# THE NEWS.

W. H. Walker was mistaken for a deer and killed near Eugene, Oregon. - Moses Moore, of Arizona, has gone to New York to be treated for hydrophobia, caused by the bite of askunk. Rockwell & Co.'s tannery at North Clarendon, Pa., was burned. Loss \$100,000 .- Maine has a population of 658,454. Vermont's population is 332,000, which is 286 less than in 1880. Joseph A. Jargent, aged seventy-five, and his four-year-old son were killed near Orange Mass., by a train. Samuel H. Beard, alawyer, sixty years old, of Leesburg, O., threw himself in front of a train at that place and was killed. His mind was unsettled .- The first annual convention of letter carriers of the United States met in Boston, one hundred delegates, representing sixty branches of the organization, attending.—Judge Horton, of Chicago, has issued an injunction restraining the city authorities from interfering with the selling of pools on the West Side race track. -Albert Beaumont, chief advertising agent of the Chicago Opera House, has been arrested on the charge of defrauding the proprietor. -The Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg refused to concede to the striking machinists, and 2,500 of its men are now out .- The Ohio farmers' convention refused to place a tem perance plank in its platform or to make any expression on the tariff issue. - Hume Clay, of Winchester, Ky., charged with forgery, is still missing. His liabilities will amount to one hundred thousand dallars.—Professor

Alphonse Fevre, an eminent Swiss geologist,

was reminated for Congress.—A young man with letters in his pocket addressed to W. C.

Yoring, killed himself at Roanoke, Va.

At a donce in Giasco, N. Y, an Italian was murdered, and another fatelly wounded. The rehooner Fannie L. Jones and the Two Fannies sunk in Lake Eric. Both crews, with the exception of Capt. E. C. Cummings, of the Fannie L. Jones, were saved.—A man named Oxenham, of Wyoming, Ont., was tarred and feathered for taking advantage of an imbecile woman .- Mrs. Louisa Wilbarn, aged thirty-one years, who had been picking berries, was killed on the railroad track near Beranton, Pa.- A cloudburst, accompanied by a violent electric storm, played havoc at Rapid City, S. D., Sanford Clark being killed by lightning.—A tavera at Heckert's camp, near Deadwood, S. D., was blown up by drunken tramps. The fiint glass factories in the West resumed .- Henry Collins, aged nine teen, of Newark, N. J., attempted suicide upon discovering that his sweetheart was his half-sister .- Judge Jackson, of Cincinnati, dismissed the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for selling round-trip tickets to theatrical companies without posting the rates. -- In a collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad William Johnston and J. C. Kennedy, postal clerks, were zojured. George Metter, a prominennt Republican of Kanawha county, W. Va., was shot and seriously wounded while returning home from a primary election. The work of counting the population of the United States will be finished within ten days .-The Auti-lottery bill has been favorably re-ported to the Senate.—By the bursting of a waterspout over the Rockies the cabin of W. J. King and wife, at Boulder, Col., was swept away, and both drowned .- E. F. G. Hall, representing himself as a contractor for the Nicarangua Canal, traveling in the West for his health, is wanted in Denver for passing forged drafts on New York banks for pearly \$5,000. William Beaver, colored, age: twenty years, was lynched at Warren, Ark., for an attempted assault upon a young woman. News was received of the death of Warren J. Harris and Frank Gates, missionaries, at Sierra Leone, Africa, of fever, July 9 .- E. W. B. Canning, the widely known educator and writer of prose and poetry, died suddenly

The President has approved the Original Package bill. - The Senate has passed Senator Plumb's concurrent resolution providing for the transfer, with Mrs. Grant's consent, to the remains of General Grant from New York to Arlington Cemetery.—In Anderson, Ind., during a quarrel John Davis was killed and his adversary, James Bernfiel, fatally wounded .- It is estimated that there will be thirty thousand men in line when Labor Day is cele brated in Chicago on the first Monday in September. Seventeen families were rendered homeless by a fire in Chicago. - The garment cutters' convention in Rechester, N. Y., adopted resolutions denouncing prison contract work .- There were 179 business failures in the United States and twenty-nine in Canada the past week .- George Westinghouse, Jr., says that the proper apparatus was not used in the electrical execution, which accounts for the bungling in killing Kemmler. -The Fr ters' Alliance of Virginia has taken steps to establish a scaboard exchange in Norfolk .- The Anti-Lottery League Convention of Louisiana has issued an address to the people and a memorial to the President and Congress, setting forth the evils of the lottery concern and the dangerous power it

at Stockbridge, Mass., aged seventy-five.

# KILLED IN BED BY A SNAKE.

An Alabama Farmer Wakes to Find His Wife and Child Dead.

Jasper Keith, a farmer, living in Winston county, Ala., awoke and found his wife and 8-months-old babe dead in bed by his side-Their bodies were badly swollen, and coiled in one corner of the bed was a moccasin snake, whose bite is as fatal as that of the rattlesnake. During the night the snake had crawled into the bed and had bitten Mrs. Keith and the shild. Keith was so overcome with grief and

horror that he fell prostrate across the dead codies of his wife and babe. This aroused the snuke and it struck at Keith, but its fangacaught in the sleeves of his Realising his peril, Keith caught the snake in his hand and baried it to the floor before it

# PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1890.

WAR ON THE LOTTERY. Earnest Appeal by the Baton Rouge Convention.

Louisiana's Struggle Against the Great

Gambling Corporation—The Aid of the Nation Invoked. The Anti-Lottery League Convention has dopted an address to the people of the United States, and a memoria! to the President and

Congress. The address says: Your fellew-citizens of the State of Lousiana opposed to lottery gambling anti lottery charers, assembled in convention at Baton Rouge, ters, assembled in convention at Baton Rouge, make to you this appeal for aid in the struggle they are engaged in with a powerful gambling corporation, which sits here among us, like a giant octopus, and stretches its arms to the remotest hamlet in the land. For your sympathy they ask not, because that they have, this well they know by the unanimous voice of the free press of the country, which, untouched and untouchable by lottery influence, has denounced, in no uncertain tones, the infamy we are combating

HISTORY OF THE LOTTERY.

We desire briefly to state to you the facta. In 1868 the carpet-bag Legislature of Louisiana, at the instigation of a syndicate of gamblers, formed in New York in 1863, composed of John A. Morris, Ben C. Wood, C. H. Murray and others, chartered the Louisiana Lottery Company with a capital of \$1,000,000, giving it a monopoly of drawing lotteries in the state for 25 years. This grant was obtained by bribery and corrupt means. At that time the public regarded it with horror, and the men connected with it were pursued with public and private condemnation and disgrace. For 10 years it maintained itself against constant legislative assault by similar corrupt means. died at Ottawa, Ontario. — Congressman John A. Buchanan, of the Ninth Virginia district,

maintained itself against constant legislative assault by similar corrupt means.

In 1879 the legislature repealed this charter, a result accomplished by a majority of only two votes in the senate. This repeal was practically nullified by an injunction issued by Edward C. Billings, United States district judge for Louisiana, who held in the very teeth of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered in the similar case of Boyd vs. Alabama, that an immoral barrain Boyd vs. Alabama, that an immoral bargain such as this character, was a sacred contract protected by the constitution of the United States and binding upon the police power of a

States and binding upon the police power of a sovereign state.

The same legislature that repealed this charter called a constitutional convention. This convention was attacked by the lottery people with money, with Judge Billings' decision, with promises to give np its monopoly, to retire from politics, and to allow a provision to be inserted in the constitution prohibiting all lotteries after January 1, 1895, and they were given a new lease of life.

ITS GROWTH SINCE 1879.

Mark the result! They have practically en-Mark the result! They have practically enjoyed their renounced monopoly by preventing every legislature elected since 1880 from granting additional charters. The market value of their stock has risen from \$35 pershare in 1879 to \$1,200 per share in 1890, so that now it is more than double that of the whole banking capital of the state. They have built banking capital of the state. They have built up the original capital which was never subscribed, and have accumulated an enormous surplus of unknown amount, while declaring dividends of 80 to 100 per cent. per annum, and that, too, out of only one-half of the net earnings, as the other half belongs to the lessees, Howard and Morris. Definite information as to their list of stockholders, officers, profits and business affairs cannot be obtained, as they are

business affairs cannot be obtained, as they are kept studiously concealed from the public. The scheme of their drawings has increased from a monthly capital prize of \$30,000 to a month capital prize of \$500,000 and a semi-annual prize of \$600,000. The aggregate of the schemes of the monthly and semi-annual drawings is the fabrious sum of \$28,000,000 per annum, and the aggregate of their daily drawings is over \$20,000,000 more. They receive annually a million and a quarter from the written poli cies sold on the numbers of the daily drawing, a part from the sale of the regular-printed tickets. They receive annually about \$22,000,000 from their monthly and semi-annual drawings.

CHANCES OF THE PLAYERS.

The schemes of the last drawings are so ar ranged that they can sell 75 per cent. of their tickets, pay 10 per cent. for selling them, lose all the prizes provided for in the schemes, pay \$1,000,000 for expenses and still make \$3,000, 000 per annum. We make no idle assertion when we denounce these things as fraudulent. Even from a lottery standpoint this company offers to distribute less than 53 per cent. in prizes. No authorized lottery on earth outside of Mexico, is allowed to distribute less than 70 per cent. The chance to win a prize of any sort in one of these drawings is about 1 in 30, whereas, if it were an honest lottery it would be at least 1 to 10. These were the reason which induced two Postmasters-General of the United States to exclude it from the mails as a fraudulent lottery. What is known as the daily drawing takes place every day except Sun-day—313 per annum. The scheme is based on the tenary combination of the natural number from 1 to 78, and on some days from 1 to 75, giving in one case 78,076 and in the other 67,-525 different combinations of three numbers

The prizes paid are out of all honest propor-tion to the cost of tickets or the chances of win-ning. For instance, for a dollar ticket the chance of winning a prize of 85 cents is one in three winning a prize of \$1.75 one in 19, and of winning a prize of \$4.25 is one in 1,237. In addi-tion to those printed tickets written policies or bets on the numbers of the daily drawings are taken at the fancy of the better, with percentage of from 22 to 41 per cent. in favor of the lottery.

# THE POLICY SHOPS.

There are more than a hundred policy shops in the City of New Orleans where such tickets are written. They are placed at points where they waylay the wage-earner in his progress to and from his work. From the best information we can get the receipts of these shops average about \$30 per diem. They swarm daily with slatternly women, baretooted children, bloused workingmen, youthful clerks and household servants sent to market or on some purchasing errand. None but the poor and ignorant enter these direful doors. Some of these shops keep "dream-books" and other stimulants to aid the superstitious in selecting in the City of New Orleans where such tickets

lucky numbers. By daily repitition of play thousands of poor wretches become afflicted with the "lottery craze," and to gratify this, theft and embezzlement enter innumerable households. We have the authority of the lottery that 93 per cent. of this enormous revenue of \$22,000,000—a revenue greater than that of any five average States in the Union—comes from the people of this country, outside of the State of Louisiana, because its advocates have the effrontery to use this fact as an

argument for its recharter by the people of the State of Louisiana.

Through the purchase of stock by its stock-holders and friends it has obtained control of noncers and ricens it has continued control of a large portion of the organized capital of the State. By the force and glitter of its money power it has warped the judgement and conscience of many good people. It has captured three-fourths of the Lautistana press, either by control of the capital invested, or by purchase or by proprietorship.
Its iniquitous business is blazoned by adverthements of winnings all over the country, ned it has thus stimulated a gambling trust

in tens of thousands of ignorant and credulous persons from whom it monthly receives its enormous ill-gotten gains. Being itself excluded from the mails as a traudulent lottery, it skulks under the individual name of its president soft the name of a national bank chartered by the National Government. It is estimated that one-third of the whole local mail matter that passes through the New Orleans postoffice is lottery mail, and that \$30,000 per diem in postal notes and money orders are paid to its stalking-horse bank.

ITS LATEST DEMAND.

The temptation to hold on to this power and to continue to amass this wealth has induced these lottery people to violate all their promises and pledges made to the framers of the constitution, and in pursuance of this broken faith they have precipitated the present conflict by agitating for a renewal of the charter. Attempt has been made to submit a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people in 1892, giving to John A. Morris, a member of the original gambling syndicate of 1866, one of the original promoters of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and now its lessee and largest stockholder, and his unnamed associates, the exclusive privilege of drawing lotteries in Louisiana for 25 years from January, 1894, in consideration of the parament to the State of \$1,250,000 per annum.

The statement of the proposition demonstrates the enormity of the crime involved in it. John A. Morris and his associates, who neither toil nor spin, who take but pay no honest wage, make no product, till no field, sow no crop, reap no harvest, who add nothing to the sum of human wealth or happiness, are to be authorized by a sovereign State for a pultry participation in the plunder to convert paltry participation in the plunder to convert her territory for a generation into a gambling snare for the unwary of this whole country and filch from them by fraudulent lottery schemes untold millions.

WHAT THE CONVENTION ASKS.

WHAT THE CONVENTION ASKS.

This vast money power must be confronted, concludes the address. The people of Louisiana will do their part, but alone they cannot hope towin. The people of every State in the Union are interested in this conflict, and must contribute their aid. The convention recommends the immediate adoption of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting any lottery or gift prize, and abolishing those already established, and giving the Congress power to enforce the prohibition by appropriate legislation. Until such an amendment can be adopted Congress is asked to speedily enact the bill recommended by the President enact the bill recommended by the President and the Postmaster-General to exclude lottery business and advertisements from the mails and express companies.

### DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

An epidemic of diphtheria is reported at Dormansville, New York.

Willie and Freddie Preston, aged, respec-tively, 9 and 10 years, brothers, and pupils of Girard College, were drowned while bathing in the Wissahickon at Amber, Penna.

A MINE explosion in Carbono, Washington caused by a miner exposing a naked lamp, resulted in the death of Henry J. Jones and T. B. Morgan. Another man was seriously in-

ONE-HALF the business portion and forty residences of What Cheer, Iows, were destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an in-

BY THE explosion of chemicals in the office of the Denver Firebrick and Chemical Sup-ply, in Denver, Colorado, a mau in the building named Bosworth was killed and severa passers by injured.

Mrs. JAMES A. RODIGAN, one of the people injured in the recent collision between steamers Louise and Virginia, on the Patapseo river, died at her home in Baltimore. A daughter of Mrs. Rodigan was killed in the collision

ONE thousand head of cattle are said to have died in Butler and Elk counties, Kansas, from Texas fever, and the disease is spreading. It is claimed that 50,000 cattle, recently imported and represented to be from Arizona, really came from Texas.

DEAN and Field Dickerson, aged 11 and 8 years respectfully, sons of Freeman B. Dick-erson, a well-known publisher of Detroit, were drowned while in swimming at Star Island St. Clair Flats. The elder lost his life while attempting to rescue his brother.

CAPTAIN CHARLES RAWLEY, of the schooner Jos. P. Macheca, of New Orleans, loading off Livingston, Guatemala, while on the way in a sailboat to the schooner, with the Cammandant, Judge of the post and two unknown persons, with two Carib boatmen, were capsized during a squall, and all were drowned except the two boatmen. Captain Rawley's body was alone recovered.

As a freight train on the Baltimore at Ohio was leaving Grafton, West Virginia, the middle of the train left the track and struck middle of the train left the track and struck the unright supports of the eastern span of the bridge across the Tygart's Valley river, knock-ing one span of the bridge and carrying with it seven leaded freight cars that were on it at the time. The engine and several cars passed over safely. A track hand, Merriman, who was stealing a ride between two of the wrecked cars, escaped with a broken leg. Among the cars that went down was a huge tank full of crude oil, the contents of which were spilled in the river. The oil caught fire and burned

# CONDITION OF COTTON.

#### What the August Report of the Depart ment of Agriculture Shows.

The August cottons return of the Department of Agriculture show slight advance in condition in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, a fall of one point in Georgia and Florida, of two in Alabama, four in Arkansas and seven in Texas. The general average is 89.5. It was 91.4 last month. Condition is therefore still relatively high. The improvement in the Milssissippi river bottoms is from rapid growth of late plantings of submerged areas.

A fair stand, vigorous growth and abundant fruiting is generally reported. There are fre-quent references to droughts, in some instances of several weeks' duration, followed by sufficient rainfall, in some cases by excessive rains. Yet there has been no general drought, and local estimates indicate small reductions of condition. One section of a country is reported dry, while another is too wet. Storms appear to have been quite local over portions of the cotton belt. Sandy soils have been benefitted by rains which have damaged bottoms and clay uplands, and the drought, which has scarcely wilted the plants in heavy soils, has injured the crop in light

There are frequent reports of superior promise, the best for several years, in one The only forms of injury reported are a tendency to drop leaves and fruit after sudden changes from dry to wet weather, and an occasional attack of rust. The caterpillar is not very prevalent, and has done little damage. The boll worm is somewhat more formidable in the Southwest. in the Southwest.

The averages of conditions are as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 93; treorgia, 94; Florida, 99; Alabama, 83; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 89; Texas, 82, Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 93.

### FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Fennte Sessions.

177TH DAY.—The conference report on the fortification bill was taken up and agreed to. The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed until 4 o'clock, when a vote was taken. The report was agreed to. A further conference was ordered on the irrigation items, which had been postponed, and Mesars. Allison, Hale and Gorman were reappointed conferees on the part of the Senate. The tariff bill was then taken up, the pending paragraph being as to hoop, band, scroll or other iron or steel, to which Mr. Butler had offered an amendment providing that such hoops used amendment providing that such hoops used for bailing cotton shall be taxed at the rate of 35 per cent, ad valorum (the present rate). Messrs. Butler and Aldrich discussed this question at some length, and finally the bill was laid aside without action. The Senate then adjourned.

178TH DAY.—The Senate met at 10 A. M., but a roll-call showed that there were in the chamber twelve Senators less than a quorum. The sergeant at arms was directed to request the attendance of absentees, and by 10.20 the the attendance of absentees, and by 10.20 the presence of a quorum was secured and business was proceeded with. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution to limit debate which was referred to the committee on rules. The tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Butler's amendment to paragraph 134, page 27, to reduce the duty on cotton-ties to 35 per cent. ad valorem; rejected. Mr. Plumb moved to reduce to 2-10 cent additional duty on hosps when cut into lengths for baling purposes to 1-10 cent. As there was no quorum poses to 1-10 cent. As there was no quorum present, Mr. Aldrich moved an adjournment, and the Senate at 3 P. M. adjourned.

179TH DAY.—The Senate met at 10 A.M., but a call of the roll disclosed the fact that there were only 27 Senators present—16 less than a quorum. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the attendance of Senators, and by 10.20, a quorum having been obtained, business was proceeded with. The tariff bill business was proceeded with. The tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment, to Paragraph 134, Page 27, to reduce the additional duty on iron or steel hoops, cut to lengths for baling purposes, from 2-10 to 1-10 cent per pound. The amendment was rejected. The tin-plate paragraph was reached, and Mr. Vest moved to reduce the duty from the proposed rate of two and two-tenths cents per pound to one cent. After some discussion the Senate adjourned.

After some discussion the Senate adjourned.

1807H DAY.—The Senate got to business without the proceedings usually necessary to compel the attendance of a quorum. Mr. Hale reported back the House bill to extend the census law so as to require information to be obtained from unincorporated expresseompanies. After a short discussion the bill was passed without an amendment. Mr. Edmunds passed without an amendment. Mr. Edmunds presented the motion for a change of the rules by limiting debate on the tariff bill; laid on the table and ordered printed. The Tariff bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Vest's amendment offered yesterday reducing the duty on tinplate from 22-10 cents a pound to 1 cent (the present rate.) Addresses were made by Messes. Morgan, Daniel, Moody, Vance and Gray. Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Gray yielded the floor at 6 P. M., and the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned.

1818T DAY .- In the Senate this morning the House amendments to the Senate bills to adopt regulations to prevent collisions at sea and to amend the act relative to shipping commissioners were presented, and were, on motion of Mr. Fry, concurred in. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 11.10 the doors were re-opened. The tariff bill was then taken up, amendment. After some discussion the tariff bill was laid aside informally and the House bill making appropriations for additional clerical force in the Pension Office was taken clerical force in the from the calendar and passed.

186TH DAY.—The House resumed the consideration of the general deticiency bill, and after an unsuccessful attempt to recommit it the bill was passed. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that after the passage of this resolution it shall be in order, after two hours' debate, to move that the House non-concur in all the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation and to ask a committee of conference. Mr. Enloc, of Tennessee, raised the question of consideration in the interest, he said, of the private calendar. After some further sparring the House decided to consider Mr. Cannon's resolution, and the previous question having been ordered upon it he remainder of the session was spent in debating it. At last the question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, but no quorum voted, and at five o'clock the House took a recess until eight. Nothing was done at the

187TH DAY .- Mr. Enloe asked as a question of privilege whether the Speaker had the right to instruct the doorkeeper to prevent members from going out during a call of the House. The question was referred to the judiciary committee. The House then proceeded under the special order to the coneration of the Senate amendments to the In-dian appropriation bill, and after several speeches, the vote was taken upon the motion made by Mr. Perkins to non-concur in the Senate amendments. This was agreed to— yeas 159, nays 2. The House then adjourned.

188TH DAY .- The House proceeded to the consideration of the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. After a brief debate (in the course of which Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, predicted a deficiency of between \$20,000,000 and \$28,000,000 in the revenues of the government during the current fiscal year) the conference report was agreed to, and further conference ordered upon the amend ments still in dispute. The floor was then accorded to the committee on the District of Columbia, and the bill (known as the Atkinson bill) conferring certain privileges on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company was taken up. The House adjourned, however, without accomplishing anything.

189TH DAY .- The House was principally occupied in trying to maintain a quorum. On motion of Mr. Dingley the Senate bill was passed requiring vessels in collision at sea to stand by each other in order to prevent loss of life. It further provides that the com-mander of each vessel shall make known to the other its name. It was amended in cer-tain particulars and a conference with the Senate was ordered. On motion of Mr. Ding-ley, the Senate bill was passed providing that when seamen are shipped by American ves-sels in the construies trade, or the trade with Mexico, the West Indies and British North America, a written agreement shall be made, and that both seamen and vessels shall be subject to the laws regulating the mutual obligations of each in other cases.

190rn DAY .- But little was accomplished in the House to-day. Several members made attempts to get unanimous consent for the consideration of various bills, but some one always objected. Finally Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, presented the conference report on the fortification bill, and after some discussion it was agreed to. The Speaker laid before the House the Scaate bill for the relief of Nat McKay and the executors of Donald McKay who seek compensation for work done upon the monitors. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made the point of order that the bill must be considered in committee of the whole. The Speaker overruled the point of order and Mr. Springerappealed. On sustaining the decision of the chair the very stood year 103, may 21— on gravium. A tool of the flowe disclosed a

bare quorum, which disapprared when the vote recurred on sustaining the decision of the Speaker. The House then adjourned.

BHACON.

### ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE

PRINCE BEATRICE is writing a book or lace, to be illustrated by herself. THE Sultan of Turkey takes forty minutes to say his prayers in the morning.

SIR NOEL PATON, "the Queen's Limner in scotland," is recovering from a serious illness. MRS. GLADSTONE always attends meetings of Parliament when either her husband or son Herbert is to speak.

GENERAL F. E. SPINNER, ex-Treasurer of the United States, is steadily sinking. He is now almost entirely blind.

COLONEL INGERSCAL, it is said, believes that when he lives through February he is safe for the rest of the year. MRS. ORMISTON CHANT says that she com-

plied with the demands of 1307 autograph seekers while she was in this country and never once lost her temper.

WILLIAM GROESBECK, the man who de-fended President Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial, is at present living quietly

GEORGE M. PULLMAN, the millionaire palace car manufacturer, is said to work ten hours each day looking after his enormous business interests

THE Duke of Portland has interfered to prevent the abuse of road horses that are allowed over his private roads, and has set down autocratically on Sunday traffic.

W. S. WILLIAMS, of Cherokee county, Alabama, is the father of twenty-eight children, the eldest of whom is forty-nine years old, the youngest six. Mr. Williams is seventy years of age.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, is still a young man. He is of medium height, with a portly figure, and he has a blonde mustache, light hair and blue eyes. His voice is well modulated and pleasant.

SENATOR COCKRELL, of Missouri, is de scribed as a "tall, thin, sharp-faced, shrill-voiced Senator, noted as the most excitable man in the Senate and a good type of the old-fashioned controversialist."

THE Earl and Countess of Pembroke have had, "As You Like It" played in the quad-rangle of Wilton House, Salisbury, where it is said, "A Midsummer Nights Dream" was once played in Shakespeare's time. COLONEL TOM RUSSELL MARSHALL, who

has just been elected commandant of the Virginia Military Institute, is thirty-eight year old, and graduated from that institute in 1880 He is colonel of the first Virginia Cavalry. STEPHEN B. ELKINS' mountain home in West Virginia is built on a peak from which a view of thirty miles may be had. The house is more like a baronial castle than a residence.

The surrounding mountains are full of trou streams and game forests. MRS. WINIFRED SWEET, of San Francisco

is one of the most noted newspaper owners of the West. Her most important feat was to visit the leper islands of Moloki, in the Hawalian group, where no woman, except a few Sisters of Mercy, had ever set foot. THE Duchess of Sutherland, the lady who accompanied the Duke and his friends on a

secompanied the Duke and his friends on a yachting expedition in Florida waters before her marriage, occupied for the first time Friday night a seat in the pecresses gallery in the House of Lords and was much observed. MADEMOISELLE ROSE MAURY, who illus-

trates for five of the best Parisian journals, is and a protege of Mr. Durny, Minister of Pub-lic Instruction, who happened to see her sketching in the station when she was 7 years

WALTER WEBB, the second vice-president of the New York Central Road, is medium height and apparently slight figure. though in reality he is one of the most accom-plished athletes in the city. He is especially noted as a light-weight boxer. Mr. Webb is about 35 years old.

# CABLE SPARKS.

THE Aletagaras are in a state of revolt at Cundahar, India.

ONE hundred and seventy-five deaths from cholera are reported in Mecca. AT THE tenth international Medical Con-

in session in Berlin, five hundred Amercan physicians are present. THE total expenditures of the Panama Canal Company thus far amount to 1,313,000,-

000 francs, while the assets are 16,000,000. EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has been asked to espouse the cause of cremation by the cremation conference in Session at Paris.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is the guest of his grandmother, Queen Victoria of England, at the latter's palace, Osborne House, on the isle of Wight.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, British under for-eign secretary, stated in the House of Com-mons that the British government could not interfere with the Czar's treatment of He-THE Appeal Court of France has sustained

the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed on M. Secretan for his questionable operations in connection with the copper syndicate. THERE was another explosion of fire-damp

in the coal pit at St. Etienne, France, where a great number of miners were killed recently. and in the second accident twelve men were scriously injured. EYRAUD, the murderer of the notary Gouffe, attempted to strangle himself in his cell in

Paris with a rope made from strips of his shirt, but was saved by a warden, who was attracted by moans from Eyraud. FRANCE has sent an ultimatum to Daho

mey demanding the cession of Kotonou and Whydah, and if the demand is rejected an ex-pedition, to be composed chiefly of Senegalese and Arabs, will start for Abomey in October.

THE people of Buenos Ayres are delighted at the downfall of President Celman, of the Argentine Republic, who, according to the speech of General Roca, the leader of the op-position to him, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, was opposed by every honest man in the country. WHILE crossing the street in Portsmouth England, to enter the Admiralty House, Em

peror William of Germany, narrowly escaped from being knocked down by the horses at tached to an English admiral's carriage, which were approaching the Admiralty House. The Emperor recaped by jumping nimbly aside. IN THE House of Commons P. O'Bries stated that a poem by the poet Swinburne in the Fortrightly Review was grossly calculated to incite the murder of the Czar, for which production Mr. O'Brien asked it the British government would prosecute the poet The Speaker of the House said that Parlia

nent could not control the poems of Swit

LADY GRANDY, one of the acknowledge beauties of London and the future Duches Rutland, is described by a recent London let with the head of a Greek terra-cotta, the of a startled fawn, and the complexion ten-rose, who moves forward with a tone disdain on her well-out lips and a hang

# TRADE'S INDICATOR.

Favorable Crop Reports from Through out the South and West.

Grain in the Northwest Not Quite Up to to the Mark Business Fallures in the United States and Canada.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's corn rate late favorable crop reports from the South and Southwest and the rather unfavorable grain reports from the West and Northwest Southern merchants at interior distributing points are ordering with considerable freedom owing to the size of the yields of cotton, rice

points are ordering with considerable freedom, owing to the size of the yields of cotton, ries and other products.

In California wheat is threshing out better than was expected and it is predicted, that counting 7,900,000 bushels of wheat carried over, the State will have 33,000,000 bushels for export this cereal year. In Nebrasks there has been a little improvement in the crop situation, but rain is still much needed. The wheat markets maye been more bullfalt on crop damage reports and prices are up 5 cents. Indiana corn has been likewise affected and gains 3½ cents per bushel; and oats, out or sympathy, are 5½ cents higher. Exports of wheat, both coasts (and flour as wheat) equal 2,166,263 bushels this week, against 2,273,855 bushels last week, and against 2,056,000 bushels in the like week of August 1889.

A feature of the week has been the buoyancy of leather. Boot and shoe manufacturers have not thus far been able to secure a corresponding advance, though it is unlikely that additional orders will be taken at former prices. Hides, too, are strong.

Cattle and hogs continue to come forward, at the West the former being 50 per centhigher than last week. In hog products there has been an active demand and firm prices. Grocery and hardware staples have shown a mederate degree of activity. Mercantile collections are generally slow, except at the South, where little complaint is heard.

Dry goods are in increased demand. Cotton goods prices are affected by the high cost of raw material, and very firm. Print cloths and brown and bleached goods tend upward.

Some improvement is noted in the demand for men's wear woolens. Raw wools continual weak, although rather more business has been done in leading seaboard markets. Worsted and knit goods manufacturers are taking fair quantities, but cassimere mills are light takers. Texas wool has been sold at concessions of

quantities, but cassimere mills are light ta Texas wool has been sold at concession

Rio coffee is ac higher on good demi-light stocks. Speculation is irregular prices show little change. Refined so 1-16c lower.

Business failures reported to Bradity numbered 151 in the United States this against 131 last week, and 173 this week is year. Canada had 25 this week, against last week. The total number of failures the United States, January 1, to date, is 63, against 7032 in a like portion of 1889.

# WORK AND WORKERS.

A CALL has been issued for a State Correction of the Union Labor party of Wisconsisto be held in Milwaukee on September 5th. A NUMBER of leading Canadian and American lumbermen met at Ottawa, Outario, and discussed the depression in the ILP CLIPAGE.

THE night switchmen in the Cinciunal Hamilton and Daytou Railroad yards at Linu O.io, struck because the company took of

THE Cloak Contractors' Association in New York have decided to cut loose from the Cloak Operators' Association, and hereafter make no distinction between union and non-union

THE puddlers at the Reading (Pa.) Rolli Mill, who struck a week ago because of the firm's refusal to sign the Amalgamated Assoriation scale, resumed work on their employ srs' terms.

THE biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joine's was held in Chicago. There were in attendance 175 delegates, rep. seenting a membership of 77,000 carpenters. THE strike at the rolling mill of the Catasuqua Manufucturing Company, begun five weeks ago, has ended, the men accepting the company's proposition to pay the Philadelphia scale of wages.

THE advance of 30 per cent. on all g ments demanded by the New York clos makers is generally being compromised by manufactures for a general advance of 25 i tent. The leaders of the union do not and pate any serious trouble.

THE International Brotherhood of Machinery Molders began their triennial session at Indianapolis, Indiana. One of the chief topics of discussion was the propriety of abandoning the system of piece work.

THE fifth annual convention of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange was held in Boston. The annual address of the president, James S. Burbank, contained references to the Tariff bill and to the smuggling of clothing into this country. THE strike of the eigar makers at Bir

hamton, New York, is now in its seven week, and the prospects of settlement are r mote. Arrests of strikers for disorderly co duct have been made, and counter-arrests men who took the strikers' places have be A TELEGRAM from Mt. Carmel, Pa., reports

A TELEGRAM from Mt. Carmel, Pa., reports unusual activity in that section in opening up new coal works. A contract has just been awarded for the erection of a mammoth breaker on Big Mountain. Another structure, with a daily capacity of 1500, is to be completed by the Midvalley Coal Company by the first of next year. The new operations will employ 1500 hands.

# BLAST FURNACE EXPLOSION.

Three Employees Killed and Several Injured by Escaping Molten Metal.

A terrific explosion with fatal results curred at the Illinois Steel Works near Joli Blast furnace No. 2, sprung a leak, and U molten metal ran out and down into the generating steam which caused the The metal was blown in all dis-off the top of the furnace ap-building.

John Novak and Osc

were blown out of ex-have not yet been to so horribly burns hour. Tim M.