

# THE ENTERPRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

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NO. 43.

## A GENERAL STRIKE.

Pittsburg Steel Workers Go Out in Large Numbers.

PRES. SHAFFER'S ORDER IS OBEYED

The Unfolding of the Painter Mill is Said to Be One of the Objects of this Strike.

Pittsburg, Special.—From present indications it looks probable that President Shaffer's strike order, issued Saturday night, will be obeyed by the Amalgamated Association members in the employ of the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company, will be obeyed, and the great struggle between the Amalgamated Association and the steel companies will be on in earnest. In the union mills of the three companies a strike has been declared, and it is predicted that not a wheel will turn. An effort will be made also to close down some of the non-union mills of the companies and to cripple the rest. The Amalgamated people are very sanguine of success.

The strike was not of our seeking, said President Shaffer. "It was forced upon us. We are not contending for wages, but for principle, for self-preservation. The tin and sheet people will not be able to turn a single wheel. We have our forces thoroughly organized and there will be no surprise in store. I have not heard from a single lodge in answer to my strike order, but an answer is not necessary. The order will be promptly obeyed by all our men. But there will be no trouble. Labor organizations have changed. The Amalgamated Association is not the association it was 20 years ago, not even five years ago. The men are more readily controlled; in fact, we have our men under control."

Developments indicate that Pittsburg is going to be a pretty lively strike center. The most interested attaches to the Painter's Mill, on the southside, and to that of Lindsay & McCutcheon, in Allegheny. Both mills are controlled by the American Steel Hoop Company, and have hitherto been aggressively non-union and much depends upon the men in these plants. The employees of both mills held meetings Sunday and both decided to strike Monday. The Painter Mill employs about 400 men and the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mill about 300.

I. W. Jenks, manager of the American Steel Hoop Company, said that he had heard of the attempt to be made to tie up the two mills, but he had heard such strike talk for several months past. Mr. Jenks said both mills would resume as usual.

The fight at the Painter Mill is to be made the fight of the strike. Both sides will make stubborn resistance. If the Amalgamated people can close this mill they believe they will have won the greater part of the strike. The mill is not only an important one, but the Steel Hoop Company has for years succeeded in thwarting the efforts made to unionize it.

It may be said, however, on the strength of reliable information that the strike within its present limits is intended merely as a show of strength. At the conference, last week, the representatives of the steel corporation were repeatedly warned that the association was much stronger than they knew. They were even told of the organization of mills of which they had no knowledge. But the steel men would not believe that the association was as strong as it was claimed to be. Thus it is believed to be the first purpose of the association to show its strength by confining the strike to the three companies. When that show of strength has been made what it may prove to be the association expects the companies to ask for another conference. If the companies show no inclination to make a settlement the strike will be extended to three more companies. If the trust will not yield then, the strike will be extended to such independent companies as sell their finished products or raw materials to companies against which a strike has been declared. Should the strike attain such proportions it would be likely to go still further. The Amalgamated Association and the Federation of Labor two years ago formed a secret alliance, it is claimed, when it was agreed that the association when on strike could call out the steel men of the Federation. The latter has its organizations in many mills where workmen are not eligible to membership in the association.

Fire in Drought-Stricken Town. Enid, O. T., Special.—Four blocks of business houses on the public square were destroyed in less than three hours by a fire that started after midnight Monday morning. The water supply was inadequate and it was necessary to blow up buildings with dynamite to check the flames. Owing to the continued drought everything burned like matchwood. A light wind blowing from the south-east saved the eastern part of the town. The total loss is estimated at more than \$100,000; insurance light. The postoffice and the land office were saved only after a hard fight.

Engineers and Firemen Quit. Eagle Pass, Tex., Special.—The engineers and firemen on the International Railroad have resigned and business on that road is suspended. The trainmen demanded an advance in wages and it was refused, which is the cause of their resignation. There is no concerted strike, but all the men are out. The road is a Southern Pacific property, but the men are paid in Mexican money, and this has depreciated in value, cutting down their wages.

## EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Profitable Meeting of the Quill Drivers at Greensboro.

Greensboro, Special.—The session of the North Carolina Press Association Thursday morning was most interesting. Three important subjects—free schools, rural free mail delivery and rural free libraries—were discussed. Many facts were brought out in the general discussion.

Just before the noon adjournment of officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—J. G. Boylin, of the Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer. First Vice-President—J. A. Thomas, of the Lenoir Times. Second Vice-President—H. C. Martin, of the Lenoir Times. Third Vice-President—W. S. Herbert, of the Kingston Free Press. Secretary—J. B. Sherrill, of the Concord Times. History—Rev. P. R. Law, of the Lenoir Times. Orator—Clyde R. Hoey, of the Lenoir Times.

Poet—Mark Squires, of the Lenoir Times. Executive Committee—J. G. Boylin, J. B. Sherrill, H. A. London, Thad R. Manning, J. B. Whitaker, R. B. Clark and R. A. Deal.

The following were elected delegates and alternates to the next session of the National Editorial Association, which meets in Hot Springs, Ark., next summer: W. C. Dowd, J. B. Sherrill, H. A. London, W. I. Underwood, Geo. L. Ingham, E. J. Underwood, W. F. Marshall, Alternates: Joseph Daniels, J. B. Whitaker, J. W. Jenkins, J. G. Boylin, W. K. Johnson, Archibald Johnson and Rev. J. O. Atkinson.

The session was an interesting and valuable one throughout. The attendance was large and the addresses and papers were all of a high order. The association was invited to meet next year at Blowing Rock. The matter was left in the hands of the executive committee.

The Appalachian Park. As a result of Secretary Wilson's recent visit to North Carolina, he will recommend to Congress the purchase of about 2,000,000 acres of forest land in the Appalachian mountains within the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, for the purpose of forming an immense reserve park to protect the forests and prevent the wholesale cutting of trees, which, if not so checked, will result in incalculable evil to the farming interests in that part of the South dependent upon these mountains for its streams. The secretary found that the mountains are being denuded of forest growth at an alarming rate—with far more rapidity than he had believed possible, and unless Congress is willing to appropriate a sufficient sum, perhaps \$5,000,000, to buy this land outright, it will only be a matter of a comparatively few years he believes, before the effects of forest destruction will be plainly noticeable in the agricultural lands and manufacturing streams fed by the Ohio, Tennessee, Yadkin, Savannah and Roanoke rivers, not to mention the hundreds of smaller streams relied upon by the agricultural community.

Fire at Laurinburg. Laurinburg, Special.—A fire broke out here Thursday in the McDougal Furniture Store at 2 o'clock, p. m., and raged until 4 o'clock. At one time it looked as if the town was doomed. Eleven stores and a barber shop were consumed. The losses are: W. A. McDougal, two stores, \$8,000; stock of furniture, \$7,000; insurance not known. R. E. Lee, two stores and stock, \$13,000; insurance \$3,000. W. D. James, three stores and stock, loss very heavy. J. E. Morgan, stock, \$12,000; insurance \$1,000. McDougal, stock, \$2,000; insurance \$1,000. Merchants Hotel, furniture, \$2,000; insurance, \$500. A. A. James, a large stock of goods. H. O. Covington, two stores, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,000. J. B. Cowan, \$1,000; insurance, \$500. Other losses were Southernland and Morgan, G. M. Wright, D. C. McNeill, W. P. Evans, colored, and Scotland Times. The total loss was \$75,000 with insurance of \$10,000.

New Factories at Fayetteville. Fayetteville, Special.—The industries of our town are constantly being augmented by the establishment of new enterprises, while those already here are being improved. The large building known as the four warehouses on Person street that was recently purchased from the town by Messrs. Holt and Morgan is now being re-modelled and put in condition for the manufacture of shirts, shirtwaists, etc., from madras, a fine grade of which is now produced at the Holt-Morgan Mills. The LaFayette Knitting Mill has greatly improved its output and is producing a high grade of fine finished hosiery for which ready sale is found at satisfactory prices.

Will Meet at Morganton. Principal Jno. E. Ray has returned from Buffalo, where he attended the tri-annual meeting of the American Instructors of the Deaf in session there. Prof. E. McK. Goodwin responded to the address of welcome. The association will meet in Morganton at its next session, having accepted the invitation of the Morganton State Board, extended through Prof. E. McK. Goodwin.

Tar Heel Notes. A bridge and two trestles on the Murphy branch of the Southern were washed away last Thursday by heavy rains. Ground has been broken for Scotland county's new court house, and work is rapidly going ahead on it. The Newbern News says the Alonzo Thomas Dill is to succeed the late Wm. Thomas Dill as to the late Wm. E. Clarke as collector of customs at Newbern.

## ANOTHER HOT WAVE

Plays Havoc With Crops in Southern States.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN.

Corn Drying Up Under the Torrid Blasts That Come With Furnace-Like Heat.

Memphis, Special.—Friday was the warmest day of the year in the central Southern States. Many places in west Tennessee, Arkansas, north Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, report all heat records broken during the afternoon. In Memphis the official report was 102 degrees at 5 o'clock. This is the highest temperature ever recorded here. Selma, Ala., was the warmest place in the South, 112 degrees being recorded. Montgomery report 103 and Mobile 102. At Little Rock, Ark., the highest temperature ever recorded was officially reported 106. Pine Bluff, Ark., reports the warmest day on record with one fatality.

In Mississippi the heat was intense. At Jackson, Vicksburg, and Natchez, all records were broken. Crops, especially corn, all through north and east Mississippi are drying up. Louisiana is also in the throes of the hot wave. Shreveport reports the hottest day in its history, the government thermometer registering 99 in the afternoon. The intense heat has been broken somewhat in a few counties in west Texas. San Angelo, Colo., Midland and Big Springs, all in the extreme western part of the State, report a rainfall varying from 1 to 3 inches. These points are in a section devoted almost exclusively to stock raising. The agricultural part of north and northwest Texas is still unrelieved from the drought. In some places rain has not fallen in some months. Austin had good rains that broke the long drought in that vicinity. San Antonio also reports a rainfall of 1.17 inches. The crops in the southwestern section of the State are in fair condition. Showers at Richmond and Secun, and Houston and Galveston report good rains in the last few days. At Dallas rain has been an unknown quantity for nearly six weeks, while the temperature has been hovering around the 100 mark for several days.

Mills to Shut Down. Charlotte, N. C., Special.—A called meeting of the Southern Hosiery Yarn Spinners Association convened in this city Thursday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to arrive at some agreement as to the best methods to employ to raise the price of hosiery yarn. The manufacturers claim that at the present price of cotton and the marketable value of yarn, the mills are run at a loss and, as a matter of protection, something has to be done at once. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that a curtailment of products was about the only means by which a better condition of the yarn market could be brought about. While many of the manufacturers dislike very much to close down their mills, they say that the association, of which they are members, think this the only way out of the trouble.

A Flurry in Corn. New York, Special.—There was a scene of great excitement in both the wheat and corn markets at New York Friday, trade aggregating one of the largest days' totals in a year or more, and especially as to corn. Prices jumped 2 1/2-3 during the day in corn, making 6 1/2-7 advance for the week. Orders poured into the market to execute that brokers could scarcely execute them at the prices desired and the usually small crowd around the corn ring was increased to such an extent that at times it almost rivalled that in the wheat pit.

Negro Industrial Convention. Jackson, Miss., Special.—The National Negro Industrial Convention met here, many prominent negroes from different parts of the South being present. S. P. Mitchell, was elected president, and C. H. Andrews, secretary. The object of the convention is to encourage industrial education, commercial development, organize farmers, elevate morals, encourage negroes to keep out of the courts, save money and buy home. Resolutions expressing grief at the death of H. H. Hargrove, president of the Southern Industrial Convention, were adopted. W. H. Council, president of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Normal, Ala., spoke at night.

Newspaper Writers Strike. Columbus, O., Special.—Troubles of The Press-Post, culminated in a lock-out of the writing force, all of whom are members of the News Writers' Union. They were informed in the morning that their services were not needed, students from the State University School of Journalism being put in their places. The union printers refused to set type the new men prepared and walked out, followed by the stenographers and pressmen.

Freight Rates Restored. Chicago, Special.—A complete and unreserved restoration of freight rates was formally agreed upon at the meeting of the Western trunk line committee here. A plan for a physical division of traffic also was adopted by all roads but the Chicago Great Western. This road agreed to maintain rates, but declared its intention of seeking business independently.

## LUTHERANS' REUNION.

A Highly Profitable Meeting Held Near China Grove.

The second annual reunion of the Lutherans in North Carolina will be held at Lutheran Chapel near China Grove, N. C., on Thursday, the first day of August.

This Reunion promises to be more largely attended than the previous one, last year. This is a grand occasion for the Lutherans of North Carolina, both socially and ecclesiastically. It not only brings the Lutherans of the State in nearer touch with each other and orders socially, but it is a stimulus to church progress. It shows to the assembly what each and individual congregation has been accomplishing during the year. Besides these advantages, the various addresses, delivered by leading pastors, are a mental recreation to the hearers, and of great benefit to the entire membership. Highly interesting addresses, especially on the subject of Education, will be delivered by prominent divines and Presidents of various colleges.

Everybody is invited to come and bring baskets well filled with provisions.

Strike Declared Off. Cincinnati, Special.—The machinists strike in this city, which began May 20, and involved from 5,000 to 7,000 employees, practically has been declared off. A secret mass-meeting of strikers was held at which a formal report was made that it had been found impossible to procure assistance in money from the headquarters in Washington. As the strike benefit fund is exhausted the strikers were advised to return to work. Already about 600 have applied for re-instatement and many more will do so Saturday and Monday. The strikers, failing to receive funds from Washington, sent an agent to that city to secure money. His report was presented to the meeting and the action which virtually ends the strike, was taken. It is said, however, that the decision to return to work was not unanimous and that some men still hold out.

Dewey in Virginia. Newport News, Va., Special.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were informal visitors to this city Friday afternoon, arriving on the light house tender Holly. They inspected the Washington-McLean tract above the ship yard, in which Mrs. Dewey is interested. They also visited the battleship Illinois, which the admiral praised in glowing terms. They returned to the Holly in the afternoon and will be back in Washington Monday, after cruising around in these waters.

Telegraphic Briefs. The Comptroller of the Currency has levied an assessment of 100 per cent. on the \$500,000 stock of the Seventh National Bank of New York. Myles B. McDonnell was acquitted of the charge of murdering George Price in New York December 27 last. His said Jacob S. Rogers prepared a letter some time before his death indicating that his fortune was soon to have gone to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mrs. Josephine W. Drake of Buffalo, N. Y., has found "Calamity Jane," a noted plainswoman, in Montana and provided her with a home for life.

In consequence of the scorching weather in the West the prices of all cereals advanced 3 cents or over in Chicago and New York. The new battleship Maine, will be launched at Cramps' Saturday, July 27. Maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron were prevented by thick weather and high winds.

R. H. Newell, once a noted war correspondent, was found dead in Brooklyn.

The National Educational Association adjourned at Detroit. Another conference in Pittsburg failed to end the steel strike. M. Santos-Dumont made a successful trip across Paris in a steerable balloon.

Noisy debate took place in the House of Commons over the question of whether the British wounded were left in the hands of the Boers at Vlakfontein.

Soundings by a British war vessel near the Channel Islands are declared by a section of the French press to mean a menace to France. Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers captured a seven-pound cannon from the British at Houtkop, in the Transvaal.

The hot wave in London continues with still higher temperature. Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark visited the United States training ship Hartford at Copenhagen. Prince Chun left Pekin on his way to Berlin to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. United States Consul Bagdadis at Tientsin, sentenced three American looters to imprisonment. Two Successive Crop Failures. Jackson, Miss., Special.—From all over the State come reports that corn, cotton and other farm crops have been seriously injured because of long continued drought. Very little rain has fallen since April and in favored spots since the last of June. Mississippi made no corn last year, because of continued rains during June and July and to fall two years in succession is a serious matter to thousands of farmers. The weather has been blisteringly hot for a week.

## ARP ON MYTHOLOGY

Bartow's Philosopher Draws Morals From Ancient Stories.

AND WRITES VERY INTERESTINGLY

He Reads Up on Old Lines and Traces His Conclusions in Latter Day Style Entertainingly.

In all ages mankind has felt the need of a God. There is a feeling of helplessness in our nature and if man can't find a God he will make one. It is curious how strangely similar are all the heathen mythologies to the Bible religion. St. John says, "And there was war in heaven and Michael and his angels fought against the dragon, and he and his angels and he overcame them. That old dragon, which is the devil, was cast down into earth." Just so in Grecian and Roman and Scandinavian mythology; there was war in their heaven and the good deities prevailed and the evil were cast out, but not destroyed. Jupiter had war with the Titans and deposed them. Odin, or Woden, as he was called, had war with Loki and deposed him and gave him Hel, or Hell, for his kingdom. The Scandinavians had a serpent to figure in the dawn of their creation, and that serpent was even gnawing at the roots of the tree of life—a tree that grew by a spring and was kept in perpetual bloom by the water of the spring. This spring was at one end of the rainbow and the home of Woden, and the gods came down from the North as the rainbow appeared. Woden and his retinue made use of it as a beautiful bridge over which they passed to the spring to drink and renew their youth and hold their high court and sit in judgment upon offenders. Just so our religion tells us of the tree of life and the water of life and the leaves of the tree which are for the healing of the nations.

This Scandinavian mythology was a beautiful and fascinating religion and the Norsemen, including the Danes and Swedes, believed in it as plausibly as we believe in our Bible and Christianity. Indeed it took centuries to overthrow it and plant Christianity there. For centuries it held sway over all Germany and even to this day all Christendom uses the names of the days of the week that came down from the Norsemen. For Wednesday was Woden's day and Thursday was Thor's day. Thor was Woden's son and was the god of the clouds. When he wished to make it thunder and shake the rain out of the heavens he took two great mountains, one in each hand, and clapped them together. Friday was Friga's day. Friga was Woden's wife. Just so we got the names of the months from the Roman mythology and we got the constellations in the heavens from the Egyptian mythology and it remains unchanged to this day. But I wish the young people to know and remember that in all mythologies their religion was founded upon a faith that truth and justice and virtue must prevail over evil. The good were rewarded and the evil were punished, not only in this world but in the world to come. The difference is that our religion is founded upon love and mercy rather than justice and we have but one God instead of a hundred.

Now it seems that Jupiter and his brothers, Pluto and Neptune, after they had whipped the Titans proceeded at once to divide their great domain. Jupiter was the eldest and wisest and so he gave the sea to Neptune and had to Pluto and kept heaven for himself. Smart, wasn't he? Hades was not hell at that time. The spirits of the dead, both good and bad, mingled together in the hades until Pluto concluded to separate the unrepentant and incurable ones for fear they would usurp his kingdom and so he established a hell and called it Tartarus and shut up all the hardest cases there.

Now Pluto married a daughter of Ceres and she had a son named Plutus. He was the god of wealth and that is where the word plutocracy came from. Our millionaires belong to it. So it seems that the god of money is brother-in-law to the god of hell. Pretty close kin and dangerous, but it is the love of money is the root of all evil, and "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to go to heaven." Now this Plutus began to give his riches to the good only, but Jupiter didn't like that and struck him blind so that he couldn't tell one man from another and so he gropes his way about slowly till he finds a man. Then he gives him a pile of money and suddenly opens his wings and flies away.

That, too, is symbolic of what scripture says, "Riches take wings and fly away." The love of money seems to have been secured in all ages. The weeks of gold not only cured Achan, but afflicted all Israel. Milton says that Mammon was one of heaven's gods—"one of the spirits that fell. His looks and thoughts were always downward bent, while he admired the golden pavements in heaven's streets and never looked up to aught divine. Then let no one wonder that riches grow in hell. It is the soil that best deserves the precious name."

No wonder, then, that Mr. Carnegie became alarmed and hurried to disgorge. What a world of care he is now going through in distributing his wealth. He receives thousands of pleading letters, I know, for many have been sent to me to be forwarded to him—namely, piteous appeals for a little charity. Of course, I forward them and that is the last of it. They are perhaps read by proxy and then destroyed. Dr. Samuel Johnston wrote truly when he said, "Riches fortify a man against but one of the ills of life, and that is poverty." Croesus had no monument. I know of one that was erected to a very rich bad man—an old bachelor—and his executor, a man of unflinching integrity, had chiseled in the marble these words: "He began the work a poor boy and died a citizen of large estate. This is his best eulogy."

He might as well have never lived and doubtless would be better off now. How many of the rich derive a sterner eulogy on their tombstones. Old Agur's prayer was a safe one—"Give me neither poverty nor riches. These great accumulations impoverish somebody. They generally come from the sweat and toil of the poor. Carnegie, The New York Herald says, was worth not less than \$500,000,000, and no doubt is the richest man living or that ever lived. According to human laws and human morals, his wealth was honestly earned, more honestly than that of most millionaires, but in the sight of heaven he was wronged, for his fellow men. No good Christian man can ever become a millionaire except by inheritance. He can't earn it, and comply with the scripture which says "Do justly, love mercy and obey the Lord Thy God."

But the poets and preachers and philosophers have from time immemorial written and spoken enough on this subject to encourage the liberal and to warn the greedy, and yet most all of our rich men are struggling for more. The Peabody and Peter Coopers are rare exceptions in philanthropy.

Yesterday I received from a friend a late copy of The New York Sun, in which a whole page was devoted to a review of "Macley's History of the United States Navy," which has just been published in three volumes by the Appletons. I read with deep interest all about the destruction of the Maine and the fight at Santiago, when suddenly I came upon a marvellous scathing criticism of Commodore Schley, which made me hot and fatigued my indignation. I had thought that whole controversy was settled and partially harmonized, but this of course it broke out a fresh. For The Sun lavishly indorses all that Macley writes. He tells what Admiral Philip told him about Schley's disgraceful conduct (Philip is dead now), and that he actually turned tail and ran away from the fight, and that his contribution to naval strategy throughout the campaign was "Avoid your enemy as long as possible, and if he makes for you, run!" Hobson is not mentioned in this review. Who is this Macley, anyhow? But today I am comforted, for I have been eagerly reading Mr. Curry's last and best book, "The Civil History of the Confederate States," published by B. F. Johnson and Co., Richmond. It is a small book; a calm, considerate review of the past and full of his personal recollections—his contact and communion with our noble men—Davis, Toombs, Stephens, Ben Hill, Howell Cobb, Longstreet, Judah Benjamin and others. It is almost an autobiography. It does not seem to be a schoolbook, but I wish that every young man in the land would read it. I would take but a few hours and would establish him in the faith—the true faith—the faith of our fathers. Dr. Curry is now almost alone. All his contemporaries who figure in the scenes he has narrated are dead. All but one—Judge Cabell still lives. How fortunate was that the good doctor lived to write this book, for what he writes is respected at home and abroad. He has long moved in an atmosphere far above envy or malice or distraction. Long may he yet live.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

## THE OHIO DEMOCRATS

Nominate Kilbourne For Governor and Howells For Lieut. Governor.

BRYAN'S NAME NOT POPULAR.

The Two Last National Platforms Ignored By the Convention—Ticket Nominated.

Columbus, O., Special.—The Democrats of Ohio named the following ticket: Governor, James Kilbourne; Lieutenant Governor, Anthony Howells; Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph Hidy; clerk of Supreme Court, Joseph B. Young; Attorney General, M. E. McCarthy; State Treasurer, E. P. Alshire; member of board of public works, James B. Holmes. The convention today here had more prominent men as delegates than any convention of Democrats of Ohio in many years.

The nomination of Colonel Kilbourne was appropriately called one of "spontaneous combustion." Howells, Hidy, Alshire and Holman were favorites from the start. Young was sprung as a surprise and nominated over Smoots, who had been such a favorite that others had not previously entered the race for clerk of the Supreme Court. None of the delegates, outside of Cleveland, knew Young and he was named because Cuyahoga wanted him. Cuyahoga could get anything it wanted, except the head of the State ticket. After the Johnson amendments were engrafted into the McLean platform that document as amended was adopted.

The most striking turn of the convention was on Bryan. The most bitter things were said of his leadership in the committee on resolutions, where it was insisted his name should not be mentioned and that there should be no reference to either of the national platforms on which he made his campaigns. After the plan had been agreed upon, one of the 21 members of the committee offered a minority report, re-affirming the Kansas City platform and expressing confidence in Bryan. He received only six votes from the 950 delegates on his substitute for the platform. A few moments after the platform was adopted, one of these six delegates called attention to the fact that pictures of other Democrats were displayed in the hall and none of Bryan, as heretofore. He started to carry a small banner with Bryan's picture on it to the platform. The aisles were ordered cleared, but the picture did not reach its destination. It was trampled under foot and spoiled during the wild demonstration when Kilbourne was escorted into the hall. It is generally believed, however, that the marching club did not know they were walking over Bryan's picture.

The members of the committee on resolutions said over one hour was spent after last midnight in efforts to strike the word "salable" out of the plank on railway taxation and several hours in denouncing the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and the leader who stood on them. The platform caused much comment tonight over what it does not say as well as over what it does say.

Big War Taxes. Washington, D. C., Special.—A statement at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that the total receipts from the war revenue act from July 13, 1898, to the date the act went into effect, to May 31, 1901, amounted to \$310,000,363, as follows: Schedule A (documentary stamps); \$108,732,674; schedule B (proprietary stamps), \$13,922,138; beer, \$97,717,971; special taxes, \$14,095,636; tobacco, \$47,274,780; snuff, \$2,607,818; cigars, \$9,160,027; cigarettes, \$3,818,991; pictures, \$3,966,420; excise tax, \$2,652,985; mixed flour, \$21,536; additional taxes on beer and tobacco, \$982,385.

Sixteen Killed in a Collision. Kansas City, Special.—Sixteen persons are dead, two others probably fatally injured and more than a score of others less seriously hurt as the result of a head-end collision between a passenger and fast live stock train on the Chicago & Alton, near Norton, Mo., Wednesday morning. Six were killed outright, four died on a train conveying them to Kansas City and four died at a hospital in this city.

Visit Jackson's Tomb. Lexington, Va., Special.—At the second day's session of the Sunday School Convention, Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, South, the principal speaker was Rev. Dr. H. M. Hamill, the international field secretary, who made addresses at the morning and afternoon sessions. He had for his subjects, "How to Teach," and "Sunday School Management." The convention visited the tomb of General Robert E. Lee, the grave of General Thomas J. Jackson ("Stonewall"), the Washington and Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute.

Philippine Postal Affairs. Washington, D. C., Special.—In a report to the Secretary of War in reference to the confusion of postal office also noted some months ago A. L. Lawshe, auditor for the Philippine Islands, says: "I am now of the opinion that the postal affairs of the islands from the beginning until the present time have been honestly and economically administered and that the audit now in progress will confirm that view."

LABOR WORLD. The paper-makers of Holyoke, Mass., have decided not to strike. Only one-tenth of the wage-earners of the United States are organized. Five hundred striking teamsters have returned to work at St. Louis, Mo. The Bates plant at Joliet, Ill., has been reopened, the striking machinists having won.

The International Longshoremen's Union has held its annual session in Toledo, Ohio. Brewery wagon drivers at Washington, D. C., have won recognition for their union by a strike. Carpenters in Boston, Mass., have demanded an eight-hour day, which has been generally conceded.

Six hundred striking machinists at Seneca Falls, N. Y., have returned to work, their demands having been granted. A bulletin has been issued by the New York State Department of Labor which gives useful statistics regarding strikes, employment and immigration.

The blacksmiths' strike at Sharon (Penn.) Steel Works, which was inaugurated several weeks ago, has been settled by the companies according to the demands of the men. Over 2,000,000 miners are required to produce the world's supply of coal. Of this number 693,000 are employed in Great Britain and 401,220 are employed in the United States.

The leaders of the cloak makers in New York City say that as soon as the season for making cloaks begins, they will order 15,000 men and women on strike to enforce a shorter work day and to abolish the sweating system. All the flint glass factories of the country operated under the scales of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have closed for periods ranging from four weeks to two months. Fully 40,000 men and boys will enjoy the customary summer vacation. The product of honey in Ireland is valued at about \$60,000 a year. This, however, does not include that gathered by the gallant Irish swains from the lips of the sweet Irish lassies. That is beyond price.