

Washington Weekly Progress

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

NUMBER 32.

DIRECTORY.

MAILS.
Northern and Greenville—Due daily at 8 p. m. Closes at 10 p. m.
North and South side river mail—Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. Closes at 7 following mornings.
Office hours—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Money Order and Registry Department—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Alfred M. Scales.
Lieut. Governor—Chas. M. Stedman.
Secretary of State—William L. Saunders.
Auditor—W. P. Roberts.
Treasurer—Donald W. Bain.
Supt. of Public Instruction—S. M. Fringer.
Attorney General—T. H. Davidson.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
Commissioner—John Robinson.
Secretary—T. K. Bruner.
Chemist—Charles W. Dabney, Jr.
General Immigration Agent—J. T. Patrick.

COUNTY.

Sheriff and Treasurer, R. T. Hodge s.
Superior Court Clerk—G. Wilkens.
Register of Deeds—Burton Stillee.
Surveyor—J. F. Latham.
Commissioners—Dr. W. J. Bullock, chairman, J. T. Winfield, F. P. Hodges, F. B. Hooker, H. N. Waters.
Board of Education—J. L. Winfield, chairman, P. H. Johnson and F. B. Guilford.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Nat. Harding.
Superintendent of Health—Dr. D. T. Taylor.

CITY.

Mayor—C. M. Brown.
Clerk—John D. Sparrow.
Treasurer—W. Z. Morton.
Chief of Police—M. J. Fowler.
Commissioners—C. M. Brown, W. B. Morton, S. R. Fowler, Jonathan Havens, W. H. Howard, Alfred D. Peyton.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Rev. Nat. Harding, Rector. Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m.
Rev. Nat. Harding, Superintendent.
Presbyterian—Rev. S. M. Smith, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m.
Superintendent, Jas. L. Fowle.
Methodist—Rev. W. Ware, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Superintendent, Warren Mayo. Sunday School, 3.30 p. m.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Reform Club—Regular meeting every Tuesday night at 7.30 at Club Rooms.
W. C. T. U.—Regular meetings every Thursday, 3 p. m., at Rooms of Reform Club.
Club and Union Prayer Meeting every Sunday in Town Hall, at 2.30 p. m.
Mass Meeting in Court House every 2d Tuesday night in each month.

LODGES.

Or Lodge, No. 104, A. F. and A. M. meets at Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesday nights of each month—E. S. Hoyt, W. M., R. T. Hodges, Secretary.
Palmetto Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday night at their hall—Gilbert Rumbley, P. N. G., J. R. Ross, Secretary.
Washington Lodge, No. 1490, Knights of Honor. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—A. P. Cabree, Dictator, J. D. Myers, Reporter, J. R. Ross, F. Reporter.
Chicago Council, No. 350, American Legion of Honor. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—C. M. Brown, Commander, Wm. M. Cherry, Collector.
Palmetto Lodge, No. 715, Knights and Ladies of Honor. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—Wm. M. Cherry, Protector, T. B. Bowen, Secretary.
Excelsior Lodge, No. 31, O. G. C. Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—C. W. Taylor, Commander, Wm. Cherry, Secretary.

The Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company of Washington, N. C.
OFFICE, CORNER MARKET & SECOND STS
Opposite the Court House,
WASHINGTON, N. C.

Washington Mutual Benefit Insurance Company.
CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Issues Policies on Life, Health and Accidents risks; also Fire risks taken, and a General Insurance business done. Office, Opposite the Court House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO STORE
S. H. WILLIAMS, Prop'r.

Wholesale and Retail
Sole Agent for Ralph's Sweet Snuff
All Brands of Snuff, Cigars and Tobacco,
Everything in the Tobacco line, and New Goods constantly on hand 7:15

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.
THE National Rubber Company, of Providence, R. I., has failed for upwards of \$900,000.
FOREST fires on the Blue Mountain range in Pennsylvania have been devastating valuable timber lands.

A GLOUCESTER (Mass.) schooner's captain reports having fallen in with a French fishing sloop waterlogged on the Grand Banks. He boarded her, and found ten men drowned in the cabin.
A LOCKOUT of 5,000 shoemakers has taken place in Philadelphia.
A FIRE in the business section of Syracuse, N. Y., destroyed property valued at \$400,000.

HENRY SCHAFER, of Pottsville, Penn., seventy-one years old, in an insane fit of groundless jealousy shot and killed his wife, aged fifty-six years, and then put an end to himself with a pistol ball.
A SAWMILL boiler exploded at West Brownsville, Penn., killing two brothers named Kelly and wounding the mill.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, spoke before the Convention of the American Shipping and Industrial League at Boston, saying that Congress should "put its hand into that big surplus and pay for sailing merchant ships under the American flag." Ten States were represented in the Convention.

South and West.

THREE hundred citizens started in pursuit of a gang of robbers who murdered the Rev. Thomas P. Ryan, a Methodist minister, near Walton, W. Va. The robbers were found in a fortified house. The result of a fight was the shooting of one robber, the capturing and lynching of another, and the wounding of five of the citizens.
ARIZONA'S population is stated in Governor Zulkick's annual report to be 90,000.
GOVERNOR WEST'S annual report estimates the population of Utah at 200,000. There are 2,000,000 animals of all kinds in the Territory, and the mining output last year was \$7,651,720. The Governor opposes their removal of the Mormons for Utah.

MRS. LAX, the woman who threw a pancake at Mrs. Cleveland in St. Louis, was fined \$50.
THE twenty-fourth annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Chicago, was addressed by Governor Oglesby and Mayor Rooker. Chief Arthur, in his annual address, spoke strongly against strikes and in favor of abstinence from drink. The Brotherhood now numbers 25,000 men.
THE twenty-first annual convention of American Architects has just been held in Chicago.

THE General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis has adjourned. Next year the Convention will be held at Indianapolis.
THE Anti-Horse Thief Association of Missouri has been holding its annual convention in the town of Mexico. The deliberations were secret.
GOVERNOR GRAY has urged the Federal Court officers to undertake the prosecution of the night marauders and whippers of men and women in Southwestern Indiana, known as the White Caps.

VIOLENT winds and heavy rain have been demolishing property in Southern Louisiana.
COLONEL A. H. MONTGOMERY, President of the Memphis Jockey Club, fell dead of apoplexy a few days since on the race track.
EXTRAORDINARY precautions were taken to protect the Chicago jail, as an outbreak and attempt to rescue the condemned Anarchists was expected. A large body of police were placed in and about the prison.

Washington.

GENERAL GREENEY, Chief Signal Officer, recommends that a trial be made of homing pigeons in the service.
THE Treasury Department recommends that United States attorneys, marshals and clerks be paid salaries, and the fee system be abolished.
It is stated that the Government will protect American seal fisheries in Alaska's waters from foreign depredations at all hazards.
MESSRS. OBERLY and Edgerton, two of the three Civil Service Commissioners, do not agree upon some constructions of the Civil Service law. The former opposes political organizations of officeholders at the National Capital; the latter thinks they have a right to exist.

COUNSEL for the condemned Chicago Anarchists appeared in the United States Supreme Court and applied for a writ of error in behalf of the condemned men.
ROBERT A. FRYER made the argument for the prisoners. The other counsel were Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; ex-Congressman J. R. Tucker, of Virginia, and Messrs. Black and Solomon, of Chicago. Nine law points were made in the appeal.

Foreign.

PARTICULARS of a disastrous fire at Hankow, China, have just been received. One thousand lives were lost, and an immense amount of property was destroyed.
UNEMPLOYED workmen had a pitched battle with the London police. Many men were injured, and twenty arrests were made.
THE dedication of a jubilee memorial fountain in honor of Shakespeare, presented by George W. Childs, the Philadelphia editor, was made the occasion of impressive ceremonies at Stratford-on-Avon, the great poet's birthplace. There was a procession, a dedication speech by Henry Irving, an address by United States Minister Phelps, recitation of a poem written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a banquet.

SEVERAL members of the Canadian Parliament are accused of bribery.
THE Disconto Gesellschaft, a Leipzig banking institution with a capital of 9,000,000 marks, has failed in consequence of unwise speculations. Two of the directors have absconded with an enormous amount of spoils and all the bank's stock.
SEVERE snowstorms, accompanied in some parts by a hurricane, are reported from Italy. Crops and animals were greatly injured, a number of houses were unroofed at Pisa, and several persons drowned in Lake Como.
THE carpenter of a Russian schooner murdered the Captain and five of the crew, and then threw their bodies overboard.
HEAVY inundations in Cuba have flooded large districts and rendered many people homeless.
THE Australian steamer Cheviot has been wrecked. Many of the passengers and crew were drowned.
SCENES of violence in connection with the eviction of tenants on Irish estates are still reported almost daily.
MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and her daughter Mollie have arrived in England.
THE biggest steamer in the world, the Great Eastern, has been sold at auction for \$105,000.
The steamer Upuna collided with and sunk the German bark Plantour off Beachy Head, Great Britain. Out of fourteen persons on the bark only two were saved.
JOHN DICKERSON, a California capitalist, has been murdered in Mexico by bandits.

Many wish us good morning that were the cause of our having a bad night.

RAILROAD CRASHES.

TWENTY-SIX PASSENGERS INJURED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

DEADLY COLLISION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Shortly before noon Thursday the fast express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, six coaches, going west, met with an accident twelve miles below Charleston, W. Va., in which twenty-six passengers were more or less injured. None were killed but several were severely hurt. The railroad authorities sent for surgical aid. The accident was caused by a defective switch, over which the engine, baggage, express and mail cars passed unharmed. But the three middle coaches, all well filled with passengers, were thrown from the track. Two of them were turned completely over, one turning twice.
The following are the sufferers so far as known:
Wm. F. Simmon, cooper, 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, New York, right forearm fractured and body slightly bruised.
Lewis Baker, colored, Columbus, O., badly bruised about body and legs.
O. P. Watson, Taylorsville, Ky., concussion of the brain and temporary paralysis.
John Kelley, Indianapolis, Ind., scalp cut, wrist dislocated and shoulder bruised.
Mrs. Catherine Miller, New York City, head cut on spine badly injured. Mrs. Miller will soon become a mother.
W. J. Hiseock, Kansas, clavicle fractured, head cut and leg bruised.
Charles James, colored, Charleston, W. Va., cut and bruised in the back and body.
Dr. Wm. Fowler of New York City, badly bruised about the spine and hip joint; a metal flask in his hip pocket imbedded itself in the thigh.
Mrs. Fowler, had a foot mashed and sustained painful bruises.
Otto Levi, peddler, New York City, badly bruised and injured internally.
Gen. Robinson, tobaccoist, Maysville, Ky., sustained painful bruises.
Marion Smith, United States Pension Agent, Charleston, W. Va., bruised right hip and both legs.
Two passengers whose names were not learned suffered with broken necks. It was fortunate that the lives had gone out in the stoves or the loss of life would have been great. The train was several hours late. No blame is attached to the employees, and the company is doing all in its power to care for the injured, many of whom were able to continue their journey. Those who are worse hurt are at St. Albans, but a few hundred yards from the accident.

A despatch from Greenville, S. C., says: A disastrous collision occurred on the Richmond and Danville Air Line Railroad between Taylor's Station and Greer's nine miles north of this city, between a north bound passenger train and a south bound freight train. The passenger train was loaded with about five hundred people, mostly excursionists returning from the Atlanta Exposition, and was four hours behind time when it passed Greenville. It had instructions here to pass the freight train at Greer's. The freight train did not stop at Greer's, but came on, and the collision occurred two and half miles this side of that station, both trains running full speed at the time. No attempt having been made to slacken either engine, there was a dreadful crash when the two rushed together, and the mangling of human bodies and destruction of property was done without a moment's warning.

The two engines were completely demolished and thrown from the track. The express and baggage cars of the passenger train and the first three cars of the freight were totally wrecked. The passenger consisted of nine coaches, including two Pullman sleepers, baggage, express and mail cars. Nine of the passengers in the Pullman sleepers or passenger cars were injured. All the injured were in the mail and express cars. The following list of killed and wounded is as nearly correct as can be obtained.
Root Wall, engineer of the passenger train killed.
Mrs. Humpton McDowell, of Asheville, killed.
J. B. Erwin, of Atlanta, express messenger seriously and perhaps fatally injured, leg and foot being badly crushed.
J. L. Killian, of Greenville, mail agent, slightly injured.
W. R. Wilson and S. N. Dykeman, mail agents, badly but not seriously injured.
Phil. Black, negro train hand, badly injured.
Webster, fireman, arm broken and concussion of the brain.
Miss Mary Erwin and Nannie Erwin, of Asheville, seriously injured.
Miss Quinn, of Washington, D. C., seriously injured.
Will Erwin, of Asheville, badly injured in back and chest.
J. T. Parnell, of Charlotte, badly scalded.

The passenger train was in charge of Conductor C. F. Marshall, Engineer, Robt. Wall and Fireman Ed Parnell. The conductor escaped without injury. The engineer and engineer of the freight train jumped from the train and have not been seen since. It is believed they were frightened and fled. There was a slight curve in the road at the place of the disaster, but the track was on a level surface. The disaster was evidently the result of gross and inexcusable negligence, and a strict investigation will be made.

LABOR NOTES.

MORE than 10,000 electric motors are now in operation in this country.
TWENTY-FIVE hundred to three thousand miners are out on a strike in Southern Indiana.
The weekly *Breadstreet's* records 2,350 strikes throughout the country for the current year.
The production of pig iron has increased in the Pittsburgh district from 2,000 tons per day last year to 3,900 tons at present.
GENERAL SECRETARY LITCHMAN says the Knights of Labor on July 1, 1887, numbered 55,500, a decrease of about 195,000 members during the year.
The London *Iron* says that American cheap hardware is driving all European competitors out of the markets of that continent. More than 80,000 dozen American monkey wrenches are exported to Europe annually, it is said, to supply the foreign demand.
THE blast furnace report as published in the *American Manufacturer* shows that on October 1 there were 340 furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 144,635 tons, out of blast. On the same date the number of idle furnaces was 243, with a weekly capacity of 56,000 tons.
THE Emory Coal and Railroad Company has been chartered in Tennessee with a capital of \$100,000. The company has acquired 100,000 acres of mineral lands, beside \$150,000 worth of property in the city of Chattanooga. They will proceed at once to build blast furnaces, rolling mills, and foundries.

A FLASH OF FLAME.

An Explosion of Natural Gas Damages Buildings and Hurts Many People.

The first serious natural gas explosion in Pittsburgh in two years occurred in the Hotel Albenarle and Bijou Theatre block on Sixth Avenue. The explosion was attended with frightful injuries to a number of people and great destruction to some of the finest property in the city.
The complete list of the injured, so far as learned is as follows:
Jacob Dinger, a young man, employe of the People's Natural Gas Company, hurt internally and badly burned, and one leg and arm broken; will die.
Thomas Scanlan, employe of the People's Natural Gas Company, badly burned about the head, legs and hands; injuries may prove fatal.
Mike Mabranzi, employe of the People's Natural Gas Company, severely burned about the hands, face and back; may die.
Blake, colored man, injured internally, will die.
H. T. Feick, injured internally and face severely cut by flying glass; may not recover.
John Feick, cut by glass about face and hands, nose cut almost off.
Leon Kacharfki, employe of D. T. Reed, injured in the back.
Gus Dapfe, member of Engine Company No. 1, struck in the face by falling tinabers; injuries not serious.
Unknown woman, blown into the gutter and seriously hurt.
G. G. Nichols, editor *Peoples Advocate*, blown into middle of street and severely cut and bruised; not dangerous.
John Mulberry, a colored employe of the People's Natural Gas Company, fearfully burned about the head, face and hands; may die.
Michael Mumfries, arms and head severely burned; will recover.
Charles Meyers, broken shoulder blade.
Joe Geating, Italian laborer, burned about the head and shoulders, and injured internally; very serious.
A colored man, also an employe of the People's company, was slightly burned about the hands and face.
For several days past workmen employed by the People's Gas Company have been engaged in repairing the pipes running into the theatre and hotel. The odor of escaping gas was noticed, but for some reason not yet explained nothing was done to have the gas turned off.
The terrific explosions occurred simultaneously in the cellars of D. T. Reed, optician, Hotel Albenarle and the Bijou Theatre. The concussion shook buildings for several squares and broke every plate glass window in the block.
Almost instantly flames shot up from various parts of the block, but before they gained much headway they were controlled by the prompt work of the fire department.
A crowd quickly gathered to view the ruins. The Hotel Albenarle, the Bijou Theatre entrance and the shops which fronted on Sixth street between the hotel entrance and Library Hall were terribly shattered, and an investigation showed that the four persons named above had been more or less seriously hurt.

A careful inquiry made at the scene of the disaster shows beyond a doubt that the explosion was caused by the ignition of the People's company's gas while workmen were making a connection in the basement of Feick's establishment.
The damage by the explosion will reach \$200,000. The greatest loss is to the Hotel Albenarle, which will exceed \$200,000. The Bijou Theatre loses \$150,000. D. L. Reed, optician, \$2,500, and Feick Brothers, dealers in artificial limbs, \$1,500. Fully \$3,000 worth of plate glass was broken by the concussion.
The auditorium of the Bijou Theatre was not damaged and the regular performance has given. When the explosion occurred guests in the Hotel Albenarle became panic-stricken and several were slightly injured in making their escape from the building. A number of persons, who were confined to their beds with typhoid fever, were carried from the hotel to places of safety. The exposure may seriously retard their recovery.

POLITICS IN A CONVENT.

CONVENT politics have kicked up a row among the French nuns who labor among the fashionable catholics of Pittsburgh. The difficulty is in the Ursuline Convent, which was recently erected for \$250,000 in the stylish quarter of the town.
The order had its origin in France, and in the convent here a question has arisen between the French and American element. They have heretofore been operated under the old French constitution, in which no direct provisions are made for elections. But it has been a rule of the order that no sister can be elected as Mother Superior for more than two terms of two years each.
Sister Alphonsa came here seventeen years ago, and was elected Mother Superior, and ever since has always been re-elected to that position. At the recent election there was a regular row, the nuns rebelled against the election, and the matter was referred to the Bishop. His decision was not satisfactory to all concerned.
In order to avoid all disputes and bring the matter to an amicable settlement, a committee of two lawyers was appointed, with instructions from the sisters to prepare a new set of rules and regulations to govern elections.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.
Their Cause at Stake Before the Highest Court of the Land.
It is stated that there is a great deal of excitement among temperance people throughout the country owing to an apprehension that the Supreme Court of the United States will declare the prohibitory liquor laws unconstitutional. Seven cases are pending before the court. Two of them come from Kansas, four from Iowa, and one from Atlanta, Ga. The Kansas cases have already been argued in behalf of the brewers by Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Joseph H. Choate, of New York. No one appeared for the Prohibitionists, to their great astonishment, and the blame is charged against Attorney-General Bedford, of Kansas, who had charge of the case, but failed for some reason to appear.
As is well known, says a Washington special, hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture and sale of liquor in States where prohibitory laws have been enacted and enforced, and such a decision as is expected is given the States will be compelled to pay immense sums in the shape of damages to those whose investments have been idle. The cases are regarded as of great national importance as the famous *Dred Scott* case, and the entire temperance movement will be paralyzed unless the Court decides in its favor.

SPEECH BY GLADSTONE.

DEMANDING A STATUTORY PARLIAMENT FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The British Minister Severely Arraigned by the Ex-Premier.

The Congress of the Liberal Federation opened the other day at Nottingham, England. Ex-Premier Gladstone made a speech, in which he reviewed the situation in Ireland and denounced the British Government for the manner in which it was dealing with the Irish question. His rising to speak was the signal for loud and prolonged cheering.
Mr. Gladstone said he would tell them plainly that he was not there to say smooth things. It was a deplorable fact that the settling of the great Irish question, might have been settled last year had there been a disposition to discuss it in a spirit of candor and fairness, had been again set aside and was still pending, its difficulties aggravated and its prospects uncertain. He had always told the Conservatives that the choice lay between coercion and home rule. The Conservatives had told them that home rule was an idle dream, but events had shown that it was not.

A coercion bill had been passed against combinations, against the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting, and not against crime. The Irish spectacle was now a grave and serious one, and if it continued it would drive Ireland into such a state that the difficulties of the Government would become almost insurmountable.
Mr. Gladstone denied that he proposed home rule simply to advance Liberal interests. It was doubtful, he said, whether the Tories accepted home rule in its broad principles in the same way that they accepted his proposals in 1872 and in 1885. He wanted a statutory Parliament in Dublin, subject to imperial control. There was nothing to prevent any reasonable man from agreeing with the Liberals' Irish proposals without reference to this or that particular or detail. The immediate necessity of the day was to watch the way in which Ireland was now governed.

If the government persisted in their rash and foolish policy it would naturally lead to political demoralization, and render it in the highest degree difficult, even for Englishmen and a Parliament truly representing their best and most enlightened conclusions, to deal rapidly and beneficially with Ireland. Only one word could describe the present system of Irish government. It was "impartinence."
The events of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in England. He condemned the action of the authorities at Mitchelstown. He admitted having used the words, "Remember Mitchelstown!" The affair must and would be remembered. The country had an account to settle with the government in connection with that affair. The Mitchelstown authorities were undoubtedly wrong, yet Mr. Balfour, in behalf of the Government, unequivocally assumed the responsibility for their acts. The worst feature of the Mitchelstown incident was that the action of the authorities there had become a model pattern for the whole of Ireland.
The whole system of government in Ireland required to be thoroughly reformed, root and branch. There had been a break down in the Government in all essentials. A radical change was wanted, and such a change an enfranchised nation alone could accomplish.

Mr. Gladstone threw a glowing picture in defence of his administration of the law in Ireland and elsewhere in the Empire. He expressed himself as perfectly confident that if a general election were held immediately it would result in the return of a Parliament resolved to do justice to Ireland.

AN INCENDIARY SERVANT.

She Stole the Jewelry, Fired the House and Has Run Away.

Some time ago Charles J. Roe, took up his residence in his fine house in the valley between Sharon and Norwood, Mass. He took as a servant a girl named Kate Agnes Gleason. Shortly after hiring the girl, in May last, stones were thrown through the windows at night, three valuable Shetland ponies were poisoned, money and jewelry taken at certain times, and finally on June 19, the house was set on fire and burned to the ground, entailing a loss of \$20,000.
Some time after the fire the Gleason girl went to Mrs. Roe's sister, who lived with him bringing certain pieces of jewelry which she said she found in the ruins. The articles bore no trace of injury, and suspicion in defence of his administration of the law in Ireland and elsewhere in the Empire. He expressed himself as perfectly confident that if a general election were held immediately it would result in the return of a Parliament resolved to do justice to Ireland.

She was traced to Cambridge but disappeared before the officers arrived. The story had been kept quiet by the officers, who hoped to capture her. She is about nineteen years of age, tall and raw-boned, with a prominent nose and red face.

CHALLENGED BY A DEACON.

Misfire in a South Carolina Affair of Honor.

In the court of General Sessions for Chester county, S. C., when Judge Wallace called the case of J. Harvey Neely, who was indicted for challenging J. E. McMurray to fight a duel, the State's Attorney announced that the case had been compromised, whereupon a nol. pros. was entered.
Neely and McMurray are well-to-do farmers, and both are members of the same Presbyterian church. McMurray being a deacon. Their quarrel grew out of a dispute over church matters.
Neely's challenge was to fight at ten paces with shotguns. Neely went to the appointed place prepared to fight, but instead of finding McMurray he found a constable with a warrant for his arrest. The church people to prevent the evil effects of a trial in a criminal court, took the matter in hand, and through the instrumentality of a prominent Presbyterian minister, and with the sanction of the State's Attorney, effected a compromise outside the court. Immediately after the famous duel in 1880 in which Colonel William Shannon was killed by Colonel E. B. C. Cash, anti-duelling societies were established all over the State and the Legislature passed an act requiring all officials of the State on taking the oath of office to take an additional oath neither to send nor to accept a challenge to fight a duel and making the act of sending or accepting a challenge a felony. Colonel Cash was tried for murder, but after several mistrials the case was discontinued.
The stringent law is still on the statute book, but nothing has yet been accomplished by it.

THE LONG TOUR ENDED.

Return of the Presidential Party to Washington.

A sad incident of President Cleveland's visit to Memphis was the sudden death of Judge H. T. Ellet, of the Chancery Court, a few minutes after he had delivered the address of welcome to Mr. Cleveland from the crowded stand in Court Square. The President was responding to Judge Ellet, when that gentleman was suddenly taken sick and sank to his seat. Although attended by Dr. Bryant, the President's physician, and local doctors, Judge Ellet succumbed to paralysis of the heart. The exercises were closed on the stand by the announcement that there would be a reception later at the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges, and the crowd hurried away. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland were much affected by the sad event.

At Nashville the President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of General W. H. Jackson on that gentleman's magnificent stock farm, Belle Meade, six miles from the city. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland spent a quiet Sunday—their first in the South. During the day they were driven to Nashville and called on Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of President Polk, and lady of the White House forty years ago.
On Monday morning the Presidential party were driven through Nashville to Vanderbilt University. The streets were crowded with people, and decorations and mottoes were plentiful. At the University Chancellor Gardiner made an address of welcome. Then the march through the city's principal streets to the Maxwell House was resumed. At the hotel Mrs. Cleveland alighted and held a reception for the ladies of Nashville. The President continued to the Capitol, and from a stand was welcomed by Governor Taylor. Cleveland responded in a speech complimentary to Nashville and its people. After the address the President held a public reception in the rotunda of the Capitol. Shortly after noon the visitors left for Chattanooga.

The city of Chattanooga was reached in the afternoon in a heavy rain. The train was greeted at the depot by an immense crowd. The President's carriage was followed by a mounted escort and 100 carriages, containing leading citizens. Many private houses were decorated. The party stopped about an hour at Chattanooga, and then departed for Atlanta, Ga.

The train reached Atlanta at 5 p. m. The party were received with a brilliant cannon, the illumination of Kennesaw mountain, and the roar of thousands of voices in greeting. A reception committee, which included Governor Gordon, Senator Brown, Henry W. Grady and others conducted the party to the Kimball House. Five Governors of Southern States welcomed the party.
On Tuesday morning the Presidential party were escorted to the Governor's room in the Capitol at Atlanta. There they were received by Governor Gordon. The visiting Governors, the Supreme Court of the State, the United States officials, the municipal authorities, and the members of the Legislature were presented to the city's guests. This ceremonial over the visitors, escorted by Governor Gordon, Senators Brown and Colquitt, and accompanied by the visiting Governors, and many other people of note, proceeded to Piedmont Park, which is the exposition ground. A national salute was fired as the procession entered the gates of the inclosure and proceeded to the speaker's stand. The formalities of welcome to the President were begun with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the Presbyterian Church, after which Mr. H. W. Grady, Vice-President of the exposition, in a brief but eloquent speech extended a welcome to the President. Mr. Cleveland responded in a speech in which he referred to the military terms to the growth and enterprise of Atlanta. Governor Gordon followed the President in a short address. Then there was a public reception in the exposition grounds. In the evening the gentlemen of the visiting party dined with Governor Gordon. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas were entertained at dinner by Mrs. R. N. Porter. Later in the evening the party attended a card reception by the Capital City Club.

The exercises at Atlanta on Wednesday in President and Mrs. Cleveland's honor were marred by a heavy rain. The Presidential party breakfasted with Senator Colquitt at 10 A. M. There were about thirty other guests, including most of the people of note in the town. The President and Mrs. Cleveland entered their flower-bedecked carriages at 11 o'clock, and, with an escort of cavalry and artillery, made their way through muddy streets to the Exposition grounds, three miles away. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland viewed the military parade. In the afternoon the President was entertained by Hon. Julius Brown, son of Senator Brown. At the same hour a reception in Mrs. Cleveland's honor was given by Mrs. Henry W. Grady. At night the President reviewed a torch-light procession of the Young Men's Democratic League of the State, and made a speech. The party left at midnight for Montgomery, Ala.

The special train containing the Presidential party reached Montgomery, Ala., at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The visitors were greeted with booming cannon and the cheers of a great crowd. The military presented arms as the President and Mrs. Cleveland entered their carriage. After breakfast at the Exchange Hotel, the President reviewed the military parade, and there was a presentation to Mrs. Cleveland of a handsome solid silver jewel casket, representing a cotton bale, and bearing an appropriate inscription indicative of the visit to Montgomery. A satin copy of the day's edition of the *Montgomery Dispatch*, consisting of thirty-three pages, elaborately and expensively trimmed and enclosed within a handsome crimson plush roll, bearing on a silver plate an appropriate inscription, was also presented to the President and Mrs. Cleveland by Editor Fitzgerald. After a drive through the principal streets, the party were taken to the Fair grounds where, in presence of an immense crowd, Governor Shepley delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Cleveland responded, speaking words of praise for Alabama, its people and its industrial growth. After a drive around the Fair grounds the party again took the special train and started on their journey for Washington.

At Calera, a junction point in Alabama, where the special train stopped to change engines, 3,000 or 4,000 persons were assembled, and among them 500 workmen from Birmingham, who had come on a special train with cars gaily decorated. Here three cheers were given for Mrs. Grover Cleveland and the President. Mrs. Cleveland remarked sotto voce: "They have got it wrong end first," but the President thought the people knew what they were about.

At Asheville, N. C., the party stopped an hour and were escorted through the city in carriages. From Asheville the train proceeded on its way without further stop, reaching Washington on Saturday evening. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland expressed themselves as well pleased with their journey.

The Spanish Queen Regent has signed a decree authorizing the construction of six ironroads of 7,000 tons each, which shall be capable of attaining a speed of from sixteen to twenty miles an hour; also four large and sixty small torpedo boats.