a ten-foot tidal wave and carried death and destruction to the surrounding neighborhood. It is not known how many were killed and injured. The list of injured grows large. Many people were caught in streets by the rushing waters and carried hither and thither, receiving injuries of various kinds. To the scene more terrible the rushing waters tore up gas mains and destroyed electric light conduits, causing almost complete darkness. The tank was supported by eight great steel uprights 12 feet high. The loss of the company is said to be, complete, $300,000. Damage to Mr. Fuhlner's factory is at $50,000 and the damage to adjacent property of the gas company is placed at $200,000. Wm. Paton, chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company, and Contractor Norton have been placed under arrest and were charged with homicide. Their bail was placed at $10,000 each.

The Treaty of Peace.

PARIS (By Cable).—Extraordinary precautions are maintained by both the commissions to preserve secrecy regarding the contents of the treaty. Each nation has taken two copies, but the commission attaches are not allowed to peruse the documents. A correspondent of the Associated Press, however, has obtained from a source apparently reliable the following outline of the treaty.

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of all claims of sovereignty over or title to Cuba.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones to the United States.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for $20,000,000 as compensation. Article 4 provides the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish troops to the hands of the Tagals.

Articles 5 and 6 deal with the cession of barracks, munitions of war, arms, stores, buildings, and public property generally belonging to the Spanish government in the Philippines.

Article 7 provides for a commission by both nations to assess the value of the property ceded to the United States by Spain.

Article 8 provides that Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines shall receive the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 9 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain, and of all persons held for political offences against the laws of the islands acquired by the United States.

Article 10 guarantees the legal rights of Spanish residents in Cuba.

Article 11 provides for religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all the religious rights.

Article 12 provides for the composition of the courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Article 13 provides for the administration of Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 14 provides for the continuance for ten years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories and copyright books admittance free.

Article 15 provides for the establishment by Spain in the ceded territories of consuls.

Article 16 grants to Spanish commerce in the Porto Rico and the Philippines the same as Americans for ten years, unless sooner to be treated as coasting trade.

Article 17 stipulates that the obligations of Spain to citizens of Spanish origin in Cuba shall terminate with the assumption of the United States authorities there.

Article 18 provides that the treaty must be ratified within months from the date of the exchange of the representative governments or sooner if possible.

Secretary Bliss to Resign.

It is very probable that Secretary Bliss will tender his resignation within a short time to the President.

Brooke in Supreme Command.

The President has designated Major General Brooke to be military governor in the island of Cuba. The new post will vest all the control over the military and civil branches of the island formerly exercised by the captain general under the Spanish regime.

The Factory of the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco company, in Durham, N. C., has been sold to the Union Tobacco Company, of New York.

Senator Davis Advocates a Triple Alliance

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily Mail summarizes an interview he had with United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, of the peace commission, who advocates a triple alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Committed Suicide in Brooklyn.

Henry Walke, 40 years of age, of Norfolk, a wealthy merchant of that city, was found dead in the Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, by a policeman. He had committed suicide by shooting.

A man tried to procure a license in Lancaster, Pa., to wed his divorced step mother, but was refused on the ground of close relationship.

One of Dewey's Ships Up and Sailing.

The Isla de Cuba, one of the cruisers sunk by Admiral Dewey, in the battle of Manila, on May 1st last and which he subsequently caused to be raised, has started for Hong Kong, under her own steam. She is of 1,030 tons displacement and 2,200 indicated horse-power.

Put Under State Control.

The voters of South Dakota have amended the Constitution so that the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors are put under State control.

The President in the South.

The President and party left Washington at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, over the Southern Railway, for a week's trip through the South, the primary object being to attend the peace jubilee held in Atlanta, Ga. The following persons comprise the party: The President and Mrs. McKinley; Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary and Mrs. Long, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, General Joseph Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Mrs. Lawton, Capt. L. C. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert S. Hay, Mr. B. F. Barnes and a number of newspaper correspondents. The President's train, which is exceptionally fine in all of its appointments, is under the immediate direction of Col. L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern Railway Company.

Snow Shovelers Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Special). Eight men were killed and four injured at Winspeare bridge, on the New York Central road. They were Poles, with the exception of John Warner, their foreman, who is among the killed. The men were engaged in shoveling snow, of which there were numerous drifts on the line. A freight train was laboring its way ponderously up the steep incline. Its motion was so slow that the men continued their work until the train was almost upon them. Then they jumped, some to the right, others to the left. Those who jumped to the north escaped. Most of those who jumped to the south were struck by the express train coming down track No. 2 with fearful velocity.

The Federation of Labor.

The most interesting debate of the American Federation of Labor at Kansas City, Mo., was brought on when the committee on resolutions reported unfavorably the resolution of William A. Lossie, of Kentucky, memorializing Congress to pass laws prohibiting the employment of women by the government in any capacity. After an interesting debate, the report of the committee was adopted. A resolution was adopted asking the President to pay for the extra time over eight hours which employes of the Navy Department and arsenals worked during the war.

A Lively Row in Havana.

Eleven persons were seriously wounded in an affray in Havana when a funeral procession which was escorting the remains of Jesus Satalongo reached the corner of Infanta and San Jose streets. One version of the affray is that the military hospital employes and a number of Spanish privates, who were standing in the hospital portico, refused to move their hats when requested to do by persons in the procession. Thereupon, the Cubans tried to knock off their hats, it is alleged, and the fight ensued.

Guns in Court.

A riot occurred in the First District Police Court, at St. Louis, during which Judge Thomas H. Peabody, on the bench, sat with his revolver in his hand, while Attorney J. D. Stocts with drawn weapon, denounced the judge in unmeasured terms because of a decision he declared unfair to his client. The attorney was defending four women charged with being questionable characters and the judge declined to continue their case for more than one day.

Warships Ordered to Havana.

The Brookly, Texas, Castine and Resolute have been ordered to Havana. While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of these warships to Havana, it may be noted that when they be within the harbor they will hold the town in perfect subjection.

Von Bulow on Foreign Affairs.

During the course of the debate on foreign affairs in the German Reichstag, Baron Von Bulow, the Foreign Secretary, said the Eastern question at the present moment was peaceful and much less threatening to the peace of the world, though he did not mean to imply that the problem was settled.

Favorably Reported.

The House naval affairs committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill to create the rank of admiral and vice admiral in the navy.

Accepted the Recommendation.

The President has accepted the recommendation of General Wheeler and commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed by court-martial upon Private Lindsey, of the Tenth Cavalry, at Huntsville, Ala.

The United States transport Panama, one of the first prizes captured in the late war, has arrived at Havana with General Fitzhugh Lee and staff.

Salvation Army Rally.

The eighteenth annual rally of the Salvation Army was held at Carnegie Hall in New York, and drew out a very large audience. Commander Booth Tucker and Mrs. Tucker were present and took an active part in the exercises. Commander Booth Tucker made his annual report on the army's farm colonies. There was a liberal response to the appeal for money.

President Appoints Judges.

The President has appointed Judge Ewart to be district judge of the western district of North Carolina, and Edward R. Meek, to be district judge for the northern district of Texas. These two failed of confirmation at the close of the last session.

Marsh Sentenced.

Gideon W. Marsh, former president of the wrecked Keystone National Bank, in Philadelphia, has been sentenced by Judge Butler in the United States District Court, to an imprisonment of twelve years and three months and to pay a fine of $500.

Will Require 30 Days.

It will probably require 30 days to repair the damage done to the battleship Massachusetts in the New York harbor.

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA DEAD.

The Distinguished Patriot Passes Away in Washington.

MILES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Gen. Schofield's Estimate—Three Soldiers Killed—The Federation of Labor—Fatal Fight at a School Exhibition.

WASHINGTON (Special).—Gen. Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit the United States, died here Sunday morning shortly after 10 o'clock at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters. The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba with the hardships he had there endured to the wintry weather of New York and Washington, is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise.

As soon as the death became known many visitors, including a number of public men, went to the hotel to express their condolence. President McKinley manifested his sympathy by sending a suitably worded letter and Vice-President Hobart sent his card. Among those who called were Senators Foraker, Money, Proctor and Chandler, and Major Generals Proctor and Wheeler.

Gen. Garcia left a large family, only one of whom, Justo, a captain on his staff, was with him when he died. His widow and Mercedes, a daughter of 17 years of age, are at Thomasville, Ga., where the girl is quite ill; Mario, 19 years of age, is with the mother at Thomasville, and Col. Carlos Garcia, another son, is in Cuba. A daughter, Leonora, who married an American, is now living in Paris. Gen. Garcia's mother is still alive and resides in Havana. The body will be placed in a vault awaiting final disposition. Undoubtedly the remains will be interred in Cuba. The military arrangements were in the hands of the War Department. All the honors of war were rendered at the funeral of the distinguished Cuban patriot.

Miles Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON (Special).—Major General Miles appeared Monday before the House committee on military affairs, for a hearing relative to the proposed organization and increase of the army. He went on to say that probably 10,000 men would be sufficient for Cuba in the near future. The officers in the Philippines estimated that they would require 20,000 possibly more. Altogether about 40,000 men were needed abroad and 25,000 at home.

"When Cuba is independent the 10,000 can be withdrawn and the army reduced," suggested Mr. Sulzer.

"I would wait until that time comes and then consider the question," answered General Miles. "Whatever is the status of the Cuban situation, it will be necessary to maintain a strong force in Cuba for a number of years."

Concerning the size of the army under present conditions, General Schofield said he estimated a need of about 30,000 for the Philippines; 15,000 to 20,000 for Cuba; 5,000 to 8,000 for Porto Rico; 15,000 for manning and caring for fortifications; 10,000 for the Indian country and 15,000 as a reserve. He did not believe in under estimating the seriousness of our task in the Philippines, and the only thing to do was to meet the conditions in the best possible manner.

The Federation of Labor.

The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Strope's Hall, at Kansas City, Mo. About 150 delegates from all parts of this country and two from across the water, namely, William Thorne and William Inskip, of London, representing the British Trade Union Congress, were present. After the usual preliminary matters of organization, President Gompers delivered his address. The strictest attention was accorded President Gompers in the delivery of his address, which was received by the delegates with much enthusiasm. Treasurer John B. Lennon submitted his annual report, showing total receipts of $21,585, and total disbursements of $19,197, leaving a balance on hand of $2,391. Secretary Frank Morrison reported a gratifying increase in membership. Many of the delegates attended a ball given in their honor by the local trades unions.

Three Soldiers Killed.

Henry J. Nelligan, cook, and Geo. W. Beverly, bugler, both of Company G, First Florida, were killed at Huntsville, Ala. Nelligan and Beverly were on bad terms and had a fight in camp. Nelligan drew a knife and stabbed Beverly, who pulled out a pistol and told him to stand back. Nelligan's brother, H. F. Nelligan, seeing Beverly with a pistol in his hand, killed him with a Springfield rifle. Beverly's brother, Roy, emerged from his tent at this time and saw his brother fall. Thinking he had been killed by Cook Nelligan, he shot the cook dead.

Regarded As a "Diplomatic Feeler."

The United States government is not aware that any arrangement has been made for the transfer of the title of the Samoan Islands to Germany, and being one of the parties to the tripartite agreement under which Samoa is governed, it is not conceivable that any change in the status of the islands can be made without the knowledge of the United States government. The European publication intimating that Germany had acquired sole rights in the Samoan group is recognized as a diplomatic feeler.

Fatal Fight at a School Exhibition.

At a school exhibition near Poca, West Va., occurred a terrible tragedy, resulting in the death of one and fatal wounding of five or six others. A crowd of young men attempted to disturb the school exhibition and break up the performance, when the teacher, named Fisher, objected and tried to eject them. They turned on him and several of the audience coming to his assistance, a fight ensued between the two factions, who have had a long-standing feud.

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Day by Day.

SENATE.

FIFTH DAY.—Discussion of two questions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the Senate. Territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal occupied the attention of the body during the greater part of the afternoon. As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of, Mr. Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, called up his resolution, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Mr. Platt, Republican, of Connecticut, in expressing the hope that Mr. Vest would not ask for immediate action upon his resolution, said he desired to offer some remarks upon it, but was not prepared to do so. He did not, he said acquiesce in the law as stated by the Missouri Senator. He believed that the power to acquire territory was inherent in the nation and was not subject to limitation. Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three-hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if Congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. A question was raised as to the language of the bill guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal in case the United States were at war with a country. Mr. Morgan said that the language of the bill specifically expected such a case. Mr. Hoar suggested that the clause relating to the neutrality of the canal should be amended so as to read: "Except as to nations at war with the United States." Mr. Morgan said he would accept the amendment. No Senator should vote against the bill on this account. During the day Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, presented resolutions of citizens of their States remonstrating against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory. The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Pettigrew introduced a bill authorizing A. A. Bartlett to raise the battleship Maine and transport it to the United States. The Senate, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.—The session of the Senate was largely consumed in discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Turpie made the principal speech in opposition to the bill, attacking it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Maritime Company. He moved a postponement of the matter until after the holidays. Mr. Morgan defended the bill and the Maritime Company, and opposed postponement. Mr. Berry gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the bill providing for the direct appropriation of money for the construction of the canal and limiting the cost to $115,000,000. The amendment provides for the construction of the canal by the Maritime Canal Company and gives the government a lien upon the property to be foreclosed upon circumstances fully enumerated. Mr. Rawlings also gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua bill, providing that the act should not go into effect until the United States should secure by treaty the right to fortify and garrison the canal, to send armed vessels and munitions of war through it in time of war and to close it against any other nation with whom the United States may be at war. Previous to the proceedings upon the canal bill, Mr. Morrill made an address in support of the bill authorizing the purchase of a site for a Supreme Court building, and this and several other bills were passed. Among them was one for the relief of homestead settlers in Florida, who were driven from their homes by the storm of 1896. The bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general was reached on the calender, but was passed over at the request of Mr. Cockrell. The Senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session and at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE.

FOURTH DAY.—The urgent deficiency bill to provide for the support of the military and naval establishments, was passed by the House practically without opposition. A number of amendments were adopted on the recommendation of the appropriation committee, which received some supplemental estimates after the bill was prepared. The largest of these was an item of $3,000,000 for an emergency fund for the War Department, and $578,000 for the ordnance department, increasing the amount carried by the bill to $69,859,892. The conference report upon the bill to render the sureties of consuls, vice consuls and consular agents liable for damages in suits at law was adopted. The House adjourned over until Monday to give the committees an opportunity to work without interruption.

FIFTH DAY.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the President to acquire by purchase from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct such a canal. In negotiations with the States mentioned, the President may make special arrangements, as to the use of the canal, the bill appropriating $140,000,000 to complete it. The canal shall be constructed under the supervision of engineer officers of the War Department. Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution as follows: "No new State, the territory of which was not a part of the United States and under its jurisdiction and sovereignty on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1898, shall be admitted into the Union unless three-fourths of the members elected to each house of Congress shall vote affirmatively for such admission." The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. Representative McClellan, of New York, who is a member of the military affairs of the House, introduced in the House a bill for the reorganization of the army. It was drawn after consultation with many army officers and is supposed to represent the ideas of the younger element of the army. It makes some very radical changes in the staff and has some novel features.

PEACE IS NOW ASSURED.

Curtain Lowered on the Last Scene in the Great Drama.

IMPRESSIVE AND SOLEMN

Was the Occasion When the Arbiters of the Old and the Young Nation Met to Affix Their Signatures to the Treaty.

PARIS (By Cable).—The signing of the treaty Saturday night would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the Foreign Office was impressive in itself, while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants, gave an impressive and solemn tone to this scene. Around the great mahogony table sat the ten arbitrators of the destinies of an old and a young nation. Ranged standing behind them were numerous attaches of the American commission. To the Americans it was a happy ending of the epilogue of war; for the Spaniards it was plainly a bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently as though almost crushed and none could withhold sympathy from Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, who, coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, although logs were burning in the fireplace near by. At 7:30 Mr. Arthur Ferguson proceeded to read first the English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty. This finished, two copies were passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of the rank: William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarzuza, Senor Garnica, Senor Villauritia and General y Saons, each commission signing its opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors. When the seals were prepared to be affixed, attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tri-colors with which the documents were sealed as a compliment to the French hosts of the commission.

Many officials interestedly watched every detail of the proceedings. The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose and without formality, each member shook the hands of all of his antagonists and exchanged assurances of his personal esteem. The Spaniards afterward commented acridly upon what they termed the bad taste of the Americans in mustering a crowd of attaches to gloat over the consummation of their downfall and to scramble for relics. The treaty as signed consists 17 articles, it having been found advisable to sub-divide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting. The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives. The document was prepared by Secretary Moore, in behalf of the United States commission and by Senor Villauritia for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission. Each copy contained the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parrlleled columns.

Floods on the Mississippi.

The subcommittee of the Senate committee on commerce, appointed to investigate the floods in the Mississippi river under the resolution of April 29, 1897, and to make recommendations for their prevention in the future, held a meeting in Washington and practically agreed upon the form of the report to be made to the full committee. The subcommittee presented the results of its laborers in a printed volume of over 500 pages, giving the testimony taken, together with several maps and illustrations pertinent to the work in hand.

$2,000 for a Christmas Dinner.

The Omaha, Neb., World-Herald has sent by telegraph $1,000 to the First Nebraska Regiment, located in Manila, and the same amount to the Third Nebraska Regiment, in Cuba. This money is contributed at the solicitation of The World-Herald by over 3,000 contributers, and is sent to the two regiments to provide for a Christmas dinner.

Accident to the Massachusetts.

A telegram received at the Navy Department from New York says that the battleship Massachusetts, soon after leaving the New York navy yard for Hampton Roads, struck an obstruction near Governor's Island and three of her compartments were torn open. She was taken back to the navy yard at once and has been placed in dock to ascertain the extent of her injuries.

The Plug Tobacco Trust.

The Continental Tobacco Company, which takes over the plug interests of the American Tobacco Company and also absorbs the entire business of John Finzer & Brothers, of Louisville, P. H. Mayo & Brothers (incorporated), of Richmond, Va.; the P. J. Sorg Company, of Middletown, O.; Daniel Scotton & Co., of Detroit, and the entire common stock of the P. Lorillard Company, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The authorized capital stock is $75,000,000.

Col. Bryan Resigns.

Col. William J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska Regiment, has either forwarded his resignation to Washington, or is about to do so. Of this there seems to be no doubt.

Postal System of Porto Rico.

The report of the committee to investigate the postal service (which is combined with the telegraph service), in speaking of the service under the last year of Spanish rule says: Total expenditures were, salaries of postmasters, who performed both telegraphic and postal duties, $46,980; of clerks, $61,960; and rent, $7,859. The total revenues of both telegraphic and postal services were $197,988, and the expenses $288,620, leaving a deficit of $80,537.

TO ENLARGE ITS MISSION WORK.

Baptist Convention Increases the Allowance for State Missions to $20,000.

At the Baptist Convention in Greenville great plans have been laid for the enlargement of the work of the Baptists in the State. The committee on the place of holding the next session of the convention reported that the First church of Asheville had been selected as the place. Rev. R. T. Vann is to preach the introductory sermon, with Rev. W. C. Tyree alternate. The report was adopted. A resolution was introduced by Rev. L. Johnson to change the time of meeting from Thursday night to Wednesday morning morning. The Convention will therefore assemble on Wednesday before the second Sunday in December, 1899. John E. Ray read the report on periodicals. The periodicals prominently mentioned in the discussion of the report were the Biblical Recorder, the Baptist historical papers, The North Carolina Baptist and The Seminary Magazines. The following reports were read: On State missions, by J. S. Porter; enlargement of the work in western North Carolina, by W. C. Tyree; volunteer mission corps, by J. N. Booth. The report on State missions was discussed by Dr. J. D. Hufham, John E. Ray, John E. White and A. B. Wilkins. The report was adopted. John E. Ray, Dr. J. D. Hufham and others spoke ably for enlargement, and the report was adopted on a basis of $20,000 for State missions, instead of $15,000 last year. On home missions Dr. E. B. Sikes, of Wake Forest, and Dr. W. S. Penick, of Elizabeth City, made great speeches. The Baptist Orphanages and the Baptist Female University were considered. The orphans' interest was discussed by J. B. Boone, J. W. Bailey and E. E. Hilliard. Rev. R. T. Vann made a great speech on the Female University, and O. L. Stringfield followed with an earnest appeal and took a collection of over $300.

Big Increase in Patients.

At the meeting of the board of trustees of the Central Hospital for the Insane held in Raleigh, the reports of the various officers were received and approved. The report of the executive committee, of which Dr. James McKee is chairman, is of special interest. It gives the results accomplished at the Hospital during the past year, which is given below in part: During the past two years we have received 372 patients which is more than has ever been received before in the same length of time, and have discharged as cured 239 which is also more than ever before in the same length of time. We have rejected 24 epileptics, also 3 applicants as not being insane, 11 as being harmless and too old to be benefited by treatment, 19 applications to whom orders for admission have been sent have for various reasons failed to come, 4 applications from the Western district have been rejected as not being in our district, so that 433 applications have been sent to this institution for admission in the past two years. The per capita cost of caring for patients at this institution has been reduced from $192.80 in 1893 to $140 at present. The legislature of '97 having failed to make appropriation to furnish our male annex, we have been obliged to incur the expense of nearly $4,000 in heating, lighting and furnishing the same, or let the building stand idle while many patients were clamoring for admission. We also have had the unlooked-for expense of a new smoke-stack which cost us about $2,000, and various other improvements $600, making our outstanding accounts $6,597.95. In addition to caring for the insane in our district the last legislature transferred from the Western to our district the two counties—Durham and Robeson—with a population of 49,493, or in round numbers 50,000, reducing the population of the Western district 50,000 and increasing ours 50,000, making a difference of 100,000. This was done while cutting appropriation from $63,495 asked for, to $55,459, about 8,000 per annum.

First Regiment in Havana.

The First North Carolina Regiment, which arrived in Havana Sunday morning on the United States transport Roumania, disembarked Monday morning and marched through the city, with band and colors, to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting endearing names as the North Carolinians marched along. The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Mariana, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance, reaching the camp about 11 o'clock a. m., where they were soon comfortably installed.

Corner-Stone Laid.

A large crowd was present in Charlotte to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, South. The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn, "Christ, the Sure Foundation," and prayer by Rev. J. E. Gray. The various articles were then deposited in the corner stone. After the stone had been put in place Rev. Mr. Turrentine delivered his address. In his remarks, Rev. S. B. Turrentine said that the laying of this corner stone was significant. Occupying a position between the foundation and the superstructure, it was a symbol both historic and prophetic. Historic, in that it declared the foundation laid—hence a work begun. Prophetic, in that it indicated the superstructure to be finished—hence a work to be continued.

The Berryhill Board Sustained.

The people of Berryhill township, Mecklenburg county, are divided over the public schools. One faction wants two houses—one at Red Springs and another at Mulberry church—while the other faction does not want but one. The board of education of the township decided with those who wanted but one school. The opposing faction appealed to the county board of education, and that board sustained the township board.

STATE'S FINANCES.

Receipts and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1898.

The disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1898, were $1,283,971.11. For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1897, they were $1,308,904.11. This shows a decrease in disbursements amounting to $19,903. It must be taken into consideration, however, that the Legislature was not in session last year and that that body consumed about $70,000 of the disbursements in 1897. The receipts of the fiscal year just ended show an increase of $41,534.57 over the previous year. The receipts for the year are $1,334,082.24. For the year ending November 30, 1897, they were $1,292,547.69. The amount of money in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1898, according to the Auditor's books, was $146,097.58. The amount has been increased and it is now about $170,000. It should be noted that the item among the disbursements, "State Guard Special, $25,215," is really an obligation of the United States government. The above amount includes warrants issued by the Auditor for expenses incurred in mustering into service the volunteer troops. As yet they have not been paid by the Treasurer, and are still outstanding. The following is the full list of disbursements, showing what it cost to run the State during the year just ended:

Appropriation for disabled soldiers, $3,960; Auditor's department, $3,500; Board of Public Charities, $342.95; Bureau of Labor, $3,500; Capital square, $501.51; convict account, $4,502.65; Department Public Instruction, $3,000; Executive Department, $4,800; fugitives from justice, $2,776.17; indigent pupils, $5,669; judiciary, $63,061.88; legislative examining committee, $289.20; N. C. A. & M. College (colored), $18,414.40; Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, $97,500; Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton, $55,000; N. C. Soldiers' Home, $8,500; N. C. Penitentiary earnings, $94,942.41; public printing, $10,506.69; Railway Commission, $14,506.26; settling State taxes, $786.99; State Department, $3,480.54; Geological survey, $10,288; State Hospital, $90,000; State library, $1,327.25; Normal and Industrial College, $25,000; State taxes refunded, $1,981.24; public buildings and grounds, $8[illegible]0; Treasury Department, $6,250; University, $25,000; contingencies, $6,558.81; interest on 4 per cent. debt, $136,275; 6 per cent. debt, $159,330; pensions, $100,840.50; Bureau of Immigration, $162.50; Fayetteville Light Infantry, $150; North Carolina Insane Asylum, $55,459; North Carolina Board of Health, $2,000; Normal schools, $16,750; Oxford Orphan Asylum (white), $10,000; Oxford Orphan Asylum (colored), $7,000; State records, $700.34; Weights and Measures, $113.33; Agricultural Department, $61,377.94; Guilford Battle Grounds, $300; A. & M. College, Raleigh, $35,855.09; Experiment Station, $15,000; Penitentiary Sunday School, $50; Volunteer Firemen's Association, $625; State Guard, $6,000; State Guard Special, $25,215; Agricultural societies, $2,700; Eastern Hospital, $40,000; Governor's Mansion, $53.03; Criminal Insane, $3,000; Crop Pest Commission, $851.40; Escaped convicts, $367.51; State Firemen's Association, $1,875; Fuel, lights and water, $3,035.62; Laborers' pay roll, $5,723.84; Legal service, $5,206.71; Governor's Mansion and grounds, $1,883.43; Postage and stationery, $2,809.56; Supreme Court's reports, $1,699.11; Paper account, $3,598.85; Supreme Court contingencies, $141.19; Supplemental appropriations to public schools, $10,586.70; N. C. Penitentiary ministerial services, $100; Moore's Creek Battle Ground, $160.

Confederate Veterans' Camp.

During the session of the Legislature there will be a meeting of Confederate veterans from all sections of North Carolina held in Raleigh for the purpose of organizing a State Confederate Veterans' Association, or other organization. This society or association or union, or whatever it may be termed, will look after the interests of the old soldiers generally, ask for such legislation as they deserve and require, and see that they get it as they should, etc. There will be considerable other work for it to do, also.

The Colored Vote.

Directly after the election some people made the charge that negroes had not been allowed to vote in this State. But the official returns disprove this, as more votes were polled this year than ever before, even in a presidential election. The vote exceeded that of 1896, when no intimidation was alleged. The increase of the Democratic vote is phenomenal. The high-water mark heretofore was in 1888, when Governor Fowle received 147,090 votes or thereabouts. This year the Democratic vote was 177,000.

Candidate for Clerkship.

M. L. Shipman, editor of the Hendersonville Hustler, is a candidate for one of the principal clerkships in the Legislature. He has good endorsements.

The Jubilee a Great Success.

Six hundred people were present at the jubilee in Boone township, Davidson county. An address of welcome was made by Mr. H. T. Phillips. A banner was presented to Boone township for the greatest Democratic gain in the last election. The presentation speech was delivered by Chairman H. B. Varner, of the county executive committee. Speeches were made by Mr. Theo. F. Kluttz, Congressman-elect; Dr. Fitzgerald, R. T. Pickens, Esq., Senator-elect Hairston, of Davie, and Mayor T. C. Linn, of Salisbury. At the conclusion of the speaking, Mr. Kluttz presented a suit of clothes to Mr. Varner, in recognition of his services during the campaign. The gift was from a Salisbury firm.

For a Mass Meeting.

A prominent negro educator of Salisbury is agitating a mass meeting of the negroes of the State for the purpose of discussing measures that affect their interests. Among other things, they will discuss the "Jim Crow" car law. The negroes are opposed to the adoption of such a law as this.

Elizabeth College Holiday.

The pupils of Elizabeth Female College, situated in Charlotte, will have holiday from December 23rd to January 3d. Before the 23 some special entertainment will be given.